

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
6<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL, 40<sup>TH</sup> SESSION**

**TABLED DOCUMENT NO. 1-40**

**TABLED ON OCTOBER 7, 1969**

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

C O R R E C T I O N S S E R V I C E

FOR YEAR ENDING

M A R C H 31, 1969

"PREVENTION BY ATTENTION"  
\*\*\*\*\*  
"CORRECTION BY EDUCATION"



Mr. K.J. Torrance,  
Director,  
Social Development.

K.J. Torrance, Esq.,  
Director,  
Department of Social Development,  
Government of the Northwest Territories.

Sir:

The undersigned and staff of the Corrections Service  
have the honour to present this Second Annual Report for the  
year ending March 31, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C.F. Wilkins", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

C.F. Wilkins,  
Director,  
Corrections Service.

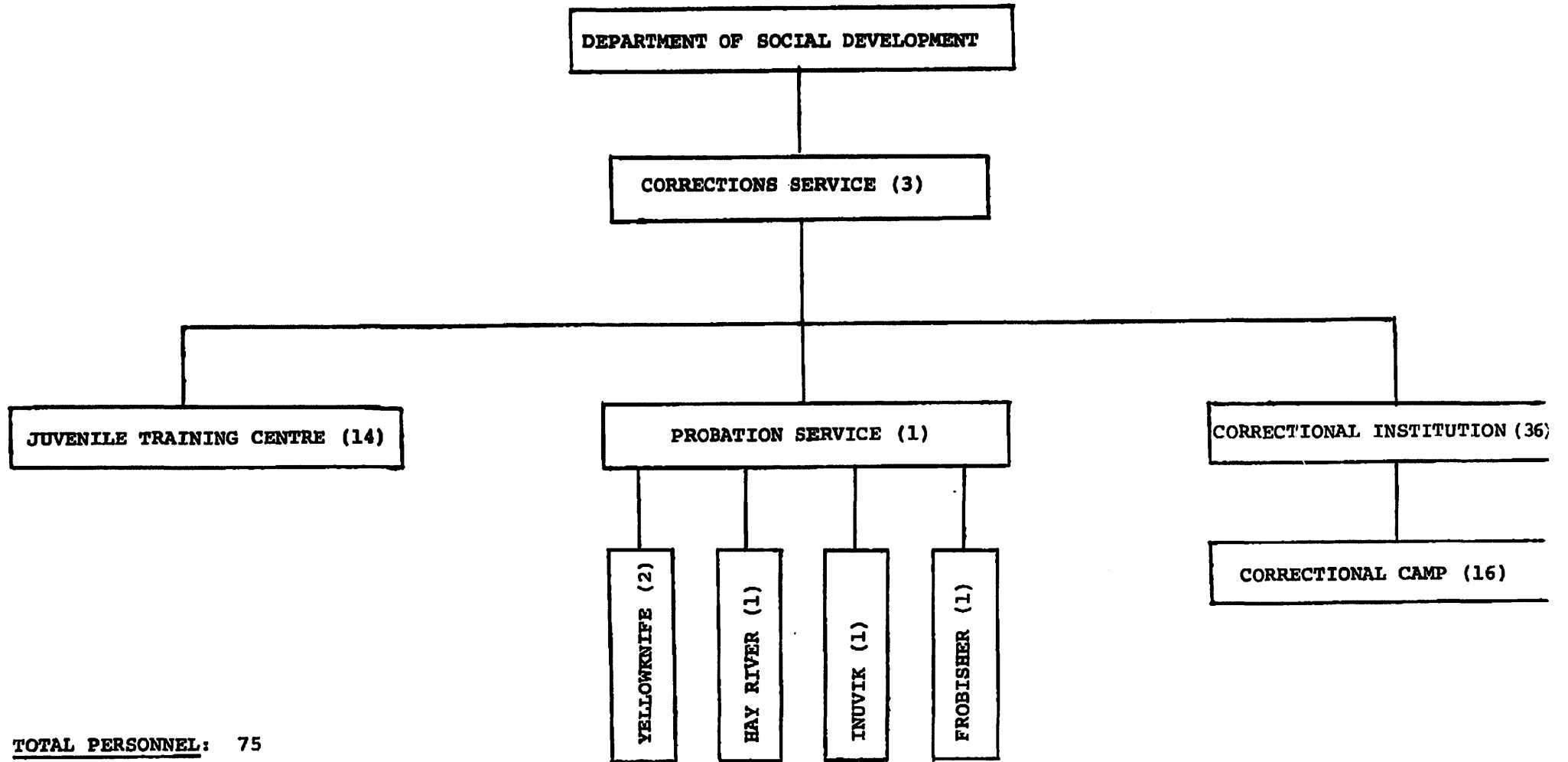
Mr. C.F. Wilkins,  
Director,  
Corrections Service.



Mr. B.G. Bechard,  
Business Manager.



ORGANIZATION OF THE CORRECTIONS SERVICE

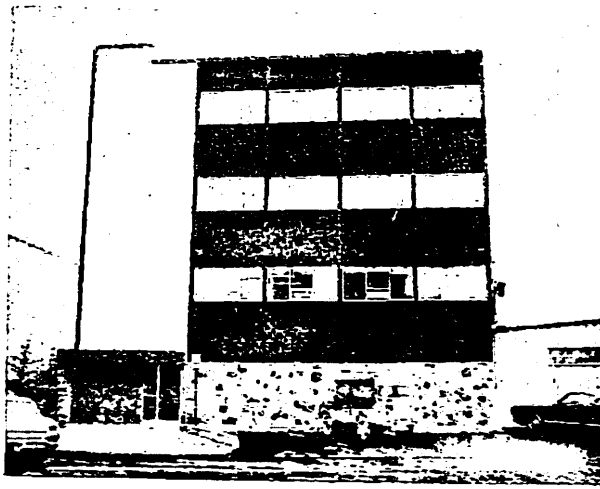


TOTAL PERSONNEL: 75

TOTAL BUDGET: \$929,500

## S E R V I C E   O B J E C T I V E S

1. THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
2. THE DETENTION OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES PENDING THEIR DISPOSITION BY THE COURTS AND THE CUSTODY OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS.
3. THE RE-DIRECTION OF THE LIVES OF ADULT OFFENDERS AND THE TRAINING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
4. THE SUPERVISION OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES PLACED ON PROBATION BY THE COURTS.
5. THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO ADULTS AND JUVENILES RELEASED FROM TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS IN RE-ESTABLISHING THEMSELVES IN THE COMMUNITY.
6. THE MAINTENANCE OF CONTINUOUS RESEARCH FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CORRECTIONS SERVICE.
7. THE MAINTENANCE OF A HIGH LEVEL OF STAFF TRAINING.



### HEADQUARTERS, CORRECTIONS SERVICE

The functions and structure of this headquarters have remained the same as stated in the previous annual report.

