

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Report of the
Director of New Haven

For the Year Ended December 31st

1950



VICTORIA, B.C.
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1951

EMERALD OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

Report of the

Director of New Haven

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To Colonel the Honourable CLARENCE WALLACE, C.B.E.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the Report of the Director of New Haven for the year ended December 31st, 1950.

G. S. WISMER, K.C.,
Attorney-General.

*Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., January 30th, 1950.*

NEW HAVEN, NEW WESTMINSTER, February 6th, 1951.

The Honourable G. S. Wismer, K.C.,
Attorney-General, Province of British Columbia,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—In accordance with section 13 of the "New Haven Act," 1949, I have the honour to submit my annual report, setting forth a record of the work of the institution during the year ended December 31st, 1950.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH,

Director.

Annual Report of the Director of New Haven

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1950

Two years ago, in May, 1948, the Canadian Parliament enacted legislation at Ottawa allowing the Courts in British Columbia to commit certain types of youthful offenders direct to New Haven for indeterminate periods of training. It also made provision for the setting-up of a Board of Parole to inquire into the cases of offenders committed to New Haven.

During the year 1950 this legislation was amended to permit the transfer of any offenders who should prove unsuitable for training at New Haven to Oakalla Prison Farm. It also extended the powers of the Board of Parole so that it would retain its authority over any offenders so transferred. This was the only major legislative change during the year.

The year 1950 was mainly a period of development. It marked the first year during which the indeterminate sentence, the Parole Board, and releases on licence under supervision have fully functioned. During 1950 all committals to New Haven came direct from the Courts for indeterminate periods of training. All releases from the institution were approved by the Parole Board, and all but six of those released went out on licence under the care and supervision of the British Columbia Borstal Association — New Haven's after-care society.

Lads are released on licence from New Haven each month. At the monthly meeting of the Institution Board, the Director and staff of the institution review the cases of all lads who are reaching the end of the definite portion of their sentence with a view to recommending those who are considered fit for release to the Board of Parole. At the monthly meeting of the Board of Parole, these same cases are again considered along with the recommendations of the Institution Board. The Board of Parole, as well as hearing every case fully discussed by the Director, interviews each lad before making its final decision. Those cases approved by the Board for release are then discussed at the meeting of the directors of the Borstal Association held at the end of the month. Here, plans for the lads to be released during the next month are reviewed and suggestions received from the various members—all of whom represent some section of business, trade, and industry—as to the best means of implementing these plans. A supervisor, in some cases a Probation Officer or possibly a voluntary associate, is contacted by the association, so that each lad on release from New Haven has someone who is familiar with his case to take a personal interest in him and supervise him while he is on licence. Where possible, supervisor and lad meet together at New Haven prior to the lad's release date to get to know each other and put the finishing touches to the release plan. This system, though it involves considerable planning and administration, is working out well and ensures the necessary continuity in the training. It also makes the period on licence mean something to the lad and gives him a feeling of security in the knowledge that someone is really interested in his future and well-being. Nor does the contact stop here. Monthly reports are received by the secretary of the association from those members actively engaged in supervising lads, and these, too, are considered and discussed by the directors at their meeting.

I cannot report too highly on the work of the Borstal Association during the past year. Under the capable chairmanship of Col. Richard Bell-Irving, the association has increased in membership and scope and is now in the position where it can afford substantial assistance to those lads being released from the institution. One of the aims of the association is to be able to provide a volunteer "sponsor" or "big brother" for

each lad on release, as well as assist materially in providing such basic necessities as may be required in individual cases. During the year, clothing was purchased for some half-dozen lads on discharge, and a loan of \$50 was granted to enable a lad to attend a vocational course when he left New Haven. The increasing volume of the association's work has placed a heavy burden on the honorary secretary-treasurer, Cyril Spink. Mr. Spink's vigour and enthusiasm in co-ordinating the various branches of the work have in no small way been responsible for the association's success. It is to be hoped that it will soon be possible to finance at least a part-time professional worker to take over some of these duties and work in close conjunction with New Haven. With such assistance, the association could follow a lad's progress through the institution and be in a better position to advise and assist him on his release.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

The roll on January 1st, 1950, was thirty-three. The roll on December 31st, 1950, was thirty-six.

Fifty-four were received during the year—fifty direct committals from the Courts and four on revocation of licence.

