PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Annual Report

of the

Inspector of Gaols

For the Year Ended

March 31st, 1953

VICTORIA, B.C.
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1954

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Annual Report of the Inspector of Gaols for the year ended March 31st, 1953.

ROBERT W. BONNER,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., January 11th, 1954.

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Report of the Inspector of Gaols, 1952-53

Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C.,
Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—It is my pleasure to submit the Annual Report covering the Provincial Gaols for the year ended March 31st, 1953. In doing so, I would like to comment briefly on several developments which took place during the period under review.

Changes in personnel and appointments to new positions, especially on the staff of the Inspector of Gaols and at Oakalla Prison Farm, which were further implementations of recommendations made in the 1950 Report, are probably the most significant. Mr. H. G. Christie succeeded Mr. J. Millman as Warden on January 1st, 1952, Mr. Millman being appointed to the position of special consultant meanwhile. Mr. Christie's appointment carried with it a letter of reference which stressed the introduction into our largest gaol of a modern treatment approach to the problems confronting us as soon as it was humanly possible to make the change. A full-time Medical Officer, in the person of Dr. R. G. E. Richmond, was also appointed, and the positions of Psychologist and Social Worker were filled. Rev. W. D. G. Hollingworth and Rev. E. F. McIntyre joined the staff as Chaplains, thus providing a service to the gaols which had been recommended for some time past.

The October riot at Oakalla Prison Farm, while proving embarrassing at the time, seems to have been to some extent part of a continent-wide wave. It did, however, point up local contributing factors which you, Sir, were quick to order remedied. At the time of writing, the extension of the housing facilities at that institution which were started within a few months after the riot are not yet complete, but with their completion, I am happy to say, the overcrowded condition at our main gaol will be considerably alleviated. Your prompt action in allocating additional staff to both the Men's and Women's Sections at Oakalla Prison Farm has also made it possible to introduce a much more efficient standard of supervision, and has enabled us to move in to a modern staff-training programme, together with a greater emphasis on treatment. There are, of course, still many improvements which need to be made in the main section of Oakalla Prison Farm. These, however, are being given consideration, and plans are being prepared for alterations, some of which, I am happy to say, are already under way. I am confident that by the time another Report is presented I will be able to point with satisfaction to the completion of many of these improvements which have been the subject of recommendations for many years.

The programme at the Young Offenders' Unit has progressed favourably. During the year, many of the difficulties of organization mentioned in the 1951–52 Report have been ironed out. The results of the special treatment programme, which is the basis of emphasis in this special unit, so far are satisfying, and I feel the experience gained by the staff who have been specially selected will prove very valuable later as a matter of research for the treatment and training institution which you and your Government are planning for construction in the Fraser Valley.

It is gratifying to note that at last the entire building in Nelson is available for gaol purposes. Needed improvements in that institution have been carried out, thus relieving a situation which was cause for considerable worry. While this facility is far from what we would like to see, we can at last report some definite progress. In addition, prospects for improvements at Kamloops and a new gaol at Prince George appear good.

Once again I am happy to include a report concerning the forest-camp project. This year two camps were conducted, Mr. R. M. Deildal again being in charge, with an assistant stationed in each of the camps under his supervision. This type of a programme for the rehabilitation of younger and more reformable offenders, I feel, is well worth while. It is not without its difficulties, however. Mr. Deildal's experience this year, given

in the attached résumé, together with certain other details which he has given me in the form of a research project which he did concerning the programme, will, I am sure, prove valuable should we at a later date enter into an all-year-round programme of this nature.

This year, for the first time, this Report includes a statement from the Medical Officer, Psychologist, the Chaplains, and, as last year, a report from the Gaol Librarian and the Staff-Training Director. All of these, I feel certain, will provide not only interesting reading, but contribute to a document which I hope can be considered as of some value in penological literature.

The Provincial Probation Branch continues to move forward; while no new branch offices were opened during the year, there has been considerable increase in the use of the services of this department. The attached statistical summaries will help to give a picture of the increase which has taken place over the years since the inception of the Branch in 1942.

I am also enclosing statistical reports covering all phases of the programme of the gaol service. Particulars regarding personnel, statements of expenditure, and costs *per capita* covering Oakalla Prison Farm, both Men's and Women's Gaols, Young Offenders' Unit, Nelson, Kamloops, and Prince George are all included.

Conclusion

I would be negligent were I to close this Report without some mention of the co-operation which has been given us by the many agencies and individuals who have given of their time and effort, and, on occasion, of their substance, toward the extension of the new programme. There is evident an increasing awareness of the humanitarian and economic value of an enlightened approach to the treatment of the offender. Also evident in a most gratifying manner is the willingness of so many people to help us in our efforts.

Again, particular mention should be made and thanks expressed to the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army, clergy of the various denominations, Probation Officers, and social workers, and also others who have interested themselves in individual inmates, particularly those who have provided employment for those newly released. The Wardens, executive officers, matrons, and guards of all our gaols, and the staff of the Corrections Office and Probation Branch, are all once again to be commended for the loyalty with which they have carried out their duties.

In closing, I would like to make the following recommendations:—

(1) The construction of the new gaol, as recommended in the Commission Report, should be pushed forward without fail.

(2) Every effort should be made to improve facilities at Kamloops, and plans under consideration for the construction of a new gaol at Prince George should be expedited.

(3) It is highly desirable that the Women's Gaol be removed from Oakalla Prison Farm to a separate site, and that a new institution be built with greater accommodation, possibly of a cottage type, but certainly of a type allowing for segregation.

(4) That the present Women's Gaol building be converted to a gaol hospital.

(5) That a new kitchen, storeroom, and plate-shop be constructed at Oakalla without delay.

(6) That the Probation Branch be expanded, as requests for a furtherance of this service come in from various parts of the Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. B. STEVENS,

Inspector of Gaols and Provincial Probation Officer.

OAKALLA PRISON FARM

MEN'S SECTION

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report for the Oakalla Prison Farm for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1953.

During the past year Oakalla Prison Farm has had great difficulty in maintaining the same standard of operation it has held for the past forty years. Its population rose to double the prison's normal capacity of 400 to 500. Admissions rose to an all-time high of over 7,800 for the year, and the daily population at its highest point was over 1,000 inmates. The main building for men, a tribute to its builders, is almost the same as the day it was constructed in 1914, but the locking system and other equipment is in a sad state of disrepair. The cell locks, long obsolete and worn, can be opened at will by any prisoner with any intelligence or experience. The kitchen, with its absence of proper drainage and conveniences to handle up to 3,000 meals a day, is quite inadequate. The shortages of staff over the years have resulted in a system which has had to use inmate trusties to do work which would normally be the responsibility of staff. The dependence of the prison on this large group of inmates gave them a knowledge and control which matched, if not surpassed, that of staff in many areas. It is, admittedly, much cheaper and easier to run a prison with a large number of inmate trusties, who have methods of their own and can be bought or bribed to use that control, than it is to run a prison with a small and poorly paid staff. The results, however, are far from wholesome.

The riot in October, although to some extent part of a continent-wide wave, was not lacking in local causative factors. Over 900 inmates were crowded into an institution which should have housed half the number. This crowding of two men into a cell in an institution where there was only work and vocational activities for a quarter of the inmates and no recreational facilities of any consequence caused a very unwholesome situation and much unrest. The institution's attempt at some segregation was also a causative factor. It is comparatively easy to maintain an outward appearance of harmony in a prison by placing the young with the old and interspersing sex problems, drug addicts, and the other problems throughout the rest of the population so that they can mix and supplement each other's needs. It is much more difficult to segregate and control. At the time of the riot, an attempt had been made to segregate the drug addicts in order that their drug traffic could be isolated, if not actually restricted. An attempt had also been made to segregate the teen-agers from the aged and degenerate. These restrictions of freedom, particularly to the addict who previously had been able to obtain and distribute drugs weekly, coupled with the elimination of the hundred or more trusty positions, represented a loss of inmate-control and a more restricted life. The South Wing prisoners who were waiting trial, appeal, or transfer to the Penitentiary, having little to lose and much experience in the arts of the convict, started the riot by breaking out of their cells, overpowering the three guards on duty, barricading themselves into the wing, and proceeding to tear out all the iron railings, beds, and toilet facilities. Except for diversionary activities, such as lighting mattresses and causing a general uproar in the other wings and the Women's Gaol, serious damage was confined to the South Wing during the hour they were allowed to consider the error of their decision. Given every opportunity to settle the matter peacefully, it was decided that, in the interests of all concerned, the riot should be brought under control quickly and decisively rather than prolong it by the use of threats and bargaining. Force was used, and all active participants overcome and punished before the day was out. A number of staff received minor bruises, and two staff

members received severe injuries, one requiring operative treatment. No inmates were injured. The fact that inmates were using steel pipe railings, chains, and pieces of metal beds as weapons and still were not hurt is a tribute to the discipline of those staff involved, many of whom received injuries in the act of forcing the prisoners back into controlled confinement. After the riot, the new Government in power allocated additional staff in both the Men's and Women's Sections of Oakalla, which made it possible to introduce a much better standard of supervision and an improved staff-training programme. The planning of temporary accommodation, in order to eliminate overcrowding until the proposed institution in the Valley was completed, was a heartening indication of a possible improvement in prison conditions. It is hoped that separate institutions for young men and women away from the Oakalla grounds, repairs and replacements of obsolete and worn-out equipment, a new kitchen, adequate fire protection, adequate staff and salaries, and the commencement of industries to offset the cost of these necessary improvements will be in the mind of the Government in planning the work of the new year.

Before reporting in detail on the various activities throughout the institution, I would like to express, on behalf of all staff, our thanks to the various forces and agencies whose co-operation we have enjoyed during the past year. We would most particularly like to extend our sincere thanks to the people of the Province, who, through their churches and service organizations, and as individuals, have given us a measure of understanding and support which has been unprecedented. To the Government representing these people, which has so far shown every indication of a desire to bring about prison reform, and which necessarily holds the key to many of our problems, may we express, in addition to our hopeful thanks, a reassurance of our understanding during the times when support may have to be tempered with restraint because prisons are only part of the bigger problems of development and welfare.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH G. CHRISTIE,
Warden.

WOMEN'S SECTION

H. G. Christie, Esq.,
Warden, Oakalla Prison Farm.

SIR,—I hereby submit a report of the work and activities of the Women's Gaol for the fiscal year 1952–53.

Population

The average daily population was 65.233, with an average monthly population of 1,984.166.

Culinary

A total of 71,625 meals were served. The usual extra rations were served at Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Edibles canned consisted of 96 quarts of beet pickles.

Arts and Crafts

Old material and scraps made into rugs, slippers, etc., 188 articles. New institutional material made into aprons, uniforms, shorts, sport shirts, nightgowns, etc., 386 articles. Alterations on inmates own personal clothing, 62 articles. Inmates own materials consisted of the following: Knitting, crocheting, embroidery, tatting, 407 articles; leatherwork, 215 articles; shellwork, 206 articles; Dresden figurines, etc., 46 articles; copperwork, 19 articles; upholstery, 5 articles; lamp-craft, 6 articles; wood-burning, 138 articles; personal sewing, 53 articles; personal slippers, 50 pairs.

Practice work included art, costumes, crocheting, knitting, lamp-craft, leather-work, petit point, picture-framing, rug-making, tatting, upholstery, shellwork, wood-burning, and figurine-moulding.

Progress during the second year of operation has been fairly satisfactory. Cramped conditions hamper the work, and there are very few facilities for rug-making, quilting, and weaving.

The articles entered in the annual Pacific National Exhibition last August through the auspices of the Elizabeth Fry Society were awarded the Bronze Medal award and a Second Prize award in the Hobby Show. Another display of available articles was presented recently by the Elizabeth Fry Society at a social tea.

Repairs done for the Men's Gaol were as follows:—

Socks	16,516
Pants	5,699
Shirts	2,729
Undershirts	2,269
Shorts	958
Drawers	484
Jackets	381
Coveralls	220
Laundry-bags	37
Total	29,293

Young Offenders' Unit mending consisted of the following:—

Socks	1,317
Pants	647
Shirts	456
Undershirts	62
Shorts	106
Sweat-shirts	96
Miscellaneous	92
Total	2,776

New Haven mending consisted of the following:—

Socks	1,357
Pants	95
Shirts	178
White pants and jackets	43
Pyjama tops and bottoms	95
Miscellaneous	166
Total	1,934

Work for the Women's Gaol was as follows:—

New work	1,090
Repairs	2,174
Total	3,264

Laundry

During the year 33,458 articles were laundered. We received a new washing-machine on April 23rd, 1952, which made a vast difference, but our mangles have been a constant problem.

