

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
7TH COUNCIL, 44TH SESSION

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Annual Report Corrections Services 1969-70



Department of Social Development

GOVERNMENT of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

PREVENTION BY ATTENTION · CORRECTION BY EDUCATION

Mr. K. J. Torrance
Director
Department of Social Development

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the third Annual Report
of the Corrections Services for the fiscal year ending on
March 31, 1970.



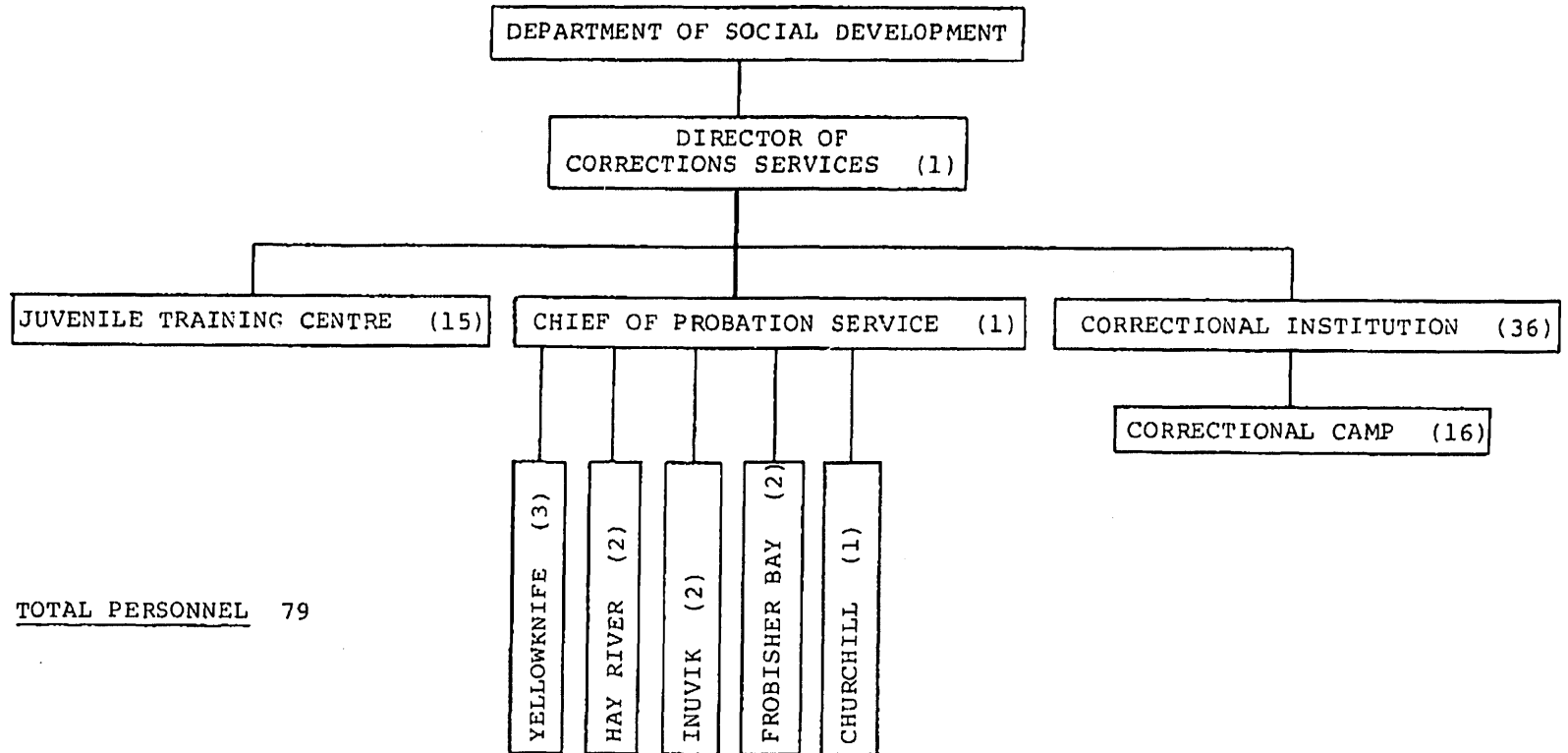
Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Wilkins
Director of Corrections Services

Major Objectives of the Corrections Services

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.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORRECTIONS SERVICES



TOTAL PERSONNEL 79

Foreward

THE CORRECTIONS SERVICES

While the functions of the Headquarters have remained the same during the fiscal year, the structure has seen changes as a result of the incorporation of the Services into the total Departmental organization.

It is now composed of the Services Director and the Chief of Probation Service, who utilize the Departmental office services in the execution of their management roles.

The previous Annual Report was favourably received thus we have followed the same general format in this issue, leaving to the Probation Officers and the Institutional staff the prerogative of reporting the past year in their own style and in their own words.

The general trend in the field of offender rehabilitation on the North American continent appears to be focussing on involvement of the community.

Greater emphasis is being applied to the use of the suspended sentence and treatment of the offender in and by the community under the supervision of professional and volunteer probation officers.

The more expensive institutional treatment is generally reserved for the long-term, truly criminal element as apart from the occasional or first offender who has erred more by accident than by design. Nonetheless, the community becomes involved in the institutional sector of correctional services by participating in the rehabilitational programs in many ways, some of which are delineated in the following pages.

In the past year we have maintained close contact with Southern Correctional bodies to study their ideologies and to develop original ideas and applications as required by the different environment and culture in the north.

Despite staffing difficulties, the past year has been one of progress and development within the Corrections Services, with a greater refinement of Correctional techniques.

During the year, under review, the Corrections Service assumed the plural "Services" as being more representative of its multiple functions.

C.F. Wilkins
Director of Corrections Services

HEADQUARTERS

Approved funds		\$40,400
Expended funds		
	Salaries: \$14,000	
	Operating expenses: <u>\$10,434</u>	<u>\$24,434</u>
	Unexpended Funds -	\$15,966

Probation Service

During the fiscal year, amendments to those sections of the Criminal Code relating to the use of the suspended sentence have accentuated the role of the Probation Service. More emphasis is placed on suspension of sentence with the intent of inducing the convicted person to practise self-determination, making use of the probation officer and the community to aid in rehabilitative therapy.

The function of Chief Probation Officer is valid and essential to the successful coordination and supervision of Probation Officers' duties. A program to recruit a suitable incumbent for the position has recently been launched in the hope that this important post will soon be filled.

