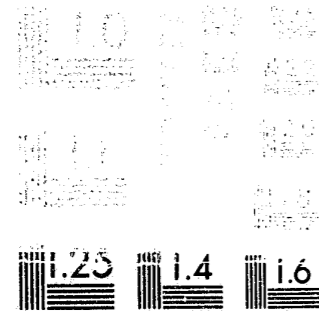


Department of Justice Reference Service



The information contained herein was prepared for the Department of Justice Reference Service. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The Department of Justice Reference Service is not responsible for the physical condition of the documents submitted for microfilm production. The resolution chart on the right is provided to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

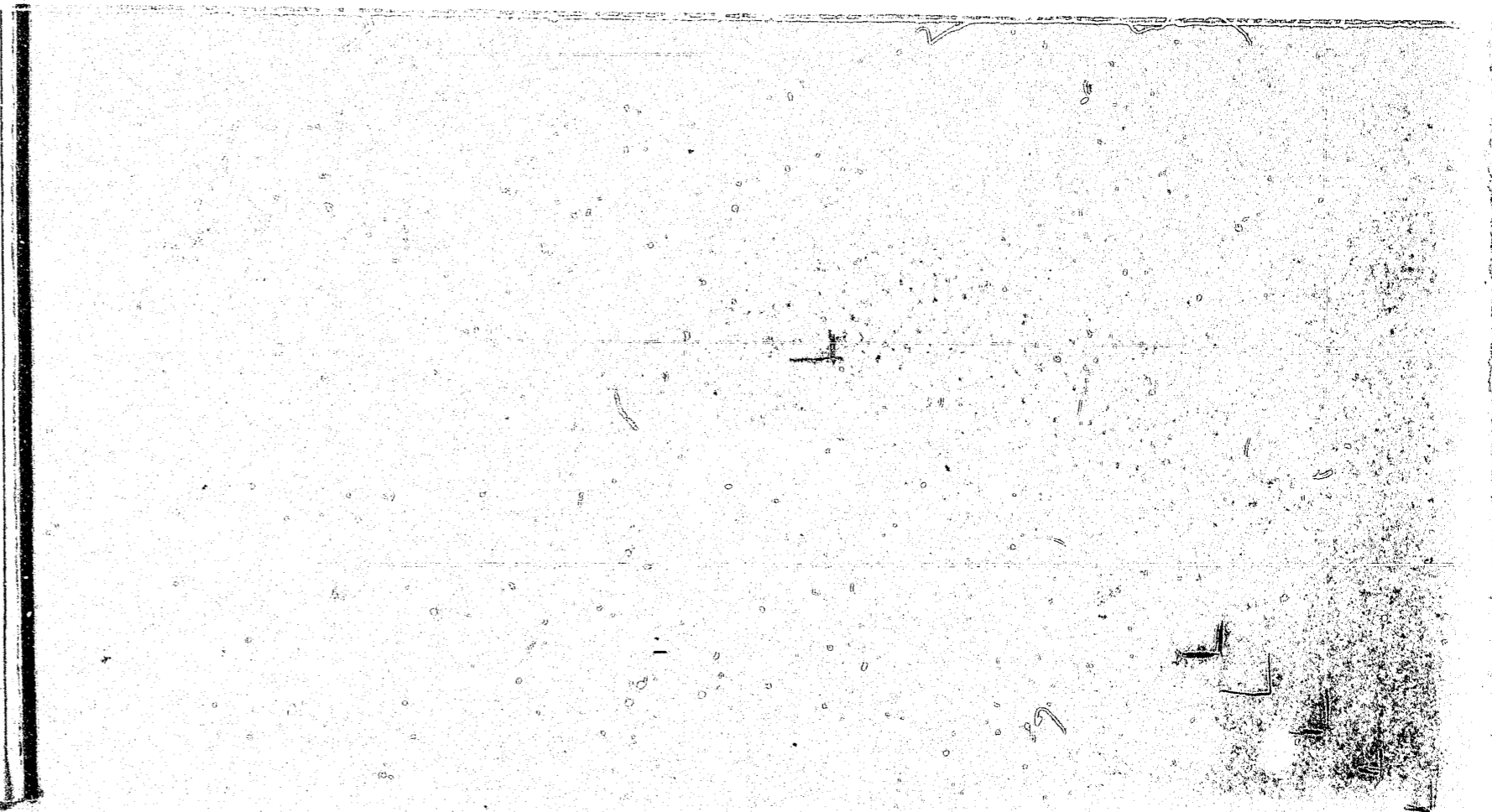
Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

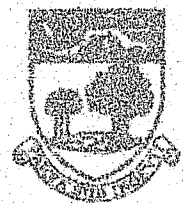
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Date Filmed

2/23/81





SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1979

65798

NCJ 111

MAR 12 1980

ACQUISITIONS



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1979

CONTENTS

Introduction	7
Land Registration	7
Uniform Law Conference	8
Departmental Appointments	8
Retirements	9
Legal Services Division	9
Report of the Judicial Division	10
Report of the Crown Counsel	12
Report of the Legislative Counsel	12
Report of Corrections Division	13
Buildings	13
Services	14
Staff	16
Prisoner Activities	16
General	17
Statistics	19
Report of Probation & Family Court Services	22
Probation Services	22
Temporary Absence Program	23
Christmas Temporary Absence	24
Public Relations & Community Development	24
Family Court Services	24
Summer Student Employment	25
Youth Job Corps Program	26
Report of the Law Reform Commission	27
Report of the Public Defender	31
Location of Offices	32
Legal Aid in the Courts	32
Standards of Eligibility	32
Eligibility to Select Counsel	32
Cases Completed	33
Cost of Program	34
Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police	35
Distribution of Manpower	36
Awards & Commendations	36
Crime Prevention/Police Community Relations	37
Commercial Crime Section	38
Crime Statistics	43

TO:

THE HONOURABLE J.A. DOIRON
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

May It Please Your Honour:-

I have the honour to submit herewith the seventh annual report of the Department of Justice for this province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE B. CARVER, Q.C.
Minister of Justice

INTRODUCTION

The most visibly significant events for the Department of Justice in 1979 involved the completion of construction projects. The Sir Louis Henry Davies Law Courts in Charlottetown received its official opening in March with a ceremony presided over by the Honourable Chief Justice John P. Nicholson and attended by the Premier and Leader of the Opposition.

By contrast, the Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre opened quietly in late January, preceded by a large number of public tours but no official ceremony. The absence of ceremony did not indicate any lack of appreciation for the considerable effort of those involved in the years of planning the institution. Rather it seemed more appropriate to reflect on the reasons why such places of incarceration are necessary and to hope for the future of corrections in the province.

The new correctional facility was not without its critics, just as the old Queen's County Jail had drawn criticism for opposite reasons. The simple purpose of the institution is to prevent prisoners from leaving imprisonment any more offensive or disruptive to society than when they entered, and to present opportunities for reform when possible. It is hoped that over a period of time public acceptance and understanding of the institution will develop.

The year was a difficult one of adjustment for many of the Department's employees. The volume and complexity of legal work generated by government appeared to increase dramatically and the ongoing Department's campaign to cause other departments to involve justice in legal related problems was perhaps oversuccessful. The skills and dedication of the Justice solicitors were accordingly taxed more than ever before.

In the same vein, with the opening of the Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre many of the correction division employees were compelled to cope with many new demands, responsibilities and procedures. They have coped well.

By the end of 1979 as a result of pending government reorganization the Department was looking forward to several new responsibilities and challenges.

LAND REGISTRATION

For the past several years, the Land Registration and Information Service (L.R.I.S.), an agency of the Council of Maritime Premiers, has operated the Charlottetown regional office of L.R.I.S. together with the Charlottetown Registry Office. Under the agreement by which L.R.I.S. operated the office, the responsibility for the entire program which operated out of Charlottetown, including the surveying, mapping and registry functions, was turned over to the Department of Justice as of April 1, 1979.

During the 1979 Session of the Legislature, a bill entitled *The Council of Maritime Premiers (Transfer and Lay-off of Employees) Act* was enacted providing for the transfer to the Prince Edward Island civil service of all permanent employees of the Charlottetown office.

UNIFORM LAW CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada was held in August in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The Uniformity Commissioners in attendance on behalf of the Province of Prince Edward Island were Diane Campbell, Barrister, M. Raymond Moore, Legislative Counsel, and Graham W. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Justice. Also in attendance on behalf of the P.E.I. Law Reform Commission was Hugh MacIntosh, Counsel to the Commission.

The Conference is comprised of a criminal law section and a civil law section. The criminal law section concentrated on a number of suggested amendments to the Canadian Criminal Code, many of a procedural or evidentiary nature. The most significant suggestion adopted by the Criminal Law Section involved an ambitious project, which is now in its initial stages, to rewrite and restructure the Criminal Code.

On the civil law side the Conference placed major emphasis on problems involving the enforcement of extra-provincial custody orders, limitation of actions and evidence. A Uniform Defamation Act amendment designed to address problems caused by a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Cherneskey v Armdale Publishers* is presently being considered for adoption in Prince Edward Island.

DEPARTMENTAL APPOINTMENTS**Honourable Horace B. Carver, Q.C.**

Following the provincial election of April, 1979, Horace B. Carver, barrister of Charlottetown and Member of the Legislative Assembly for Third Queens became Minister of Justice and Attorney General. Mr. Carver also was appointed Minister of Public Works and served as Government House Leader during the 1979 Session of the Legislature.

Wayne Lilly

Wayne Lilly, a former member of the Summerside Police Department, was appointed Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in Summerside replacing W.E. MacCausland who retired in February, 1979.

Allison MacRae

Allison MacRae was appointed Chief Provincial Firearms Officer for the province on December 1, 1979. Mr. MacRae is responsible for administering the gun control program and co-ordinating the efforts of the various police forces in ensuring that all purchasers of firearms must first produce a Firearms Acquisition Certificate. In addition, Mr. MacRae will monitor firearm outlets who require business permits to sell firearms.

The program is one hundred percent federally funded and set up to administer the gun control program in each province.

RETIREMENTS**R. Peter Harrison**

R. Peter Harrison retired in November 1979 from his position as Director of Administration with the Department. Mr. Harrison had, for nine years, served in that capacity with distinction, efficiency and loyalty, and his presence was immediately missed. Prior to his recruitment by the Department in 1970, Mr. Harrison enjoyed an outstanding career with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, culminating in his appointment as Commanding Officer for the Prince Edward Island Division of the Force.

Winifred E. MacCausland

The retirement of another prominent public servant from the administration of justice in this province occurred on February 12, 1979. W.E. "Mac" MacCausland had been Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in Summerside for almost twelve years and carried out his duties in a most capable and efficient manner.