During the year under review the Service was pleased to see the formation of the Department of Social Development, headed by a Director thoroughly conversant with modern correctional concepts.

In the area of staff training we have attempted to focus on the related objective in the interests of high professional standards.

Junior staff received the benefit of in-service training courses at the three institutions, while senior and intermediate staff attended seminars at Salem, Oregon and Canton, New York, and visited institutions in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Twenty staff members were enrolled in the McMaster University Extension Course in Corrections and of these eight will be writing first year examinations in May, 1969.

A basic data compilation system has been established from which may be drawn viable statistics to aid in research and planning for the future, and to provide information indicating offences, recidivism rates, and other factors of interest to those concerned.

The Board of Corrections met at approximately two-month intervals during the year and fulfilled its role in reviewing policy and recommending change as required.

A Probation Officer's Conference was held in September, 1968, to review work methods and to discuss areas of common concern. It was recommended and agreed upon that such a conference be a yearly practice in view of the benefits derived, with the added proviso that it be held at the same time as the Annual Justices of the Peace Conference.

## PROBATION SERVICE

During the year the Chief Probation Officer resigned and the vacancy thus created was not filled to permit an examination of the function.

Probation officers in the field acquitted themselves of their multiple duties in a commendable manner as may be witnessed by the sector reports which follow.

In essence we may conclude that the only defect in the probation service is the sparseness of numbers in the face of an ever-increasing demand for their services.

The Frobisher Bay and Hay River offices were in operation throughout the year, but due to resignations the Yellowknife and Inuvik offices were both without probation officers for several months.

The following reports are submitted in the words of the field probation officers and have suffered very little from editing to permit an insight into actual conditions.

FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.



The Frobisher Bay office of the Probation Service has been in operation for almost fourteen months now and it is difficult to say with certainty that it has been successful in achieving its purposes thus far. The differences in the people, the land, and the economy set it apart from the Mackenzie District and require the Probation Officer to play many other roles in addition to his main functions.

Casework counselling is made difficult by the fact that so few Eskimos are reasonably fluent in English. An interpreter is required for most interviews and this makes it hard to form a relationship with the individual clients because, in effect, the Probation Officer is dealing with the client through a "middle man." The task of drawing clients out in conversation during an interview is made almost impossible by the fact that they find it difficult both to verbalize about their problems and to understand abstract concepts, such as goodness and responsibility.

Many of the older Eskimos (age 25 and up) who were brought up in a camp setting or a relatively isolated settlement do not have the benefit of past experience to fall back on in dealing with the problems which arise from life in a settlement like Frobisher Bay. Fortunately, most of them are coping with the difficulties quite adequately; however, there are others who are unable to function in a responsible way when they are confronted by the conflicts which arise from the old and the new way of life in the North.

Prime examples of social and cultural maladjustment exist in the homes of adjudicated juvenile delinquents in Frobisher Bay. Effective methods of dealing with these juveniles without resorting to committal to an industrial school are limited because of the language barrier and parental attitudes and practices. Committal to a juvenile institution would result in cultural as well as environmental dislocation and this could prove very harmful to the child's development. The establishment of a system of foster homes for problem children in the Eastern Arctic could be the answer to overcoming the problem of cultural dislocation.

The young adult group (ages 16 - 24) comprises the majority of the caseload and assistance in finding them employment is the usual request that they make. Since all of them are unskilled and have limited, if any, educational qualifications, jobs are not always easy to find. Potential employers are limited due to the fact that private enterprise is not present on the scale that it is in the Western part of the Northwest Territories; however, those firms and government agencies which do hire local help have been most co-operative thus far. During the construction and shipping season (June to October) there are usually more jobs than there are personnel to fill them; but winter brings a drop in the requirement for unskilled labour and a corresponding rise in unemployment among my clients.

The employment problem is compounded by the fact that some of my clients have simply quit their jobs because they either did not want to work any longer, or they wanted to go hunting, or they just did not like the work that they were doing. This type of thing also serves to show the conflict between the old and the new way of life. The draw of the life on the Land is sometimes too hard to resist.



A fairly large construction programme is scheduled to begin here in 1969 and it is hoped that it will reduce unemployment in Frobisher Bay. The Adult Education Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has established an Adult Education Centre in Frobisher Bay and it has enjoyed a fair degree of success to date. It is my understanding that the programme will be expanded to meet future requirements as they arise.

Although this sector is approximately 300,000 square miles in size, I have only travelled to three other settlements from Frobisher Bay since taking over the Supervision of the Eastern Arctic. I shall be visiting several other settlements in the very near future; regular visits, however, to the settlements in this area would require absence from the office for several days at a time and, since most cases are in Frobisher Bay, I do not feel that I can afford to spend too much time away from the settlement. Travel is expensive and flexible to compensate for the vagaries of living in this part of the Northwest Territories.

The role of the Probation Officer is still not clearly understood by many residents of the area; however, I am not very concerned about this as long as my clients understand or, at least, have an idea of what I am trying to do. In an effort to better inform the public about my purposes I have given a brief outline of my background and present duties over the local radio station (C.F.F.B.); and I have also outlined my functions in an edition of the Regional Newspaper which is published on a monthly basis.

Along the line of community involvement, I am an Associate Member of Royal Canadian Legion Branch here and the Frobisher Airport Recreation Association. I am also a member of the local Volunteer Fire Brigade and Chairman of the Frobisher Bay Scout and Cub Group Committee. I have taken part in several work parties to prepare or improve facilities for local sporting activities and I have attended various meetings where topics of community interest were discussed.

In addition to the language barrier, a lack of treatment oriented community resources here and the constant turnover of personnel which hampers continuity have been the biggest frustrations. Clients must deal with two or three different people due to staff changes. Sentenced adult offenders are sent south or to Yellowknife and because of their lack of understanding as far as English is concerned they cannot take full advantage of the rehabilitational programmes while in the penal institutions. If they join an A.A. group, the contact ceases when they return to Frobisher Bay because there is no counterpart here. These people who would benefit from Psychiatric Out-Patient Care must also do without because no such treatment is available at the present time.

I feel confident that we are making progress. I admire the Eskimos and I have learned from them. I suspect that we underestimate their true potential and that as their educational level increases they will make a correspondingly larger contribution to the North.

John G. Burke,  
Probation Officer,  
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

INUVIK, N.W.T.



The Probation Office in Inuvik moved to a new office on November 4, 1968 in the Gary Wagner Building, Inuvik. Previously the office was in a brief case, the probation car, or any quiet corner available at the time for interviewing clients. The Inuvik Research Lab provided a temporary office for two weeks, which was of great assistance.

At the present time we have a total of 137 files on persons who have been made the subject of referral by the court, Welfare and other agencies.

Requests for interviews have increased. There is an excellent liaison between the Probation Officer, R.C.M.P., and the respective denominational clergy, as well as the Regional Welfare Department.