Health

General health of inmates was good. It is indeed a great asset to have Dr. Richmond on our staff as psychiatrist and medical officer on twenty-four-hour call.

A doctor and nurse from the Provincial Venereal Disease Clinic made weekly visits. There were three inmates infected with syphilis, and thirty-four with gonorrhœa. The thirty-four inmates with gonorrhœa were treated with procaine penicillin and two received streptomycin.

Nine inmates were hospitalized during the year.

Tickets of Leave

During the year four inmates benefited by tickets of leave.

Church Services

The attendance at the weekly church services is good. There are Roman Catholic morning services each Sunday and afternoon Protestant services.

Major and Mrs. Wagner, of the Salvation Army, are continuing to do valuable work in rehabilitating inmates by accommodating them at the receiving home, which has been named in honour of Catherine Booth, until they find employment. Mrs. Wagner helps us out greatly in any required transporting of inmates to trains, boats, buses, etc. She also nurses some of the girls when necessary and obtains financial assistance for them.

Correspondence Courses

The following courses were taken: Typing, Record-keeping, Art 10, Art 39, and Journalism. One course was completed—Record-keeping, Grade A, with 5 credits.

Twenty-one girls took courses during the year, and at the present time thirteen girls are working on the above-named courses.

Moving of the school from the upstairs hall to the day-room made a great improvement, but there should be one room set aside for the school alone. Thus equipment would not have to be moved daily from room to room, and better control could be kept over the school supplies.

Indoor Recreation

During the periods of indoor recreation the girls spend a great deal of time playing ping-pong. Cards, checkers, and other such games are also popular.

Library

Each group spends two hours per week in the library, at which time each girl is encouraged to read a good book, and books are discussed and evaluated. Books are issued once a week. The circulation of books seems to have decreased somewhat, now that the girls do not have as much time to themselves. However, almost every girl reads at least a little, and the good books are always in demand. The average monthly circulation has been 569 books. Books in the library were as follows:—

Books in the library		1,025
New books	36	
Discards	24	
	—	12
Total books		1,037

We appreciate the splendid co-operation which Mr. Egilson, the librarian, has shown us.

Shows, Concerts, and Meetings

Rev. Hollingworth, through the facilities of the National Film Board, brings a moving-picture show to the girls every third Wednesday. These shows are always well attended and enjoyed by the girls, even though we do not have a room suitable for showing a picture.

Mrs. Weldon, of the W.C.T.U., brings a group of talented entertainers out once a month, and this, too, is enjoyed by the girls.

The Oakalla Women's Alcoholics Anonymous group holds a meeting every Sunday evening. These meetings are usually attended by over two-thirds of the girls, and it is felt that not only the alcoholics but many of the drug addicts have benefited from the philosophy of the Alcoholics Anonymous and from the personalities of the members who come out.

Recreational Shift (3 to 11 p.m.)

In October, 1952, six groups were set up to facilitate a group programme on the afternoon shift. One group is for new admittances, one is for non-addicts, and the other four are for addicts. There is a group matron in charge of each group, and the girls remain in their respective groups under supervision of their group matron at all times until they are locked up at 8.30 p.m.

At first the activity was left up to the individual groups, but this did not prove to be satisfactory. Therefore, there was set up a schedule of group activity for each group. Each group, except Group 6 (the Admitting Group), has two hobby-work periods, one library period, three outdoor recreation periods, and three indoor recreation periods—each period consisting of two hours. Besides this, each group spends one day per week in the kitchen preparing the evening meal and the night nourishment. The rest of the time is taken up by community activities. For example, each Saturday evening the girls from all groups get together in the day-room for a sing-song or the like. Every Sunday evening the Alcoholics Anonymous holds a meeting, usually attended by more than two-thirds of the girls. The actual activities of this shift can best be described under the following headings:—

Hobby Work.—In January, 1953, through the efforts of the Alcoholics Anonymous and other private donations, there was set up a hobby-work project on a very small scale. Since that time, through the sale of the finished goods and again with the help of the Alcoholics Anonymous, this project has been built up until there is now quite a lot of supplies for the girls to choose from. During this afternoon hobby-work programme the girls are doing wood-burning, copper-tooling, Dresdenwork, picture-framing, and leatherwork.

Especially during the winter months there was a great deal of enthusiasm for this type of activity, and the results have been excellent. It is hoped that in the very near future our fund will be large enough to purchase several small radios to use in the group programme. This project is entirely self-supporting, and the girls have not been asked to buy the materials, but merely to make two (and sometimes three) of each article, one of which they keep for themselves. Many girls have willingly made articles without taking any for themselves in order to build up a larger stock of supplies.

Outdoor Recreation.—During the summer months the girls were taken for walks, on picnics, to the lake for swimming, to the orchard to pick fruit, and so on. These outings were enjoyed by everyone and were very much missed when the cold weather set in. However, the use of the Quonset hut gymnasium has been invaluable. The girls have the use of the gymnasium every day from 3 to 6 p.m. and on special occasions in the evening. Miss Walton, from the Pro-Rec, came out once a week and took the girls to the gymnasium. She showed them the fundamentals of basketball, volleyball, and badminton, all of which have been very popular with the girls. There has been a great deal of group competition in these games in the gymnasium. A number of girls especially

interested in basketball formed a team and practised a great deal until they were able to play a visiting team. On March 25th, 1953, a visiting team came in to play, and although the girls lost the game, they had a thoroughly good time. With the coming of nicer weather, the girls have all been eager to start softball, and it is hoped that this sport will permit a great deal of group competition and perhaps further opportunity to play outside teams.

The girls have also enjoyed watching the soccer games almost every Saturday and Sunday all winter.

Discipline

The percentage of drug addicts and the number of inmates are still increasing steadily, which has made it absolutely impossible to segregate the various types of inmates.

The conduct for the past year has been fairly good in spite of all of these adverse conditions. During the year twenty-two were crimed. This consisted of being confined to their rooms or the building, a lecture of reprimand from the Warden, or loss of remission, which is usually ten days. The latter seems to be the most effective means of punishment.

Recommendations

We are in desperate need of the completion of the extension to the building over the kitchen. The number of prisoners with long sentences is still increasing, and the sentences are becoming longer. Single cells are much more satisfactory for these prisoners, but there are far too few. We are still transferring large numbers of inmates to our overflow annex at Prince George. We are using every available space to the best possible advantage, but still we have little space left for arts and crafts activities. The machines, rug-frames, quilt-frames, etc., require a great deal of space, which we cannot spare until the extension to the building is completed.

Space is still limited and facilities inadequate for all projects and activities.

Summary

We feel that in spite of all of our handicaps we have had wonderful co-operation from female staff, male staff, outside societies, churches, and also most of the inmates, enabling us to have a fairly progressive year.

The arts and crafts programme which the Elizabeth Fry Society fostered is a great asset and has definitely aided in improving the behaviour and contentment of the inmates.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to thank you and all of your administrative staff for your valuable advice and assistance with all of our numerous problems.

Respectfully submitted.

E. INKSTER,
Matron-in-Charge.

YOUNG OFFENDERS' UNIT

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report on the operation of the Young Offenders' Unit for the year ended March 31st, 1953.

The year commenced with an inmate population of seventy. The average population for the year was sixty. The general behaviour of the inmates has been very satisfactory, due to the fact that a full programme was in operation throughout the year.

Custody

Custody continued to improve throughout the year, with the number of escapes being reduced to three, two of the escapees being recaptured and returned to Oakalla Prison Farm. An in-service training course was given by Professor E. K. Nelson, Assistant Professor of Criminology at University of British Columbia, which proved of great benefit.

Health

The prison physician has been busy with inmates, and the general health of the inmate population has been exceptionally good. The services of the Out-patient Department, Vancouver General Hospital, have been utilized to great advantage and have been greatly instrumental in assisting in the general rehabilitation of the youths sentenced to prison.

Food

The high level of daily food rations was continued. During the year a Mess Committee was formed, being composed of representatives from the units. The Chief Custodial Officer met with these inmates periodically, and together they were able to improve the issuance of meals. I believe this is something new in penology, at least in this Province, if not in Canada.

Maintenance of Buildings

During the year the hallways and corridors were painted, as were most of the units. The Quonset huts housing the upholstery and radio shops were insulated, which made these huts more useful for our training programme. After Christmas we were able to obtain approximately 12,000 cubic yards of fill for our playing-field, which increased the width of the field about 40 feet. This was a great improvement, as we will now be able to have a proper baseball diamond and soccer will be able to be played during the coming fall season. The levelling and grading of the field was carried on by the inmates.

Vocational Training

During the past year the following vocational courses were in operation: Motor Mechanics, Woodwork, Cabinetmaking, Upholstery, Bookbinding, Cooking, Maintenance, Radio Repair and School.

During the year it was necessary to discontinue the diesel class that had been carried on by the Vocational Officer, as it curtailed his more important duties, such as general supervision of the vocational programme and also the compiling and recording of inmates' progress within the vocational programme. These progress reports have been made regularly and are discussed with the Classification Officer weekly.

All inmates before placement have been given aptitude tests, and by this service a better placement and classification is possible for all youths who are sentenced to the institution. It is the consensus of opinion of the executive staff that in the past twelve months a remarkable progress has been made in vocational training, and the system in use has made it possible for any misfit to be caught before his placement has been of too lengthy a duration. The standard of vocational-training instructors has been kept at a fairly high level, and at the present time all appear to be proficient in their respective trades. Regular staff-training meetings are held every two weeks and have proved to be very beneficial to the supervisors in assisting them to straighten out any problems or situations they may have run into in their work.

The table below shows the manner in which inmates have been occupied during the year:—

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Woodwork-shop	16.27	Bookbinding-shop	8.63
Upholstery-shop	16.07	Motor Mechanics Shop	10.86
Kitchen	16.10	Maintenance	17.52
School and Radio	14.50	Sick	0.05

Socialization

The socialization programme differs from that of the vocational-training programme, and the Educational Officer is in charge of the programme from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock in the evening. The group system has now been firmly established in the institution. As the boys are brought down from Oakalla, they are placed in a unit which has a maximum of thirteen boys. From this initial placement the youths are allowed to choose the unit in which they would like to live. As a member of a group, the youth is assisted by his unit supervisor to become a member of his group. He is helped to expand his interest in sports and hobbies, and as a member of the group he must agree with the other youths' decision as to how and when these various activities will be carried out. In this particular part of the programme, the supervisor's goal is to elicit as positive a response as is possible from the youth and to understand his reactions. Thus, in this part of the programme, the supervisors are constantly helping boys in their relationship to the other boys as they work or play. The socialization programme has a definite standard, and all groups are expected to meet this.

In rotation, each unit is responsible for the serving and partial preparation of the evening meal. They do all the necessary kitchen clean-up following the meal, following the instructions left by the cook on the termination of his shift. The cleanliness in preparing and serving of meals is strongly stressed at all times, and it is gratifying to note the response given by all inmates to this direction. All inmates within the unit are urged and taught to share with the less fortunate inmate. After dinner many types of programmes are in operation under a group basis. There are discussion groups, for instance, on how and why they committed the offence which they did, religion, sex, choice of reading material, and other topics usually suggested by the inmates.

A sports programme has been received whole-heartedly by the inmate population and has been highly successful. Assistance has been provided on some occasions by outside experts who act as coaches and umpires. This has proved to be very stimulating. An umpire school for the youths was of great interest, with twelve inmates attending the weekly sessions. Many youths who participated in the sports programme at the Young Offenders' Unit had never taken part in any organized games previous to their arrest. Baseball, soccer, basketball, and volleyball are many of the games played. During the past season the unit baseball team has played in an outside league, all their games, of course, being held at the Young Offenders' Unit. This, however, has been operated on a privilege basis, and if the general decorum of the inmates was lacking in any way, they were not allowed to participate in playing the visiting team. During the inclement weather, a floor-hockey game was devised within the institution, and weight-lifting and badminton have also been in operation.

A fall and spring track and field day was held which proved to be a huge success, with all inmates participating. The events included the 100-yard dash, running and standing broad jump, high jump, discus, and shot-put, with novelty races. For the evening, hobbies such as leathercraft, coppercraft, model-building, and other hobbies receive full attention. These were operated on a unit basis, with the inmates being kept to their own units. Statistics show that approximately 75 per cent of the youths who were in the institution had never had a hobby of any description prior to their arrest.

The institution library has been used extensively by the inmates. On occasions the inmates have contributed sufficient funds to secure motion pictures of their own choice, and in almost all instances they have chosen a better-type film to be shown for the week-end entertainment.