The Department extends best wishes to both these gentlemen for a long and useful retirement.

LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Legal Services Division consists of two solicitors, Ian W.H. Bailey, Director, and Ralph Thompson, Departmental Solicitor.

The Division provides legal advice and representation to all departments of government and to most crown corporations and agencies. Over the past year, government departments have relied on the Division to the extent that retention of outside legal counsel has become the rare exception.

In addition to providing a general legal service, the Division has represented government on both the National Task Force on the Administration of Justice and the National Work Group on Justice Information and Statistics. Being responsible for departmental legislation, a number of bills were prepared for possible introduction into this Session of the Legislative Assembly.

The governments of all provinces have the opportunity of intervening in cases before the Supreme Court of Canada involving interpretations of the Constitution. One such case was a reference by the Governor in Council on whether the Parliament of Canada could abolish the Upper House (Senate). In December, 1979, the Court delivered its unanimous decision answering the question in the negative. It is interesting to note, that although other provinces also argued the same point, one of the arguments made to the Court by counsel for Prince Edward Island was the basis upon which the case was decided.

REPORT OF JUDICIAL DIVISION

FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATION

Through its judicial division, the Department supplies personnel, equipment, accommodation and administrative assistance to the Supreme Court and Provincial Court Judges so that they can discharge the onerous responsibilities placed upon them.

The overall strength of the personnel in the division is thirty and distributed as follows:

	Prothonotary	Judicial Adm. Off.	Judicial Clerk 2	Judicial Clerk 3	Court Stenographer	SY 4	CL 2	Sheriff	CL 4	SY 1	Clerk & J.P. (part-time)	TOTAL
Charlottetown	1	5	2	2	7	-	-	1	1	1	-	20
Summerside	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
Alberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Georgetown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Souris	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	1	6	3	3	9	-	1	3	1	1	2	30

The personnel provide the courts with support services, some of which are as follows:

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- budget and expenditure control
- personnel transactions
- equipment supply purchases, etc.

2. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

- taxation of costs
- bankruptcy and discovery
- supervision over court officers
- justices of the peace

3. COURT RECORDS

- registration and maintenance

4. DOCKETING AT SUPREME COURT LEVEL

5. STENOGRAPHIC AND SECRETARIAL AND CLERK OF THE COURT

6. SHERIFF SERVICES

- jury impanellment
- process servers
- execution of court orders

7. FINANCIAL RECORD MANAGEMENT

- approximately 3 million annually

New Courthouse

- On January 28th or 29th, 1976, as fire spread through the old Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, the Supreme Court, its judges and attendant services were forced to find temporary quarters and their plight continued for some 3 years until the Sir Louis Henry Davies Law Courts Building was completed in April 1979. Within the magnificent structure, accommodation is also provided for the Provincial Court, Probation Services, Public Defender, Prosecutors and the Law Society Library and office. For the first time both court levels and their support services are physically located in one building.

Small Claims Court

- After one full year of operation, in excess of 200 consumers and small businesses instituted or defended proceedings without the assistance of an attorney. It is anticipated that the demand will increase as the availability of this new service becomes better known.

Resignation

- Following a lengthy illness, Francis White of Rollo Bay submitted his resignation in June of 1979 from the position of Kings County Sheriff. For the short time that Mr. White held the position, he was a faithful and hard-working servant. Mr. John Daley of Lower Montague was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Pending Retirement

- For the past 14 years, Edward P. Downe has served the general public in his capacity as Sheriff of Queens County. On February 1, 1980, Mr. Downe will reach his sixty-fifth birthday and retirement.

REPORT OF CROWN COUNSEL

The responsibilities of the Crown Counsel's office are carried out by three lawyers employed full time. One lawyer is permanently assigned to administer the needs of Prince County. The remaining two look after the Queen's and Kings' County area.

Over the year 1979, the Crown experienced an ever-expanding flow of work. Appeals this year were down in number but any alleviation of demand in this respect allowed more time in the day-to-day operation.

Each year the lawyers for the Crown have taken the opportunities given to attend courses designed for the practitioners of criminal law. This year Darrell Coombs went to Minett, Ontario for a refresher in Criminal Law and procedure put on by the Federation of Law Societies. All three lawyers went to Mount St. Vincent University for a seminar designed solely for Crown Counsel. This year also, the Director of Prosecutions attended the founding meeting of the Canadian Association of Crown Counsel held in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Every Province was represented and as time goes on this origination will prove of real benefit to Crown Counsel across Canada.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

LEGISLATION

The 1979 Session of the Legislative Assembly was unremarkable except for the fact that it continued into the month of August. Twenty-seven Acts were enacted, the most notable of which was the Shopping Centres (Development) Act. Regrettably, the established procedures for the development of the legislative program did not operate satisfactorily.

It has been the constant endeavour of the Legislative Counsel to reduce the interval between the enactment of legislation and its production in the form of an annual volume or update to the Revised Statutes. A study by Supply and Services (Canada) is presently underway with the objective of streamlining the procedures adopted in the office of the Legislative Counsel and in the office of the Queen's Printer.

It is anticipated that the study will produce a recommendation as to the employment of word processing equipment which may eliminate much of the duplication of effort presently involved in the production and printing of legislative material.

The 1979 Annual Volume should be available early in February and the looseleaf update shortly thereafter.

REVISION OF THE REGULATIONS

The most significant event in 1979 was the completion of the revision of the regulations of the province.

The revision comprises over 1,800 pages and is contained in two looseleaf volumes. It sets out the regulations in force in the province on the 31st December, 1978. A supplement containing the regulations made in 1979 is in

the hands of the printer and should be available to subscribers before the end of March. In connection with the preparation of the Revised Regulations it is appropriate to record the fine work of the staff of the division and, in particular, that of Mrs. Marina Bears who bore with equanimity the unenviable task of typing the complete text.

The completion of the revision places Prince Edward Island in a unique position among the provinces of Canada in that it is the only province to have both statutes and regulations available in a convenient looseleaf form with the information data base stored on computer to facilitate updating and information retrieval.

In view of the fact that many other provinces are embarking on a similar undertaking with budget allocations for the task in excess of one million dollars it is relevant to record that the direct cost of the Revised Regulations will not exceed \$40,000 and much of that may be offset by sales.

In order that subscribers to the regulations may be apprised of current regulations a cumulative index will be produced in the Royal Gazette.

The Legislative Counsel continued in his capacity of Law Clerk to provide advice to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and to assist Special and Standing Committees of the Assembly.

COURSES ON LEGISLATION

The Legislative Counsel conducted a number of courses for senior civil servants on various aspects of legislation. The emphasis of the courses was on the composition and interpretation of legislation with a view to promoting a better understanding of the statutes and regulations of the province and the role of legislation as an instrument of social engineering.

UNIFORM LAW CONFERENCE

The Uniform Law Conference was held in Saskatoon and the Prince Edward Island delegation participated in the preparation of reports on reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders, limitations of actions, protection of privacy, company law and judicial decisions affecting Uniform Acts. The record of Prince Edward Island in enacting Uniform Statutes adopted by the Conference has, in recent years, been poor and it is hoped that the fact that Prince Edward Island will host the Conference in August, 1980 may stimulate greater activity in this regard.

REPORT OF CORRECTIONS DIVISION

BUILDINGS

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, located six miles northwest of Charlottetown, was completed in January and occupied on February 13. This ultra-modern building has living areas for 66 male, four female and six lock-up prisoners. It has an additional four spaces designed for lock-up overflow and disruptive minded prisoners. The major divisions in the living areas provide for different levels of security and some degree of prisoner separation. All prisoners are housed in single rooms.

In addition to the living areas, the centre contains an administrative area, kitchen and dining room, admission area, laundry, exercise room, wood-working shop, hobby room, medical area, open and closed visiting areas, library and chapel. Many of the areas are dual purpose and are used for lectures, training classes, movies and numerous other activities. Storage space is abundant.

The primary source of heat for the building is wood-chips, harvested by the prisoners from the property's 60 acres of woodland. Oil is used as a back-up.

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre houses all male and female prisoners from anywhere in the province who are sentenced or remanded to more than three days. It also houses lock-up prisoners (police arrestees) for Queens County, as well as the occasional juvenile in conflict with the law.

Queens County Jail: Located in Charlottetown, this jail closed on February 13 upon the transfer of the 39 prisoners and 17 staff positions therein to Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre. The building has since been sold.

Kings County Jail: Located in Georgetown, the five prisoners and seven of the 10 staff positions in this jail were transferred to Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre on February 14, leaving a staff of three. Upon completion of the transfer, the function of this jail was reduced to housing only lock-up (police arrestees) prisoners, as well as those sentenced to intermittent sentences, remands and sentences of less than four days, and those awaiting transfer to Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre. The jail is open and staffed on court days, as well as weekends from 7:00 p.m. Friday to 7:00 a.m. the following Monday, and at all other times when required to accommodate area police forces. The occasional juvenile in conflict with the law is also held in a separate area of this jail. The three permanent staff are supported when required by casual employees.

Prince County Jail: Located in Summerside, the 17 prisoners and 11 of the 17 staff positions in this jail were transferred to Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre on February 20. This jail's function was reduced to serve exactly the same purpose as Kings County jail, but due to considerably more police arrests in this area, it remains open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, operated by a permanent staff of six, supported when required by casual employees.

SERVICES

Kings and Prince County Jails

Food: There was no change in the food supplier at Kings County jail during the year, this being Mrs. John P. Macdonald of Georgetown. Food at Prince County jail was previously supplied by Clovie's restaurant and Andy's Sea Foods on a month about basis. Upon opening of the Sleepy Hollow

Correctional Centre, Clovie's Restaurant withdrew their services, due to the reduced number of prisoners being housed there. Andy's Sea Foods continued as the sole food supplier. Each supplier was given a 10% increase, from \$2.40 to \$2.65 per meal in November for meals delivered to the jail. This was their first increase in 16 months and was in keeping with the rise in the cost of living.

Medical: Dr. Sheldon Cameron continues as jail physician at Prince County jail on a fee-for-service basis. Due to a very limited requirement at Kings County jail, there is no appointed jail physician, any available area medical doctor is called upon if such services are required.

Other: Television is available to the prisoners in these two jails. Meals provided by the caterers are supplemented by tea, coffee and milk supplied by the Department. Prisoners are issued a tobacco ration upon request. Clergy of any denomination are welcome into the jail at any reasonable hour or at any time if an emergency exists.

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre

Food: Food services in the new centre are now self contained. A modern kitchen, bright compact dining room, a food services manager and three cooks, and prisoner help combine to provide a nutritious, economical food service system.