The Probation Office will accept referrals from all agencies previously mentioned. For the most part, the persons who would be seen almost on a priority basis, are those who have appeared in Magistrate's Court and are responsive to rehabilitative care. Full credit must be given to the Justice's of the Peace in the settlements for their co-operation also. Many young teenagers are now dropping in for visits, just to "have a talk."

Part of the essential duties of the Probation Officer is to maintain a good working relationship with the various sections of the community. It is gratifying that support has always been received from the school officials; truancy is always a problem and the appointment of a truant officer for this area would be of a tremendous advantage to the school officials, and, I believe, would in time assist in the decrease in the number of Juvenile delinquents.

It is noted that in nine out of ten cases appearing before the courts in this region, the offences are always liquor related. Probation Officers would benefit by training in the subject of Alcohol Education to assist them in counselling their clients.

On February 10th to 14th inclusive, a charter flight was shared with Mr. Len Adrian and Mr. Harold Huggins to visit the settlements of Arctic Red River, Colville Lake, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Norman Wells, and Fort McPherson. In each of the settlements we were well received by the inhabitants and the advisory councils. Films and short talks were given by the members of our group, with discussion periods following. The high levels of interest and response were most encouraging. The R.C.M.P. and Area Administrators are due to a vote of thanks for their hospitality to the members of the tour.

The writer has also accompanied the court party on its circuit on two occasions to all the settlements concerned, including Cape Perry. Whenever possible, information and assistance was given to the Justices when required.

The writer has also been busy with speaking to different groups to young people in the community. An invitation to the Adult Education Upgrading Class proved to be an interesting and informative session on both sides. This class, comprising young adults, was interested to learn the duties and functions of the Probation Officer, different points of the law, and the effect of court records on applications for military service. This led to a general discussion of military careers.

Visits have been made to the two schools in Inuvik, Sir Alexander MacKenzie School and Samual Herne Secondary School. Contact with the guidance counsellors were made and invitations to speak on careers fulfilled. Visits to both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Hostels were also made.

The Probation Service has proved beneficial to several of our young offenders in that it has encouraged them to return to their education. Two former offenders have made application to a university for fall entrance. A lot of time has been spent with them, encouraging them to talk about their interests and to finally do something about them.

Charles H. Elliott,  
Probation Officer,  
Inuvik, N.W.T.

YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.



The number of reports written during this fiscal period appears to be extremely high, but these include informative data which resulted from correspondence with other provinces asking the assistance of our Service in investigations, maintenance cases, parolees, probationers, etc. Reports were compiled on all inmates interviewed at the Correctional Institution and Correctional Camp. This also includes follow-up reports on inmates who continue on after-care once they are discharged to this community.

The area of after-care is a vital one which requires more time than is available for one Probation Officer to give. He must assist the inmates by counselling, finding employment, securing accommodation and the purchase of clothing after discharge.

There was also a running log kept of all visits paid to this office by probationers and parolees. Other reports were submitted on the request of the court, including such reports as investigation of welfare of juveniles charged formally by the R.C.M.P., dwelling in remote areas but where the court could not sit in the near future.

Employment difficulty was experienced for many of the inmates -- both male and female -- who were discharged from the Correctional Institution in this fiscal period. Furthermore, many of the inmates from other communities elected to stay in this area, rather than return to their original place of residence. This created problems not only in the employment field but also in finding accommodation for these individuals. Housing is extremely scarce in this community as well as in many of the other communities.

Individuals who have not been involved with the law have sought out the assistance of the Probation Service to help them find accommodation, since they are forced to live with residents who are either unemployed, on Welfare or in the low income bracket. They welcome an outsider who is gainfully employed and can provide them with extra funds. Unfortunately in most cases, this new arrival is forced to enter into their social life. The main form of entertainment appears to be drinking parties to which one must either contribute monetarily or take personal part in if he is to have a roof over his head. Consequently this individual ends up spending the majority of his money on liquor.

Many of the native, metis and white girls are subjected to this atmosphere and are invariably taken advantage of because no other accommodation is available. This also contributes to juvenile delinquency and these children are subject to witnessing various indecent acts by the adults, lack discipline, proper clothing and adequate diet. Therefore it would appear that no amount of counselling would be sufficient to improve the attitude of these children and their future outlook. The majority are not brought up, but grow up with personalities that are formed in deprived and unsanitary conditions. This reflects on their behaviour and emotional patterns. They lack the social mores and the conditions to develop a healthy and emotionally stable minds. The majority of probationers -- adult and juvenile come from this environment.

It would appear that a number of inmates who apply for parole also come from poor environments and have three strikes against them before their release. Because employment opportunities are scarce, accommodation unsatisfactory and the home life unstable, it would seem that inmates who have been prepared to return to society and who appear to be emotionally stable, must suffer further incarceration because of the existing conditions in these communities. It would be better if they were relocated in other areas in order for them to be able to make a new start in life.

In Probation cases, because of limited time available when court sits in remote communities, I have prepared recognizance forms beforehand, listing several conditions, and those that don't apply may be crossed out when this recognizance is drawn up.

Good relationships must be established with residents in outlying communities who take an interest and may provide supervision for Probationers. In some cases the apathetic attitude of the local citizens poses a problem.

Because of the heavy case load the Probation Service lacks time in which to do preventative work. Prevention of Juvenile delinquency is a first and foremost area which should be exploited. Talks should be given at public meetings and to interested social groups, also in various community schools. These talks would dwell on social conduct, discipline at home, alcohol education, harmful use of use of drugs and marihuana and many other topics of a social nature.

Eugene Maksymowich,  
Probation Officer,  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

## HAY RIVER, N.W.T.

The Hay River Field Probation Office opened January 22, 1968 at Room 217, second floor of the Federal Building, New Town, Hay River. This field office serves the major communities of Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, and secondary communities of Fort Liard and Nahanni, and other smaller communities in this general area covered by the Magistrate's Court on circuit. Prior to the opening of the Hay River Field Office, these communities were served by Probation Officers travelling with the Territorial Magistrate's and Juvenile Courts from Yellowknife since the inception of probation services to the North in September of 1966.

Introducing Probation Services to the north has proved to be a challenge requiring liberal interpretation to the particular needs of a diverse population and it has in many areas proven to be difficult due to communication barriers of physical distance, language and cultural factors.

Individual attention is to be stressed in the Northern situation due to the fact that the children and parents come from small communities and will generally remain in a close association with each other for years to come. It is difficult in giving verbal social histories and background information to the Court to do justice to the individual's and his family's situation when three or four youngsters and their parents are present, and the information given by the children and parents to the Probation Officer is of a confidential nature.

### Juvenile Probation:

Preventative service court appearance and presentation, probation supervision, reports, histories and documentation. In the Hay River area, Juvenile Training centre involvement in trouble shooting, with selected intake at the court level, pre-release planning and aftercare.

### Adult Probation:

Pre-sentence reports, attendance at all Magistrates and Territorial Courts, Probation supervision and guidance.