In October of 1969 work was begun on a combined policy and method manual designed to guide officers of the Northwest Territories in the effective execution of their duties; at the time of writing the Probation Service Manual is nearing completion and will shortly be issued.

Due to recruiting difficulties, the Frobisher Bay and Inuvik offices have not operated fully throughout the year. Budgetary considerations have prevented opening of the proposed Keewatin field office, but in view of the growing emphasis on probation as a preventative and rehabilitative means, it is becoming increasingly important that this office be opened to complete the chain of service to all major areas.

The field reports in the words of the responsible officers are presented in the following pages.

1969-1970 Budget

PROBATION SERVICE

Approved funds		\$86,900.00
Expended funds		
	Salaries: \$45,877.15	
	Operating Expenses: <u>\$14,937.22</u>	<u>\$60,808.37</u>
Unexpended Funds -		\$26,091.63

Total Case Load:	\$646
Average Client Per diem cost	<u>.25</u>
Average Cost Per Client	<u>\$94.13</u>

E. Maksymowich
Probation Officer



Yellowknife Probation Service

The Yellowknife case load in the past year has almost doubled in comparison to the previous year. Alcohol continues to be the main contributing factor in the majority of adult cases which have appeared before the Courts. This problem is prevalent throughout most of the Northern communities.

Adult Probation

Alcohol is the major contributing factor in regards to the offences which have appeared before the Courts. This problem has not diminished, but would appear to be on the upswing. In the past few months, the Courts have implemented Section 638 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This section applies only after the offender is sentenced to the Correctional Institution and then released on Probation upon expiration of sentence. To date, this has proven to be fairly effective in continuing contact with discharged inmates and providing them with supervision. In some cases where local contacts are unavailable, the R.C.M.P. have accepted supervision, with excellent results.

Our case load has shown an increase in the past year, which we attribute to population growth.

The influx of adults on Probation from the Southern provinces continues to grow and it would appear that this number will increase in the next few months. The lack of employment in the other provinces is one of the contributing factors.

In most cases, where foreseeable, the Probation Service has recommended to the Court that restitution be a condition of the Probation Order. To date, this has proven successful and the injured parties have been reimbursed for damage to property or theft of goods.

Juvenile Probation

The success of helping the juvenile delinquents hinges upon the attitude and cooperation of the parents. It is difficult to provide good supervision and guidance if the same process does not follow through within the home. In the majority of cases, parental response has been favorable.

One of the major problems that the parents have complained about is in the lack of recreational facilities in their locality. This leaves children with too many hours of idle time on their hands. In areas where there are organized sports a number of families cannot afford to provide funds for their children to purchase the necessary recreational equipment or pay for the transportation costs so that their children may be able to take part in recreational programs.

Parole

The present trend of the National Parole Board is to release more eligible inmates on parole from Federal Penitentiaries, Provincial and Territorial Institutions. The success rate of Parolees completing their Parole has been favorable in this region. We have had a positive response in regards to hiring from the local mines and business firms.

After-Care

This is an important phase of continued treatment and supervision after an inmate's discharge from the Correctional Institution. Pre-release planning, i.e. - preparing the inmate for release to the community and the turmoil of social living, is most essential if the inmate is to be successful after his discharge to the community.

Assisting him in obtaining employment, suitable accommodation and purchase of essential clothing when he lacks the necessary funds is encompassed in our after-care program. This includes payments for meals, accommodation, travel and clothing.

Maintenance Orders

The enforcement of Maintenance Orders has proven to be difficult in many instances. The delinquent fathers tend to go North in order to avoid meeting their obligations by finding employment in remote areas of the N.W.T. In some cases, charter aircraft is required in order to contact these individuals, costing the Government a considerable amount of money. Contact by mail is the first procedure

and if this fails, then the individual must be brought before the Court.

The sum of \$7,270 was paid to the Court by clients, towards maintenance payments for their families during the past fiscal year. This is \$5,270 more than was paid in the previous year. Eight cases were brought before the Court, some of which originated in remote areas.

Accommodation

Accommodation remains a serious problem, particularly in the Yellowknife area. The high cost of facilities are beyond the range of the average worker.

Drugs

We have counselled young clients, regarding the abusive use of drugs. Continued use of marihuana, and possible physical and emotional damage these drugs can cause after use over an extended period, is pointed out to them.

A limited amount of reading material is available, which has attracted the interest of a number of Juveniles and young adults.

Prevention

The Probation Service has been involved in various areas of prevention in this community during the past year. We have been an active member of the Committee of Concern which is the nucleus of the alcohol education and guidance clinic. The Probation Service, was also invited to explain the roles of Probation and Correction, to the grade 11 and 12 students of Sir John Franklin School. A question and answer period was held with the students after each visit.

A number of referrals were received who were behaving in a delinquent manner. Truancy appears to be a prevalent problem in the schools. These contacts have proven to be successful in most cases; improvement was noted in their behavior pattern.

Summary

There are a large number of 16 to 25 year old native and white individuals of both sexes residing in various Northern communities who are school drop-outs. Having only completed part of their elementary education, many have expressed a desire to find employment but lack formal training and experience. They also do not have sufficient education

to qualify for a vocational trades program. It would appear that if our youth in the North are to be successful in obtaining employment, it would be desirable to have vocational shops closer to their home environment in the N.W.T., rather than in the South, where they have to cope with a totally different way of life. This would encourage more of them to attend and would channel their idle time towards constructive projects.

Prevention must come first if we are to be successful in helping the young people in our society.

E. Maksymowich
Probation Officer



D.R. Hunter
Probation Officer

Hay River Probation Service

The Hay River Field Probation Office which opened January 1969, serving the communities of Fort Smith, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, Fort Liard and Nahanni Butte has witnessed another year of evolution and growth with a steady increase in the caseload in all sections of Probation activity. It follows that with the inception of a new service and continuing introduction and application of those services to the communities that caseloads will be cumulative and of increasing demand on the Probation Officer's available time. To maintain standards of performance in response to the needs of individual clients and as communities become more enlightened and aware of probation possibility and potential the past year's experience has strongly suggested the need for an additional officer or a division of area the Hay River office serves.