Medical: A medical area containing a nurse's office and two medical examining rooms are located adjacent to the admitting area of the centre. Dr. Leo Killorn and nursing services officer, Mrs. Helen Flynn provide a medical service to the centre. Mrs. Flynn has continued teaching the art of cardiopulmonary resuscitation to correctional officers, and both doctor and nurse have responded to medical emergencies at whatever time they arise.

Library: A small, well stocked library provides an adequate supply and variety of reading material for prisoners. The majority of books were donations from organizations, associations, and individuals.

Religious: Through the co-operation of the association of churches in Charlottetown, chaplaincy services are being provided for prisoners and the centre's chapel is well used. Reverend Allan Smith of the Central Christian Church and Father Faber MacDonald St. Pius X, both members of the Correction Committee of the Charlottetown Christian Council, have acted as chaplains and this has caught the interest and enthusiasm of many prisoners. Many other religious groups and denominations are providing a valuable and worthwhile service by donating their time and resources.

Voluntary: Voluntary services for prisoners have been provided by Alcoholics Anonymous, the Literacy Council, some staff and other groups and individuals who have given of their own time.

Other: Television and the daily newspaper are available to all prisoners except those in lock-up and disassociation. A canteen service is available from which purchases may be made by those with personal funds held for them by the centre's administration. Prisoners are issued a tobacco ration upon request.

STAFF

Numbers

Kings and Prince County Jails: Staff numbers in these two jails have been touched upon under "Buildings". The permanent staff at Kings County jail consists of a Superintendent and two correctional officers and at Prince County jail of a Superintendent and five correctional officers.

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre: The full time staff complement at the centre consists of 32 correctional officers, 5 of which are female, 5 shift supervisors, 3 cooks and a food services manager, 1 laundry/stores officer, 2 secretaries, 1 business administrator, 1 nurse, 1 classification officer, 1 programmes officer, 1 deputy superintendent, and a superintendent. Permanent staff is supported by casual employees when required.

There was a 5.8% turn-over in regular staff during the year, compared to 4.5% in 1978.

TRAINING

Kings and Prince County Jails: These two jails hold only lock-up prisoners or persons remanded or sentenced to very short terms and rehabilitative programs are not attempted therein. For this reason, no training was provided for the staff of either. Their past training and experience is considered sufficient to carry out their required duties.

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre: Bi-weekly staff training sessions commenced in 1979 providing staff with an opportunity to learn more about correctional programmes, counselling, and to maintain their first aid skills. Several staff participated in training courses provided by the Staff Development and Training branch of the Civil Service Commission and other courses given by the Atlantic Police Academy. All permanent correctional officers in this centre received extensive correctional officer training in 1978, in preparation for its opening.

PRISONER ACTIVITIES

Kings and Prince County Jails

Due to the short term incarceration for prisoners in these two jails, programs and activities are limited and consist only of building cleanliness, grounds maintenance, bedding and clothes laundering, television, card playing and reading.

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre

Work: The new centre has provided the opportunity for many prisoners to be occupied in purposeful work. Prisoners work in the kitchen, laundry and at cleaning tasks in the centre. On the grounds they are involved in landscaping, grounds maintenance, tree planting with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and in a wood harvesting programme which provides fuel for the centre's furnace. A woodworking shop which commenced operation late in the year has not reached its operational capacity.

Some prisoners have had the opportunity to attend school or to work in the community during the latter portion of their sentence. Such opportunities prepare the prisoner for imminent release into the community.

Sports: Most prisoners have been active in playing floor hockey and softball. Weight lifting is popular. An outdoor skating rink has not yet been constructed.

Visiting: Visiting has been permitted seven evenings a week, plus Saturday and Sunday afternoon. This is being reduced to four evenings a week, plus the two afternoons. Even with the reduction, visiting privileges can still be considered as liberal, in keeping with our policy of allowing prisoners as much contact as possible with those on the outside.

Community Involvement: The community through organizations, associations and groups has become involved in the lives of prisoners. The St. John Ambulance Association, A.A., and a small group of christian musicians have established programmes in the centre. Prisoners involved in these programmes have participated in the community functions of these same groups. Their efforts are appreciated.

Appreciation is also extended to the Salvation Army, the National Parole Service, the Canada Employment Centre, the Community Mental Health Service, the Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, the Native Court Workers, the Literacy Council, and others, for the part they are playing.

Community Outreach Programme: Late in 1979 a programme financed by the Department of the Solicitor General was initiated to perform a community educational function with employers. The programme was designed to explain to employers the problems of people who have been in prison and if possible, to find employment for minimum security prisoners. Although still in its infancy, this programme, which employs four young ladies, has already had some impact on the employment community.

GENERAL

For the fourth straight year, there were no prisoner deaths in the province.

The transition from our old lock-up style county jails to the new Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, with a new philosophy and active programming, was a dramatic experience for many of our staff who made the transfer. The majority adjusted well.

To arrive at a true per diem cost of holding a prisoner in each of our institutions during the year was not possible. Up until March 31, 1979 the operating budget for jails was lumped together and the cost arrived at by dividing the total number of prisoner days at all jails into the total cost of jail operations. As of April 1, a separate operating budget was established for each jail. To pro-rate costs for the nine month period April 1 to December 31 into a full year does not give a true picture, as the heavy prisoner traffic usually occurs in January, February and March, thereby drastically upping the total prisoner days for the year and lowering the per diem cost. Using the pro-rated method, the per diem cost of holding a male prisoner in Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre was \$58.56.

An even more distorted figure is reached when attempting to establish a per diem cost for Kings and Prince. For statistical purposes, any admission is recorded as one prisoner day, even though the average length of stay is from three to 12 hours.

The main reason for establishing a per diem cost is for billing purposes to the federal government when prisoners are held for them for violation of certain Acts, such as Immigration and Parole, and perhaps in the not too distant future an exchange of services agreement for any sentenced prisoner. Since these prisoners will all be held in Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, it is important that an accurate per diem cost be arrived at for that institution. This can be ascertained after our first full fiscal year of operation on March 31, 1980.

The policy of transferring prisoners remanded or sentenced to more than three days to Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre from Kings and Prince County jails has proven to be financially sound. At Kings, for example, the average monthly cost of transporting these short term prisoners is \$245.00. If they were held there, a minimum of two additional full time staff would be required, at a monthly cost in excess of \$1,000.00 each. The same ratio applies at Prince. It may be suggested that by holding these short term prisoners at Kings and Prince, the staff at Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre could be reduced accordingly to fill the additional staff requirements at these two jails. This, however, is not the case, as staff reduction can be made only by closing a complete section of a jail. The number of short term prisoners from Kings and Prince while being sufficient in number to require more staff if held there, are not sufficient in number to bring about a closing of any section of Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre.

The cost of holding a female prisoner in Kings or Prince County jail for a full 24 hours amounts to \$155.31 a day, because of the need to hire a matron for guard purposes. There is no appreciable difference between the cost of housing a male or female at Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre because of the presence of female correctional officers and the Nursing Services Officer on staff.

Many departments of government were involved during the year in the completion, opening, operation and programming at the Correctional Centre, and in particular the Departments of Public Works and Agriculture and Forestry. The excellent co-operation and assistance rendered by all departments involved is most appreciated.

LOOKING TO 1980

A major ambition for the coming year is to advance prisoner programs at Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, both within the Centre and in the community, especially in the area alcoholism, from which an estimated 75% of our prisoners suffer.

STATISTICS

The following is a statistical table of the number of prisoner admissions to each jail during the year.

TABLE "A"

Queens County Jail (Jan 1 - Feb 12)	Lock-ups	Remand	Sentenced	Total
Male	89	7	50	147
Female	4	2	1	6
Juvenile	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	93	9	51	153

39 Prisoners transferred to Sleepy Hollow on February 13 — 31 sentenced, 8 remand

Kings County Jail (Jan 1 - Feb 13)

Male	41	3	25	69
Female	2	-	-	2
Juvenile	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	43	3	25	71

5 Prisoners transferred to Sleepy Hollow on February 14.

Kings County Jail (Feb 14 - Dec 29)

Male	307	-	39	346
Female	6	-	-	6
Juvenile	1 male	-	-	1
TOTAL	314	-	39	353

Prince County Jail (Jan 1 - Feb 19)

Male	86	19	77	182
Female	1	-	-	1
Juvenile	2 male	-	-	2

TOTAL 89 19 77 185

17 Prisoners transferred to Sleepy Hollow on February 20.

Prince County Jail (Feb 20 - Dec 29)

Male	886	39	63	988
Female	40	3	3	46
Juvenile	16 1 female 15 male	-	-	16
TOTAL	942	42	66	1050

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre (Feb 13 - Dec 29)

Male	911	114	681	1706
Female	26	5	15	46
Juvenile	5 1 female 4 male	-	-	5
TOTAL	942	119	696	1757

Total sentenced 696 less transfers 53 (31+5+17) = 643

Total remand 119 less transfers 8 = 111

Total of 3 Jails + Correctional Centre

Male	2320	175	883	3379
Female	79	9	18	105
Juvenile	24 2 female 22 male	-	-	24
TOTAL	2423	184	901	3508

Sentenced prisoners to all institutions in 1979 totalled 901 compared to 839 in 1978. Remand admissions rose to 184 from 169 a year earlier.

Female prisoner admissions in 1979 totalled 107 as compared to 95 in 1978. The number of days served totalled 534 as compared to 180 in 1978.

The following is a statistical table on lock-up prisoners (police arrestees held prior to court appearance) as they relate to alcohol and alcohol related offences.