### Family Court:

Marital counselling, maintenance applications under the Maintenance Ordinance at Territorial level, applications under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, Provisional orders from Provincial jurisdictions, enforcement of all final orders. In these categories the Probation Officer acts as prosecutor, in the interests of both parties, in both applications and enforcement matters.

This field alone is time consuming and of growing importance, even though at this stage of Probation involvement there is no Family Court as such but is seen as being of increasing dimensions.

### Adult After-Care:

Release from Yellowknife Correctional Institution. This area of Probation Service is seen to be of special importance in that Adult after-care is the only specifically new dimension to basic Probation Services, and is added within a total Corrections program policy.

Parole:

Responsibility for Parole investigation arising within the Northwest Territories and the Provinces, and supervision of paroled persons on behalf of the National Parole Board, and Provincial Paroles from Ontario and British Columbia.

Native Persons and Cultural Factors:

The impact of growing Southern influence and sophistication is greatly affecting the native person in his basic culture and traditional way of life to such an extent that from a probation point of view, the individual case of maladjustment and conflict of conformity to the law is in many ways, a group symptomatic behaviour of cultural upheaval and rapid change underlying many of the personal problems of those individuals who find themselves before the courts and on probation.

The children are basically simple, unsophisticated, responsive and crave for attention; the more that is learned from exposure to non-traditional standards, the greater the distance becomes from the parental home. The conflict between generations becomes more acute, often to the point of anti-social behaviour, to obtain goods and pleasures that parents are unable to provide in a regular manner. The parents are often caught so deep in their own conflicts that there is little directed conscious concern or standards that apply in meaningful direction to the children, resulting in indifference and lack of an attempt to cope with the problems manifest in the child.

A change from this attitude and environment is often welcomed by the Juvenile. A typical juvenile delinquent in the South is very seldom removed from his home for the first, second, or often a third offence to an industrial school and is placed under probation supervision; there is a wide range of alternatives, of foster homes, relations, group homes, private and religious institutions available to concerned parents, boys clubs, service organizations and a host of other community resources that can best bring out the individual strengths in the Juvenile, through the help of a probation supervision and services that are very limited in the North.

Adequate supervision proved difficult and time consuming, and without assistance its value, other than providing a basic need, is in question, and was used on an experimental basis.

This officer is a Director to the Centennial Campers Association and last year eight probationers attended a two-week camp at Sandy Beach. The same program is in operation this year and plans are made for all probationers in this area to attend.

I sincerely believe that a good relationship and cooperative good-will will exist at all levels of Probation activity in this area, and what is possible to future activity and growth is in direct proportion to the time and energy available to the individual officer, however, only so much can be accomplished with a one-man operation and in future priorities of service will become more necessary unless the service in this area is expanded to include additional help.

D.R. Hunter,  
Probation Officer,  
Hay River, N.W.T.

PROBATION SERVICE STATISTICAL REPORT, 1968-69

<u>ACTIVE CASES</u>	<u>Yellowknife Field Office (1)</u>	<u>Hay River Field Office</u>	<u>Inuvik Field Office (2)</u>	<u>Frobisher Bay Field Office</u>
Juvenile Probation	10	29	15	10
Adult Probation	30	46	46	10
Juvenile After-care	11	14	49	1
Adult After-care	40	22	36	29
Parole Supervision	6	2	1	2
Voluntary Supervision	29	22	23	49
Family Cases	25	17	24	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL CASE LOAD</b>	<b><u>151 (3) 16.7</u></b>	<b><u>142 (3) 12.7</u></b>	<b><u>194 (3) 32.3</u></b>	<b><u>110 (3) 9.2</u></b>

<u>OTHER SERVICES</u>				
Court Reports	46	202	42	35
Parole Reports	18	7	5	3
Other Reports	332	159	94	17
Pre-release interviews	138	55	26	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL WORK LOAD</b>	<b><u>534 (3) 59.3</u></b>	<b><u>423 (3) 35.3</u></b>	<b><u>167 (3) 27.8</u></b>	<b><u>82 (3) 6.8</u></b>

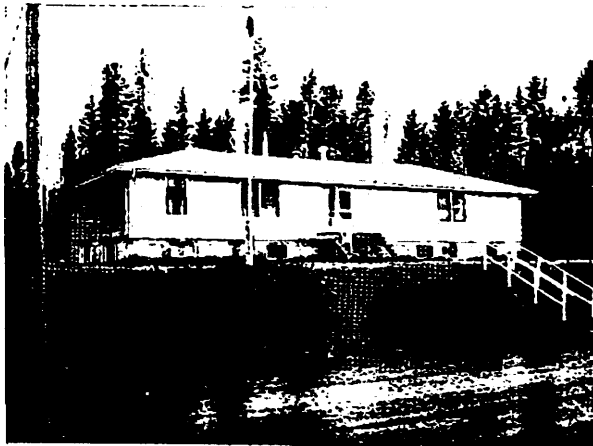
- (1) Statistics available for nine month period only
- (2) Statistics available for six month period only
- (3) Monthly average

TOTAL EXPENDED EXPENDITURES - 1968/69

Total Salaries	\$ 56,929
Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 15,516</u>
<b>Clientele Per Diem Cost: \$ 8.51</b>	<b><u>\$ 72,445</u></b>



JUVENILE TRAINING CENTRE, FORT SMITH, N.W.T.



INTRODUCTION:

The Juvenile Training Centre has been in operation for slightly over two years. The count on April 1, 1968 was eight boys and five girls. The count on March 31, 1969 was eleven boys and nine girls.

The Juvenile Training Centre consists of a one story bungalow style house with finished basement and is attempting to serve the needs of the Northwest Territories by receiving, holding, and training Juvenile delinquents

under the age of sixteen years or as specified by the Juvenile Court.

The period under review has been one of continuing positive growth and improvement.

STAFF:

Staff Complement:

In addition to the permanent staff complement of fourteen one part time employee was taken on in April. This employee relieves the Cook on her days off duty, illnesses and annual vacation. However, in order to provide the necessary assistance and supervision which has been proven as being required over the past two years of operation, a placement of this part time employee to full time employment is strongly advocated.

One of the original concepts in regards to staffing of the Juvenile Training Centre was to employ as many native or northern orientated individuals as our staff complement would allow. In keeping with this concept, the numbers of staff people with previous northern living has been gradually increased from three to eight employees. This increase was possible because of the relatively high turnover of staff members as the following figures would indicate.

Left the service (male)	5
Left the service (female)	2
Percentage of staff turnover (male)	62.5%
Percentage of staff turnover (female)	33.3%
Percentage of staff turnover (total)	46.6%

Staff Training:

Two in-service training sessions were held at the Juvenile Training Centre in April and May for a total of 32 hours. In addition to this four of the junior staff members participated in two 16 hour basic training courses given at the Yellowknife Correctional Institution in October and November. In September of 1968 five staff members registered into the Certificate in Corrections course offered by McMaster University. All students have made satisfactory progress to date.