It has been particularly noted that the community of Fort Smith has the highest incidence of both Juvenile and Adult Probation cases and there is every indication that Fort Smith will require increasing attention in the future. This high incidence is partly attributable to lack of employment opportunities and to an increasing number of young non-resident vocational program students who are often away from their home communities for the first time and subject to the strain of re-adjustment. Young persons with potential to learn and earn vocationally but who also require social skills to living, all too often jeopardize themselves through alcohol abuse which would seem to be the greatest single contributing cause of court attention. I do not wish to unduly emphasize any particular group of young adults but only to point out that on pre-sentence reports to the Court in most adult cases, alcohol abuse is a common contributing factor; most are unemployed and too high a number of the unemployed are students

with potential to continue the learning process within the community and probation services have an increasing role to play as the first offender usually comes from the 16-24 year age group.

Fort Simpson is also in the process of becoming more problematic with a higher incidence of court cases noted during the year. It is a growing community and with the completion of the highway system, and regular bus service would no longer be a relatively isolated community, with the kind of protection that affords to the native population. Employment opportunities have been fair with new road building projects and oil exploration and geophysical activities. The same observations are made with respect to Fort Resolution as there is now an all weather road and bus service from Hay River, however, employment opportunities are very poor. The Fort Providence caseload has remained fairly constant with few serious juvenile problems. Pine Point has been quiet as a mining community of full employment and has few native residents who are not fully employed. It does, however, have the largest number of Court actions under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Ordinance, mainly Provisional Orders or Final Orders for enforcement of maintenance for children.

Hay River had a lower volume of Juvenile and Adult Probationers compared to the first year of operation which in part may be attributable to the fact that more preventative attention can be given to cases by the resident Officer and close cooperation maintained with respect to Juveniles through joint meetings of School and Welfare authorities on common problems with better all round inter-community communication. A substantial number of local native children are attending school from pupil resident hostels in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson, which tends to alleviate truancy problems. The community is going through a period of rapid growth and enjoyed a good level of employment opportunity.

During the year, new Court room facilities were completed in Fort Smith and Hay River. Deputy Magistrate and Juvenile Court Judge L.A. Shelton was appointed and has been on court circuit in the Hay River area in addition to the regular circuits of Magistrate P.B. Parker allowing more frequent hearings in the various communities. With improved Court services the Probation Officer's work load has increased in direct proportion to the overall improvement to court circuit coverage.

Juvenile Probation

In addition to the normal court-assigned Juvenile Probation caseload there has been a substantial increase in the number of direct Juvenile referrals of behavior problems and petty theft from parents and the schools as well as shoplifting referrals from the business community.

These referrals have been encouraged as part of a program of preventative services at the pre-delinquency stage of community detection. Through cooperation with the R.C.M. Police, there has also been an increase of referrals of those Juveniles who are subjects of occurrence reports, but where no formal charges are laid due to tender years and other discretionary factors. This program is seen to be of major importance as a preventative service, but to be carried out to maximum effect is very time consuming to other official priorities.

Adult Probation

The Adult Probation caseload in the Hay River area ranged between 4-50 persons at any given time during the year and in this category alone a large increase is foreseen with the change in the Criminal Code September, 1969, affecting Suspended Sentence and Probation in Sections 637-640B. These sections basically do away with former restrictions to those eligible for Suspended Sentence and allow the Court more discretion and latitude to Probation consideration for persons with records of previous convictions. In addition, it is now possible for a convicted offender to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment followed by a Probation Order under supervision commencing at the expiration of sentence. There are many other ramifications to probation responsibility within the changes to these Sections of the Criminal Code requiring an increased paper flow to the Courts and more stringent supervisory controls. The service must expand of necessity to include a new category of offender with more extensive criminal backgrounds which will provide an increased challenge to the rehabilitative process.

Family Court

There has been a steady increase in Family Court cases that strongly suggests the need for the establishment through legislation of a properly constituted Family Court as the number of applications under the Maintenance Ordinance grows in volume and a steady flow of actions under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Ordinance are received for enforcement. Marital counselling is an important area of concern receiving too little attention, however, several cases of serious presenting problems have been worked with to successful conclusion with the cooperation of the area Social Workers and a close work relationship is maintained with the Welfare Department on domestic cases.

Parole

Increase is noted in the number of Parole investigations and community inquiry requests from the Regional Representative of the National Parole Board, Edmonton for Territorial residents and while the number of Parolees under supervision to the Probation Service in this area has not shown a marked

increase, an expansion of the National Parole Service could be projected to provide a Parole Officer to interview and screen applicants from the Yellowknife Correctional Institute which again anticipates the need for an expanding Probation field service.

Adult After-Care

Continuing after-care service is provided to inmates following release from the Yellowknife Correctional Institution within a total Corrections program policy that particularly applies to former inmates of sufficient motivation to accept counselling and carry through on initial institution programs. Close cooperation is maintained with Treatment personnel and an effort is made to assist the individual toward a successful re-adjustment to the freedom of the community.

One of the highlights and learning experiences during the year was the privilege of attending the 6th Biennial Canadian Congress of Corrections June 8-13, 1969, in Vancouver which provided an opportunity to keep informed of current trends and programs in the larger Canadian scene of Probation and Corrections. The experience was invaluable in the wealth of material and knowledge provided through able speakers. The group sessions enabled an opportunity to shared participation and exchange of views that proved stimulating to the relative isolation of Hay River. Acquaintance was renewed with many former colleagues and new friendships formed all of which made the conference most memorable.

I believe that we are making progress and slowly moving toward the goals of a competent Probation Service and that cooperative good will exists at all levels of Probation activity in this area. I must stress, however, that only so much can be accomplished by an individual officer and in the future priorities of service will become more necessary as the burden of responsibility increases, and the number one priority would seem to be additional personnel.

D.R. Hunter
Probation Officer



C.H. Elliott
Probation Officer

Inuvik Probation Service

The Inuvik Field Probation Office opened on November 4, 1968. This Field Office services the settlements of Aklavik, Tuktoyuktuk, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, Fort Franklin and Sachs Harbour.

During the year 1969-1970, Inuvik Probation Service supervised a total of 44 probationers comprising of 9 juveniles and 35 adults, plus 24 adults and 37 juveniles which were under voluntary supervision or classed as "after-care". Of those who have successfully completed their probation period, the majority are either in school or gainfully employed. The employment picture for this area appears to be much brighter with the advent of oil explorations and other related fields of industry. Full credit must go to the expeditors and the oil companies located in Inuvik for their excellent cooperation in the hiring of local talent. Adult probationers who desire employment have been accommodated by these companies.

As in my last annual report, the majority of the case load, both adult and juvenile, are related to the abuse of alcohol.