Forty-one were discharged during the year—thirty-four on licence granted by the British Columbia Board of Parole, one on ticket-of-leave through the Remissions Branch, five on expiration of sentence, and one on appeal.

During the course of the year six licences were revoked by the Board of Parole. Four of these were returned to New Haven for further training, one was committed to the British Columbia Penitentiary, and one was placed on strict probation.

Since the reopening of New Haven in November, 1947, over ninety lads have been discharged—some to such distant parts as the Yukon in the North and Nova Scotia in the East. It is gratifying to be able to report that during the course of the year over 80 per cent of this number has either visited or been in touch with the institution.

Reports have frequently appeared in the press to the effect that New Haven is an institution for first offenders. It may be of interest to note in this connection that only 18 per cent of those committed during 1950 had no known previous convictions recorded against them; on the other hand, 82 per cent had had one or more previous convictions, while the records of 40 per cent showed previous committals to other institutions, either juvenile or adult, prior to their reception at New Haven.

STAFF

There was only one change on the staff of New Haven during the year. Mrs. Frances Stearns, Nurse-Matron, resigned in August, thus leaving a vacancy. The position was reclassified to "Hospital Supervisor," and H. S. Corroyer was appointed to fill the vacancy in September. The co-operation and enthusiasm of the staff throughout the year merits the highest praise. Members of the staff have given generously of their own spare time, and in their off-duty hours have assisted with activities such as hobbies, dramatics, music, public speaking, discussions, week-end camps, and seeking out possible job opportunities for the lads prior to their release. Such a spirit of service brings its own reward in the satisfaction of seeing a job well done.

DISCIPLINE

I have no serious major offences against the discipline of the institution to report, with the exception of absconding. Twelve lads absconded during the course of the year. This number was slightly less than during 1949. It is worth noting that, of the twelve, three absconded within the first twenty-four hours of their reception and four within the first six days. Two out of the remaining five, who had been here longer, returned to the

institution of their own accord within three hours. Those absconding were brought before the Courts, and two of the twelve were returned to New Haven, with additional sentences, for further training. The remainder were sentenced to the gaol.

It has been realized that the first week is a critical period for any new-comer to the institution. The temptation to abscond, in an attempt to run away from difficulties and problems rather than face up to them, is a very real temptation, particularly in an open institution and with the type of youth who has practised running away from difficulties all his life. With this in mind, particular attention is paid by all members of the staff to the early indoctrination of receptions. Were it not for this fact, I feel our number of absconders would be far greater.

TRAINING

Training at New Haven is roughly divided into three parts:—

(a) RECEPTION STAGE

During this period, which normally lasts from three to four weeks, lads work on the Cleaning Party under the supervision of the House Supervisor. The reception stage is a general orientation period. Lads during this time are available for interviewing and testing. They are seen first of all by the Director, Housemaster, and Chief Supervisor, and given a detailed outline of the opportunities which lie ahead of them, as well as the pitfalls to avoid. It is explained to them that the length of their stay at the institution will be determined largely by the amount of effort and energy they put into their over-all training, and that they must prove their fitness for release on licence before they can be recommended to the Board of Parole. The Medical Officer sees each reception within a week of his arrival and recommends any special medical restrictions. Dr. Richmond, a psychiatrist of the Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, visits the institution weekly to interview all those in the reception stage individually and to make recommendations to the Director regarding their treatment and training. Vocational tests are also administered at this stage by a psychologist, and finally each lad is tested educationally to determine his present level of educational attainment. The results of all these interviews and tests are co-ordinated while a lad is still in the reception stage, and the decision is made, in consultation with the lad, as to what type of formal academic and vocational training he will pursue while he is at the institution. Once this decision is made, he enters into the second stage.

(b) TRAINING STAGE

(1) *Vocational Training*

There are four trades taught at New Haven—woodwork, metalwork, cooking and baking, and farming. When a lad enters his trade party, he normally remains with that trade, working a forty-hour week, until he is ready for release.

A variety of training opportunities are offered lads in the two shop trades. During the year the woodwork-shop has been concentrating on three major projects—the planning and construction of two small buildings and the design and construction of furniture and household furnishings. In the metalwork-shop the main emphasis was on lathe and bench work, with limited instruction in sheet metal, forge, acetylene welding, and mechanical drawing for those interested in these particular phases. During the year a variety of metalwork projects has been completed. In both the trade shops, emphasis is placed on shop discipline and the development of those work habits which are considered essential to the proficient tradesman. Lads advance through various stages, their weekly pay increasing with their efficiency and productivity.