The Superintendent of the Juvenile Training Centre made a study visit of three correctional facilities for juveniles of the Alberta jurisdiction. New ideas and methods were gained and put into practice at the Centre as a result of that visit.

## EDUCATION:

### Academic Education:

A major facet of the rehabilitation of children at the Juvenile Training Centre is their academic training. On April 1, 1968 four residents of the Centre were taking school classes being given at the Centre by a qualified teacher. However, on September 30, 1968 the teacher resigned his position and since that date we have been fortunate in having had the majority of residents attend regular classes at the community school. Because of a very poor previous history in the local school, one resident was not allowed to register when he was admitted to the Centre in January. However, it was possible to make arrangements with Frontier College whereby this boy participated in the more informal style of academic up-grading offered by that Institution.

New children arriving at the Centre are not registered into school until they have been given the opportunity to adequately settle into the routines and regulations of the Centre. After a period of four to six weeks and upon the recommendation of the Superintendent the local school authorities consider the registration of the new child into regular classes in the community.

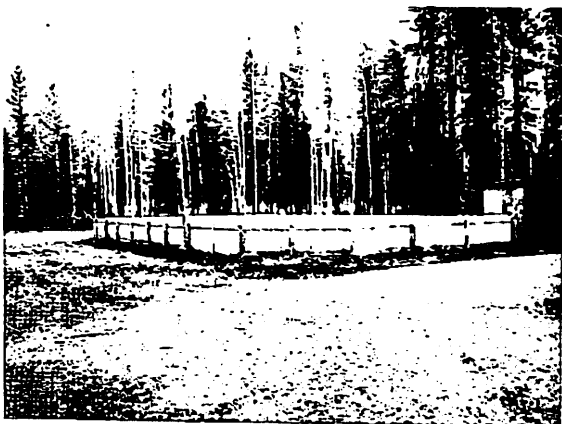
### Vocational Education:

No vocational training is given at the Centre because of our lack of facilities. It has been possible to use the vocational training shop of Joseph Burr Tyrrell School for two evenings per week; one half of the male resident population attend each evening.

In mid November of 1968 six female residents began providing janitorial service in a three story apartment block owned by Solar Construction. For two to three hours per week under the supervision of a staff member the girls wash and wax the hallways and stairs; for this service they each receive sixteen dollars per month.

## RECREATION:

In July, two large areas were cleared of brush, behind the Training Centre to provide for required outdoor recreation. Gravel for the subbase of a badminton and tennis court was laid. This same area can be used for basketball and volleyball. Sufficient lumber was purchased from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for an adequate skating rink which was constructed by the staff and residents of the Centre.



Outdoor sports in these newly cleared areas are actively pursued. The residents are also encouraged to join and participate in community organized sports and recreation. Those residents enrolled in the regular school system are allowed to attend school dances or other school sponsored functions which their age may allow. Some indoor games, arts and crafts projects, educational films, and movies at the community theatre also form part of the recreational program.

A broomball team composed of all the male staff of the Training Centre and three of the older male residents competed in the Fort Smith Broomball league. Using gentlemanly play and good sportsmanship, they still managed to obtain second place at the close of the regular schedule. Their participation helped promote a good public image of the work being done at the Training Centre and the Corrections Service as a whole.

Two camping expeditions were held during the past year at Pine Lake which is located 40 miles from Fort Smith. One camp was held during the Easter school recess for a period of one week and a second two week long camp was held during July.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING:



All residents attend the services of their faith in the churches of the community.

SOCIAL TRAINING:

This portion of the training program is an ongoing daily process involving the development of good habits of personal hygiene, improvement of day to day relationships with their peers, respect for the property and rights of others, good work habits, intelligent use of leisure time and the host of other required traits necessary for successful social reinsertion into the community.

PLANNING COMMITTEE:

The above committee which was formed in January 1968, composed of Mr. Dunstan Murphy, Mr. Don Hunter and Mr. Norman Larson, submitted their report to the Deputy Commissioner in October. Several recommendations in the report were not unanimous and other recommendations, especially in regard to foster home placements, were unanimous insofar as immediate action being necessary in implementing this type of program.

ALTERATIONS TO FACILITIES:



Besides the provision of outdoor recreational facilities mentioned earlier in this report, some improvements were also carried out inside the building. A sensor fire alarm system has recently been installed which provides some protection against serious fires and fire damage.

Our long standing problem of an insufficient amount of hot water has been solved by having a seventy gallon oil fired hot water tank hooked in conjunction with the forty gallon tank which was present when the Centre opened.

In July of 1968 a larger "Carry-all" vehicle was obtained replacing the smaller inadequate sedan which was in use till that time. It was necessary to install an extra bus-type heater to provide sufficient heat in the new vehicle.

RESIDENT POPULATION:



The resident population on April 1, 1967 of seven boys and five girls gradually decreased as the summer progressed. However, a sharp increase in population occurred early in September. It continued to rise until early in 1969, it became necessary to purchase four bunk beds to accommodate the increasing numbers of committals. Three of these beds were placed in the three bedrooms on the girls wing of the Centre, allowing space for a total of nine female residents. This is the absolute maximum capacity possible for girls, and it is therefore imperative that some

additions be made to our physical plant if female delinquents are to be committed.

The fourth bunk bed was placed in the largest bedroom in the boys wing. Four more bunk beds could be purchased if necessary, which could be placed in the four remaining bedrooms on the male wing. This would allow for a total of fifteen boys which would also be the absolute maximum capacity for male residents without additions to the building being arranged.

Population by month (fiscal year):

		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	
1968	April	8	5	
	May	8	5	
	June	8	5	
	July	3	4	
	August	5	5	
	September	10	5	
	October	10	5	
	November	11	5	
	December	9	6	
	1969	January	10	8
		February	10	8
		March	11	9
Average Monthly		9.5	6.25	

TOTAL EXPENDED BUDGET: 1968-69

Salaries	\$98,570	
Operating Expenses	<u>38,276</u>	\$136,846

Net Per Diem Cost per inmate \$ 24.50.



Respectfully submitted,  
Norman K. Larson,  
Superintendent,  
Juvenile Training Centre.

**YELLOWKNIFE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND CAMP**

**YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.**



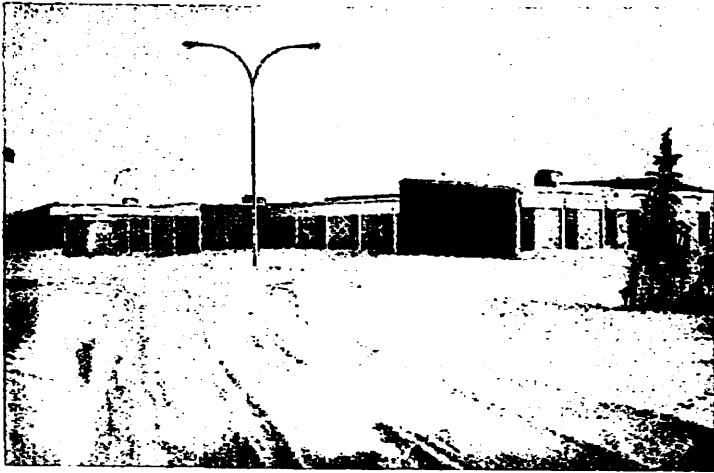
**Mr. G.E. Bowyer,  
Superintendent.**



**Mr. N.A. Suddaby,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Institution.**



**Mr. L.C. Dahl,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Camp.**



### I N T A K E

Inmates are brought into the Institution by R.C.M.P. officers. At the reception desk identification and initial background information is obtained and personal articles are taken and placed in personal effects envelopes in the vault for safe keeping.