Court Circuit

The writer has accompanied the Courts on their circuit of Inuvik region preparing pre-sentence reports and social histories at the request of the Court.

An increase of maintenance applications under the Maintenance Ordinance at the Territorial level, applications under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act,

and Provisional Orders from Provincial Jurisdictions, has been noted. In these categories, the Probation Officer acts as prosecutor in the interest of both parties.

After-Care

After-care is provided for those persons being released from the Yellowknife Correctional Institution on their arrival in the Inuvik Area.

Parole

The writer continues to provide a variety of services to the National Parole Board and to the Parole Boards in British Columbia and Ontario, preparation of community investigations, supervision of parolees and submission of post-release reports.

The writer attended a two week course at Trent University from June 1st to June 14th inclusive, sponsored by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. This course focussed on alcohol and drugs and the treatment of persons who are addicted to them.

The writer also attended a course on Juvenile Delinquency and Organized Crime at the Fredrick Moran Institute, St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York,

Prevention

A committee of Concern for Alcohol Education was formed on October 27, 1969, and this officer was selected as one of the counsellors of this group. The old Ingamo Hall was made available to the Committee and renamed the Alano Club. This club has enjoyed a great deal of success in catering to adults of all ages, who drop in for a cup of coffee, play darts or pool, or simply to have a chat. To date the number of persons registered since the opening of the Alano Club is in excess of twelve hundred. These figures are very encouraging and indicate that groups of this nature are playing a very important role in the community. It should be noted that our success is the result of long hours of work by persons such as Reverend Dittrich, Father Kroetch, Doug Bailey, Billy Day and Reverend Milton Brown.

As in the previous year, cooperation and assistance received from the various area administrators, regional director, Justice of the Peace L.P. Holman and all members of the R.C.M.P. in this area has greatly aided the writer in the performance of his duties.

C.H. Elliott
Probation Officer, Inuvik

PROBATION SERVICE STATISTICAL REPORT, 1969-70

<u>ACTIVE CASES</u>	<u>Yellowknife Field Office (1)</u>	<u>Hay River Field Office</u>
Juvenile Probation	16	35
Adult Probation	66	69
Juvenile After-Care	34	10
Adult After-Care	52	10
Parole Supervision	6	6
Voluntary Supervision	34	14
Family Cases	<u>25</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL CASE LOAD	<u>233 (2) 19.05</u>	<u>163 (2) 13.07</u>

<u>ACTIVE CASES</u>	<u>Inuvik Field Office (2)</u>	<u>Frobisher Bay Field Office</u>
Juvenile Probation	23	10
Adult Probation	60	8
Juvenile After-Care	38	0
Adult After-Care	29	19
Parole Supervision	2	0
Voluntary Supervision	25	3
Family Cases	<u>25</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL CASE LOAD	<u>202 (2) 16.01</u>	<u>48 (1) 12.0</u>

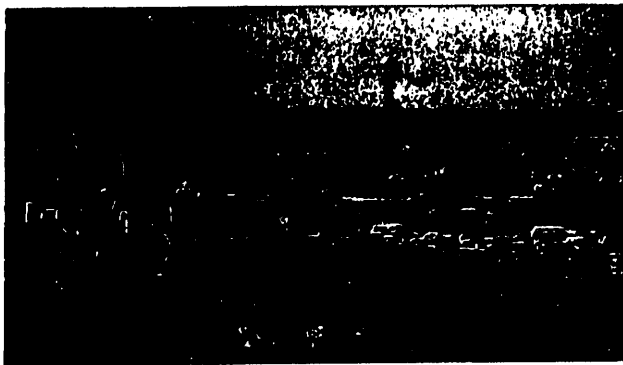
<u>OTHER SERVICES</u>	<u>Yellowknife Field Office (1)</u>	<u>Hay River Field Office</u>
Court Reports	64	103
Parole Reports	22	21
Other Reports	803	345
Pre-release interviews	<u>234</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL WORK LOAD	<u>1123 (2) 93.07</u>	<u>498 (2) 41.06</u>

<u>OTHER SERVICES</u>	<u>Inuvik Field Office (2)</u>	<u>Frobisher Bay Field Office</u>
Court Reports	26	5
Parole Reports	1	1
Other Reports	123	1
Pre-release interviews	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL WORK LOAD	<u>164 (2) 13.08</u>	<u>15 (1) 3.03</u>

(1) *Statistics available for four month period only*

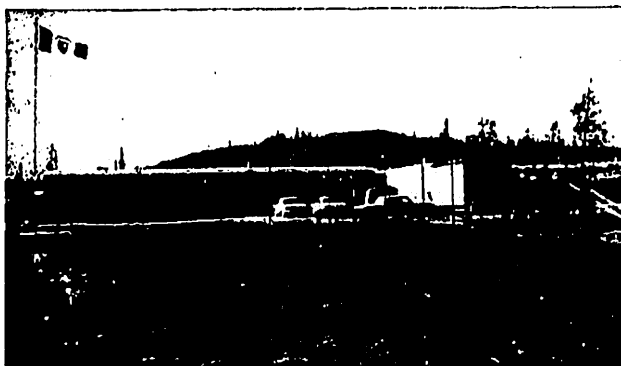
(2) *Monthly average*

The Institution



Men 31
Women 10

The Camp



Men 32

Adult Institutional Services

SERVING A MULTI-CULTURAL GROUP:

INDIAN	34%
METIS	17%
ESKIMO	17%
OTHERS	27%

THROUGH:

- Developing program appropriate to the group
- Motivation
- Demonstration by example
- Changing attitudes
- The recognition of diversification
- The need for individual programs
- The regaining of self-confidence and self-respect



*G.E. Bowyer
Superintendent
Institution and Camp*



*N.A. Suddaby
Deputy Superintendent
Institution*



*L.C. Dahl
Deputy Superintendent
Camp*



INTAKE

The institution serves as a common jail for those remanded for trial and as a Correctional Institution for sentenced inmates both male and female.