The staff employed for the socialization programme are in most instances university graduates who have taken either courses in social work or majored in psychology.

Classification

The Classification Officer is generally responsible for all matters involving consideration of the inmate as an individual. In the first instance, this requires the collection of as much information as is available on the experiences to which the inmate has been subject prior to his committal and his reactions to those experiences. This involves family background, educational experience, previous institutional experiences, record of delinquency, relationships with family members and adults, health, relationships with the opposite sex, and all other information which should be taken into consideration in developing a rehabilitative plan for the inmate.

The emphasis on preparation for release is continued throughout the period of incarceration. For this purpose the Classification Officer meets with parents and relatives. Emphasis is always given to participation of the boy in planning, and interviews with parents generally include him. We attempt to emphasize the responsibility of the boy in the plans which are made for him by clearly indicating throughout that he is the major participant in the planning.

Employment-planning also presupposes the existence of job-finding resources. While the National Employment Service has been most co-operative and helpful in this respect, the rather difficult employment situation in the past year has generally required a more personalized method of contacting prospective employers. As a result, the most effective resource in this area is personal contacts of staff members, particularly the Director.

It is also recognized that the feelings of self-respect of the prisoner are particularly vulnerable on his return to the community. For this reason, every effort is made to assure that each boy is clothed in a manner consistent with feelings of self-respect when he is discharged.

Efforts are also made to eliminate physical defects which are treatable and which have proved an area of extreme sensitivity. In line with this, we have arranged for operations removing hernias, correcting crossed eyes, removing infected tonsils and adenoids, and, in one case, treating a complicated cataract. Where particular medical attention would not produce improved results, we arrange for interviews with qualified medical specialists, who explain the condition to the boy and help him to feel more comfortable with it.

The Classification Officer is responsible for the censoring of mail and awarding of telephone calls when they are warranted. He also arranges medical and dental appointments and approves of visits. (We encourage positive visiting to as great an extent as is consistent with the other requirements of the institution.) The Classification Officer is responsible for participation in all decisions regarding awarding of penalties. Generally, penalties consist of loss of privilege. The ultimate sanction involves a return to the Oakalla Prison Farm main building. To as great an extent as possible, we attempt to avoid the necessity for penalties by draining off the pressure to misbehave before it builds up to the point where a penalty is required.

Staff

At the close of the year it was felt that the staff membership was composed of a very suitable type of person. The socialization supervisors have an excellent educational background, and those who were working on the vocational programme have good backgrounds in trades-training. During the year the Educational Officer resigned to take a position in Newfoundland and the supervisor-instructor in motor mechanics terminated his employment to take a position more remunerative.

Employment Secured for Dischargees

Of the 101 dischargees during the past fiscal year, 87 per cent had employment placements before their release. The balance were either accepted by their former

employer or employment had been secured through parents and relatives. In almost every case the employment placements were secured through the efforts of the staff at the institution. It was noted that when a prospective employer was contacted in the majority of cases, he was only too willing to assist as much as possible in the placing of inmates in employment on their return to society.

General

Before closing, I would like to mention the firms and individuals who have shown interest in the work being done at the institution and who have donated much needed material and equipment for the use of the inmates in their vocational and sports programme, and those who have provided entertainment at the institution during the past year. Space forbids me from naming all these generous-hearted people, who can rest assured that their efforts were warmly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

B. J. McCabe,
Director.

MEDICAL REPORT OF OAKALLA PRISON FARM AND YOUNG OFFENDERS' UNIT

E. G. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report for the year ended March 31st, 1953, for the above-mentioned institutions.

Main Gaol

Hospital

With the co-operation of yourself, the Warden, and the authorities in Victoria, we have been able to make progress in this department. The treatment-room is now illuminated with fluorescent lighting, and we have now available the basic requirements for out-patients' surgery and medication. In the course of time we should obtain an anæsthetic apparatus. It should be possible, also, in the course of time, to perform minor operations.

Right Wing.—This has been redecorated, and is, as far as possible, supervised by an officer located there. We are using this wing for purposes of mental observation, and all inmates withdrawing from narcotics are admitted there.

We have made research into the most helpful means of withdrawing these patients from their habit without the use of narcotics, and we have found that paraldehyde or sodium amytol (orally or parenterally) have proved the most satisfactory medication up to the present, with the addition of intravenous infusions. The average length of time required for withdrawing is approximately one week.

We have admitted to this wing some of the most difficult behaviour problems in the institution. Our staff, with the exception of one, has had no psychiatric-nursing training. Two have had nursing training in the services, and one has been trained in social work. It is greatly to the credit of the hospital staff that they have so willingly and ably assisted in what is becoming a treatment unit, not only for medical and surgical cases, but also for psychiatric cases.

Left Wing.—This has been redecorated; a dish-washing sink for the tubercular patients has been added, and also chesterfield and arm-chairs for the recreation-room. Occupational therapy has been commenced, and has so far proved most successful and is on a sound financial basis.

We have made representations to the effect that it would be more beneficial to tubercular patients to be treated in a tuberculosis hospital. Close liaison has been maintained with the Division of Tuberculosis Control in Vancouver, and routine chest X-rays have been carried out in every case of admission to the institution. It appears to me that the tuberculosis section of the prison and control unit, under the supervision of Mr. Pearson, offers valuable service in preventive medicine.

There have been difficulties in transportation for patients to the Division of Tuberculosis Control unit in Vancouver, with consequent delay in obtaining large plates and stomach washing. However, this is more a domestic matter which can be settled internally.

Observation-rooms.—Two observation-rooms of three beds each are retained for the use of the more severe medical and surgical cases. We have, on many occasions, used the new oxygen-inhalation apparatus.

Tower.—This contains convalescent and more chronically ill patients, and also those in less serious psychiatric disorder than those in the right wing.

Kitchen.—The hospital cooking is now carried on in the main kitchen, and it appears, on the whole, to be a satisfactory method. After a great deal of experimentation and discussion, diets have been reduced to a minimum, and would seem of satisfactory quality within the limitations of a gaol setting. There will always be room for improvement in this direction.

Office Accommodation.—A group of three offices for the use of the Administrative Officer, Psychologist, and Medical Officer has been added, with additional accommodation for psychological testing.

Dispensary.—A room in the hospital is now being constructed for use as a dispensary.

Recommendations for the Hospital Unit

1. Bedding is inadequate for hospital use. Sheets should be available for each bed in adequate supply.

2. Lighting in the wings and tower is entirely inadequate, but it is hoped that arrangements are now under way for installation of fluorescent lighting at additional points throughout the wings and tower.

3. Staff:—

(*a*) It is most necessary that some form of instruction both in general and psychiatric nursing should be made available. We are exploring resources.

(*b*) We are grateful for the help of the Social Worker, who combines his specialty with general nursing duties, but it is felt that with the expansion of the medical programme into the field of classification there should be a social worker appointed as such.

(*c*) The Psychologist, after a period of assisting with the administration duties in the hospital, is now returning full time to his psychological specialty. The demands on him are exceedingly high, but he is coping most efficiently.

(*d*) A new screening procedure for the Young Offenders' Unit and New Haven will shortly come into operation.

(*e*) We are at present unable to fulfil the needs of the Courts for psychiatric assessments, except in a few instances. It is necessary, in my opinion, to increase the salary of the consulting psychiatrist, Dr. Campbell, in order that he may devote more time to general Court work instead of being limited to reporting on those for committal to Essondale and the reports to higher Courts.

Out-patient Department

As far as possible all admissions to the institution are examined by the Medical Officer. Documentation has been adjusted to include a more comprehensive survey of the man's condition on admission, and general medical observation throughout his sentence. Sick parades are conducted in the wings. East and West Wings have two sick parades each per week, and the South Wing every day. Mr. J. McLeod continues to maintain the general supervision of the Out-patient Department, and the Medical Officer has an officer working with him as a stenographer and clerk to the Out-patient Department. The out-patient treatment is now mainly conducted in the hospital surgery.

Dispensary

This is being moved to the hospital. We have found the appointment of Mr. Westcott as a full-time pharmacist to have been of very great help. Increase in medication has been inevitable, it is thought, but the utmost possible economy will be exercised. The installation of a shock-treatment apparatus will be of great assistance and should reduce the number of episodes of violence and depression.

Dentist

The dentist has visited throughout the year at two-weekly intervals, and only those prisoners able to pay for their treatment have received attention. The Medical Officer has done what has been possible in the way of extracting teeth for the remainder of those in need of urgent attention. It is very necessary that a dentist be placed on a part-time salary.

Out-patients' Treatment at Vancouver General Hospital

With a full-time Medical Officer, there is bound to be an increase in the number of conditions diagnosed as requiring specialist attention. Greater numbers are now referred to Vancouver General Hospital, and we are much indebted to the authorities there for their utmost co-operation. We feel that the standard of general health of the inmates profits from the additional services of this nature, and also these services assist in their rehabilitation and wage-earning capacities on discharge. Every attempt is made to restrict the number of visits to specialists to the minimum amount.

Venereal Disease Clinic

The Venereal Disease Control has continued to visit twice a week, and offers an admirable resource toward the welfare of the inmates themselves and the general community.

Recommendations for General Medical Treatment

1. That there should be a fund for the supplying of glasses and dentures for those unable to meet the expense themselves.
2. That there should be money available for medical and surgical appliances, such as trusses, suspensory bandages, and special surgical boots.
3. That a separate room for the dental surgery should be made available. This, it seems, is already under consideration.
4. That, as soon as it is practical, an X-ray apparatus be installed. This would save a large number of visits to Vancouver General Hospital. An apparatus similar to that now in use in the British Columbia Penitentiary would be suitable.
5. That, as soon as possible, and sufficient equipment is available, certain major operations of a straightforward nature, such as appendectomies and hernia repair, be carried out in the Prison hospital. This would, it is thought, be an economy because young and certified surgeons would probably charge less for their operating fee than the

cost of maintenance in the Vancouver General Hospital. Surgical sessions for plastic rehabilitative surgery are now under consideration. A Vancouver plastic surgeon has offered his services free, and operations would be carried out in the Prison hospital.

6. That there should be a separate and segregated unit with some single protective rooms for more seriously disturbed inmates. There should also be means for segregating drug addicts on admission.

Table 1.—Inmates (Male) Admitted to Prison Hospital during the Last Year by Months

Month	Patients	Days	Average Days
April, 1952	58	1,071	18.46
May	65	712	10.95
June	50	1,007	20.40
July	58	1,062	18.32
August	65	936	14.40
September	72	956	13.27
October	85	1,025	12.05
November	71	698	9.83
December	90	1,005	11.16
January, 1953	95	919	9.67
February	83	889	10.71
March	98	410	6.52
Totals	890	10,690	12.01

Table 2.—Inmates (Male) Sent to Vancouver General Hospital Out-patient Department for X-ray, Specialist Consultation, or Treatment

Month	Patients	Month	Patients
April, 1952	41	November	70
May	31	December	85
June	29	January, 1953	87
July	35	February	106
August	71	March	129
September	70		
October	68	Total	822

Table 3.—Inmates Examined for Tuberculosis and Found to Be Active, Suspect, or Arrested

	Male	Indian Male	Female	Indian Female
Active	48	15	3	1
Suspect	51	24	13	9
Arrested	39	24	2	2

Total X-rays taken, 4,631.
Staff examined for tuberculosis in November of each year: Active, 1; investigated, 3.