Upon Entry to the male and female sections the inmates personal clothing is taken from them, labelled, and they are given a bath or shower and issued institutional clothing. They are then segregated from the main inmate body until such time as a medical examination is completed.

### M E D I C A L   S E C T I O N

Each inmate is given a complete medical examination by a doctor from the local clinic. A medical file is made up at this time showing any need for treatment of any medical condition.

The following are the statistics of the Medical Section.

1. Admission physical examinations (male)	263
2. Admission physical examinations (female)	66
3. Total physical examinations	339
4. Psychiatric referrals	47
5. Sent out for psychiatric examination	12
6. Special treatment: to local hospital	12
V.D. treatment	11
to Edmonton hospital	7
dental work	84
7. Blood tests	329
8. During the past year the Institution was visited four times by a psychiatrist for the examination of referred inmates.	

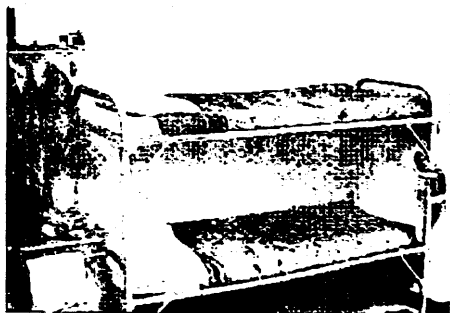
## C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

Before being placed in a programme all inmates are put through a testing and classification process as follows: each inmate is interviewed by the senior supervisor or matron to obtain background information as to work record, offences, family, education, problem areas, and needs. They are then given the Raven Progressive Matrice Test to determine their intellectual ability and are interviewed by the Vocational and Academic Instructors. The classification committee reviews all the above material and interviews the inmates. This committee is made up of the Deputy Superintendent, Chief Matron, Chief Supervisor, Vocational Instructor, and Education Instructor. The inmate is then classified to either a programme in the Institution or to the Correctional Camp.

The result of the Matrice Tests to date are as follows:

Average Age..... 25  
Average Grade..... 7.3  
Average test percentage.. 59%

## L I V I N G   A R E A



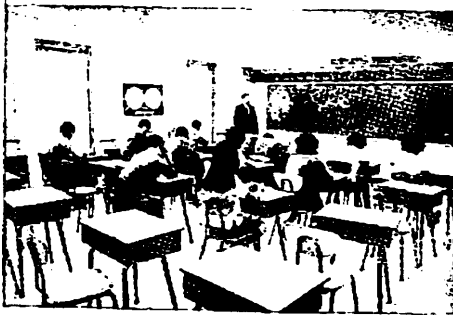
After classification the inmates are transferred to the living areas on the male and female sections. These are dormitory type facilities with a maximum effort made to keep as much individuality as possible. The male dormitory was expanded by the installation of bunks, increasing the dorm capacity to 31. The female dorm has 10 beds.

The remand area holds 10 beds in cell accommodation. There is an infirmary or sick room in each section.

The 2 cells on the female side were renovated to provide segregation cells for emotionally disturbed, psychotic, or difficult inmates.



## ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION



All inmates who, during the classification procedure, show a need to upgrade their academic standing attend the classroom for a prescribed period of time each day dependant upon their requirements. Inmates work on levels of illiteracy to Grade 12. The teaching programme is divided into the following sections:

- (a) vocational academic instructions;
- (b) adult upgrading;
- (c) tutorial correspondence.

The classroom is opened from 8:15 to 4:30 each day from Monday to Friday and is staffed by a qualified teacher.

## VOCATIONAL SHOP



Inmates who show an inclination to learn vocational skills are classified to the vocational shop. Instruction is given in carpentry, auto mechanics, welding, boat building, cabinet making and maintenance of small motors. All inmates in this programme are placed in the classroom for a minimum of one period per day for vocational mathematics, etc. The programme is orientated more along the lines of exploration of inherent ability rather than a formalized trades training.

Ninety-two inmates received varying amounts of training in the vocational shop during the past year.

## KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM



Inmates of both sexes who show interest in the culinary arts are assigned to kitchen and dining duties. This is one of our integrated programmes.

Instruction is given in cooking, baking, the use of industrial stoves, ovens and other phases of industrial cooking.

A modern kitchen kept spotlessly clean provides attractive meals, 3 times per day, 365 days per year. 46,527 meals were served during the past year.

## LEISURE TIME PROGRAM



Constructive use of leisure time is encouraged through a variety of activities. The development of skills, self-confidence and maintenance of community contacts form the basis on which the programme is built. The inmates on the whole are quite musical and enjoy playing guitars, and singing during their leisure time. They also take advantage of the library and spend some time there reading and writing letters.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS



Inmates are encouraged to work at arts and crafts. Considerable interest is shown in leather work, stone carving, art classes, muk-luk making. Inmates are allowed to sell their work. Half the profit goes to the inmate and half go to the welfare fund. This fund is used to buy extras needed by the Institution. Some of the classes allow for an integrated programme.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Inmates are instructed in various games such as hockey, baseball, broomball, badmington, volleyball, and basketball. They also do physical fitness sequences. Outside games are often arranged with local schools and organizations. Some tournaments such as ping-pong, allow for an integrated programme. Inmates are permitted under supervision to attend hockey games, shows, concerts, tours, etc. They compete in sports with teams from the town.

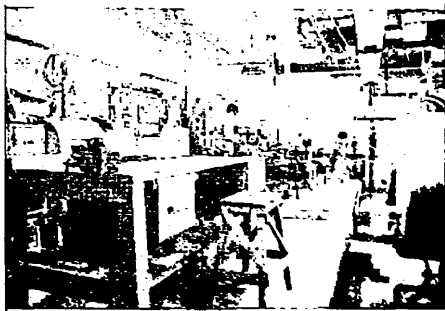
## SPEAKERS

Numerous people from outside the Corrections area are brought in to speak to the inmates on various subjects such as fire fighting, game management, education, employment, alcoholics anonymous, first aid and law, along with some art and craft classes. This is another of our integrated areas.

## L A U N D R Y

This laundry does all the laundry for the Institution and the Correctional Camp. It is also used as a training area for both male and female inmates. They are taught the correct methods of laundering and ironing different fabrics and how to repair clothes. They are also introduced to modern industrial laundering machines.