TABLE "B"**Kings County Jail**

Total admissions	357
For intoxication	193 = 54% of total arrests
Number of individuals involved	135
Times incarcerated	once(113) 2(8) 3(3) 4 or more (11)
For other alcohol related offences	99 = 28% of total arrests
For non alcohol related offences	65 = 18% of total arrests
Intoxication + other alcohol related offences .	292 = 82% of total arrests

Transfers to SHCC 72 -

held for more than 1 day = 38

held for less than 1 day = 34

Prince County Jail

Total admissions	1031
For intoxication	697 = 68% of total arrests
Number of individuals involved	338
Times incarcerated	once(233) 2(44) 3(27) 4 or more (34)
For other alcohol related offences	128 = 12% of total arrests
For non alcohol related offences	206 = 20% of total arrests
Intoxication + other alcohol related offences .	825 = 80% of total arrests
Transfers to SHCC 129 -	
held for more than 1 day =	30
held for less than 1 day =	99

Queens County Jail (Dec 31 - Feb 13)

Total admissions	93
For intoxication	20 = 22% of total arrests
Number of individuals involved	12
Times incarcerated	once(9) 2(-) 3(2) 4 or more (1)
For other alcohol related offences	18 = 19% of total arrests
For non alcohol related offences	55 = 59% of total arrests
Intoxication + other alcohol related offences .	38 = 41% of total arrests

Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre (Feb 14 - Dec 29)

Total admissions	942
For intoxication	364 = 39% of total arrests
Number of individuals involved	195
Times incarcerated	once(151) 2(22) 3(7) 4 or more (15)
For other alcohol related offences	191 = 20% of total arrests
For non alcohol related offences	387 = 41% of total arrests
Intoxication + other alcohol related offences .	555 = 59% of total arrests

Total of Three Jails + Correctional Centre

Total admissions	2423
For intoxication	1274 = 53% of total arrests
Number of individuals involved*	637
Times incarcerated*	once(470) 2(70) 3(31) 4 or more (66)
For other alcohol related offences	436 = 18% of total arrests
For non alcohol related offences	713 = 29% of total arrests
Intoxication + other alcohol related offences .	1710 = 71% of total arrests

* Number of individuals does not equal total of three jails + correctional centre because when combining them a certain individual may have been in 2, 3 or even the 4 different institutions and therefore is now counted as 1 instead of 2, 3, or 4 individuals involved. The same applies for the totals in the times incarcerated.

The total number of lock-up admissions dropped to 2423 as compared to 2572 in 1978.

REPORT OF PROBATION AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES

GENERAL

During 1979 the number of Probation and Family Court Services personnel remained unchanged with one Family (Court) Counsellor position vacant at year's end with seven Probation Officers and two Family Counsellors on staff. During the year Mr. Jay Clifford resigned his Probation Officer position after three and one-half years to accept employment with the New Brunswick Department of Justice. He was replaced by Mr. Frank Lavandier, a native of Georgetown, P.E.I.

The Charlottetown offices of both Probation Officers and Family Counsellors were relocated from the MacKay Memorial Building to the new Sir Louis Henry Davies Law Courts on the Charlottetown Waterfront.

This Division had an active year. Probation Services were provided across the Island from offices in Montague, Charlottetown and Summerside on a full-time basis as well as from Souris and Alberton on a part-time basis.

Family Counsellors continue to operate from Charlottetown as a base with services being provided on a scheduled basis from the Regional Services Centres in O'Leary, Montague and Souris as well as from the Courthouse in Summerside.

PROBATION SERVICES - WORKLOAD PRESENTENCE REPORTS

During 1979 Probation Officers conducted investigations for and submitted 111 Presentence Reports for use by the Courts. This compares with 133 reports in 1978 and 206 in 1977. As in 1978 the fact that one Judge who frequently requests Presentence Reports was on leave for one-half of the year accounts for much of the decrease.

PROBATION SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1979, there were 266 adults (16 years of age and over) under the supervision of Probation Officers in the Province with 331 new cases added during the year. This compares with 296 new cases added during 1978.

On December 31, 1979, 283 individuals remained under the supervision of Probation Officers. This reflects an increase of 19 individuals over December 31, 1978.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Provincial Court Judges continued to use community service during the year under review; a concept initiated in Prince Edward Island in 1977 and expanded in 1978. Essentially the Court requires an offender, whether in lieu

of or in addition to some other penalty, to perform voluntarily some form of community service or work as a condition of a Probation Order. Probation Officers arrange the appropriate service taking into consideration any strengths or talents an offender may have and supervises the activity as well as assessing its quality. A prime consideration in the community service concept is to place responsibility on the offender to restore, at least in part, the harm done either for the victim or the community at large.

During the year 124 individual offenders were ordered to perform community service. This compared with 125 such orders in 1977. These orders ranged from four (4) to two hundred and eight (208) hours. Most frequently used were orders requiring 16 hours and 80 hours service to be performed. Frequently restitution is coupled with these orders.

Some fifty-eight agencies/organizations across the Island have been recipients of community service. Activities performed included service for senior citizens, handicapped individuals as well as community and youth groups. Agencies and organizations that could benefit from this form of service are encouraged to contact Probation Services to explore their interests.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Probation Officers arranged and supervised a total of 109 temporary absences involving the selective release without escort of 73 individuals serving sentences in provincial jails during 1979. Eighty-nine of these were from Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre. Of the 109 releases; 35 were for paid employment/training; 13 for purposes of education; 30 for treatment reasons (11 - alcohol, 2 - psychiatric, 17 - medical) and 31 for rehabilitative and humanitarian reasons. Four violations of conditions of release were recorded with one individual being charged with being unlawfully at large as well as being charged for other new offences.

These releases do not include releases where inmates were escorted by Correctional Officers, Probation Officers, staff of the Youth Job Corps Program, or under the general supervision of the community supervisors in a volunteer capacity. As well these releases do not include inmates released under the Christmas Temporary Absence Program outlined below. In addition a small number of inmates were released on day parole granted by the National Parole Board.

A program of community release of sentenced individuals to participate in religious or addiction related programs such as Alcoholic Anonymous was put in place during the year under the general temporary absence authority of the Prisons and Reformatories Act. Inmates who have served at least one-sixth of their sentence and participated in programs in the Institution on a continuing basis may be released on a one-to-one basis under the voluntary supervision of a responsible person in the community.

CHRISTMAS TEMPORARY ABSENCE

The Christmas Temporary Absence Program established in 1971 where sentenced inmates in Provincial Jails are provided the opportunity of spending some time with family and/or friends continued in 1979.

All 35 inmates that would have been serving a sentence over Christmas were provided the opportunity of being released for varying periods of time (4-64 hours). Two inmates did not exercise this opportunity. No inmates were held in Prince County Jail and Kings County Jail over Christmas and there were no remand inmates being held. All inmates released returned to the Institution at the designated times.

FAMILY COURT SERVICES

With the proclamation into law of the Family Law Reform Act the demands on Family Counsellors increased both in terms of number and nature of assignments.

Family Counsellors continue to provide support services to the Family Division of the P.E.I. Supreme Court of a counselling, investigative and supervisory nature.

More specifically these responsibilities include:-

- (a) Performing intake procedures at the Family Court level, assessing and screening cases and providing an information and counselling service to individuals preparing for the court process;
- (b) Conducting investigations in custody, support and related matters for the preparation of reports for Family Court;
- (c) Supervising and enforcing orders made by the Family Court;
- (d) Marital counselling in crisis situations that may or may not require judicial attention;
- (e) Performing an educational public relations role in interpreting the functions of the Family Court to individuals and community organizations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Probation Officers continue to be involved in a variety of activities and organizations such as Big Brothers, Boys & Girls Clubs, Criminology and Corrections Association, Wood Corporation, Employment Training Corps among others which provides an opportunity to interpret the functions of Probation Services as well as fostering the growth and support of community agencies.

Family Counsellors participated in a number of activities directed toward an increased awareness of the functions of Family Court Services and the general operations of Family Court.

Probation Services with the cooperation of the John Howard Society and Birchwood Junior High School in Charlottetown developed an information/awareness program for Grade 7 students. The program called "Justice And Me" involving resource people from a number of justice-related agencies focused on criminal justice related matters. The program involving a variety of methods of instruction had the support of the teachers and proved to be very popular with and informative to the students.

Once again the Division under the leadership of Ms. Roberta Munn, Probation Officer, with the assistance of summer students coordinated the 'Justice Information Display Booth' with the theme "Justice - It's Up To You" at the Charlottetown Exhibition Grounds during Country Days and Old Home Week in August.

WORKSHOPS

Probation and Family Court Services were instrumental in coordinating two Workshops, both considered to be the first of their kind held in Canada during the year.

In May a Provincial Workshop on Vandalism was held in Charlottetown in cooperation with R.C.M.P. "L" Division with the assistance of the Consultation Centre of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. This Workshop attracted 90 people concerned about and representing organizations affected in some way by the problem of Vandalism. The Workshop resulted in a number of proposals for action towards prevention and by way of methods in responding to Vandalism. As indicated below the Workshop proceedings are included in a resource booklet on Vandalism. As well a demonstration project related to Vandalism was instituted in the Charlottetown area; this is reported below.

On November 20-22, 1979, an Atlantic Region Workshop on the Law Relating to Probation and Sentencing Alternatives was held in Charlottetown. Coordinated by Probation and Family Court Services with the assistance of the Criminal Law Reform Fund Program of the Federal Department of Justice, this Workshop attracted some 100 delegates - primarily from the Atlantic Provinces. It provided an opportunity to examine existing legislation and case law as well as explore legal concerns emerging from proposals related to probation and sentencing alternatives.

The Workshop was ably assisted by several excellent resource people. Hon. Jacques Flynn, Minister of Justice for Canada; Hon. John P. Nicholson, Chief Justice, Prince Edward Island Supreme Court; Mr. Gerard Mitchell, Charlottetown lawyer; Judge Sandra Oxner, Provincial Court, Halifax, Nova Scotia, were the major speakers for the Workshop. A copy of the Workshop proceedings is to be prepared for general distribution.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

For the second year the Division was successful in obtaining approval for a summer program called "Justice in the Community" submitted to the Federal Ministry of Solicitor General and funded under the career oriented

Summer Youth Employment Program. Accordingly four university students with career interests in Sociology, Criminology and Law were hired and performed various tasks during the summer including;

- 1) The refinement of the "Criminal Justice And You" resource package, particularly two audio/visual, slide/tape presentations that were developed in 1978 for use in the education field,
- 2) an assessment of the use and impact of community service orders in Prince Edward Island since their introduction in early 1977,
- 3) a follow-up analysis of the law relating to probation resulting in a booklet "The Law and Probation - More Legal Points" that was used as a background reference paper for the Law and Probation Workshop,
- 4) a follow-up analysis to that begun in 1978 to establish the extent of domestic disputes coming to the attention of police, other justice agencies as well as the legal and medical professions. A report of this activity is to be available for general distribution, and
- 5) developing a resource booklet "Vandalism, An Overview; Prince Edward Island and Elsewhere, a Basis for Concern" to include the proceedings of the May 1979 Provincial Workshop on Vandalism.

YOUTH JOB CORPS PROGRAM

The Division submitted and received approval and funding from the Ministry of Solicitor General under its Youth Job Corps Program for a project called "Probation Services and Vandalism in Prince Edward Island - A Demonstration of Approaches". This Youth Employment Program designed to expose unemployed young people to the criminal justice area resulted in eight young people being employed under the general supervision of Probation and Family Court Services for at least a six month period ending March 31, 1980.

The project was intended to demonstrate approaches such as group work in dealing with individuals under probation supervision and to assist probation officers in examining new approaches. Three young people were employed in this aspect of the project.