Table 4.—Diagnosis of Patients Admitted to Prison Hospital and Days Hospitalized

Diagnosis	Number Admitted	Days in Hospital	Average Days
Skin conditions	12	96	8.00
Boils, carbuncles, etc.	8	62	7.75
Cardiac conditions	24	330	13.33
Gastro-intestinal	34	226	6.64
Jaundice	4	65	16.22
Fractures—			
Lower limbs	12	93	7.75
Upper limbs	9	269	29.88
Ribs	5	47	9.40
Varicose ulcers	2	6	3.00
Sprains, etc.—			
Lower limbs	24	121	5.04
Backs	3	21	7.00
Neurotic and psychiatric	103	1,557	15.11
Senility	43	608	14.13
Protection	22	564	25.63
Post-alcoholic	101	325	3.21
Post-narcotic	119	670	5.63
Cripples and amputees	18	174	9.11
Syphilis	14	157	11.22
Gonorrhœa	5	29	5.80
Genito-urinary	10	50	5.00
Blindness	2	15	7.50
Tuberculosis	52	2,044	39.30
Injuries—			
Eye	5	62	12.40
Head and facial	18	131	7.27
Trunk	3	43	14.33
Upper limbs	12	129	10.75
Lower limbs	12	84	7.00
Self-inflicted	1	55	55.00
Attempted suicide	2	26	13.00
Scabies	14	104	7.42
Hæmorrhoids	1	18	18.00
Undulant fever	1	3	3.00
Epilepsy	2	10	5.00
Influenza	17	129	7.58
Naso-pharyngitis	45	127	2.82
Asthmatic	9	235	16.11
Pneumonia	5	52	10.40
Tonsillitis	10	42	4.20
Silicosis	9	63	7.00
Bronchitis	7	44	6.28
Sinusitis	3	9	3.00
Malaria	1	2	2.00
Pleurisy	1	5	5.00
Post-dental	7	16	2.28
Post-operative	10	93	9.30
Arthritis	12	762	63.50
Burns, etc.—			
First degree	5	21	4.20
Second degree	3	144	48.00
Dietetics	6	297	49.50
Measles	1	5	5.00
Bell's palsy	1	78	78.00
Athlete's foot	1	12	12.00
Tear-gas reaction	9	77	8.55
Cancer	1	90	90.00
Not yet diagnosed	20	193	9.65
Totals	890	10,690	12.01

Young Offenders' Unit

Medical service to this unit consists of a daily visit by the Medical Officer, and an average of four inmates is seen on sick parade daily. The general health of the inmates has been very satisfactory throughout the year—6 were admitted to the hospital in the main gaol, 403 were sent to Vancouver General Hospital Out-patient Department for consultant advice, and 212 received dental attention. Owing to the pressure of work, a small number only of inmates were given psychiatric interviews, but it must be emphasized that seeing the patient on a sick parade is in itself a relationship-forming procedure,

and it is usually those that are more disturbed mentally who pay frequent visits to the Medical Officer. Frequent consultations have taken place between the Medical Officer and the case-worker. It is appreciated, however, that increased psychiatric service is very necessary.

The manner in which highly disturbed boys have been catered for by the staff is worthy of praise. For a time one of the units became virtually one for psychopaths, and it was due to this close co-operation of the whole staff that blending of control amounting to psychiatric nursing was made possible. Transfers back to Oakalla have been surprisingly few.

Kitchen and Dietary

The kitchen is much too small, and it is excessively difficult to keep it clean. Some storage cupboards have been added, but storage-space is still inadequate. It has been noted that the dietitian considers the amount of protein issue to be excessive—that is, in the form of meat—and it would seem that the meat ration could be reduced, but the supply of milk is inadequate. Meals on the whole are sufficiently varied and palatably served.

Living and Sleeping Accommodation

The Medical Officer does a round of hygiene inspection each Saturday morning. With the able help of Mr. Lane, the senior supervisor, there has been marked improvement in the cleanliness and tidiness of the institution. Bedding on the whole is satisfactory; the providing of some form of night attire would supply a need.

Clothing and Footwear

This is satisfactory. The supply of lighter footwear for leisure hours, such as slippers or light shoes rather than the alternative of rubber shoes, would perhaps prevent many cases of excessive sweating of the feet and fungous infections between the toes.

Vocational and Recreational Activities

These are of high standard and a most positive factor in rehabilitation.

General Observations

This unit is a pioneer establishment and points the way to expansion of such facilities. The expense and effort expended by the Department justifies a comprehensive scheme for after-care, which will be increasingly necessary as indefinite sentences come into operation. The advent of the parole board in the Young Offenders' Unit has marked another progressive step in the penal administration of British Columbia. It is attended by the case-worker, Medical Officer, and Psychologist, and also the Director of the unit. This group of advisory officers is something new to the board, and it will be interesting to observe reaction.

OAKALLA PRISON FARM WOMEN'S QUARTERS

A daily visit is paid by the Medical Officer to see those complaining sick, and one afternoon a week is set aside for personal interviews.

The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. One death occurred on the way to Vancouver General Hospital in the ambulance. An autopsy showed pneumonia, consequent on drug addiction.

Medical Facilities

There has been no shortage of pharmacy supplies. The building is overcrowded, and, therefore, it has not been possible to set aside rooms for a hospital unit. This is especially necessary for those on admission who are under segregation and treatment for

drug-withdrawal symptoms. The situation will be relieved to some extent by the erection of new huts.

Kitchen

This is inadequate to cater for the present numbers, more especially as regards storage-space; increased cooking and refrigerating facilities have been added. It is considered that much credit is due to the matrons in charge of catering and cooking. The quality of the food is good, as is also the cooking, and the kitchen is kept scrupulously clean. Here, as in other parts of the Gaol, attempts have been made to eliminate cockroaches.

Sleeping Accommodation

This is overcrowded, partly explaining the untidiness and scraps of food and general garbage which are sometimes seen in the rooms. In spite of these difficulties, it is felt that the rooms could be kept cleaner. Bedding appears adequate.

Clothing

This is satisfactory on the whole, but in many instances the women are without essential garments of underclothing.

Storage-space

This is quite inadequate.

Bathing Facilities

Inadequate for this large number of inmates.

Laundry Facilities

These appear adequate.

Occupational Therapy

This is of a high standard.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease Control

Tuberculosis Control continues to maintain supervision of all inmates in this aspect. Venereal Disease Control continues weekly clinics.

As in the men's prison, various methods of treatment of drug-withdrawal have been explored; in serious cases, oxygen and intravenous saline and glucose have been administered. On the whole it has been found that the women require less medication, and withdrawal symptoms disperse more rapidly. It is the practice to segregate addicts on admission for approximately three days. In one case only has a container with narcotics in been recovered from the intestinal tract. The treatment of very disturbed inmates and those awaiting transfer to the Provincial Mental Hospital requires a separate unit in an especially protective environment both from noise and physical injury.

The transmission to a programme of group treatment is taking place without undue disturbance and, it is felt, reflects a great deal of credit on the staff.

Respectfully submitted.

R. G. E. RICHMOND,
Medical Officer.

PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT

E. G. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—The full-time Psychologist was transferred to the staff of the Inspector of Gaols on July 15th, 1952. On expiration of his annual three weeks' holiday, he took up his duties at Oakalla Prison Farm. Due to the exigencies relative to the developments taking place at Oakalla Prison Farm, the Psychologist was assigned duties other than those generally associated with his work. For example, he was required to assist, to some extent, in laying the groundwork for an envisioned classification and treatment programme by taking on work in the hospital setting of an administrative and social-work nature. In addition, he devoted some of his time to instructing and testing of the in-service training classes. He further attempted to maintain his part of the psychological services which had formerly been rendered by him as a member of the Provincial Child Guidance Clinic staff. He also assisted in the screening of candidates for the Young Offenders' Unit. Some service was furnished to the consulting psychiatrist, Dr. E. A. Campbell, limited, however, by the pressure of other work. In concert with the Warden and the Medical Officer, the Psychologist helped in planning a number of changes or modifications in the Prison hospital. He submitted a rough plan of hospital alterations, which was approved by the Warden, and which was subsequently carried out under the Psychologist's administration, as follows:—

(*a*) A hallway converted to a dispensary.
(*b*) A new lighting system installed.
(*c*) Additional office-space provided.
(*d*) Sundry other recommendations implemented.

The following are some statistics covering Psychologist's services:—

Tests Administered at Oakalla Prison Farm

Male—	
Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale	26
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability	6
Kuder Preference Record	11
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory	15
Minnesota Multi-phasic Inventory	9
Shipley-Hartford Deterioration Scale	4
Draw-a-Person Personality Test	1
Bennett Hand-Tool Dexterity Test	16
Perdue Pegboard	16
Bennett Mechanical Comprehension	5
Ishihara Color Vision Test	1
Female—Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale	4

Tests Administered at New Haven

Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence	10
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability	9
Otis Mental Ability Test	1
Mental Health Analysis	41
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory	38

Interviews at Oakalla Prison Farm

Male—	
Re classification, general	33
Re screening, Young Offenders' Unit	213

Male—*Continued*	
Re screening, New Haven	38
Re personal-problem investigation	97
Re state of mind	40
Re vocational guidance	3
Re social-history information	1
Female—	
Re personal-problem investigation	17
Re state of mind	6
Re social-history information	1

Tests Administered to Officers

Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence	2
Otis Mental Ability	83
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability	72
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory	158
Kuder Preference Record	1

Respectfully submitted.

R. V. McALLISTER,
Psychologist.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit this, my first, report as Protestant Chaplain, Provincial Gaol Services, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1953.

As I am the first to hold this appointment, the first year of my work has been spent not merely in the routine duties of a chaplain, but also in attempting to estimate and comprehend the role of a chaplain in a modern correctional institution, and in putting into operation those programmes and policies most likely to be of assistance in a treatment setting, keeping in mind that, of all rehabilitation agencies, religion is first in importance, because it is most potent in action upon the human heart and life.

In attempting to do this, I wish to acknowledge much valuable assistance from yourself, from Warden Hugh Christie of Oakalla, Mr. B. J. McCabe of the Young Offenders' Unit, and Mr. Rocksborough-Smith of New Haven.

Of particular assistance was the opportunity afforded me of sharing in the senior-staff conferences at Oakalla each Tuesday and Thursday. The presence of Professor Nelson, of the University of British Columbia, at many of these conferences afforded an opportunity of well-rounded discussion on treatment procedure as it could be applied to local situations. These informal but informative conferences enabled me to relate my work to that of others in the institution.

Routine duties may roughly be classified under three general divisions: (1) Religious, (2) Interviews and Counselling, (3) Welfare.

RELIGIOUS

Services of Worship

Services of worship are held regularly each Sunday in all institutions in the Vancouver area.

At 9 a.m. I conduct the service at New Haven, at which all Protestant inmates are present.

At 10 a.m. I conduct the service at the Young Offenders' Unit for all who are disposed to attend. The attendance here is only fair, due to a number of small difficulties which I anticipate will shortly be overcome. On Easter Day I was assisted by the choir of West Burnaby United Church and on Mother's Day by the choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. At these services, inmates were present in large numbers and were most appreciative.

At 1.15 p.m. a service is held in Oakalla, at which I am always present, and which I arrange through co-operation with various religious denominations. These services are very well attended and appear to be welcomed by the inmates. The Salvation Army conducts the service on the first Sunday of each month, the Anglican Church on the second, the United Church of Canada on the third, and the Union Gospel Mission on the fourth. When there is a fifth Sunday, the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches alternate. A similar service is held at 2.15 p.m. in the Women's Gaol, conducted by those who take the Oakalla service.

A special service was held in Oakalla on Remembrance Day, November 11th, at which I was assisted by Hon. Major Rev. Stanley Higgs and a soloist. Some 200 men were present, most of whom were veterans. Remembrance Day services were also conducted by myself at the Young Offenders' Unit and at New Haven.

On Christmas Eve, holy communion was administered to six inmates at Oakalla, and on Christmas morning I conducted a Christmas service at which 250 inmates were in attendance. Christmas services were also held at Young Offenders' Unit and New Haven.

An interesting experiment was tried in Oakalla on two Sunday evenings, one month apart, based on a " hymn-sing " programme. These were conducted by Mr. J. B. Taylor, of the Vancouver Central Y.M.C.A., and proved so popular that it is contemplated having them once each month commencing in October, 1953.

Discussion Groups

For several months religious discussion groups were held weekly at the Young Offenders' Unit and New Haven. These were based on the " Padre's Hour " type of meeting used successfully in the armed forces. Discussions on the A B C's of the Christian faith and similar topics proved to be a source of interest and evoked a warm response on the part of inmates.

Religious films were also used as a basis of discussion. Some twenty-one films, loaned by the British and Foreign Bible Society, were shown and then discussed, thus opening the way for a frank appraisal of the part religion can play in a person's life. During the Lenten season a series of films was shown on the life of Christ, which were well received in both the Young Offenders' Unit and New Haven.

At Oakalla one Saturday evening two scientific-religious films were shown by a representative of the Moody Bible Institute and were favourably received by a capacity audience.

Public Relations

Believing in the importance and necessity of receiving the support and prayers of an enlightened and informed church-going public, I have endeavoured to accept what invitations I have received to speak on my work. As a result, I have spoken to seventeen different groups—men's clubs, Young People's Societies, Young Adult Groups, Women's Missionary Societies, the Y.M.C.A., the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Vancouver District W.C.T.U. I have also attended regular meetings of the executive of the Vancouver Council of Churches, of which I am a member, and also the Youth Welfare Committee of the Vancouver Parent-Teacher Association.