On the agricultural side, lads are gaining experience in the day-to-day operations of a small mixed farm under the instruction of a graduate agriculturist. A small pure-bred herd is maintained, and both pigs and poultry are raised. Crops consist mainly of vege-

table produce, much of which is canned in a small cannery operated by the institution. During 1950, farm produce to the value of over \$4,000 was harvested, in the form of milk, meat, eggs, and over 3,000 cans of vegetables and fruit. The lads on the farm attended lectures three afternoons a week during the winter-time, on the various phases of agricultural practice, and paid a number of visits to outside points of interest to observe the actual operations of large-scale pig and dairy farms.

Those engaged in cooking and baking obtain splendid training in the preparation and serving of food in the institution kitchen. There is always a demand for capable cooks, and graduates from New Haven have had no difficulty in holding positions in institutional and camp kitchens.

(2) Educational Training

Evening classes are compulsory for all at New Haven, and one and one-half hours three evenings a week are devoted to class periods. Instruction is by means of correspondence, and courses are arranged through the Correspondence Course Division, Department of Education. J. P. Davies, Housemaster, is in charge of this aspect of the training, and it is mainly due to his energy, enthusiasm, and attention to detail that such a high standard has been attained. Mr. Davies reports:—

“During the year 1950 a total of eighty lads received courses from the Department of Education. Those of qualified high-school standing are given a fairly wide choice in the selection of courses, the final decision being determined only after careful consideration of the lad's needs, bearing in mind his future occupational plans. Elementary-grade students are not permitted to select their own courses. They present a much more difficult problem. Many of them left school at an early age, through necessity or circumstance, and lack a working knowledge of the two basic subjects—English and Arithmetic—which could prove a serious handicap to them in the employment field. Elementary-grade students are given a grade-level test supplied by the Department of Education, and from the results of this test are granted courses suitable to their level either in English, Spelling, or Arithmetic, or a combination of the three. The following list shows the nature and extent of the senior and elementary courses provided during the year and the number enrolled in each:—

“High School Courses (Thirty-nine Students Enrolled)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Record-keeping I. | Principles of Radio. |
| Book-keeping I. | Practical Electricity. |
| Junior Business I. | Automotive Engineering I. |
| Junior Journalism. | Diesel Engineering I. |
| English IX, X, XI, XII. | Air Navigation I and II. |
| Latin. | Building Construction. |
| Spanish. | House Painting and Decorating. |
| Social Studies IX, X, XI, XII. | Mineralogy. |
| Mathematics IX, X, XI, XII. | Metal-mining. |
| Industrial Mathematics. | Fruit-growing. |
| Health and Physical Education. | Glove-making. |

“Special Courses outside Department of Education

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Marine Navigation. | Salesmanship. |
|--------------------|---------------|

“Elementary Courses (Forty-one Students Enrolled)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Arithmetic. | Reading. |
| Social Studies. | Writing. |
| Grammar and Composition. | Spelling. |

"In reviewing the school work over the past year, I should like to mention two cases in particular. The first concerns two high-school students who were encouraged to continue their studies and, by special arrangement with the Department of Education, sat for their University Entrance examinations. Both wrote five subjects, one successfully passing all five, the other passing four out of the five. They were thus enabled on their release from New Haven to return to school to complete their full University Entrance requirements. The second concerns seven elementary-grade students who showed sufficient initiative to apply for vocational courses over and above the elementary courses in which they were enrolled. These vocational courses, all requiring Grade IX standing or better, included Building Construction, Diesel Engineering, Practical Electricity, and Industrial Mathematics. Although lacking the required standing, these students, by virtue of previous practical experience, were allowed to enrol, but on a trial basis only. It is gratifying to be able to report that all seven, realizing that they were on trial and wishing to justify the confidence placed in them, averaged 75 per cent on their courses, thus comparing very favourably with many of the senior-grade students.