INMATE COURT	APRIL 1, 1969	INMATE COUNT	MARCH 31, 1970
Institution	Men 38 Women 3	Institution	Men 33 Women 2.2
Camp	Men 19	Camp	Men 18
Remand	Men 4 Women 0		

TOTAL ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

Sentenced to Institution	Male - 195 Recidivists - 43 or 22.05% Female - 45 Recidivists - 15 or 33.33%
To Camp from Institution	Male - 195
Remand at Institution	Male - 80 Female - 2

AVERAGE DAILY COUNT

Institution	Male 29 Female 4
Camp	17

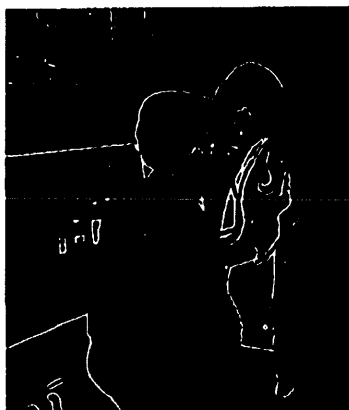
AVERAGE SENTENCE

Institution	Male 94 Female 31
Average length of stay at Camp	44 1/2

TOTAL NUMBER OF SENTENCES

Male	258
Female	72

Medical Section



Each inmate is given a complete examination upon admittance. A doctor and dentist make regular visits. Optometrist is available when needed and a psychiatrist made four visits during the year. A psychiatric nurse coordinates the medical functions and is on daily duty.

The following are statistics of the Medical Section:

1. Admission physical examinations (male)	196
2. Admission physical examinations (female)	64
3. Total physical examinations	260
4. Psychiatric referrals	38
5. Sent to Alberta Hospital for psychiatric examination	9
6. Special treatment:	
to local hospital	11
V.D. treatment	15
to Edmonton Hospital	8
Dental work	124
Eye examinations	23
T.B.	1

Classification

Recognizing the widely varied nature of the offenders, Classification attempts to identify individual problems and assign them to a program suited to their needs.



- Obtain background information
- Committee discussions
- Individual interviews
- Raven Progressive Matrice Test
- Assign to a program

RAVEN PROGRESSIVE MATRICE TEST RESULTS

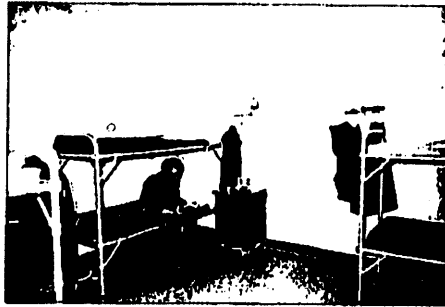
The Raven Matrice Test has now been administered to 350 inmates and the results show the test to be valid.

This is in terms of testing deductive reasoning on all ethnic groups regardless of school grade level. The exceptions are in the high grade levels from grade 10 up.

Further research resulting from these figures is continuing.

Average age	Eskimo	21.63
Average age	Indian	25.1
Average age	Metis	23.57
Average age	Caucasian	30.01
Average grade	Eskimo	5
Average grade	Indian	6
Average grade	Metis	6
Average grade	Caucasian	8
Average Matrice Test	Eskimo	61.65
Average Matrice Test	Indian	61.5
Average Matrice Test	Metis	64.33
Average Matrice Test	Caucasian	63.48

Living Area



*Male
Capacity 31*

After medical examinations and classification interviews, inmates are moved to living areas in the male or female sections. These are open dormitory type facilities with pleasant sitting rooms.

Remand area has 10 beds and cell accommodations. There is an infirmary or sick room in each section.

Two cells provide segregation for disturbed or unmanageable inmates.



*Female
Capacity 10*

Academic Instruction

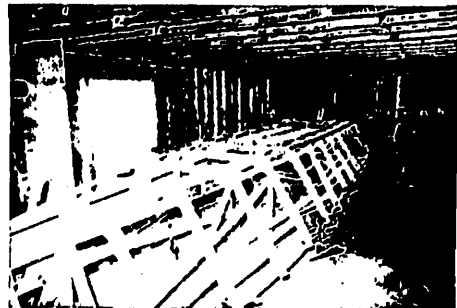
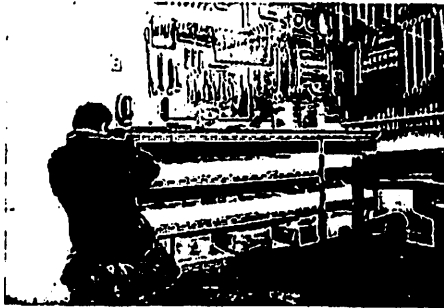


EMPHASIZING

- Upgrading
- Certification of grade standings
- Special courses in conjunction with vocational training
- Reading and writing of basic English
- General information courses
- Supervision of correspondence courses
- 62 inmates (58 male, 4 female) took part in the academic program
- 8 of the 62 inmates returned and 5 out of the 8 re-chose the academic program
- the authority to test and grade inmates was granted after discussion with the Department of Education

Vocational Training

- Vocational program is clearly correlated to the academic program with many of the inmates receiving academic instruction along with their shop training.
- A regular curriculum is not used; rather development of inherent individual skills is emphasized.
- 35 of the inmates participated in this program.



INSTRUCTION

- Auto mechanics
- Carpentry
- Welding
- General handyman skills
- Boat building and repairing
- Cabinet making
- Small motor maintenance

PROJECTS

- Renovation of maximum security visiting area to a fine arts room.
- This involved: plastering, framing, cabinet making, tile work, painting.
- Reconstruction of storage building.
- Numerous small shop projects.
- Production of signs for recreation areas.

Kitchen and Dining Area

- This is a vital service area of the Institution in the production of well balanced, attractive meals as well as providing a useful training area.
- An orientation course in the basics of cooking and kitchen operation has been set up.
- Emphasis has been placed on developing cooks and cooks' helpers for bush camp job opportunities.
- MEALS SERVED DURING THE YEAR WERE 46,760



Laundry

- As in the kitchen, this provides a service area as well as a training facility for both male and female inmates.
- This unit does all the laundry for the Camp and the Institution under the direction of a Matron who instructs and trains a predominately male group of inmates in the operation of this section.
- The direction of the male clothing room is also handled through this department.



Building and Ground Maintenance

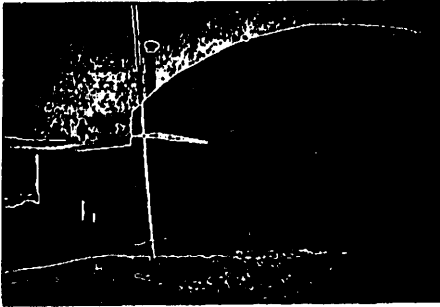
This department provides a service function as well as a training area for selected inmates.