Interviews and Counselling

It is my privilege to interview each new arrival at the Young Offenders' Unit, New Haven, and the Women's Gaol. The information I received is filed away for personal reference and affords an opportunity of a better understanding of the individual. It is regrettable that the large and rapid turnover of inmates at Oakalla makes it impossible for me to interview each new arrival there. However, I do receive a large number of requests for interviews on personal problems from inmates at Oakalla, and, as a result, opportunities are presented to me to counsel a considerable number. My daily record shows 840 conferences or interviews at Oakalla for the twelve months, 128 at Young Offenders' Unit, 194 at the Women's Gaol, and 123 at New Haven. This record includes interviews on religious matters along with all others.

Welfare

Under this heading is included helpful service which is rendered for an individual or a group.

1. I was pleased to be instrumental in securing through the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver a piano for the Young Offenders' Unit. This was presented by Mr. Milton Owen, Q.C., president, at a concert given by the club on April 18th, 1952. A three-piece chesterfield was also made available free of charge for the TB. Block at Oakalla through the donation by a furniture company in Vancouver.

2. Through conference with the National Film Board, arrangements were made for weekly showing of educational films in both Oakalla and the Women's Gaol throughout the fall, winter, and spring months. With the assistance of three projectionists from the Vancouver Film Council, these programmes proved to be very popular and were a factor in the maintenance of morale.

3. Secular concerts of high calibre were held periodically in Oakalla, and as there is no officer delegated to this duty, the Chaplain arranged for these and was always present.

4. At Christmas an inmates' concert was arranged for Christmas Day. This was held in the large Quonset hut from 2 to 4 p.m., with the entire prison population of Oakalla and the Women's Gaol present. Considerable talent was uncovered, and the programme was well received. Special entertainment films for Christmas and New Year's Eve were also shown in the Quonset hut.

5. As no other facilities were available, the Chaplain undertook to purchase Christmas cards for inmates who desired them. A total of 1,764 cards was sold on a non-profit basis, and many inmates expressed appreciation of the opportunity to secure them.

6. During the course of lectures on staff-training, I was afforded the opportunity of being given one hour each week to explain to each class the function of a chaplain in a modern correctional institution, and to show how the staff can assist the Chaplain in his work. This has had many desirable results, and increased co-operation on the part of the staff has been most evident.

7. While the Chaplain is not a social worker, occasions arise when an outside visit by the Chaplain on behalf of an inmate will be of help. Sixty-six of these outside visits were made during the year.

8. Regular visits were made to the hospital and the TB. Block, and to outside hospitals as occasion demanded.

9. As sponsor of the Alcoholics Anonymous group, I have attended meetings regularly, which are held on Sunday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. in Oakalla. It is proposed to hold a regular mid-week meeting in the near future and to elect a steering committee to plan all meetings. The Alcoholics Anonymous programme is worthy of full support in that it appears to be making a unique and valuable contribution to members through its technique and group therapy.

SUMMARY

It is acknowledged that whatever progress has been made in this department during the past year has been made possible only through the co-operation of the Vancouver Council of Churches, the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, the Elizabeth Fry Society, together with the assistance of the officers and staffs of the institutions concerned. Mr. Hugh Christie, Warden of Oakalla, in particular has been most helpful in his advice and co-operation.

It is too early yet to assess the value and lasting quality of a chaplain's work, but I have received many expressions of appreciation from inmates since discharged who have seen fit to write or telephone me, which has led me to believe that the work of a chaplain is vital in these institutions.

In conclusion, Sir, may I again extend my sincerest thanks to you for your encouragement, advice, and support during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. GRANT HOLLINGWORTH,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

E. G. B. Stephens,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—Herewith is the report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain for the fiscal year April 1st, 1952, to March 31st, 1953.

Oakalla Prison Farm

Interviews	476
Average attendance at church on Sunday	130
Clothes distributed	33
Financial assistance received	19
Receptions at holy communion	211
Beads and rosaries distributed	78

Young Offenders' Unit

Interviews	133
Average attendance at church	11
Receptions at holy communion	22

Women's Gaol

Interviews	78
Average church attendance	19
Receptions at holy communion	57
Rosaries and prayer books distributed to Catholics	46

New Haven

Interviews	23
Average church attendance	5
Rosaries and books distributed to each Catholic member	15
Instruction period weekly.	

Respectfully submitted.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

E. G. B. Stephens,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—The general situation is much the same as it was last year. There have been no basic changes in any of the institutions as far as library methods and procedures are concerned. There has been no extension made in the use of library services, nor has any attempt been made to introduce any innovations. This does not mean that no progress is being made; it merely means that anything which is developing is evolving rather than springing full blown on the scene at once. Cases in point are staff and technical libraries, which will be dealt with more fully in their proper place.

The backlog of work which I mentioned in my last report is still my basic and most important problem. It is one which will be with me for some time to come, but which will eventually disappear as help becomes available.

The most important development which occurred in the department in the course of the year, as far as the library is concerned, has been the establishment of the bindery at the Young Offenders' Unit. This will not only make possible a considerable saving as far as binding costs are concerned, but will also provide an additional teaching programme for individuals interested in this type of work. It will be necessary, however, to provide outside work for the bindery. When the backlog of work awaiting rebinding is completed, there will not be sufficient work from the institutional libraries to keep the bindery operating on a full-time basis. However, that is a situation which lies in the future and which will be dealt with in due course.

Purchasing for the different libraries to the extent of their library appropriation has, of course, been taken care of.

MEN'S PRISON LIBRARY, OAKALLA PRISON FARM

During the course of the fiscal year 183 new books were catalogued and placed into circulation. In the same period 622 books which had been sent to the bindery for rebinding were received back and processed and placed on the shelves once more.

During the course of the year Mr. H. G. Christie assumed charge as Warden at Oakalla. It was his wish that the library be moved from its location in the centre hall up to the chapel. Since the books were to be moved, I decided I would take inventory, but this had not been completed when the fiscal year ended.

To fit the library into the chapel it was necessary to place the shelving on three walls of the room. From the custodial point of view, this move was necessary; from the library point of view, it was something less than desirable. This was because the books were available to anyone with access to the chapel, and on such occasions as the inmates did frequent the chapel, either for religious services or entertainments such as movies, the books offered a great temptation, too great in many cases to be resisted, and many books were found straying. The number of such is, of course, difficult, if not impossible to determine. Even when books were not removed from the library, they were pulled off the shelves and, when replaced, stuck back at random.

The life of a mimeographed library catalogue is from six to eight months' duration, for reasons which I mentioned in my last report. Another mimeographed library catalogue was now necessary. During the late fall and early winter months another catalogue was worked at and completed.

In the course of the year Dr. R. G. E. Richmond and Mr. R. V. McAllister were appointed as resident physician and psychiatrist and resident psychologist respectively. As the positions were new, there were no basic reference books in either field, and not too much was possible in the matter of purchasing such material. A very small number of

medical and psychological books were purchased; these will provide a nucleus which will be added to as the occasion arises.

The Warden also required books for the staff-training course which he had initiated. Due to an error in requisitioning procedure, these books had not made their appearance by the end of the fiscal year. In connection with the staff-training course I was required to give a one-hour lecture per week on the place of the library in the institution. I welcomed this, as it gave me an opportunity to present my point of view to the staffs concerned, and also to acquaint them with some of the problems facing institution libraries.

One difficulty on the whole matter of staff libraries is that so far it has not been possible to obtain a decision on what general policy is to be applied. There are basically two schools of thought on the subject. One is to the effect that there should be a central library and all the institutions should draw books from this one source. The other thinks that there should be small libraries in each institution, each one autonomous. As is usual in a matter of this kind, it seems that the solution will be not either/or, but a combination of the two. Either one offers difficulties which a combination of the two would solve or at least lessen. In the case of one central library, the fact which is lost sight of is that there are certain works which are basic and of a reference nature. These should be available to be consulted by staff at all times. Works of this kind should form a reference section in each institution, but should be kept to a minimum. Magazines also should be available to each institution. The advocates of the autonomous institutional library lose sight of the fact that only basic material can, with any profit, be placed in each collection, whereas in a central collection many volumes which would be too expensive for the amount of use they would receive, can, when spread over the whole department's reading, be quite profitably purchased. In this way a much wider selection would be available to interested personnel, even if it is not available in the institution concerned. These same arguments hold true for staff technical libraries. However, a decision as to what was to be done in this regard had not been made by the close of the fiscal year.

Women's Prison Library, Oakalla Prison Farm

During the course of the year this library received a total of forty-five new books and had five books rebound. Library management and procedures remain the same in the case of this institution.

Young Offenders' Unit

In the course of the year the library received a total of seventy-six new books.

The most important event as far as the library is concerned is the establishment of the bindery in this institution. The situation at the beginning of the fiscal year was that we had the machinery and equipment for a bindery, but we did not have a person to run it. The reason for this was that there was no provision in Estimates for a binder previous to the beginning of the fiscal year. The department was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. H. H. Peters, who is a very competent and capable bookbinder.

In the course of the fiscal year he rebound 622 books for the Men's Prison Library, 5 for the Women's Prison Library, and a total of 164 bound and rebound volumes for his own institution. The great majority of these were periodicals which were bound into volumes. This is the only binding of periodicals that has so far been done. The departmental institutional libraries do not, however, provide enough work for the bindery to operate on a full-time basis; it will be necessary for some outside additional work to be provided. This is a matter that still requires a satisfactory solution.

During the course of the year the library was moved from the upstairs corridor corner, which it had occupied since the institution opened, to shelving in the room which is being used also as classroom and chapel. Since the original library was considered a part of the Oakalla library system, it had never had a card catalogue of its own. Now that the Young Offenders' Unit was independent, it was necessary to create this. This

may seem like a small undertaking, but it was a project that took almost two months of work to complete.

The system of book borrowing and procedures for the use of the library by the inmates remains the same. It is not as satisfactory as it might be, but seems the only one that at present can be worked out to fit the treatment programme in operation.

Forestry Camp

Once more a selection of pocket books was supplied for the use of inmates sent to forestry camp. This had proved satisfactory last year and was repeated.

New Haven

During the course of the year this library received a total of fifty-eight new books. In this institution, library management and procedure remains the same.

Women's Gaol, Prince George

During the course of the year a total of fifty-one books was catalogued and sent up to the institution. These are the first books that have been catalogued for the library. I have not seen this library personally, and can only gather how conditions are from letters and secondary sources.

Men's Gaol, Nelson

During the course of the year a total of twenty-eight books was catalogued for the library. As the books which had constituted the old library had been almost completely destroyed, it was felt that it was best to make a fresh start, and a card catalogue was commenced for the institution. I have not seen this library personally either.

The Industrial Schools

During the course of the year the two Schools received a total of 384 new books: the Girls' Industrial School received 158 and the Boys' Industrial School 226. In the case of both of these institutions a card catalogue has been begun. The two Schools have appreciated the work that I have been able to do for them.

Both Schools have decided to establish staff libraries. Some books have been ordered and some have arrived, but they will not be catalogued in time to appear in this report.

The Future

This has not been a good year in terms of actual accomplishments. The reasons for this have been many; some of them are inherent in the position itself; some of them the result of conditions which have not been satisfactorily overcome. It has proved impossible to get any stenographic help, and it has been equally impossible to obtain any inmate help from the institution where my office is located. The backlog of work which I mentioned in my last year's report is still with me and shows no signs of diminishment after another year. The bindery, which came into operation in the course of the year, has also brought its minor problems. Any special project, even if it be a mimeographed catalogue for the Men's Prison Library, and certainly something like a card catalogue for the Young Offenders' Unit, interferes with the normal routine of cataloguing and reduces the number of new books which can be made available to the libraries over the year. The most serious problem, and indeed the only one worthy the name at present, is the matter of getting this backlog of work catalogued so that it will be possible to work in terms of the present rather than the past. Once that difficulty has been surmounted, there will doubtless be others to take its place.

There has been little done in the fields of staff and technical libraries, and this for reasons to which I refer elsewhere. It is, however, a matter which cannot be handled on

an individual basis, but must be the result of co-operation and the pooling of ideas between the parties concerned. A piece-meal programme cannot be as satisfactory as one which is carefully planned and organized.

It is difficult to forecast what developments are likely to occur. It seems likely that there will be considerable increase in staff and technical libraries. It may be that there will be changes in procedure in the various institutional libraries. This depends entirely on treatment programmes and departmental policies. It may be there will be a closer intermeshing of library and educational facilities as an educational programme emerges in some tangible form.

These are fields of speculation, but fields in which library can conceivably play a part. The path of education and enlightenment is often tortuous and difficult in the extreme. Books are only helpful and useful to the extent that the individual is able to make use of them. They can be matched to every level of human intelligence; they can help to break down the walls of prejudice and misunderstanding; they can show new vistas of intellectual freedom undreamed of. They can do all these things, but only if the individual is both able and willing to use them.