"The library has played no small part in the general educational programme at New Haven. It comprises some 850 volumes, embracing a wide variety of subjects, including philosophy, religion, history, biography, science, social studies, and hobbies, as well as a good selection of classical and popular fiction. The library has done much to cultivate good reading habits as well as open up new horizons and vocational opportunities to many lads who previously gave little thought to reading. It is of particular interest to note the number who daily make use of the reference section, the Encyclopædia Britannica, and the large dictionary to settle some point of discussion or search for material for debates, group discussions, and preparation of talks in connection with the Public Speaking Course.

"Another phase of the educational programme is the wide use made of visual aids. In co-operation with the Visual Aid Division of the Department of Education, the University Department of Extension, the National Film Board, and films released by manufacturing concerns, a number of instructive and educational films covering a variety of cultural subjects have been shown throughout the year."

During the training stage each lad is reported on monthly by his Instructor, his Supervisors, and the Housemaster. This consolidated monthly report is read to him by the Director, and his general progress in his training is discussed. The monthly informal interview gives the lad the chance of presenting his own side of the picture and affords the Director the opportunity of pointing out to him his strengths and weaknesses and the means by which he can improve his present showing.

At the completion of his first three months at the institution, each lad's progress is reviewed by the Institution Board, and if satisfactory, he is promoted to Senior Grade. As a Senior Man he is entitled to wear a special tie, to enjoy a few extra privileges, and expected to shoulder additional responsibilities. Each Senior Man takes his turn as "Duty Senior of the Day," when he assists the Supervisor on duty with many minor administrative details. Promotion to Senior Grade is also the first step toward an appearance before the Board of Parole, for a lad cannot appear before the Board until he is nearing the completion of the definite portion of his sentence and has been promoted to Senior Grade. Finally, when a lad's release on licence in two months' time has been approved by the Board, he enters the third and final stage.

(c) DISCHARGE STAGE

Those in this stage are a select group of Seniors who are preparing themselves for release on licence within the next two months. Some of them by this time will probably be foremen of their trade party and leaders in the various community activity groups. Lads in the discharge stage live together in a special cottage and enjoy extended privi-

leges—a radio of their own, less supervision, an extra half-hour at night before “lights out,” etc. During this stage their final discharge plans are discussed and planned. Their cases are brought before the Borstal Association executive, and interviews are often arranged with officers of the National Employment Service, personnel managers, and possible employers. Where necessary, clothing is purchased from Borstal Association funds. If a lad is being released to the Greater Vancouver area, arrangements are made to have him meet his Borstal Association “supervisor” or “sponsor.” The Director, during this period, meets with each month’s discharges for a series of talks on release problems and explains the conditions of the licence and the work of the Borstal Association. Finally, in the week prior to release, each lad is again interviewed by the Director, at the conclusion of which he signs his licence, signifying that he understands the conditions of release and agrees to abide by them.

Discharges are released on the second Monday of each month. If returning to the Greater Vancouver area, they are taken to their homes. Those outside this area are taken either to rail, boat, or bus depots, and a ticket purchased for them to their final destinations.

The Borstal system of training lays great stress on the interplay between staff and lads. Lads are encouraged to talk about their problems with individual members of the staff. The Housemaster and Supervisors are readily available each evening for informal chats with individual lads or groups of lads. The task facing the staff is no easy one. Having got to know a lad and having learned to handle him is but a beginning. The change from crooked to straight, if it is to come, must proceed from within the lad, and is more often brought about by the silent example rather than repeated advice.

RELIGION

Since last year both our honorary chaplains have changed. Rev. Harold Berry replaced Rev. Noel Bracher, our former Protestant chaplain who enlisted in the R.C.A.F.; Rev. Father Dafoe and, later, Rev. Father Luby took over from Rev. Father Brown, our former Roman Catholic chaplain.

Mr. Berry came to us from Shaughnessy Hospital, where he had been Protestant chaplain for the past five years. His kindly nature and conscientious devotion to his work quickly won the admiration and respect of the lads. This was made very evident at Christmas time, when the lads presented him with a travelling-case purchased from money saved from their weekly earnings. Mr. Berry has been present each Sunday morning throughout the year to conduct our morning service and also came down on one week-day afternoon a week to take a class in religious instruction.