FUNCTIONS

- Boiler maintenance and repairs
- Maintenance of heating and air conditioning system
- Building maintenance and repairs
- Vehicle maintenance
- Lawns, roadways, landscaping
- Construction of baseball backstop, recreation facilities truck garden
- Maintenance of sewage lagoon

Male Section



COMMUNITY WORK CONTRIBUTIONS

- Ball Park
- Skating Rink
- Public swimming pool (800 man hours donated)
- Unloading planes distributing materials for the Arctic Winter Games
- Cooperated and assisted numerous community groups:
cleaned church yards,
cabinets for Retarded Children's School, etc.
- Brush cutting and cleaning up projects
- Assisted in booth construction for the Caribou Carnival
- Decorated halls for community social functions

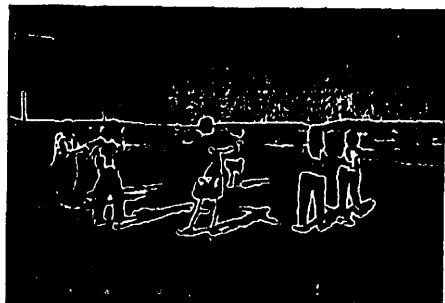
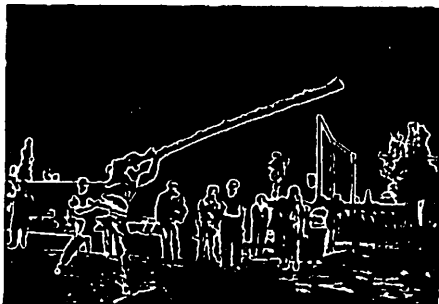
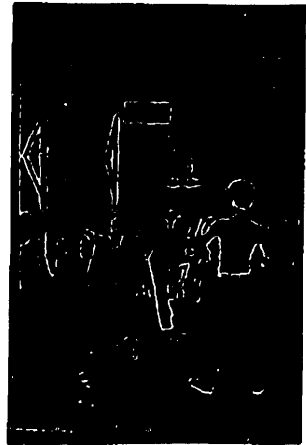
Liesure Program

VITAL COMPONENTS

- Social re-training or conditioning of inmates. Some of this program is integrated.
- Maintaining continuing contacts with positive community groups and activities.
- Introducing socially acceptable activities which can be carried on after discharge.
- Providing outlets for energy, talents, and skills.
- Alienation of Institutional depression and stagnation through interesting fun-type activities.

PHYSICAL:-

hockey
softball
volleyball
floor hockey
basketball
badminton
broomball
jogging
weight training
exercising
fishing
track and field
skiing
snow shoeing
overnight camping
off ground picnics



ARTISTIC:-

stone carbing
wood carving
leatherwork
painting
beadwork
muk luk making
stroud and duffle work
ice sculptures
toy repair
bone carving
woodwork
bazaar
decorating carnival booths



SOCIAL:-

- chess
- cribbage
- bingo
- A A (Eskimo,
Caucasian)
- Integrated social
dinners
- tours
- movies
- outside entertain-
ment
- guest speakers
- concerts for staff
inmates
- Indian Village

Female Section

The relatively low count in the female section allows for a highly individualized and structured program.

Numerous counselling and development techniques are experimented with. This is especially true in the case of recidivists.

Careful documentation of these methods along with the gathering of research material is conducted.

GOOD GROOMING

- Basic principles of good grooming are taught
- Hair care and styles
- How to dress according to various figure types
- The proper application of makeup
- The development of poise through suggestions given in walking, standing, sitting
- Facials, manicures and pedicures are done weekly



COOKING

- The girls are introduced to the Canada Food Rules and how to apply them to vary the native cooking.
- They learn how to use modern kitchen equipment, utensils, gadgets.
- Main kitchen offers training in Institutional cookery.
- Guests invited to dinner, baking done regularly, shopping trips taken to study food comparisons and purchasing.



SEWING:-

- Learn basic fundamentals
- Work through sample stitches, pot holders, aprons, blouse, skirt, dress, pyjamas, doll clothes
- Girls purchase the garments they make
- Sample booklets are made for the girls to take home for future reference

ARTS AND CRAFTS

- Inmates work at native crafts and are introduced to new ones.
- Interest is shown in leather work, beadwork, knitting, embroidery, art classes, and working with stroud and duffle.
- Muk luks are also made.
- A percentage of the profit goes to the inmate and to the welfare fund.



CHILD CARE:-

- Includes pre-natal and post-natal classes
- We discuss physical and emotional needs of various age groups
- Babysitting course taught
- Guest speakers add to the enjoyment of this section
- We found the recognition of the responsibilities involved here help to improve the girl's attitudes

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- This includes all activities likely to minister to physical health.
- Calisthenics, rhythmic, volleyball, badminton, basketball, broomball and bowling along with baseball are enjoyed.
- Long walks are encouraged in summer and short brisk walks in winter.
- This year Arctic Winter Games were superior to any other sports for spectating purposes.

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Oriented around problems and situations that arise from daily living
- Pantomimes and discussions allow for interesting teaching
- Girls encouraged to speak about their personal, family and social problems
- During these discussions it is hoped that insight and solutions to the problems can be reached so that in her home community she will consider putting into practise what she had studied, hopefully leading to a happier life



HEALTH CLASS

Girls receive a daily class in Basic Health, First Aid Course, Hygiene and Communicable and Social diseases. Sex education along with family planning plays an important part of this program. Local doctors, nurses and members of the Public Health Department are often guest speakers. Well thought out lectures, films and discussions help bring this information back into the proper perspective.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION - FEMALE SECTION

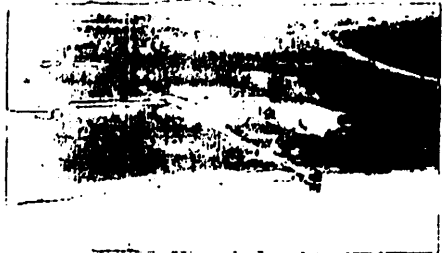
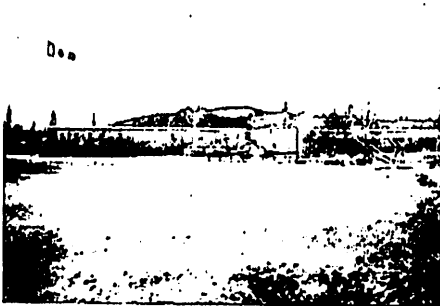
PROGRESSIVE MATRICE		INMATES	
Average Age	20.6	Caucasian	0
Average Grade	3.6	Eskimo	39.2
Percentile	36.3%	Indian	50.7
		Metis	10.1%

SENTENCES

Remand	2	Failure to appear in court	1
Minor Consume	39	Abandonment	1
Assault	6	Obscene language in a public place	1
Causing disturbance	6	Careless driving	1
Medical treatment	3	Intoxication in a public place	5
Vagrancy	4	Property damage	1
Escape custody	3	Interdict	1

Between April 1, 1969, and March 31, 1970, information was compiled to see how closely related the menstrual cycle was to the commission of offenses. It was found that 70% of the offenses were committed during a 17 day period prior to, during and after menstruation. No conclusion can be reached with this small a test group but study will continue. Study will be enlarged to include violation of Institutional rules and regulations.