Respectfully submitted.

KONRAD IGILSON,
Librarian.

REPORT ON IN-SERVICE TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1952–1953

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—The report period constituted the second year in which a full-time staff member of the University of British Columbia had managed in-service training operations within the correctional institutions of the Province. It was the first year in this assignment for the present incumbent of the position, hereafter referred to as the Training Officer. A sound basis for training had been established by Mr. Christie in the previous year, and response to the current programme generally was enthusiastic, although varied as between different institutions and staff groups.

The major training effort was centred at Oakalla Prison Farm, with special attention to the indoctrination of a large group of newly appointed custodial officers. A total of 166 Oakalla officers completed a forty-hour training cycle in thirteen evenly divided groups scheduled at weekly intervals. The course was divided into sections on custody and treatment after prolonged discussion with senior staff members regarding the optimal content and approach. Officer J. C. Cook undertook the instruction of a range of subjects involved in custodial practice, receiving assistance from certain other officers who presented such topics as prison records, Court procedure, and use of weapons. The Training Officer furnished each group a series of lectures on human behaviour as related to penal treatment programmes, with supplementary sessions in special areas of subject-matter being provided by the Warden, Medical Officer, Chaplain, Psychologist, and Librarian.

An appraisal of the efficacy of the training programme through rating scales and other data obtained from the trainees indicated that the benefits of the course were very real. There was evidence that a few members of each group failed to profit from the technical material offered, while a small percentage of the officers possessed attitudes inimical to the philosophy of modern correctional treatment; but the great majority of the participants conscientiously worked for a better understanding of the ways in which

custody and rehabilitation can be integrated in the prison situation. It seems significant that, in the spring of 1953, a group of Oakalla officers requested that the University provide an extension course in correctional programmes, and that there were twenty-five paid registrants from the Prison and the Women's Building when this course was begun by the Training Officer in April of that year.

As an adjunct to classes held at Oakalla, the Training Officer met twice each week throughout the academic year with key administrative and professional staff members of the prison. Although only a part of these discussions was devoted specifically to in-service training, various matters involving institutional practice and policy were explored with seeming profit. Corollary to these discussions, individual contacts developed through which the Training Officer was able to offer consultative service to various workers within the prison. The Warden of Oakalla firmly endorsed and actively participated in staff-training activities of both the formal and the informal variety.

Somewhat more specialized and diversified instruction by the Training Officer was provided the staff members of other Provincial institutions, in the following amounts: Young Offenders' Unit, 25 sessions; New Haven Borstal, 12 sessions; Women's Building, 10 sessions. The method of approach ranged from formal lectures on human behaviour to informal discussions of institutional problems. A considerable amount of consultation with individual staff members took place from time to time, and a high degree of co-operation was received from the heads of all of the programmes involved.

Experience gained during the report period suggests certain steps for further development of staff-training. Recent literature on the correctional field should be made available to workers on a systematic basis to supplement material offered in training sessions. There should be a greater implementation of principles established in training groups through follow-up on the job and a closer integration of training and supervision. It would be helpful to recognize officially the consultative role of the Training Officer in order that a more broad and flexible service might be offered by him. Staff-training should occur during regular and fully compensated duty hours to the greatest possible extent.

Considerable training will be necessary for newly recruited workers at Oakalla during the next year, while the basic goal in working with the balance of the Prison staff will be the consolidation and more detailed consideration of material which has already been laid out as a general background. A variety of methods will be employed in the smaller institutions, most of them aimed at developing greater effectiveness in the use of human relations by staff members for the rehabilitation of offenders.

Staff-training has become an accepted part of most forward-looking correctional programmes, recognizing, as it does, that our greatest reservoir of resources for coping with the offender lies in the strengths of workers rather than the buildings and programmes which they operate. In-service training has as its major purpose the careful development of these strengths.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER K. NELSON,
Assistant Professor of Criminology,
University of British Columbia.

NELSON GAOL

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I herewith submit the report of the Nelson Provincial Gaol for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1953.

Administration

Over the past year the number of inmates received has increased. This increase has been brought on largely by the unemployment situation in this particular district. One of our biggest problems heretofore was that of the management of our kitchen, which had to be left to the mercy of trusties. With the employment of Cook-Guard G. J. Verkerk, this problem has been solved.

Staff Changes

Staff changes during the fiscal year are as follows: First-class Guard A. Niven promoted to Deputy Warden, Grade 1; Second-class Guard J. H. McGinn promoted to first-class guard; Second-class Guard W. H. Sharun promoted to first-class guard; Third-class Guard F. H. Doyle promoted to second-class guard; Fourth-class Guard D. J. Potosky promoted to third-class guard; and G. J. Verkerk appointed to the position of cook-guard, fourth class.

Population

The population at the beginning of the year stood at 35. During the year 577 inmates were received and 567 discharged, leaving a total of 45 at the beginning of the 1953–54 fiscal year. The peak of the Gaol population was 60 and the lowest count was 29. The daily average for the year was 57.6, as against 30.7 last year, an increase of 26.9.

Welfare and Recreation

There have been little changes in the recreational programme as against last year, due to the fact that facilities have not been increased in any way. We still are able to provide an hour of exercise in the small exercise-yards and radio is still being used, being controlled from the main office by staff members on duty during the evening. All lights are turned out at 9 p.m. daily.

Religious Services

The Salvation Army still conducts services every Sunday morning for the male population, and, more recently, women representatives from that organization have been attending Sunday afternoons for an hour to conduct services for the female population. The Pentecostal Assembly visits on the second Sunday of each month, and Roman Catholic inmates still have their services conducted by local representatives of that denomination.

For years religious services were held in a small room adjoining the cell block downstairs. With the removal of the R.C.M.P. headquarters from the Gaol Building it was possible to set aside part of the space thus made available for the use of this part of our programme. Since this move has been made, attendance and interest in the church services has greatly improved, and the surroundings now are much more in keeping with this aspect of the rehabilitative programme.

Medical Care

We have again been fortunate in the general health of all inmates. Only two cases were hospitalized for short periods of time at the local hospital. Each inmate on admission automatically receives X-rays for tuberculosis. So far there have been no serious cases reported. Since the R.C.M.P. offices moved from the Gaol Building and the necessary alterations have been made, a separate office has been set aside for the use of the doctor. This has greatly facilitated the routine examinations of inmates, and has also enabled this member of the staff to have some privacy, which had been heretofore denied him.

Farm Work

Labour in the Gaol garden this year produced vegetables to the estimated value of $496.45. While this is a decrease in value over last year, approximately the same amount

was produced. There has been some decrease in the price of vegetables locally, but the total weight regarding produce was the same.

Maintenance and Construction

During the past year considerable improvement and alterations have been made in the buildings, some of this work having been done by outside contracts. The balance of work was done by the inmates. All the downstairs portion of the building, the upstairs office, hallways, etc., were cleaned and repainted. Fluorescent lighting was installed both downstairs in the laundry and kitchen and in the office on the main floor. Old electrical wiring has been discarded and replaced with new wiring. The overloaded circuits have been eliminated and additional circuits installed, thus cutting down the danger of fire.

New Duroid shingles were applied to the Gaol roof, and the entire outside surface of the building was given a three-coat paint job, thus giving the old building a much brighter and cleaner look.

A start has been made on the installation of a new fully automatic oil furnace. This work is not quite completed at the time of making this report, but it is gratifying to have this improvement under way, as it will be a tremendous advance over the old hand-fired coal furnace, which has caused us so much trouble in the past. All doors and gates, both inside and out, were equipped with new double-locking insert locks, and the entire locking system was modernized, thus cutting down on the number of keys required to be carried. All windows in the front and side offices were covered with a heavy wire mesh, and window-panes of plain glass were replaced with translucent glass. At the same time considerable work was done in the office. For example, a new locker was installed for every member of the staff, a new counter in the administration office, doors and doorways were altered and modernized, a new shower-room was completed and is now in operation. This is a tremendous asset, giving us adequate bathing facilities for inmates.

Discipline

There have been thirty-one breaches of the Gaol Rules and Regulations during the past year. Most of these are of a minor nature, and have been dealt with through the imposition of minor sanctions. In very few instances have any of these offenders repeated.

A. Tulloch,
Warden.

KAMLOOPS GAOL

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Kamloops Provincial Gaol for the year ended March 31st, 1953.

Population

The summary of annual statistics, attached hereto, shows a marked increase from the previous year both in prisoners received and total number of days' stay. The following synopsis, taken from the annual statistics of both years, is of interest:—

	Received (Male and Female)	Transferred to Oakalla Prison Farm	Discharges (Male and Female)
1951–52	810	108	808
1952–53	1,092	109	1,090

The numerous construction projects in this area have drawn a large number of transient workers; this, coupled with an ever-increasing population of the city, is in my opinion the reason for this large increase in prisoners.

Maintenance and Construction

We completed during the year several projects for the Public Works Department on the grounds, roads, and lawns adjacent to the Provincial offices, Health and Welfare Building, Provincial Home, and Kamloops Gaol, as follows:—

(*a*) The prisoners, under staff supervision, laid 2,000 lineal feet of cement road curbing, 400 lineal feet of retaining-wall, and a cement walk from the road into the main entrance to the Gaol.

(*b*) The grounds, lawns, and flower-gardens adjacent to the new Welfare Building were replaced after the building was completed, and a 200-lineal-foot retaining-wall was laid from the road to the creek.

(*c*) In March, 1953, we removed all trees and stumps from the centre boulevard between Fourth and Fifth Avenues on Columbia Street (Trans-Canada Highway). This project was undertaken owing to the Provincial Public Works being unable to use heavy equipment because of the heavy traffic and the trees having grown up through the power-lines feeding the hospital. We completed this project in one week, using ten men and our small tractor.

The prisoners, under staff supervision, removed all trees, stumps, and other debris from the Provincial Home cemetery prior to the regrading and landscaping of this area. We have worked in conjunction with the Provincial Home Superintendent, Mr. J. Shilland, to improve and beautify this cemetery area for the past years. The grounds will be ready for seeding in the fall, and we then will be able to lay out our roads and install a sprinkling system. The prisoners excavated and refilled eighteen graves during the year.

The Provincial Home, Provincial offices, and Provincial Gaol lawns and flower-gardens have been maintained and improved, also the lawns, flower-gardens, and hedges at the Provincial Court-house at First Avenue and Seymour Street have been maintained under staff supervision, with the assistance of Mr. A. Merridew, Provincial Home gardener.

We have remodelled the Gaol kitchen, laying a new cement floor, installing monometal sinks and drain-boards. A new serving-table was obtained from the Public Works, and the kitchen was redecorated a deep-cream colour. This will provide better sanitary and working conditions.

The prisoners, during the fall and winter months, with the help of a Forest Service bulldozer, rebuilt and enlarged a parking area. This area will be used to accommodate heavy equipment for all Provincial departments.

Farm and Gardens

The farm, under the supervision of the Deputy Warden, had a very successful year. The garden produced an abundant crop of vegetables of all types; the surplus vegetables that we were unable to use were sold to the Provincial Home and Kamloops Hospital. This revenue amounted to $180.

The main crop was stored in our root-house and provided vegetables for the Gaol kitchen. The apple-crop was divided between the Gaol and the Provincial Home, and we had apples from this source until the end of February, 1953 (approximately 300 boxes).

The prisoners, under staff supervision, stacked and baled approximately 30 tons of alfalfa hay for the Tranquille farms.

We reclaimed, broke, and recontoured approximately 2 acres of land on the farm by removing several headlands and filling in two gullies. This land will be planted in potatoes next spring.

Medical Care

The health of the prisoners held at this Gaol during the year has been very good. We have had no epidemics of any disease. The doctors of both clinics have been used to treat and diagnose all prisoners requiring medical care.

Welfare and Recreation

The Gaol library is the only recreation facility we have at this institution. I have not requested that radio be installed owing to the extensive alterations required after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police move to barracks being provided for them by the City of Kamloops.

Escape and Recapture

On September 1st, 1952, John A. Dudoward escaped from the Kamloops Gaol. He was recaptured by the Deputy Warden, assisted by Constable G. Rasmussen of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on the Gaol property the same day.

Discipline

I had occasion to discipline two male prisoners during the year for offences under the Gaol Rules and Regulations, but, in general, satisfactory discipline was maintained both at work and in the Gaol proper.

