Prison alternatives studied Elizabeth Fry Society told



Gillian Sandeman

the same way as a Can-

adian judge would be up-

set about passing a 25

year sentence," Sande-

The two week con-

gress, attended by justice

and corrections officials

from all over the world,

is designed to provide

standard rules on the

treatment of offenders at

an international level. In

effect, its purpose is to

"shame and embarrass"

tries into meeting certain

"Canada doesn't al-

ways meet these rules in

ita prisons," Sandeman

pointed out. Never-

theless, a definite level of

improvement in the

treatment of offenders

world-wide can be traced

to such UN activities as

the congress. "I found

that, at an international

level, things move very

slowly-but they do

Sandeman, in her

member,

capacity as an Elizabeth

represented one of the

few voluntary agencies

involved in justice and

corrections (as well as

one of the few women)

attending the congress.

As such, she found the

most lively debates were

those run by the non-

"We didn't have to

phone home to Ottawa to

check what to say," she

laughed. "We could

speak from the heart."

The second resolution

backed by the Canadian

delegation concerned ex-

change agreements be-

tween member nations.

and more accessible to

the modern traveller, the

possibility of ending up in

a foreign prison in-

creases. The resolution

involves an agreement

between two countries

allowing prisoners to

return to their home base

"It's better to serve

sentence

facilititates reintegration

into society," Sandeman

The Canadian delega-

tion also proposed giving

the prisoner the right to

decide whether he wished

to return to his native

country or remain in a

foreign prison. However,

members were unable to

persuade other countries,

particularly those with a

there.

said.

serve sentences

because that

near

As the fae corners of the earth become more

governmental sector.

non-progressive

regulations.

move."

man commented.

By Lindy Oughtred
The consideration of alternatives to imprisonment is becoming an internationally-acknowledged concern, according to Gillian Sandeman, executive director of the Toronto branch of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

Sandeman, speaking at the eighth annual meeting of the volunteer organization's Peel-Halton branch, told of her part in last October's United Nations (U.N.) Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Caracas, Venezuela. There, the 44-member delegation, Canadian which included both government and voluntary agency representatives, presented two resolutions to the congress. One was in favor of an international prisoner exchange program; the other supported alternatives to imprisonment.

"The idea of alternatives originally came from the Howard League in England," Sandeman explained. The Howard League is the John Howard Society's British cousin.

"They presented a tough resolution—that imprisonment be used rarely, and only for dangerous offenders. They felt that the notion of mandatory sentences for minimum offences should be reconsidered

Although the resolution did not pass as originally written, it was the first congress (there have been six to date) where alternatives to imprisonment were discussed.

"Eventually, people will find out that if you imprison less people the crime rates won't go up," Sandeman said.

When discussing the matter with a judge from Holland, a country unique for its low incarceration rates, Sandeman asked how the change in public attitude toward the viability of imprisoning offenders had evolved. In that country, a five year sentence is considered unusually harsh.

The judge replied that the first step was in convincing the judiciary that imprisonment isn't always the answer, as they pass the sentences.

"He himself was upset when he found he had to give a two year sentence. common market, that the prisoner's consent was important.

"Some of the countries which depend on migrant labor don't want to support these people in their prisons—they just want to send them home," Sandeman said. "The final amendment reads, 'either with the consent of the prisoner or in his interest."

Many of the same people who were arguing in Venezuela for the offender's rights on an international level will not do so in Canada, she added.

"Within our federal system, you can ship someone anywhere in the name of peace and quiet," she noted. "Of the operant principle is the reintegration of people into society, how can we have principles on an international scale, but not at home?"

Since the Elizabeth Fry
Society is concerned with
the female offender,
Sandeman was also interested in presenting a
resolution about the
specific needs of women
prisoners.

"There are only a small number of women offenders around the world, and they do not receive the same attention as the men," she explained. "We asked the congress to consider alternatives for women and men."

Sandeman's interest in corrections began in 1972 when she served as a volunteer with the Probation Service, later becoming a probation and parole officer for the Ministry of Correctional Services.

From 1975 to 1977, she acted as a member of the provincial parliament, was Corrections Critic for the Ontario New

Democratic party caucus, and belonged to the Standing Committee on the Administration of Justice.

She was appointed executive director of the

Elizabeth Fry Society, Toronto branch, in 1978. Formerly, she was an editorial commentator and news broadcaster for CHEX radio and television in Peterborough. Sandeman is also president elect of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime and a board member of Nellie's Hostel in Toronto.