In cooperation with Unit 3 School Board, five young people were provided space in St. Jean's Elementary School in Charlottetown to serve as a resource to regular classroom teachers in Grades 6 - 9 in Charlottetown Area Schools by undertaking and coordinating an awareness program on Vandalism. As well they provided the leadership and supervision for an activity/recreation program operating out of St. Jean's auditorium weekday evenings and on weekends. This program has been very well received and supported by the Principal, Mr. Glen Hughes and staff at St. Jean's School.

THE FUTURE

Looking toward 1980 this Division hopes to;

- 1) review the policies, procedures and general legislation under which Probation Officers and Family Counsellors function with a view to refinement of our operations where necessary,
- 2) review the temporary absence program in view of the Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre being in operation nearly one year,
- 3) play a lead role in coordinating a seminar/workshop on domestic disputes/crisis intervention,
- 4) test the concept of "Fine Options" where an individual who is not able to pay a fine may be provided the option of performing some service/work rather than being imprisoned in default of payment, and
- 5) to continue to make the services of Family Counsellors available and accessible across the province.

REPORT OF THE LAW REFORM COMMISSION

The Prince Edward Island Law Reform Commission was established under section 2 of the *Law Reform Commission Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. L-8 and is comprised of three Commissioners. The Commissioners are: Honourable Chief Justice John P. Nicholson, (Chairman), Norman H. Carruthers, Esq. and Ms. Diane Campbell.

Hugh D. MacIntosh, Esq. is Counsel to the Commission. The Secretary to the Commission is Miss Cathy Murnaghan. The Commission's address is 108 Kent Street, P.O. Box 1628, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7N3. Telephone: 1-902-892-0971.

INTRODUCTION

The appointment of Diane Campbell, Barrister & Solicitor, of Summerside, P.E.I. on May 10, 1979 filled a vacancy in the complement of Commissioners and has greatly contributed to the efforts of the Commission.

Ms. Campbell has been selected as the Atlantic Provinces representative to work on a special task force respecting legislation on the Sale of Goods. The task force will operate under the aegis of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada but will draw on the various law reform agencies from across Canada for personnel and finances. The several Canadian law reform agencies were largely responsible for promoting this task force.

The P.E.I. Law Reform Commission was represented at the 1979 session of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada, Uniform Law Section by Ms. Campbell.

PROJECTS 1979**1. Succession Law Reform: Revision of the *Probate Act*
R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. P-19**

This project has occupied the majority of the Commission's time and resources in 1979. The Commission's Counsel has prepared memoranda on various aspects of this subject and related areas. The principal topics covered by these memoranda are:

- (a) Persons Who May Make a Will: Capacity
- (b) The Object of Benefit: Person or Purpose
- (c) Property Disposable By Will - Persons Who Cannot Be Disinherited
- (d) The Timing of Disposition: Rule Against Perpetuities

The memorandum on Property Disposable by Will was the subject of extensive discussion by the members of the Commission. The following were the major recommendations for reform agreed to on that subject:

- (a) repeal of the Rule in *Shelley's* case
- (b) abolition of the estate in fee tail
- (c) the substantial adoption of the provisions of the *Succession Law Reform Act*, Stats. Ont. 1977, Cap. 40 respecting entitlement on intestacy (The Ontario provisions largely correspond to legislation recommended by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada)
- (d) the abolition of any distinction in law among children based on the matrimonial status of their parents. (i.e. the concept of illegitimacy)

The Commission's Counsel has revised a previous memorandum on Proof of Death to take account of the decision in *Re Walker* (1979) G.D.C. 1474 (P.E.I.S.C., M.J. McQuaid) and other events subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum.

A report by the Commission's Counsel on the impact of divorce on wills will be considered in conjunction with work currently being done on the meaning of the word "wife" in a will.

The Commission's Counsel informs it that the following major areas remain for consideration in order to complete this project:

- (a) Evidence of Intention: Form of Will
- (b) Rules of Construction
- (c) Probate Practice and Procedure
- (d) Conflict of Laws

Work on these extensive subjects is in varying stages of completion and it is anticipated that these areas will all be covered in 1980.

It was recently announced that a concerted effort would be made to activate the Wills and Trusts section of the Canadian Bar Association, P.E.I. Branch. It is hoped that this will provide an opportunity to the Commission to

obtain a more detailed response to the Commission's proposals in this area from members of the Bar.

The completion of this project and liason with the Bar on it have been assigned a top priority.

2. *Mechanic's Lien Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. M-7

The Commission considered but rejected a proposal advanced by its Counsel for the abolition of this legislation and its substitution by a scheme backed by an insurance scheme rather than land.

The Commission determined not to alter the Act except as the Act relates to the Crown. The Commission acceded to a suggestion advanced by Graham W. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Justice that the holdback machinery of the Act apply to Crown projects. The provisions of the *Mechanic's Lien Act*, Stats. Ont. 1975, Cap. 43 might serve as the model for the necessary legislation.

3. *Bailable Proceedings Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. B-1

The Commission has recommended the abolition of this Act. The 1967 *Journal of the Assembly* p. 151 records that a previous effort at repeal went no further than first reading. That bill could not be located and so the Commission's Counsel has drawn up a suggested draft for consideration by the Legislative Counsel.

The following cases were reviewed in arriving at this recommendation:

- (a) *Norcan Ltd. v. Lebrock* (1972) S.C.R. 26 (from P.Q.)
- (b) *Hewitt v. Gray* (1909) 7 E.L.R. 355 (P.E.I.)
- (c) *McKinnon v McDougall* (1907) 3 E.L.R. 573 (P.E.I.S.C. en banco)
- (d) *Dunfield v. Gillis* (1936) 1 D.L.R. 397 (P.E.I.)
- (e) *Svensson v. Bateman* (1909) 42 S.C.R. 146 (from Man.)

These cases indicate that an intention to defraud must be established at the risk of liability for malicious prosecution or false imprisonment. In practice this intention has been a difficult requirement to prove. This difficulty has been fortified by the greater emphasis on personal liberty over property rights which has developed since the legislation assumed its present form in Stats. P.E.I. 1879, Cap. 15 (earlier legislative history is cited in Stats. P.E.I. 1939, Cap. 4, s. 28).

For similar reasons, it is recommended that s. 49 of the *Domestic Animals Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. D-15 should be repealed.

4. Challenges to Jurisdiction

The Commission had hoped that proposals in respect to procedure on prerogative remedies would have been forthcoming from the project of the Law Reform Commission of Canada on this subject. The purpose in delaying

the Commission's own legislative proposals until the federal recommendations were known was in the interest of achieving provincial-federal similarity, if not uniformity, on this procedural matter. It was felt that this would be particularly beneficial in the criminal law area.

Unfortunately, the Commission's Counsel informs the Commission that his efforts to determine the direction and timing of the federal effort have been unsuccessful to date. *Health Services Commission (P.E.I.) v. The Appeal Board* (1979) G.D.C. 982 (P.E.I.S.C., MacDonald, J.) would indicate that at least some selective changes may have to be advanced without waiting for the federal proposals. The Commission will consider this matter in 1980 with emphasis on the civil law aspect.

5. Miscellaneous

There has been no change in the status of the following projects since the 1979 report:

- (a) *Personal Property Security Act*
- (b) *Affidavits Act*
- (c) Powers of Attorney (Draft Act to Legislative Counsel)
- (d) Rule in *Hollington v. Hewthorn* (Draft Act to Legislative Counsel)
- (e) Possessory Liens
- (f) *Workers' Compensation Act*
- (g) *Limitations of Action* - A draft Uniform Act is expected at the 1980 session in Charlottetown of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada. The Commission's Counsel has monitored and commented to the Commission on the proposals. Further details appear in the report of the P.E.I. Uniformity Commissioners.
- (h) *Evidence Act* - The deliberations of the Task Force on Evidence operating under the auspices of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada are detailed in the report of the P.E.I. Uniformity Commissioners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Commission acknowledges the continuing cooperation of the Department of Justice in assisting its research efforts.

A special thank you is in order to Judges M.J. McQuaid and F. Large of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island for their comments and information in respect to the succession law reform project.

Michael Farmer, Esq., Barrister & Solicitor kindly assisted the Commission's Counsel in determining the historical background of the *Perpetuities Act*.

Respectfully submitted this 23 day of January, 1980.

John P. Nicholson, Chairman
Norman H. Carruthers, Commissioner
Diane Campbell, Commissioner

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

The period April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979 was the sixth year of the public defender program in Prince Edward Island. This program was established to deliver legal aid in criminal matters in accordance with a Federal-Provincial legal aid cost-sharing Agreement which is in effect in all the provinces. Although funding under the Agreement is standard, the type of legal aid program varies from province to province.

During the past year the demand for legal aid in Prince Edward Island remained about constant. Although salaries and administrative expenditures increased approximately 15 per cent, the total expenditures of the program were down 12.5 per cent.

The decline in cost was the result of a decrease in the amount paid in connection with cases handled by lawyers in private practice. While nearly all cases are handled by staff lawyers, the terms of the Agreement require that applicants charged with murder be permitted to select their own counsel and have the fees paid by legal aid. In addition, there are some cases referred to as conflict cases where salaried lawyers are unable to act for reasons relating to the accused or the circumstances of the case.

The number and cost of cases in both these categories dropped sharply from the previous year during which some exceptionally costly defences were handled by lawyers in private practice.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

In total last year, 304 individuals were represented in connection with 523 cases. While there was only one less applicant, there were 114 fewer charges than in the previous year.

Two factors contributed to this discrepancy. The prime factor was that fewer individuals faced multiple charges when they sought assistance. Secondly, there were fewer individuals who sought assistance more than once during the year (16 as compared 41).

The term 'case' means any charge or other matter where court action was taken on behalf of an applicant.

Numerous telephone inquiries in relation to both criminal and civil matters were also received. These inquiries were dealt with by a staff lawyer and in most cases summary advice was given. In many instances the inquirer was advised to seek further assistance from private counsel.

STAFF

The program was staffed by two full-time lawyers and one secretary. Accounting and other administrative services were provided through the regular staff of the provincial Justice Department. There were no changes in staff during the past year.

OFFICES

The main office of the program is in Charlottetown.

Staff lawyers travelled to other court centres as required. These include Summerside, Alberton, Georgetown and Souris.

Next to Charlottetown, Summerside is the most active court centre in the province. A public defender was in attendance there two days each week or more frequently when required.

LEGAL AID IN THE COURTS

During the past decade, legal aid in criminal matters has become universal in Canada. Judges have welcomed this development. Representation of the accused by a competent attorney is essential in attaining proper balance in the adversary system of criminal trials.

Judges have now become accustomed to both sides being represented in most serious criminal cases. Frequently, where an accused person appears before a judge without counsel, even on a minor charge, he is strongly urged to retain a lawyer either on his own or through this program.