Fire-fighting

The Forest Service telephoned my office on September 5th, 1952, asking for assistance to fight a fire in the hills to the south of the City of Kamloops. The Gaol staff and all able-bodied inmates (fifteen men) fought this blaze until it was brought under control. I have on file at this office a letter of appreciation for the assistance we gave at this fire. The letter is signed by Mr. H. A. Ferguson, Forest Ranger, Kamloops.

Summary

I would draw your attention to the omission in my report to any reference to the Gaol proper. This was done to bring to your attention that we have been unable in the past year to change any part of it owing to the increase in population and the fact the Kamloops Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police occupies a portion of the cell accommodations.

I must again stress, as in my last report, the need for a new institution of this type in the central and south portions of the Province—a site accessible by road but still isolated from the general public. I have brought to your attention in the past the conditions that confront us in performing our daily work at this point. The close proximity of other offices, institutions, and the general public to our institution is, in my opinion, detrimental to the well-being of all concerned. The removal of the Kamloops Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the building will only give us temporary relief for a short time until we are again in the position of being overcrowded.

I appreciate that the Department has considered and taken preliminary surveys of this condition, and I hope that again I can employ your good offices to rectify this condition that has existed for such a long period of time.

In closing I would draw your attention to the able manner in which my deputy, Mr. J. D. H. Stewart, and the guards under his command have performed their appointed duties during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. Teal,
Warden.

PRINCE GEORGE GAOL

MEN'S GAOL

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Prince George Provincial Men's Gaol for the fiscal year 1952–53.

This institution was full nearly all the year and crowded most of the time. Average daily population during the year was 24.85 prisoners. Escorts were regularly sent to Oakalla Prison Farm, 291 prisoners being sent during the year.

We had a serious escape on December 4th, 1952, when four prisoners obtained their freedom by sawing through the bars. The gaol plan states the bars are saw-proof steel. However, this is not the case, as the bars are soft iron. At that time two outside patrols were made during the night by the man on duty. We now have two men on duty on each shift, and outside patrols are made hourly, so we should have no more trouble of that kind. These escaped prisoners were apprehended by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after they had been free twenty-four hours. These men were charged with breaking gaol and eventually were sentenced to one year imprisonment each.

There were three inmates sentenced to short terms of solitary confinement during the year. It was difficult for the guard on duty to keep proper control of the inmates with only one guard on shift. This has since been remedied.

Two guards were suspended for negligence due to the escape. One was reinstated and one was dismissed. Other than that there were no serious infractions of the Gaol Rules and Regulations. The guards have worked well during the year. They are able men in the handling of prisoners. The large turnover of prisoners here necessitates a lot of clerical work.

During the year the Public Works Department installed a Monel metal double sink. The Electrical Energy Commission installed a blower fan for air-conditioning the main cell-room. These were very necessary improvements and are a great help in keeping the Gaol clean.

The Gaol garden was quite a credit to the institution and had a very good display of flowers. The vegetables grown were sent to the Women's Gaol. The garden kept an average of four inmates busy during the growing season. Inmates from the Men's Gaol also prepared and planted a lawn and garden at the Women's Gaol. They also assisted the Public Works Department in repairing the Women's Gaol fence that blew down. A small carpenter-shop was set up in the garage, and a considerable amount of work was done for the Men's and Women's Gaols here.

The Gaol had a good year, but is very inadequate for the number of prisoners it is called upon to accommodate.

WM. TRANT,
Warden.

WOMEN'S GAOL

SIR,—I herewith submit the annual report of the Women's Gaol at Prince George for the fiscal year 1952–53.

This institution has had an average year. Our average monthly inmate count varied from a high of 46.7 in July, 1952, to a low of 25 in March, 1953.

The main infractions of Gaol Rules were in August, when two girls escaped from the Gaol and were captured several days later, and in January when two girls escaped

and returned voluntarily by taxi a few hours later. Several minor infractions of rules were punished either personally in some cases and generally in others. General punishment took the form of cutting down entertainment and changing evening lock-up hour from 9 to 8 p.m.

Church services are still being held once a month by the Salvation Army, which seems to be the only denomination with any enthusiasm for gaol work.

Medical work is all under Dr. J. G. McKenzie's able care. We had several mental cases to contend with without the proper facilities or staff to do so, but were fortunate that no injuries were received by either staff or inmates.

Handicrafts were rather a financial burden for the Head Matron during the year, as there was no grant to cover it. The Fall Fair in Prince George again had a stall of very good exhibits of work done by the girls.

Some repairs have been done on the premises. One-quarter of the fence blew down in a high wind, and after this was repaired the whole fence was strengthened.

The roof was resurfaced and again proved unsatisfactory. New sinks which were put in the laundry and kitchen are very satisfactory. The rotunda floor was resurfaced. More repairs are to be done during 1953–54.

Transfers from Oakalla Women's Gaol are being received at intervals. Two of these groups appeared to be made up of girls who had proved fractious inmates in that institution. On arrival here they seemed to settle down very well. Medical expenses incurred through transfer has been quite heavy at times.

The granting of amnesty has brightened many days, especially for those inmates doing eighteen months or more.

We trust that during the following year more of the much needed repairs will be done to the building, which will improve conditions for the staff and inmates.

F. ZEPIK,
Matron-in-Charge.

SENIOR SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF REHABILITATION FORESTRY CAMP PROGRAMME, 1952

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—The following report on the rehabilitation forestry-camp programme conducted in the Nelson Forest District during the summer of 1952 is respectfully submitted.

The experiment conducted in 1951, wherein a group of young offenders were removed from Oakalla Prison Farm and allowed to serve a portion of their respective sentences in a forestry camp, was considered to be successful. It was therefore decided that the programme should be continued and expanded during the summer of 1952. Preliminary discussions were held between officials of the Corrections Branch and officials of the British Columbia Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forest, and it was proposed that two camps should be operated in the Nelson Forest District. Each camp was to care for a total of twelve inmates.

Administratively the programme was set up on a basis similar to that of the 1951 experiment. The camps were established and equipped by the British Columbia Forest Service, who provided the tents, tools, vehicles, and provisions for the operation of the project. In each camp the Forest Service appointed a foreman and cook, who were under the direction of the Forest Rangers of the area. The foreman had the responsibility of directing the work projects, and, in addition, he was in charge of all the camp equipment. He also had the responsibility of supervising any other Forest Service personnel who might be working in the camp area.

I was detached from the Provincial Probation Branch, and, under the direction of the Inspector of Gaols, was given the responsibility of supervising the inmates of the camps. The twenty-four inmates were released in my custody under the provisions of the " Ticket of Leave Act," and I was responsible for all matters pertaining to discipline, custody, programme, and rehabilitation planning. Two recent graduates of the University of British Columbia were given temporary appointments to the Corrections Branch for the camp period. Each was made a supervisor of a camp of twelve inmates. To these men I delegated some of my authority and responsibilities.

Aims of the Programme

In recent years there has been an increasing awareness of the limitations of our penal institutions to provide segregation and individualized treatment for offenders, training for rehabilitation, and the fostering of good work habits. It was hoped that in the camp setting the young offenders so chosen would benefit from the healthful outdoor life and remunerative and constructive work. Through individual case-work counselling, it was hoped that they might be helped in their readjustment after their release. As well as relieving the congestion in Oakalla Prison Farm and the Young Offenders' Unit, the scheme was seen as a means to reduce Government expenditure in the treatment of offenders. Normally, the Forest Service would have to pay wages of approximately $10 a day per person for the work that was done. The inmates were paid at the rate of $3 a day. This represented a saving of many hundreds of dollars to the Forest Service. Once the inmates were in camp, the costs to the Corrections Branch were considerably less than they would have been had the inmates remained incarcerated in a penal institution. The major costs borne by the Corrections Branch were salaries of the three supervisors, transportation costs to the camp, and payment for medical and dental treatment for the inmates.

The Camps

Rehabilitation Camp No. 1 was situated on a forest access road about 6½ miles south of the Monashee Pass Road (Highway No. 6). The camp was on the upper reaches of the Kettle River in the mountain range between the Okanagan and Arrow Lakes. The nearest town to the west was Lumby, about 60 miles away, and to the east, Edgewood, on the lower Arrow Lake, about 50 miles from camp. This camp was under the supervision of the District Forest Ranger in Edgewood.

Our second camp was situated about 35 miles south of Rehabilitation Camp No. 1 along the Kettle River. It was situated at the north end of the Christian Valley, approximately 50 miles north of Rock Creek. Geographically the camps were not too far apart, but to travel between them I had to go through Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, Rock Creek, and up the Christian Valley, a distance of approximately 250 miles. Rehabilitation Camp No. 2 was in the district supervised by the Forest Ranger stationed at Kettle Valley.

The camps were similar in most respects. Each was located beside the Kettle River, which provided a constant supply of cold, pure water, even during the dry period of the summer. There were four tents for the inmates, and in each camp the supervisor had a tent to himself, which he used as an administration tent. The cook and foreman shared a tent. The bunk-tents were 12 feet by 14 feet, with wooden floors and wooden sides to a height of 4 feet. Over the roof was a canvas fly which made the tent weatherproof. Each bunk-tent had a small heater-stove, three army-style beds, with a mattress, pillow, pillow-slip, five blankets, and a set of sheets to each bed. The kitchen and mess-hall of each camp was composed of two tents similar in construction to the bunk-tents, set end to end. The dining-tent had a long table seating all twelve inmates and the supervisor, and the kitchen-tent had a small cook-stove, gas-drum for hot-water storage, and a small metal sink at one end. A work-table was on one side and shelves for supplies

at one end. Between the two tents there was a coal-oil refrigerator. The kitchen served excellent food all summer. The Forest Service placed no limit on the amount or expense of the food provided, and during the summer we received excellent meat, fresh fruit and vegetables in season. Although both camps were quite isolated, contact was maintained between the camps and with the District Forester by means of a Forest Service radio transmitter and receiver set.

Selection of Inmates

The twelve inmates of Rehabilitation Camp No. 1 were selected from the inmate population of the Young Offenders' Unit at Oakalla. In Rehabilitation Camp No. 2, five of the boys came from the Young Offenders' Unit and seven from the main gaol. The ages of the boys ranged from 15 years to 24 years, although most of them were from 17 to 20 years of age. The majority of the inmates were serving their first gaol sentences, although nearly all had records of delinquency as juveniles. All were serving sentences of at least one year. The offences for which these boys had been sentenced included auto theft, breaking and entering, theft over $25, and contributing to the delinquency of juveniles. The average intelligence of both groups probably ranged somewhat lower than the average for the general population. The average educational level was probably around Grade VIII. We were not provided with a social history on each inmate, but through subsequent interviews we found that nearly all showed histories of varying inadequacies in the home situation from which they had come.

All the boys showed varying degrees of emotional immaturity. The greatest number presented primary behaviour disorders rather than serious neuroses or pre-psychotic behaviour. About half the inmates came from urban environments, and the remainder came from small towns in this Province and Alberta. Many had histories of poor work habits, with frequent changes of employment. During our interviews we found that in the past the usual reason given for quitting a job was because of the individual's inability to get along with his employer. Quite a few of the boys had come from homes with marginal standards of living. A surprisingly large percentage, however, seemed to have come from homes where their material needs had been adequately met.

Replacements

During the last summer, one youth escaped custody and three others were transferred back to gaol. This reduced our inmate population to twenty in the two camps. Both camps were short-handed in labour, and progress on the work project was affected adversely. These boys were not replaced, and this led to understandable complaints from the Forest Service. In the future we can expect that there will be an occasional escape and that once in a while we will have to transfer an inmate back to the institution, either because of a serious misdemeanour or through need of medical attention that cannot be provided in the camp setting. It is therefore suggested that we provide for the replacement of inmates who might escape or be transferred back to gaol.

Work

In Rehabilitation Camp No. 1 the main project for the summer was the continuation of falling, slashing, and burning of trees on the right-of-way for the access road that the camp for the summer of 1951 had begun. At Rehabilitation Camp No. 2 the main project was one of road-building, although during the first few weeks the inmates slashed, cleared, and burned trees on the right-of-way. The Forest Service sent in bulldozers, graders, and gravel-trucks to work on the actual construction of the road. The inmates assisted by swamping on the trucks, spreading gravel, etc. In both camps the inmates' labour was used in the construction of fire-trails. Both camps were classified as suppression camps, and were at all times prepared to go out to fight forest fires.