Yellowknife Correctional Camp



MINIMUM SECURITY

Inmates are classified to the Camp from the main Institution in accordance with their ability and individual needs.

FUNCTION OF THE CAMP

To perform community service in a working situation through a variety of community work projects as well as providing a healthy, free atmosphere in a social re-training experience.

LIVING AREA

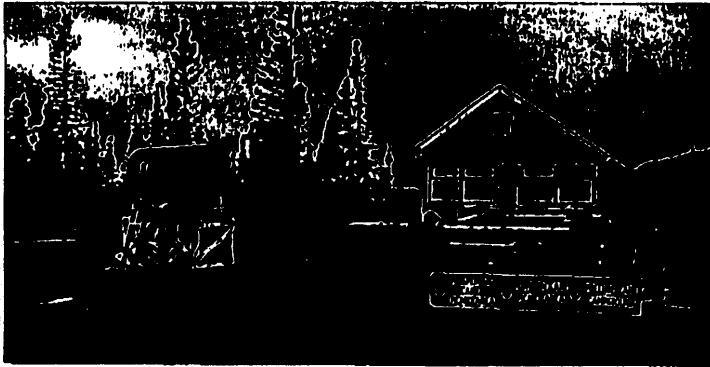


Comfortable, two-bed sleeping units are featured. The complex also includes a kitchen, dining room, recreation and ablution facilities in a completely self-contained unit.

WORK PROGRAM

Work is done in cooperation with the following organizations:-

- Division of Tourism
- Forestry Service
- Game Management Services
- City of Yellowknife
- Numerous non-profit organizations such as Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, etc.



- Construction of concrete slabs for boat launching sites
- Picnic tables
- Comfort stations
- Signs, sign posts
- Thinning and pruning

- Preparation of park and picnic areas
- Cutting of fire wood for picnic sites
- Maintenance of smaller park sites
- Develop recreation facilities for the city residence and Arctic Winter Games

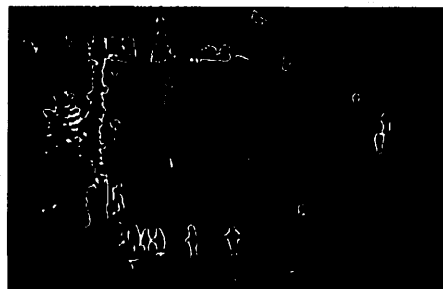
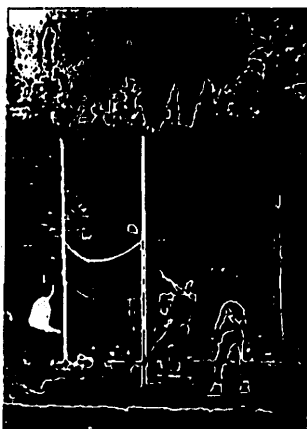


Care is taken to see the work projects do not conflict with private enterprises, providing a service in development which would otherwise not be done due to lack of funds and labour force.

Emphasis is placed on developing skills and good work habits for inexperienced and unmotivated inmates.

CAMP LEISURE TIME PROGRAM

- The vital components of this program parallel those of the Institution
- A high involvement in community activities is encouraged



- The average count appears to be ideal for this setting and positive inmate-staff relationships are easily achieved
- Some selected problem inmates have functioned well in this positive atmosphere



STATISTICAL REPORT ON INMATES - April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970

<u>INMATES RECEIVED</u>		160
Indian	59	
Metis	60	
Eskimo	22	
Others	<u>19</u>	
TOTAL	160	(Repeats - 80)

INMATES SELECTED FOR DAY WORK RELEASE

Inmates	17
Man hours worked	2430
Meals	26,070
Average stay	44.5 days

Staff Training

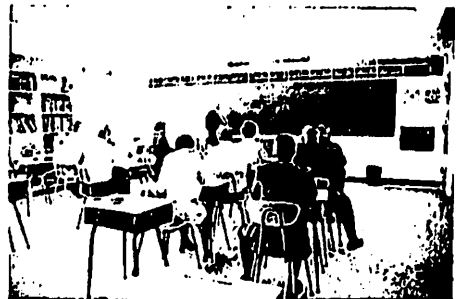
PURPOSE

To develop, motivate, and stimulate a high interest level in order that the staff may successfully deal with the many faced problems encountered daily.



Internal

- Orientation
- On the job training
- Basic training
- Counselling
- Staff meetings & discussions
- Instructional Techniques



External

- Administration and Management Course
- Seminars and Conferences
Canadian Congress of Corrections
Vancouver
- McMasters University Correspondence Course - Ontario
- Alcoholism Course - Henwood, Alberta
- Educational Leave - Quebec
- Familiarization tours of other facilities - Alberta, Sask., B.C.

The bulk of the training is organized and implemented by administration. The utilization of specific skills of all staff members are incorporated in the instruction of each other and inmates.

Utilization of outside resources in our staff training where specialization is required provides stimulation and interest.

Group and Individual Counselling

Counselling is seen as a vital aspect in all programs whether they occur at the Camp or in the male or female sections of the Institution.



Before successful counselling can occur, trust and respect must be developed through constant efforts on the part of the Supervisors and Matrons.

A complete file information is available to staff doing counselling and they formulate pre-release plans under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent and in conjunction with the Probation Department and other social agencies

A staff library has been developed with up-to-date books, pamphlets and other material to aid the staff in becoming familiar with current trends in Corrections



Advice and guidance for difficult cases is sought during regular psychiatric visits and occasionally when breakdown occurs, telephone consultation is also available.

Religious Services and Counselling

Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen from the community make themselves available for individual counselling when need is shown and also conduct services on Sunday and Religious Holidays



The maintenance of positive community relationship is seen as an important aspect. To foster this, liberal visiting hours are provided in a lounge type setting. The value of this program is somewhat limited because of the vastness of the Territories and the inability of friends and relatives to visit.