ELIGIBILITY

General standards of eligibility are set out in the Federal-Provincial Agreement. It obliges the province to grant assistance to anyone charged with a criminal offence who would not be able to obtain legal representation without undue financial hardship.

Eligibility is determined in each case by a staff lawyer. The applicant is not required to fill out any forms until the lawyer has discussed the charge or other matter with him. If in his opinion the applicant requires legal assistance but could not afford the estimated cost of representation by private counsel, the application is approved.

In some cases where the applicant appears ineligible, he is advised to make a reasonable effort to retain private counsel and then make a further application if he is unsuccessful.

The flexibility of this test has made it suitable. Few complaints have been received from applicants claiming they were wrongfully denied assistance and fewer still from the private Bar that assistance was too freely granted.

ELIGIBILITY TO SELECT COUNSEL

Under the legal aid Agreement, the province is required to provide choice of counsel to applicants liable on conviction to a **minimum** sentence of life imprisonment. This includes first and second degree murder, but not offences such as manslaughter, rape or robbery.

Private counsel who act for recipients of legal aid submit their accounts through this program and are paid in accordance with a tariff of fees which apply in all legal aid matters.

During the past year, two individuals charged with murder were represented by private counsel under these provisions.

OTHER PRIVATE COUNSEL CASES

Private counsel were involved at the request of a staff lawyer in 26 other cases. In these cases public defenders were unable to act for an eligible applicant either because of scheduling difficulties or for some reason pertaining to the accused or the case which would have prevented private counsel in similar circumstances from acting.

CASES COMPLETED

During the past year the following cases were completed:

	Number Completed	
	(1977-78)	1978-79
Unlawful homicide (including motor vehicle)	6	5
Matters under the Juvenile Delinquents Act	7	3
Robbery	14	2
Break & enter	167	148
Theft & possession of stolen property	99	85
Drunk & impaired driving	72	63
Other motor vehicle offences	37	26
Trafficking in narcotics	15	12
Possession of narcotics	4	10
Fraud & false pretences	55	37
Dangerous & prohibited weapons	9	14
Escape & unlawfully at large	12	5
Cause disturbance	20	7
Assaults	34	33
Arson	7	1
Resisting arrest	11	8
Property damage	25	40
U.I.C. fraud	14	8
Breach of probation	8	3
Others	20	13
TOTAL	636	523

SUMMARY OF LEGAL AID

	(1977-78)	1978-79
Individuals whose cases were completed	305	304
Individuals who received representation on more than one occasion	41	16
Individuals who received representation on more than two occasions	3	3
Applications approved	346	327
Cases completed on behalf of the above recipients ..	636	523
Cases where private counsel participated at some stage	48	28
Percentage of total cases handled in whole or in part by private counsel	7%	5%
Number of private counsel who participated	15	13
Cost of services rendered by private counsel	\$26,695.27	\$6,400.00
Disbursements & expert witnesses	2,329.19	272.35

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED

	(1977-78)	1978-79
Charlottetown	166	184
Summerside	139	100
Alberton	5	14
Georgetown	31	24
Souris	8	5

AGE OF RECIPIENTS

16 - 19 years	33%	41%
20 - 25 years	26%	27%
over 25	41%	32%

	100%	100%
--	------	------

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$55,111.57	\$64,731.37
Administrative	10,530.19	10,629.77
Private counsel fees & disbursements	29,295.46	6,672.35

TOTAL	\$94,937.22	\$82,033.49
-------	-------------	-------------

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

	(1977-78)	1978-79
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	\$.77	\$.67

REPORT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
"L" DIVISION

ORGANIZATION

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Prince Edward Island continues to pursue its Program Objective of enforcing laws, preventing crime and maintaining peace, order and security in accordance with the policing contracts entered into with the Province and Municipalities which we serve.

Every effort is being made to provide the best possible service at the most reasonable cost. The quality of police service can not be measured in statistical terms and must be assessed by the citizens of Prince Edward Island. The need to make the best possible use of human and fiscal resources is stressed continually and significant financial reductions were realized in a number of areas during 1979, although any actual monetary saving was eliminated by increased costs. Total authorized strength remained constant but there was a significant increase in the overall workload.

Detachments continue to be operated at Alberton, Borden, Charlottetown, Montague, Sherwood/Parkdale, Souris and Summerside. "L" Division Headquarters in Charlottetown houses Division management and specialized services, such as Charlottetown Highway Patrol, Identification, Federal Investigation, Commercial Crime, Protective Policing, Crime Prevention/Police Community Relations, Migratory Bird/Canada Shipping Act, Financial Services and Drug Sections, as well as several other administrative and operational support units. Summerside Detachment includes a Highway Patrol and Federal Investigation Section.

Our contract with the Province is 92 members, including five members under Provincial-Municipal contract to provide policing service in Alberton, Borden, Tignish, O'Leary and Georgetown. Sherwood/Parkdale, Montague and Souris employ an additional twelve members under Municipal Contracts with the Force. Overall strength is 147, which includes Regular Members, a Native Special Constable stationed at Lennox Island, Civilian Members and Public Servants.

No establishment increases have been requested for 1980/81 and the approved establishment for 1979/80 is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF MANPOWER DECEMBER 31, 1979

	Chief Superintendent	Inspector	Staff Sergeant	Sergeant	Corporal	Constable	Special Constable	Civilian Member	Clerk	Stenographer	Cleaning Servicemen	TOTAL
Division HQ	1	1	3	6	10	5		9	7	2	2	46
Charlottetown H.P.				1	2	9			1			13
Charlottetown			1	1	3	14			1	1		21
Alberton				1	2	4			1			8
Alberton H.P.						2						2
Alberton Town **						1						1
Tignish Town **						1						1
O'Leary Town **						1						1
Borden				1	3				1			5
Borden Town **						1						1
Montague				1	1	2			1			5
Montague Town *						2						2
Montague H.P.						3						3
Georgetown **						1						1
Sherwood/Parkdale *				1	1	7						9
Souris				1	1	4			1			7
Souris H.P.						2						2
Souris Town *						1						1
Summerside			1		2	5			2			10
Summerside F.I.S.					1	1						2
Summerside H.P.						3						3
Lennox Island							1					1
Migratory Bird/C.S. Act					1	1						2
TOTAL	1	1	5	13	24	73	1	9	15	3	2	147

* Federal-Municipal Contract
 ** Provincial-Municipal Contract

H.P. — Highway Patrol
 F.I.S. — Federal Investigation Section
 C.S. — Canada Shipping Act

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

During 1979 members of "L" Division were not the recipients of any awards or commendations. A number were complimented for the performance of their duties in such a manner to demonstrate a high level of professionalism. Successful investigation of the 1974 bank robbery at Crapaud received the most publicity and was a team effort involving a number of police departments and members of "L" Division.

One member was recommended to become a Serving Brother of the St. John Ambulance Association for his contributions to the organization during the past five years. A decision will be reached in 1980.

Decisions will also be made regarding two other members who have been recommended for life saving awards. One incident involved a five year old boy who was knocked unconscious by an automobile. A Constable patrolling in the area observed the accident in his rear view mirror. When he returned to the scene there were no signs of life. A passing truck-driver had moved the youngster and commenced resuscitation. The constable continued mouth to mouth resuscitation and cardio pulmonary resuscitation. After a few minutes there were signs of life, the child regurgitated, treatment was continued, he gained consciousness and was removed to hospital where he recovered. It is very possible, according to the attending physician, that the child would have expired without immediate attention as food particles had been lodged in the esophagus.

The second incident involved a SCUBA diver who became unconscious while diving at Cavendish. His partner took immediate action and was assisted by two life guards, a nurse and a Constable stationed at Cavendish. There was no sign of life and at one stage the rescuers believed the victim had expired, however, the life guards continued mouth to mouth resuscitation and the nurse and constable continued cardio pulmonary resuscitation. After twenty to twenty-five minutes a faint pulse was detected, treatment was continued, the pulse grew stronger, and an ambulance arrived approximately forty minutes after treatment had been commenced. Enroute to hospital a respirator was utilized and the victim showed further signs of life. Later he recovered completely.

The value of training in life-saving methods has been clearly demonstrated by these two situations. Regardless of any awards which may be received by those involved, they will always be able to remember proudly the day when they helped save a life.

CRIME PREVENTION/POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Force continues to stress the need for good community relations by participation in community activities. Personnel have been very active in numerous community activities. In support of "Year of the Child" special efforts were directed toward children. The Bowl for Millions Campaign in support of Big Brothers received particular assistance by members and the results were very gratifying.

Personnel made 236 visits to schools, groups and meetings to speak to 2985 adults and 7383 youths. Topics are numerous and various in nature and include alcohol, drugs, highway and other safety topics, and police and community responsibilities. Specific Crime prevention topics are covered and include Home and Business Security, Shoplifting, Internal Theft, and Vandalism. People are encouraged to take preventive measures to reduce the incidence of crime. Operation Identification was expanded to all detach-

ments and through the Youth Job Corps 26 students were employed during the summer marking valuables in summer homes, automobiles, vessels, residences and businesses.

A specific Business Security Survey program was commenced, directed at securing business premises against break and entries. This will be an ongoing program and to date it has been well accepted.

The Grade V Social Studies Program "THE MOUNTIES" - - - They Stand on Guard for Canada" will be evaluated when the 1979/80 school year concludes. Indications are that it is being very well received. This is a pilot project to determine if the program will be offered nationwide.

A highlight of 1979 was planning and holding a workshop on Vandalism. It was attended by 100 persons including victims, law enforcement and correction personnel. This workshop was organized by the Department of the Solicitor General, Prince Edward Island Department of Justice and the R.C.M.P. to consider the problem on a province wide basis. A report on the workshop and subsequent action is being released in January, 1980. This problem will receive considerable attention from a preventive policing view point during 1980, as vandalism is a major concern.

S.S.E.A.P.

The Summer Student Employment Assistance Program has completed its fourth successful year of operation. The objective of the program is to expose university students to the practical aspect of law enforcement and the every day interfacing of the police officer and the general public, thereby creating a better understanding for the student in his chosen career.

Eight students were employed under the program during 1979. Three were employed on Highway Patrol duties and five on General Detachment duties. These people present a good image in the community and a positive interface with regular members. Continued success is anticipated this coming year through the continuation of this program.

COMMERCIAL CRIME SECTION

The Commercial Crime Section has an authorized complement of two members, which has been supplemented by two additional members due to the workload. Every effort will be made to maintain the additional strength, but overall priorities of the Force will influence the decision as these are Federal Policing positions.