Father Dafoe took over the Roman Catholic chaplaincy from Father Brown at the beginning of the year. With his assistance, the small Roman Catholic chapel was properly furnished with an altar, constructed in the woodwork-shop, and sundry other furnishings. Unfortunately, due to heavy parochial duties, Father Dafoe had to relinquish his chaplaincy toward the end of the year, and he was succeeded by Father Luby, S.P.M. Mass has been celebrated in the Roman Catholic chapel each Sunday throughout the year, and Father Luby has again instituted the weekly instructional class on Friday afternoons.

Both our chaplains have played an active role in the life of the institution, and by their example and devotion to their work have been instrumental in awakening in many lads a renewed interest in Christian ideals and practice.

HEALTH

I am pleased to be able to report that the general health of the lads has been very good and that we have had no epidemics of any kind. There were twenty-five admissions to our sick-bay throughout the year, for colds and minor ailments, and ten were admitted to city hospitals for necessary surgical attention.

All lads were T.B.-tested and twelve had their eyes examined, seven being fitted with glasses. Those requiring dental attention were escorted twice monthly to the Out-patients' Department, Vancouver General Hospital, for treatment.

We are fortunate, indeed, in having such a conscientious Medical Officer as Dr. J. C. Becher. Besides visiting the institution weekly, he is always prepared to answer an emergency call, day or night, and he has given freely of his time and skill in the interests of the institution.

Through the generous co-operation of Dr. Byrne, Director of the Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, an expert clinical team has continued to carry on the screening of all lads prior to their committal to New Haven by the Courts. We have been most fortunate also in having the part-time services of both Dr. R. G. E. Richmond, a psychiatrist with years of experience in correctional practice, and R. McAllister, psychologist. Mr. McAllister has been administering vocational tests to all lads in the reception stage, and Dr. Richmond has been interviewing receptions within their first month, as well as many referrals, with a view to making recommendations regarding their treatment and training.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS

Interest in sport has been maintained at a high level throughout the year. All physically fit lads are expected to take part in the particular sport of the season as well as attend the weekly gymnasium classes under the guidance of a well-qualified Pro-Rec instructor.

The four trade groups usually compete against each other in team sports and provide enthusiastic and spirited competition. During the year our basketball team played one "away" game with the Provincial Normal School, while our softball team played a series of five games during the summer with local Burnaby teams. Perhaps the most eagerly anticipated game of the season was the staff vs. lads at softball. The staff, with great difficulty, managed to retain its dignity, but only to the extent of two points.

Two field meets were held on our own playing-field during 1950, over the Dominion Day and Labour Day holidays. Both were enthusiastically attended and, though no known records were broken, everyone enjoyed himself and had a thoroughly good time. Prizes were awarded the team gaining the highest number of points at the meets.

Table tennis has always been a popular indoor sport at New Haven. Our local champions had the opportunity of witnessing three most interesting exhibition games, played in our own gymnasium and arranged for us by members of the West Vancouver Table Tennis Club.

Due to the generosity of the managers of Camp Artaban, we were again offered the facilities of their camp on Gambier Island during the spring. Nine lads with a Supervisor spent a week camping on the island. As in former years, the lads worked during the mornings, helping to get the camp-site in shape, cutting cordwood, painting and repairing docks, etc., and had their afternoons and evenings free for supervised expeditions, fishing, boating, and swimming. This outing was greatly appreciated.

As an experiment, two highly successful week-end camps were organized during the summer. A Supervisor with six lads, a tent and supplies, left on Friday night for a camp-site lent to us by a farmer near Hatzic Lake, Mission, returning on Sunday evening. Short camping expeditions of this nature are, I consider, very worth while and have a definite place in our training programme. Besides offering a break in the weekly routine and a complete change of environment, it affords members of the staff an opportunity to share a common experience with the lads and observe them under totally different circumstances. Camping experiences can be most revealing and most valuable. I am hopeful that we shall shortly be able to obtain a permanent camp-site of our own so that we can continue to hold week-end camps throughout the summer months.

HOBBIES

Our hobbies programme has expanded this year to include wood and metal work, leathercraft, public speaking, and musical appreciation, as well as the formation of choral and dramatic groups which were active prior to and including the Christmas period.

New Haven's group exhibit in the Pacific National Exhibition's International Hobby Show was again judged the most outstanding group exhibit, and was awarded the 1950 Grand Silver Award. This is now the third year in succession that our hobbyists have earned this distinction, and they are naturally very proud of it.