Work Release

- The work release program is designed to establish inmates in sound work situations which will continue after discharge.
- This program 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.



- Amendments to the Criminal Code enacted in July 1969, have provided for more scope within this area. This allows for complete releases of up to 15 days for selected work opportunities. Two male inmates from the Institution were authorized to participate under this new section.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ENGAGED IN A WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

Camp	14
Institution: Male	9
Female	2

- The signs of success of this program are encouraging both through a reduced recidivism rate and an increase in the self-respect and pride of the individuals participating.

APRIL 1, 1969 - MARCH 31, 1970

25 Inmates on Work Release 12% became recidivists

1 Inmate on Educational Release

1969-1970 Budget

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Approved Funds \$394,700.00

Expended Funds

Salaries: \$276,493
Other Expenses: \$115,538 \$392,031.00

Unexpended Funds - \$ 2,669.00

Inmate Per Diem Cost: \$32.54

CORRECTIONAL CAMP

Approved Funds \$181,000.00

Expended Funds

Salaries: \$121,265
Other Expenses: \$ 27,794 \$149,059.00

Unexpended Funds - \$ 31,941.00

Inmate Per Diem Cost: \$24.02



The Juvenile Training Centre

M.K. Larson
*Superintendent
Juvenile Training Centre*

The Juvenile Training Centre has been in operation in Fort Smith for slightly over three years. During the past year, we have continued to progress and improve the services and care offered to the juveniles who come under our supervision.



<i>Capacity</i>	
<i>Boys</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>16</i>

STAFF

Staff Complement

Two major staffing changes occurred during the 1969-70 year. The academic instructor position, which formerly was part of the establishment of the Juvenile Training Centre was transferred to the Department of Education. That Department now supplies an academic instructor who teaches any residents who may not be eligible to attend the regular community school system.

The second major change occurred in September 1969 when the establishment was increased to provide for a Cook Supervisor I or Cook I. The need for such a person had been demonstrated throughout the previous two years of operation.

No success was achieved in finding a suitable Correctional Officer III and although the position has been advertised several times, the vacancy has now existed since July of 1968.

Staff Training

This part of staff development involves staff meetings which are held twice a month, when case conferences, child care discussions and special lectures are provided.

Three staff members have been involved in the McMaster University Correspondence Courses on "Interviewing and Counselling" and "Social Problems in Modern Society".

One student of the McMaster University Correspondence Course also attended a seminar at McMaster University in April of 1969.

EDUCATION

Academic Education

During the current school year an average of five residents have been receiving instruction from the Department of Education teacher here at the Centre. All other residents are enrolled into regular community school classes. This system has operated quite satisfactorily in that each newly committed resident is given a period of time to re-acquaint themselves with routine and regulations as the majority of children received here have been previously subject to very little authority or control. In addition, any resident who may present problems in the community school, can be sharply "brought about" with temporary period out of school.

Vocational Education

It has been possible to use the Industrial Arts shop of Joseph Burr Tyrrell School for two nights per week again this year; one-half the male resident population attend each evening.

Selected children are involved in work projects in the community for which they are paid. Besides the training opportunity provided, they receive valuable experience in the management of their earnings.

All boys over the age of thirteen years are members of the local Army Cadet Corps. As such, they receive instruction from competent teachers in first aid, map reading, use of rifles, driver training, foot and arms drill and military history.

A new type of training was added last year; the soil in the area which is used as a skating rink during the winter months is worked up in the spring and the space used for the growing of vegetables. We have thus been able to provide some gardening experience and personal gratification for the resident gardeners, as well as using the majority of the produce from the garden in the kitchen of the Juvenile Training Centre.

RECREATION

The town of Fort Smith donated some unusable wooden sidewalks, which the staff and residents refashioned for use as boards in order to increase the size of the skating rink behind the Training Centre.

As a result, an active hockey league played two games per week with teams composed of boys from the Training Centre, Breynat Hall Hostel and the Children's Receiving Home.

Four of the larger male residents and the majority of the male staff members participated in the Senior Men's Broomball League which operated throughout the past winter.

Several weekend campouts were held over the past year as weather permitted. In addition, we were able to use the Forestry Cabin at Pine Lake during most of July and August. The male and female residents alternated one week at a time participating in water sports, wood craft and the usual camp activities. In addition, a daily reading improvement program was held as part of the camp situation.

TREATMENT AND TRAINING

A total of seven children were interviewed and evaluated by the Child Guidance Team at the time of their two visits to Fort Smith. Although the interviews were short and the assessment reports quite brief, the information

provided was helpful insofar as the management of these children is concerned.

A detailed system of privileges and disciplinary actions was started during the fall of 1969. The immediate withdrawal of privileges for improper behavior and the granting of special privileges for excellent behavior and proper attitudes has become a valuable tool in the resocialization of most of the residents.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

All residents attend services of their faith in the churches of the community. In addition, weekly sessions are held under the leadership of one of the local clergy with discussions on morals, use and abuse of alcohol, good citizenship, etc.

IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES

Two shower cabinets have been installed in each of the residence washrooms in order to provide sufficient bathing space. A second washer and dryer were also purchased to provide for the extra amount of resident laundering as our population increased.

It is hoped that a general enlargement of the Training Centre will be achieved during the next year in order to alleviate the present overcrowded bedroom space, shortage of storage, inadequate classroom size, etc.

RESIDENT POPULATION

The resident population on April 1, 1969, of eleven boys and nine girls gradually decreased during the summer months. However, a sharp increase in the delinquent female population occurred in September. Finally, in early March, when the numbers of females committed to our care again rose, it became necessary to use a bedroom formerly allocated for male residents.

1969-1970 Budget

JUVENILE TRAINING CENTRE

Approved		\$155,600
Expended		
	Salaries:	\$102,668
	Other Expenses:	<u>\$ 30,148</u>
		\$132,816
	Unexpended Funds -	\$ 22,784

Residents Per Diem Cost: \$21.40

Population by Month (Fiscal Year)

		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
1969	April	11	9
	May	11	9
	June	11	8
	July	8	6
	August	7	7
	September	6	10
	October	5	10
	November	7	9
	December	8	9
	1970	January	8
February		9	9
March		9	11
	Average monthly residents	8.3	8.8
	Total monthly average		17.1
	Average age at committal	14.1	14.4