## B U I L D I N G   A N D   G R O U N D M A I N T E N A N C E



Operation of the heating units, general maintenance of buildings and grounds, minor repairs, garbage disposal and care of mechanical equipment is done by the inmates as a training programme under supervision of the maintenance supervisor. All cleaning and general housekeeping of the building is done by the inmates of the male and female sections.

## G R O U P   A N D   I N D I V I D U A L C O U N S E L L I N G



Both formal and informal situations are used for the counselling sessions. The inmates are encouraged to bring forth their problems that are causing them anxiety and bringing them into contact with the law in the community. These are discussed both openly and in private at set times or when situations indicate.

Religious services and counselling: The institution is serviced by both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen from the community. There is a Protestant and Catholic service each Sunday and on related religious holidays. The clergy also make themselves available for individual religious counselling when need is shown.

## FEMALE SECTION

Although the female inmates take part in an integrated programme with the male inmates there are certain programmes focussed directly on the female inmate.

### THE PROGRAMME:

1. The aim of this programme is to increase their poise and self confidence.
2. Individual attention is considered essential to the girls development.

**Good Grooming:** The girls are taught basic principles of applying make-up, hair styles, how to dress according to their figure and color type. They are allowed to experiment with make-up and give themselves manicures and pedicures weekly. They are aided in correcting their walking, sitting and posture.



**Cooking:** The course begins with an introduction to the Canada Food Rules and how they may be applied to their daily lives whether they live in a village or in the bush. They visit industrial kitchens to see how they operate and often work as a training situation in the institution kitchen. They discuss food storage and preserving and are introduced to various mixes, canned, and dried foods that are available for use in remote areas. Adapting modern kitchen techniques to old ways by improvising and using their own initiative is a very useful and popular part of this course.



**Sewing:** The girls are introduced to sewing by making samples of various stitches and seams. They then make a pot holder, apron, skirt, blouse, and a dress. The girls are able to purchase any of the garments they make and are allowed a choice of patterns and fabrics. Each girl takes home the article she has made, and shows a great deal of pride in her garments.

Personal Development: The girls are encouraged to talk about their problems. They act out various situations such as applying for a job, how to meet people, how to carry on a conversation, etc. Booklets are made up for each course and the girls are allowed to take the booklets home with them. They are, through help and group discussions, aided in searching out their own identity and working out personal, family and social problems.

### A R T S   A N D   C R A F T S

The girls are encouraged to work on their native crafts and they are also introduced to other hobbies. Mukluk making, beadwork embroidery, art classes, wall hangings, paper mache, crepe paper work, stuffed toys, leather work, copper tooling are many of the arts and crafts the girls do. Constructive use of their leisure time and ways are discussed and how the same arrangements could be used in their home situations.

### C H I L D   C A R E

Many of the girls have children, come from large families, or are employed as babysitters so we find this course invaluable. They discuss pregnancy, pre and post natal care, diets, care of infants and children, and are put through a baby-sitting course. The girls are impressed with the fact that they cannot avoid the responsibilities of their association with the family unit and their own children.

### P H Y S I C A L   E D U C A T I O N

The girls are instructed in the fundamentals of various individual and team games such as volleyball, basketball, badminton, and softball. They enjoy rhythmic, dancing, track and field activities, hikes, and keep fit exercises. They are allowed to attend baseball, hockey games that are in the community and have also attended the skating carnival and skiing demonstrations. They adopt the ability to function as a team each gaining the sense of belonging to a group. The girls work on building their ego -- in a healthy situation. Girls compare incidents happening in a game set-up to those in real life and show how they may be solved in a mature way.

### H E A L T H

Various aspects of the health programme are orientated to be used in small settlements. They are enrolled in a St. John's First Aide Course. Instructions are given in basic hygiene, the growth of adolescence, communicable diseases, meal planning. Trips are taken to the local hospital and material is obtained and made available to them introducing the services of the Public Health Department. Sex education along with family planning plays an important part of this programme. Well thought out lectures, films, and discussions help bring these things back into their proper perspective.

## YELLOWKNIFE CORRECTIONAL CAMP



The Yellowknife Correctional Camp is located 7 miles east of Yellowknife by the Yellowknife River. The Camp consists of a twelve trailer complex which houses thirty-two male offenders.

Inmates classified to this camp must recognize the fact that it is a minimum security institution and they are on their honour to remain within the authorized areas.

### WORK PROGRAM

#### SCOPE:

The work programme of the Yellowknife Correctional Camp forms the central component of its function. It has proven to be a highly successful tool in the promotion of our ultimate objective, that is, to help the inmate prepare to become a responsible citizen -- responsible for himself and responsible to others.

#### TYPE OF WORK:

The greater part of our work programme is designed to benefit the community. The principle of non-competitiveness is upheld and care is being taken not to undertake any work projects which might cut directly into the sector of private enterprise. Emphasis is placed on the development and maintenance of recreational facilities as listed and described briefly under the next heading.

### WORK PROJECTS

A total of 43, 410 man hours were utilized in the completion of various projects for other Government Departments and Community Organizations.



### BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE:

Close to 3,000 man hours were utilized preparing a 15 acre site, building tables and setting up camp for the 1968 Arctic Boy Scout Jamboree, which was held August 3rd to 10th at Prelude Lake.

850 visiting scouts lived for a week at this site with their Yellowknife hosts. After the Jamboree, the area was converted for public use and the furniture distributed throughout local parks.

### GIRL GUIDE BUILDING:



A large dormitory was constructed on a site near Prelude Lake. Native staff member supervising project.

### Prelude Lake Development:

This area has been transformed from dense unsightly brush to a park-like area.

### Madeline Lake Project:

Work consisted of thinning, pruning and removing undesirable under-brush between lake shore and the highway.

### Prosperous Lake Project:

A boat launch and parking lot was developed at this site.

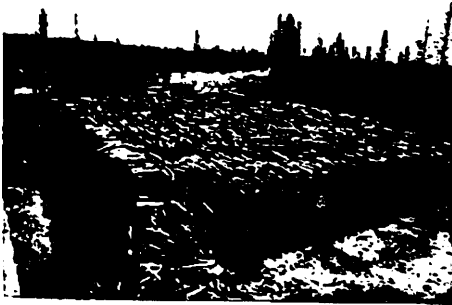
### Other Community Projects:

Several smaller projects were completed during the period. They include the preparation of a ski slope and toboggan run at Jackfish Lake, the setting up of booths in town for the July 1st holiday celebrations, assisting in the laying of pipes for the new artificial ice rink at the Gerry Murphy arena, repairs on the Receiving Home in town, the erection of a swing and play set at Prelude Lake Camping grounds, and the display of ice carvings and an igloo made of ice blocks at the Caribou Carnival site in Yellowknife.

D.O.T.:

The immediate area around the D.O.T. towers at the Ingrham Trail was cleared of all growth and the brush was burned under controlled conditions.