Responsibilities include the enforcement of the Criminal Code and other Federal and Provincial Statute complaints that arise as a consequence of business failures. Personnel are also responsible for the investigation of criminal offences perpetrated against any department or agency of government, major frauds, and investigations involving stolen or counterfeit securities and currency.

During 1979 the Section was involved in investigations which represented potential losses of approximately \$2,000,000 to various victims. Six charges have been laid to date and a number of the investigations are still under active investigation.

DRUG SECTION

The Drug Section maintains surveillance and conducts investigations relating to Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drug Act violations, primarily possession and trafficking in illegal narcotics, controlled and restricted drugs. During 1979, the Charlottetown Drug Section made 84 seizures, entered prosecution for 57 possession offences, and prosecuted 14 persons for trafficking offences.

Summerside Federal Investigation Section made 44 seizures, entered prosecution for 24 possession offences, prosecuted 9 persons for Trafficking, and 27 persons for Conspiracy to Traffic. These statistics could be misleading when the populations of Charlottetown and Summerside are considered. A major investigation was conducted in the Summerside area, resulting in the Conspiracy to Traffic charges.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION

Charlottetown F.I.S. has an established strength of one member, who was provided with temporary assistance as priorities allowed during most of the year. Two members are employed at Summerside.

F.I.S. personnel are responsible for assisting Detachment personnel and conducting Federal Statute investigations, primarily Immigration Act, Customs Act and offences under the Criminal Code relating to gambling. Summerside F.I.S. spends the majority of time in connection with drug investigations.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Expert assistance is provided to all operational units by this two-person section in the fields of photography, finger-prints, physical comparisons and plan drawing.

During 1979 the two members were involved in 435 investigations, primarily Break, Enter and Theft offences. Some assistance was provided municipal police departments. Our Identification personnel continue to enjoy an excellent reputation amongst investigators as a result of the many cases which were successfully concluded due to their assistance.

MIGRATORY BIRD/CANADA SHIPPING ACT SECTION

Primary responsibility is the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Convention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, and Criminal Code offences relating to the operation of water transport. The two members of this Section maintain close liaison with the Department of the Environment, Fish and Wildlife Division, and the Canadian Wildlife Service throughout the year as part of their enforcement and education programs.

There was increased activity and prosecutions during the year, particularly in relation to the Canada Shipping Act, with special attention being directed to the proper equipment and safe operation of small boats. Considerable time was spent enforcing laws relating to migratory birds, which indicated commercial hunting of out-of-province hunters and herding of geese with power boats. Four charges were laid in connection with these offences. It is not suggested the laws relating to migratory birds are being violated by the majority of hunters, it is evident there must be quality enforcement to protect this source.

R.C.M.P. AUXILIARY POLICE

Over 60 very dedicated citizens continue to provide voluntary service for other citizens as Auxiliary Police Constables. They again provided approximately 6000 hours of free service to assist regular members of the Force perform all types of work, especially during busy periods, such as holiday weekends, Old Home Week and Hallowe'en. The value of these men and women to the Force and the residents of P.E.I. can not be stated in monetary terms or words. The cost to the Province is minimal when it is considered there are over 60 trained police constables available and eager to provide service, whether it be for routine patrols or in an emergency.

STAFFING AND PERSONNEL

The responsibility of this unit lies within the area of personnel. The Staffing and Personnel NCO's activities include recruiting, succession planning for members' careers, interviewing and counselling members and monitoring the performance evaluation procedures within the Division. The incumbent also is responsible for the Division Training Program which includes the identification of training needs and the selection of candidates to attend the available courses.

RECRUITING

Applications for engagement during 1979 revealed a decrease when compared to 1978.

	Applications Received		Engagements	
	1979	1978	1979	1978
Regular Members	22	46	5	6
Re-applications	2	4	0	2
Special Constables	1	2	0	1
Civilian Members	6	0	4	0
Ex-Members	4	1	2	1
TOTALS	35	53	11	10

Applications for engagement drastically declined during 1979. This can be directly attributed to the manpower requirements of the Force during 1979/80

fiscal year which was reduced considerably when compared to previous years. This situation has resulted in a lengthy waiting list of qualified candidates who can not be given any consideration for engagement in the foreseeable future, consequently many potential candidates have pursued other career opportunities.

Training Statistics

Course	Number Trained
Junior Constables	8
Breathalyzer Technicians	16
Criminal Investigators	16
Commercial Crime	2
Firearms Instructor	1
Negotiators Course	1
Traffic Accident Investigators	8
ALERT Operators	10
Canadian Police Information Centre Terminal	2
Drug Investigational Technique	2
Advanced Driver Training	12
Forensic Pathology Course	1
Instructional Techniques	1
Inland Water Transport	1
Security Systems Analyst	1
V.I.P. Security	1
Cross Cultural	2
Effective Presentation	1
Pre-Retirement Course	4
Radar Operators	3

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

During the year the network was upgraded by linking the radio repeaters to Division Headquarters at Charlottetown by the installation of an ultra high frequency trunking system. The system is now able to handle increased transmissions between the Charlottetown Communications Centre, detachments and patrol cars. In addition, there is less interference and the quality of transmissions is better.

The Communications Centre is operated twenty-four hours per day, providing continuous service to the field police officer and the general public. Citizens are provided with free telephone service to the Communications Centre by the Zenith telephone system. The use of this service continues to increase. During the year, 12,336 telephone calls were received, an increase of 13% over 1978.

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Accident statistics are illustrated in Appendices "A" and "B". Traffic law enforcement continues to be a high priority activity with a view to improving the accident picture. Total reportable accidents increased by 13, from 1970 to 1980, which is very encouraging since the increase during the previous year was 365.

The most encouraging accident statistics relate to injury accidents. There was a slight increase, from 335 to 339, in the total number of accidents but the number of persons injured dropped by 88 (-17%), from 531 to 443.

Fatal accidents increased over 1978 from 26 to 28 and the number of people killed increased by three, from 28 to 31. While the number of traffic deaths during the year may be considered acceptable from a purely statistical viewpoint, it is considered to be the Force's most serious problem. An analysis of fatal accident statistics since 1963 indicates that 31 or more people were killed in eleven of those seventeen years, and only once did the number drop below 25 - in 1965 when 24 persons were killed. No single factor can be cited as the cause, however, drivers or pedestrians who had been drinking were involved in 21 of the 28 fatal accidents - 75% of the accidents. Drinking drivers are also involved in a high percentage of injury accidents.

Traffic law enforcement and education have received and will continue to receive much attention. Appendix "C" indicates Criminal Code Traffic Statistics for 1979 and comparative years. The total charges continue to increase, 11% in comparison to 1978 and 37% over 1977. Drinking driver prosecutions also increased by 5% over 1978 and 49% over 1977.

Breathalyzers and Roadside Screening Devices (A.L.E.R.T.) continue to be most beneficial, however, the following statistics clearly indicate there are still an excessive number of violators.

Breathalyzer

Number of persons tested	1,069
Average Blood Alcohol Level165
Number under 18 years	51
Number under 21 years	265 (including above)

Roadside Screening Device

Number of Demands	1,223	PASS	391
Number of Refusals	68	WARN	333
Number of Tests	1,155	FAIL	427
Tests Performed Between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.	184		
Tests performed between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.	792		
Tests performed between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m.	168		

CRIME STATISTICS

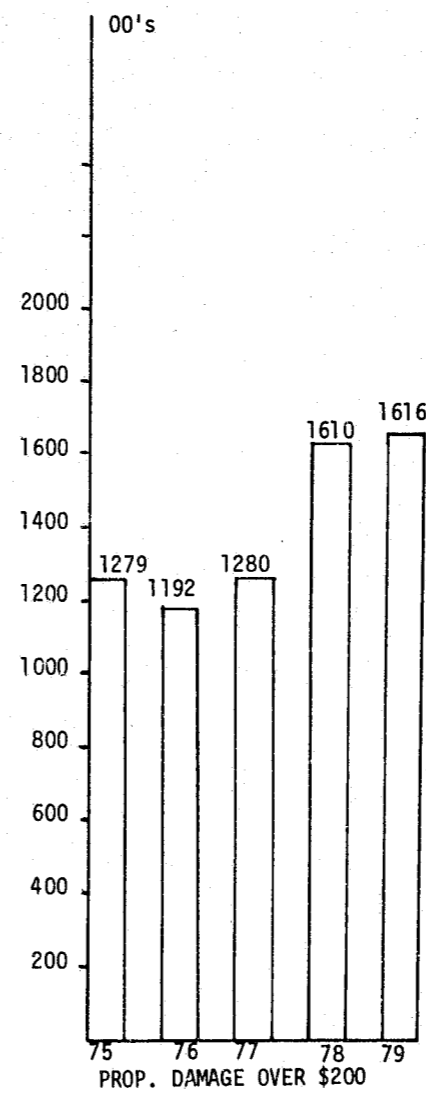
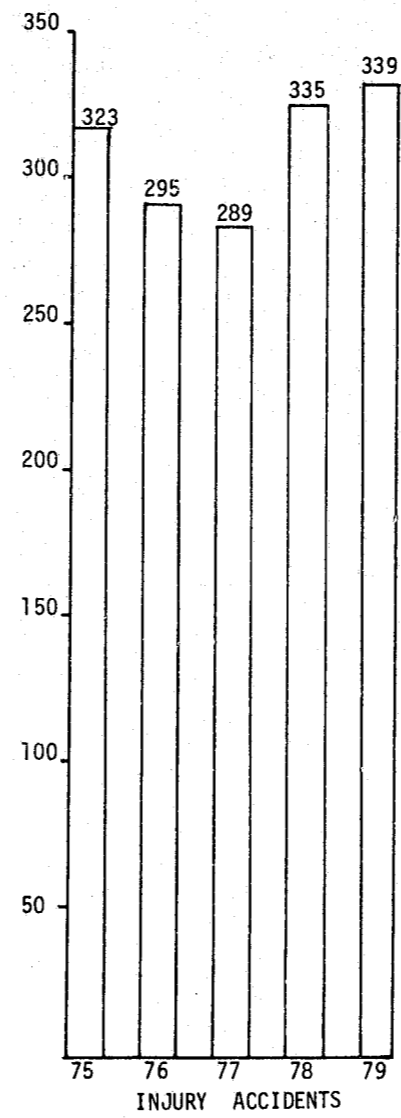
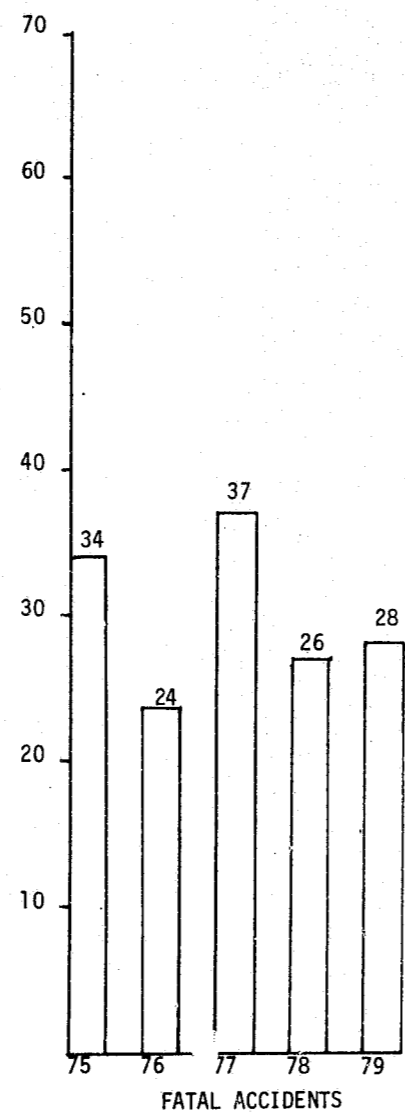
Appendices "D" and "E" indicate the total Criminal Code Offences committed within R.C.M.P. jurisdiction, excluding Criminal Code Traffic, and provide a comparison with 1978 and 1977. Last year it was very gratifying to be able to report total offences had decreased by 4% during 1978. However, during 1979 there was an increase of 491 offences (14.5%) in comparison to 1978.