During the Christmas season a group of lads offered to make toys for underprivileged children in their hobby time. As a result of this effort, we were able to present the Burnaby Christmas Cheer Fund with over 100 toys to be distributed with their Christmas hampers.

A splendid choral and dramatic group, under capable staff direction, produced an entertaining concert on Christmas Eve, to which staff members and their families and friends of the institution were invited.

We were most grateful once again to those loyal members of the Vancouver Junior Chamber of Commerce who undertook to hold another course in public speaking at New Haven. The course lasted approximately four months, and every week lectures were given on various aspects of public speaking, and each lad attending gave a short impromptu talk. At the end of the course a contest was held, when the Mayor Thompson Challenge Trophy was presented to the winner and the Junior Chamber Trophy to the most improved speaker throughout the course. Of the twelve lads who took the course last year, many gained a great deal in confidence and self-assurance, and all were able to stand up in front of a group, on the completion of the course, and put up a creditable performance. This says a great deal for the quality of the instruction these lads received, as well as for their own effort and determination. Following the conclusion of the Public Speaking Course in March, a Speakers' Club was formed which met weekly for the next three months. Outside speakers were invited to address the club on current topics of interest, the members taking turns to chair the meetings and introduce and thank the speakers. After the guest speaker had introduced his subject, open discussion followed. The formation of this club provided an excellent follow-up for those lads who had taken the Public Speaking Course and gave them an opportunity to develop and expand what they had learned. The guest speakers, the majority of whom were top men in their field, were most helpful and understanding and provoked some really stimulating discussions.

A small musical-appreciation group was formed at the beginning of the year with the assistance of H. N. Wells, a New Westminster teacher who is keenly interested in music and has built up a large library of recordings. A number of enjoyable record recitals were held. Due to the kindness of Mrs. E. E. Buckerfield, vice-president of the Vancouver Symphony Society, tickets to the Sunday Vancouver symphony concerts have been made available to this group, and they have been able to hear, first hand, some excellent symphonic music. Mrs. A. E. Hunt and the ladies of the Vancouver Centre Forum have added to this by generously presenting the group with an electric record-player, and the lads are now able to hold their own record recitals from time to time at the institution, with records loaned by the University of British Columbia Department of Extension Record Loan Service.

ENTERTAINMENT

A number of first-class entertainments have been put on by various organizations for the benefit of our lads on Saturday evenings during the year. We are most grateful to the A.O.T.S. for three very enjoyable and lively concerts sponsored by their organization; to the men of the Provincial Normal School for two musical evenings; to the members

of the Vancouver Magic Circle for a most entertaining show; and to the many private and industrial organizations who have lent us motion-picture films, notable amongst whom were the Moody Bible Institute, McGavin's Bread, Imperial Oil, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the British Columbia Game Commission, the British Columbia Electric Company, and many others. These entertainments have been a source of great enjoyment to us all and have helped to impress upon our lads, in a very tangible manner, that there are many people on the outside interested in their welfare and desirous of doing what they can to help them along in their training. In this connection I cannot praise too highly the help and assistance given to us throughout the year by the Vancouver Centre Women's Liberal Forum, under the capable leadership of Mrs. A. E. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt and her generous ladies have worked unceasingly to raise money for various projects within the institution. I can only say that we deeply appreciate what they have done for us.

GENERAL

The year 1950 has been a year mainly of development. It has seen the fulfilment of all stages of the Borstal technique—initial screening, training over an indeterminate period, and conditional release on licence under supervision. Well over 100 lads are at the present time in the process of passing through these various stages or have received their final discharge. Although I am satisfied with the progress made to date, I fully realize that there is much still to be accomplished, and that only through a growing understanding and continued vigour and determination shall we be able to meet the challenge which confronts us. I feel, however, that the time has come when we might well extend our work to take in larger numbers, and that with an expansion of our present facilities we could render a useful service to the increasing number of lads who are in need of such training and discipline as New Haven offers.

In conclusion, I should like to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation and assistance I have received from those organizations, associations, and departments of Government who have helped in so many ways, too numerous to mention in detail, throughout the year, the Provincial Probation Department, the administration and staffs of Oakalla Prison Farm and the British Columbia Penitentiary, the Special Placement Officers of the National Employment Service, the John Howard Society, the Department of Education, the Forest Service, and the many others who have shown more than a passing interest in our work.

VICTORIA, B.C.

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1951