Cordwood for Camping Grounds:



Dead wood and windfalls from diverse clearing operations were salvaged and hauled to camp where the logs were cut and split to size to serve as camp fire wood for various camping grounds for the coming summer.

CAMP BASED ACTIVITIES

Camp Kitchen:

Throughout the year a daily number of four inmates received instructions by our cook supervisor in the preparation of meals and other related chores. This area of instruction rates high in its value to inmates.

Camp Maintenance and Construction:

This area covers a wide range of work. Our maintenance supervisor instructs two inmates on a regular basis in the proper methods of maintaining tools and servicing equipment.

D.O.T. Building:



The old D.O.T. building, measuring about 22' x 56' was donated to the Camp and had to be moved from the old site at the Towers to a new site at Camp. Thorough preparations were necessary prior to moving, which was done March 10th. The building survived the move in good condition and is now being set up properly on its permanent location. After completion of all repair work this building will enlarge existing camp facilities and will permit a wider scope of camp based activities foremost carpentry and hobby crafts.



### Recreational Programme:

The object of the programme is to develop proper attitudes and conduct necessary for co-operative competition. To arouse the interest of the men in the recreation programme to the extent that they will continue this kind of activity after their release.

### Academic Instruction:

In teaching the basic skills in reading and writing patterned after the needs of the individual inmate.

### General Education:

Social studies, geography, current events, discussions, films, etc. are for presentation to integrated groups.

### Group Discussions:



Are usually spontaneous and informal affairs by design. Group discussions enable staff to diagnose attitudes and get to know inmates point of view.

### Counselling:

Staff learn to act as sounding boards for individual inmates. Inmates learn to confide in other persons they look up to and trust. This trust is acquired through constant effort and fair play on the part of the supervisor.

### Probation Officer:

Makes a weekly visit to the Camp to see inmates prior to release to arrange for some of their needs before returning to the community.

### Physical Training:

Is designed in order that they may run off excess energy and keep a fair degree of fitness. Inmates enjoy the opportunity to compete in various activities and this is necessary to ward off mental and physical breakdown.

### Music Appreciation:

Films and T.V. is considered free time and is not programmed on the weekly schedule. Television, music appreciation, films, (other than educational) and hobby crafts are encompassed during these periods.

Alcoholics Anonymous Group:

Meets once a week. Inmates are not required to attend, this being a voluntary programme.

Hygiene Staff:

Continually encouraging inmates the importance of personal hygiene. Films are obtained for inmates to view various aspects of hygiene -- toothcare, disease, etc.

Weekly Mass:

Conducted every Sunday afternoon by Father Douchoussois for those inmates wishing to partake in this service.

Weekend Camp Outs:



Valuable staff - inmate rapport has developed from these trips in addition to the other usual benefits derived from camping out in natural surroundings. Staff volunteer for this activity and it has been a mutual learning experience for both staff and inmate.

G E N E R A L

WORK RELEASE:

1. The W.R.P. is designed to establish inmates in sound working situations which will continue after discharge. Money earned is used for:
  - (a) room and board (\$25 per week or 20% of pay which ever is less). \$1,680.38 was returned to the general revenue fund of the Territorial Government in this manner.
  - (b) transportation
  - (c) clothing and cosmetics
  - (d) incidental expenses arising from employment
  - (e) support of dependents or family
  - (f) pre-existing debts or obligations
  - (g) any other expenses approved by the Superintendent
  - (h) balance accounted for and paid to inmate on release.

2. This programme allows inmates to work at regular jobs in the community during the day and return to the custody of the Institution and Camp at night.

17 inmates participated in this programme.

Institution	male 6	female 5
Camp	male 6	

4 of the 17 who participated in this programme got into additional trouble and returned to the Institution. The remaining 13 continue in the community although many have left their original employment.

#### A F T E R   C A R E

After care services are provided by the Probation branch of the Corrections Service to both the Institution and Camp. Inmates are referred by the respective Institution when need is shown.

Direct contact is made with social workers and clergy of communities other than Yellowknife where an inmate will not be involved with the local probation officer.

All inmates are provided with transportation to point of arrest or equivalent and the probation department provides clothing for inmates who do not have necessary clothing for release.

#### STAFF TRAINING - CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND CAMP



After the initial interview by the senior staff the new staff member is placed on a shift on a "on the job" training bases. He or she works with an experienced staff member under the close supervision of an assistant chief supervisor or matron.

Training classes for staff are held periodically each year. During the past year three basic training courses of 16 hours duration have been conducted at the Institution for Institutional, Camp and Juvenile Centre staff.

There were two basic training courses held at the Camp which covered custodial fundamentals, safety, basic human behaviour, report writing, first aid and fire prevention.

One senior staff course of 8 hours durations was held at the Institution for the Chief and Assistant Chief Supervisor and Matrons. A lay-counselling course of 8 two-hour periods has been conducted with twelve staff attending. This course covers basic human behaviour and counselling techniques, and included the assigning of inmate cases to the students.

Staff from both the Institution and the Camp have been involved in the McMaster's Correspondence Course on Psychology. The Chief Supervisors of the Institution and Camp and the Chief Matron of the women's section attended a 5 day seminar on delinquency and crime at the Frederick A. Morin Institution, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York.

STATISTICAL REPORT - 1968/69  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND CAMP

<u>Capacities:</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Institution	31	10
Camp	32	
 <u>Inmate Count 1 April, 1968:</u>		
Institution	22	6
Camp	15	
 <u>Inmate Count 31 March, 1969:</u>		
Institution	38	6
Camp	20	
 <u>Total Admitted in Year:</u>		
Sentenced:		
Institution	263	66
Camp (from Institution)	161	
Remand:		
Institution	82	4
 <u>Average Daily Count:</u>		
Institution	29.5	4.3
Camp	22	
 <u>Average Sentence:</u>		
Institution	97 Days	27 Days
Camp	32 Days	
 <u>Racial Origin of Inmates:</u>		
Indian	31.9%	
Eskimo	21.1%	
Metis	23.8%	
Other	23.2%	
 <u>Recidivist Rate:</u>		
Institution	33.57%	29.58
Camp	37%	
 <u>Percentage of Offences Related to Liquor: - 59%</u>		
Average Age of Inmates	25 years	21 years
 <u>Offences for which Inmates committed:</u>		
Crimes against the person:	63	4
Crimes against property:	125	1
Crimes against public morals:	5	0
Crimes against public order:	31	4
Liquor offences:	128	68
Traffic offences:	33	0
Other:	23	1
 <u>Percentage liquor and related offences:</u>		
	32%	88%
 <u>Total Expended Budgets - 1968-69:</u>		
	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Camp</u>
Total Salaries	\$ 276,811	\$ 121,271
Total Operating Costs	<u>114,114</u>	<u>48,474</u>
	\$ 390,925	\$ 169,745
Per Diem Cost per Inmate	\$31.70	\$21.14