A statistical increase of 14.5% might be considered alarming. Any increase must be considered serious and crime prevention programs will be directed toward reduction or prevention, but there is no suggestion crime is rampant. There were significant increases in the following categories: Assaults (including bodily harm) 61 (+29%); Theft Under \$200 - 63 (+8%); Frauds - 72 (+52%); Break and Enter - 115 (+28%); Wilful Damage (private) - 207 (+31%); Wilful Damage (public) - 17 (+13%). The increase in these categories represent more than the overall total increase as there were reductions in other categories.

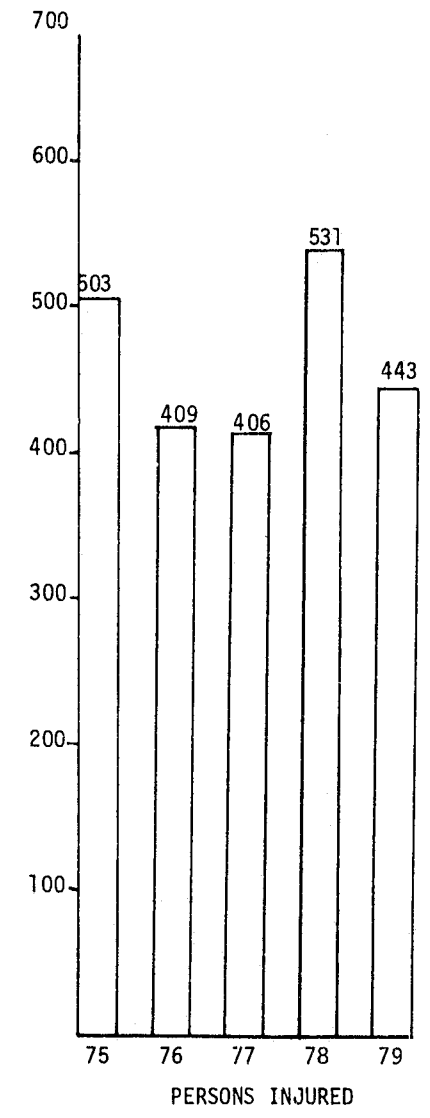
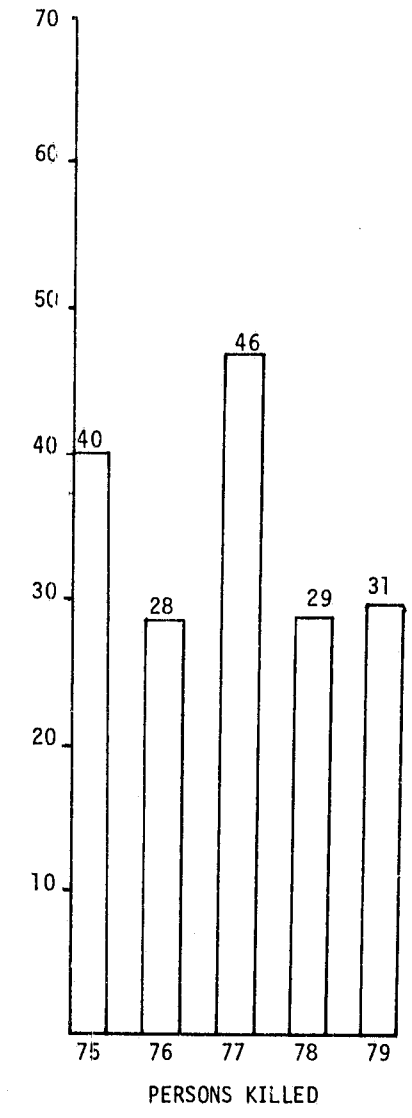
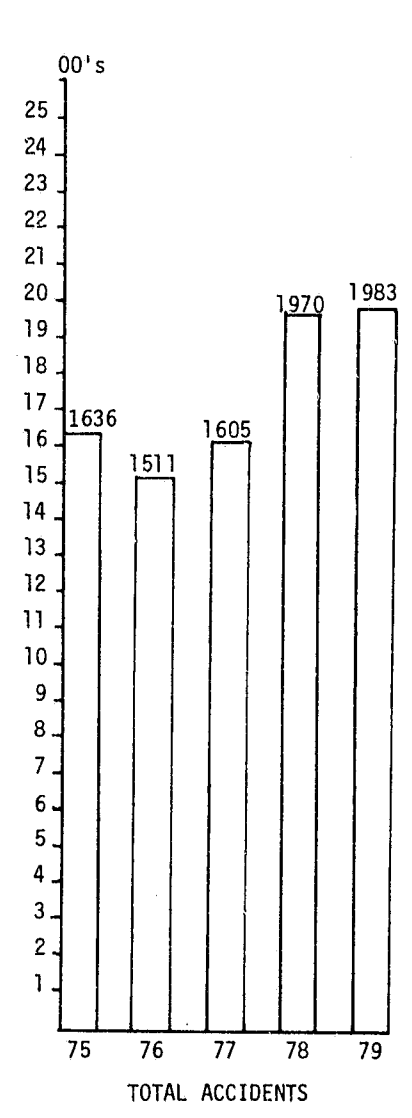
Break and Enter, Wilful Damage (private) and Wilful Damage (public) are the offences which are of the most concern. In monetary terms the majority of these offences do not represent large amounts but they represent a serious disregard for the property and rights of others. Wilful Damage offences represent over 27% of the total offences investigated by this Force and this problem has received and will continue to receive special attention. No specific causes or trends can be identified in relation to the offences which have shown significant increases and no particular detachment area has experienced an inordinate increase in total crimes.

On the positive side, there were significant decreases in the following categories: Theft Over \$200; Theft of Motor Vehicle; Offensive Weapons; and Arson. Reductions in the foregoing categories are significant as they are considered to be some of the more serious offences, which often have very serious consequences. Even though the total number of offences increased, investigations were more successful and 279 more offences were solved.

Programs to reduce criminal offences, stressing preventive policing, will be continued. Members continue to receive assistance and co-operation from the majority of citizens and they will attempt to maintain this excellent relationship by working toward the objective of providing the best possible police service for residents of Prince Edward Island.



APPENDIX "A"



APPENDIX "B"

The Department of Justice

APPENDIX "C"

"L" DIVISION CRIME STATISTICS
COMPARISON 1979/1978/1977

	1979 (29.56%)	1978 (30.05%)	1977 (24.6%)
Criminal Code Traffic			
Impaired Driving	1,022	921	592
Suspended Driving	185	140	181
Fail/Refuse Test	447	474	392
Fail to Remain	97	26	96
Dangerous Driving	35	41	35
Criminal Negligence	4	6	6
	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,608</u>	<u>1,302</u>
Drugs	(4.39%)	(3.48%)	(3.1%)
Controlled Drugs	2	1	19
Cannabis	210	179	148
Drugs Other	26	3	0
Restricted Drugs	27	4	0
Opiates	1	0	1
	<u>266</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>168</u>
Federal Statutes	(2.21%)	(3.53%)	(5.3%)
Not Specified Fed. Stats.	99	171	258
Excise Act	10	8	5
Customs Act	12	9	7
Canada Shipping Act	11	0	2
Juvenile Delinquents Act	1	0	1
Bankruptcy Act	0	1	0
Immigration Act	1	0	0
	<u>134</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>273</u>

APPENDIX "D"

"L" DIVISION CRIME STATISTICS
COMPARISON 1979/1978/1977

	1979 (4.92%)	1978 (4.37%)	1977 (4.4%)
Criminal Code Person			
Common Assaults	234	198	189
Bodily Harm	35	10	22
Assault-Police	3	6	5
Sexual Offences	19	14	10
Robbery	1	3	6
Assaults-Other Peace/Public	4	6	3
Wounding	2	1	1
Homicide	0	2	1
Attempted Homicide	0	0	1
	<u>298</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>238</u>
Criminal Code Property	(31.39%)	(31.66%)	(34.9%)
Theft Under \$200	888	825	888
Theft Over \$200	171	209	146
Frauds	210	138	255
Theft-Motor Vehicle	98	108	86
Break & Enter	519	404	451
Possession Stolen Goods	15	10	21
	<u>1,901</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>1,847</u>
Other Criminal Code	(27.51%)	(26.91%)	(27.7%)
Wilful Damage - Private	880	673	739
Wilful Damage - Public	147	130	127
Disturb the Peace	270	253	200
Not Specified Offences	201	182	194
Offensive Weapons	20	49	44
Arson	28	42	55
Trespass at Night	36	60	49
Bail Violation	35	10	10
Obstruct Peace Officer	16	15	17
Indecent Acts	7	10	5
Escape Custody	5	5	5
Counterfeit Currency	2	0	3
Prisoner at Large	16	10	9
Gaming & Betting	1	0	6
Public Morals	2	1	2
	<u>1,666</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,465</u>
TOTALS	<u>3,865</u>	<u>3,374</u>	<u>3,550</u>

"L" DIVISION CRIME STATISTICS

		100's																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Criminal Code PERSONS	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									
Criminal Code PROPERTY	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									
Criminal Code TRAFFIC	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									
DRUGS	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									
FEDERAL STATUTES	1977																									
	1978																									
	1979																									

END