After our experiences during the past two summers, we are convinced that the work programme is of prime importance in the forestry-camp scheme. A great number of

youngsters involved in delinquent behaviour present poor work histories, and there is no doubt that those who cannot discipline themselves to working eight hours a day are more prone to get into trouble. It was therefore a disappointment to find that the work projects in each camp had not been properly laid out. In Camp No. 1 the foreman was not well part of the time and could not give his group as much supervision as he had done in the previous summer. The supervisor appointed by the Corrections Branch had had no experience in the woods and was not qualified to direct the work project during the foreman's absence. This resulted in little progress being made for weeks at a time. The Ranger, Mr. Haggart, remarked at one time that the group was making about half as much progress as should be expected. This was unfortunate, because it had been proven during 1951 that with adequate supervision from both the foreman and supervisor the inmates could be expected to do almost as much as a regular crew of men.

In Rehabilitation Camp No. 2 progress on the work programme was even more disappointing. With an inefficient foreman to start with, very little work was done during the first two weeks. The second foreman was a man who had given long and faithful service to the British Columbia Forest Service, and was quite efficient on the job. He had a good understanding of what was required of him, and he was also efficient in handling the men. However, the main project was one of road-building, for which heavy machinery was used. Nearly all the work activities of the camp were dependent upon the progress of the machinery. Evidently the foreman was not given the authority to direct the Forest Service personnel employed to operate the road-building equipment, with the result that he was unable to properly organize the work programme. At different times the caterpillar tractor, trucks, and grader broke down, and the work became very disorganized. The foreman was in a position where he had to use his imagination and invent jobs to keep the inmates busy. This was very unsatisfactory, because, although he did his best to keep the boys busy, he was unable to avoid some idleness. As a result of this, discipline on the job was more difficult to maintain.

The fostering of good work habits is one of the best ways we can help to rehabilitate young offenders. Thus a properly organized work programme is of major importance in the forestry programme. It is therefore very important that in future camps we have the work properly organized and adequately supervised by trained personnel. I am convinced that in a well-run camp of this sort the inmates can be expected to do at least 90 per cent as much work as we expect from a normal crew.

Camp Routine

The camp routine was much the same in both camps. The average day began with the flunkey awakening all the staff and inmates at 6.45 a.m. Breakfast was at 7.30, and everyone was ready for work at 8 o'clock. Before beginning work, the inmates were obliged to make their beds and clean up the tents and the tent areas. The morning work period continued from 8 until 12 o'clock, with usually two or three breaks for smoke periods, since smoking on the job was discouraged because of the fire-hazard in the bush. The afternoon work period was from 1 until 4.30 p.m., with suitable smoke periods. Supper followed from 5.30 to 6 o'clock. During the evenings the boys rested, read, or engaged in various recreational activities. During this period the supervisor's time was at their disposal for counselling and discussion of various problems. The commissary and library were open after supper each day. The day ended at 10.30 p.m. with lights out in the sleeping-tents. Certain variations, however, were allowed for non-work days There was no stipulated time for lights out on the day preceding a non-work day.

Medical and Dental Services

In Rehabilitation Camp No. 1 the medical services required during the summer were given by Dr. Norvell in Edgewood. For emergency dental extractions, two of the

boys were taken to Vernon. The safety measures were fairly carefully observed on the job, and there were no serious accidents. Two boys, however, sustained cuts to their feet, and prompt medical attention was received in both cases, and the boys were off work only for a few days. The inmates were in receipt of Workmen's Compensation benefits, and each of these boys received a small cheque. In Camp No. 1 all the inmates had come from the Young Offenders' Unit at Oakalla. Prior to their removal from gaol, they had been examined by doctors and dentists and were physically fit for camp.

In Rehabilitation Camp No. 2, however, the situation was very different. Seven of the inmates had been removed from the main gaol of Oakalla and five from the Young Offenders' Unit. The boys from the main gaol had not had proper medical examinations before coming into camp, and some were in very bad dental shape. For treatment we had to transport the inmates over 75 miles to either Greenwood or Osoyoos. Two trips were necessary because of accidents, and a number of trips were taken for emergency dental treatment. The supervisor and the camp foreman were not very experienced in distinguishing malingering from legitimate complaints, with the result that far too many trips to town were made. The Forest Service officials were understandably very annoyed with this situation, and felt that the camp vehicle was used too much for what they considered unnecessary trips. In the future we should first make sure that all candidates for the forestry camps are given a clean bill of health, both physically and dentally. In order to avoid malingering, I would suggest that any inmate who complains of illness and misses more than two or three days from work should be transferred back to gaol for treatment. In the camp setting there are not the facilities for caring for sick people, and the only practical alternative is their return to the institution.

Discipline

In some respects the camp discipline was an improvement over that of the 1951 scheme. In 1951, because of the newness of the experiment, many situations and problems occurred which had not been previously anticipated. This necessitated many impromptu rules and regulations which were unpopular and difficult to enforce. Prior to the programme of last summer, we could foresee many of the problems, and therefore started off the programme well equipped with rules and regulations. The lines of authority in the camps between the Corrections Branch personnel and the Forest Service people were more clearly defined, and each had a greater understanding of the other's position. In many respects we were far less lenient than during the 1951 programme, but, at the same time, each inmate knew where he stood and seemed to be more content with the limitations imposed on his conduct. Neither of the junior supervisors had had previous experience in managing groups of men, and both had difficulty in maintaining control of the boys and were inclined toward leniency. However, they showed some improvement as time went on. In Camp No. 1 the foreman and supervisor frankly disliked each other, and there was little co-operation between them. The inmates were, of course, aware of this discord, with the result that the camp discipline was adversely affected. In Camp No. 2 the inmates exploited the leniency of the supervisor, and, although they did not quite get out of hand, discipline was far from satisfactory each time I arrived in camp. During the first six weeks of the scheme there were two inmates from Camp No. 2 whose conduct deteriorated and whose work habits became progressively worse. They began to defy the foreman's authority and neglected to obey his instructions. On August 4th a crisis occurred in which these two inmates took a very defiant attitude toward the foreman and actually threatened him with bodily harm. I was not in the camp at the time, but was contacted by radio and made an emergency trip to the scene. After hearing all the complaints, I decided to return the two to Oakalla Prison Farm. Both boys had been repeatedly warned that they must behave themselves and do their share of the work. A few days later a boy at Camp No. 1 who refused to

carry out the foreman's instructions, and, in addition, was malingering by pretending illness in order to avoid work, was returned to gaol. During the latter part of the camp programme we had fewer difficulties with discipline in both camps. On June 30th Mr. Turpin took his group to Vernon on a recreational trip. While there one boy absented himself without permission. He was recently apprehended and is now in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Case-work Services

One of the very important aspects of the scheme is to give guidance to the boys in their various personal problems, to come to some understanding of the underlying and multiple causes of their delinquency, and to help them make a more adequate personal adjustment, thus enabling them to more adequately meet the demands of the society they return to when they leave the camp. This year, case-work counselling was not carried out to the same extent as during the 1951 experiment. Neither of the supervisors had formal social-work training, nor its equivalent, and counselling was a secondary service offered to the inmates. I think that in the future we should emphasize this feature of the scheme.

The camp situation provides an ideal environment to carry out a treatment programme. It is an authoritative setting, and a skilled case-worker, or group-worker, has an excellent opportunity to observe the inmates at work, in their recreational periods, and in their interpersonal relationships. I would strongly urge that in the future we appoint supervisors who are graduates in criminology or social work. They should have a thorough grasp of modern penalogical theory, and at the same time should be old enough and sufficiently experienced in the handling of men to maintain good discipline. Before an inmate is sent to camp, it would be advisable to provide us with social histories with as much information as possible about the inmate's previous social environment, school record, Court record, and work history.

Preparation for Discharge

As mentioned before, the inmates were released from the institutions to my custody under the provisions of the "Ticket of Leave Act." At the end of the camp programme they were released on parole to serve the unexpired portions of their respective sentences under the supervision of officers from the Provincial Probation Branch. The preparation for that eventual discharge began very early in the camp programme. Through interviews with the boys, and through our observations of their conduct at work and at play, we became very familiar with each individual and his idiosyncrasies. In every case, successful rehabilitation centred around employment, and we made special efforts to find suitable jobs for the boys to go to after discharge. In our efforts we had excellent co-operation from the Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service. The British Columbia Forest Service offered employment to some of the boys, and the others were placed through the efforts of the Probation Officers on our staff. By the date of discharge, September 30th, each boy had a suitable job to go to, except for three who lived in Vancouver. Within a few days we managed to find satisfactory employment for these boys. As previously mentioned, the inmates were paid for their work at the rate of $3 a day, and all their earnings were deferred until discharge. We had learned from our experiences in 1951 that allowing the inmates to have money provides a constant source of trouble. Another important reason for deferring their pay was to enable each inmate to have a sizeable sum of money in the crucial period of adjustment after discharge. On September 30th each boy received a cheque for about $90. In the middle of October he received the balance of his pay for the sum of approximately $100. This money helped the boys through the period from the time they left camp until they received their first pay cheques from their employers.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the need for early and thorough preparation before the start of our next camp, with improved methods of administration, selection of staff, etc. I am confident that the rehabilitation forestry-camp project will eventually become a valuable adjunct to those other institutions concerned in the treatment of criminal offenders.

Respectfully submitted.

R. M. DEILDAL,
Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

REPORT OF PROBATION BRANCH

E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,
Inspector of Gaols,
Court-house, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—The annual report of the Provincial Probation Branch is submitted with pleasure.

This year has primarily been a year of consolidation, although staff changes necessitated the movement of some perosnnel. In June, 1952, Mr. D. Guest joined the staff of the Vancouver office. For the summer months Mr. Guest replaced Mr. Deildal during the period he was in charge of the forest-camp project. In February, 1953, Mr. D. L. Clark transferred to the Gaol Service as social worker at Oakalla Prison Farm, and the vacancy left at the Penticton office was temporarily filled by Mr. Deildal moving to Penticton.

The following statistical reports show a slight increase over the previous year in the number of offenders placed under the Branch's supervision and a definite increase in the number of pre-sentence reports prepared where the offender was dealt with by the Court in some way other than by the use of probation. This increased use of the Probation Branch's services is regarded as a healthy, encouraging indication that the Courts of the Province are becoming more aware of the efficacy of individualized treatment of the offender.

Provincial Probation Branch Statistics

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53	Total Since Inception
New probation cases	63	60	46	105	142	158	276	350	455	591	598	2,844
New follow-up cases	24	56	57	50	61	35	36	28	14	33	46	440
Pre-sentence reports prepared in cases where probation was not used	49	54	31	84	117	122	262	349	461	472	638	2,639
Total cases where services given	136	170	134	239	320	315	574	727	930	1,096	1,282	5,923
Miscellaneous cases	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	74	178

New Probation Cases

	Apr. 1, 1951, to Mar. 31, 1952	Apr. 1, 1952, to Mar. 31, 1953	Total Cases, May 1, 1942, to Mar. 31, 1953
Under 20 years of age	496	481	2,151
Between 20 and 25 years of age	49	66	465
Over 25 years of age	46	51	228
Married probationers	40	54	262
Single probationers	551	544	2,582
Total probationers	591	598	2,844

New Follow-up Cases

Under 20 years of age	22	37	324
Between 20 and 25 years of age	11	9	102
Over 25 years of age	-----	-----	14
Married probationers	3	1	22
Single probationers	30	45	418
Total follow-up cases	33	46	440

During the year there was a slight increase in the number of adults placed on probation. Of the 598 offenders placed on probation, 34.4 per cent were adults. This increase came from the rural areas, as there were seventeen fewer persons placed on probation from the Vancouver Police Court during the present year than during the year previous. This trend seems to be indicative of a greater acceptance of the services the Probation Officer can give on the part of Magistrates after they have become acquainted with these services through their duties as Juvenile Court Judges.

The amendment to the Prison and Reformatories Act, assented to in February, 1953, which makes provision for a definite and indefinite sentence for offenders sentenced to the Young Offenders' Unit of Oakalla Prison Farm as well as New Haven, will in time increase the work of the Probation Branch, as all inmates from the Young Offenders' Unit are placed under the supervision of this Branch when they are released on licence. While the statistical report for the year shows an increase in follow-up cases over the previous year, it is anticipated there will be a marked increase in the year 1953–54, when offenders sentenced under this legislation will be released.

Probation supervision has always been regarded by authorities in the corrections field as a far less costly method of dealing with offenders than institutional care. The experience of this Branch is no exception, and for the year under consideration the total cost of supervision per probationer per year amounted to $114.85, as compared to an institutional cost of between $1,109.60 and $2,444.05 per inmate per year. Not counted in this figure are costs for the supervision of the follow-up cases shown in the statistical report, as well as any charge for the more than 600 pre-sentence reports prepared where probation was not used. In appropriate cases these reports were sent to the institution concerned to assist the staff in their treatment of the offender. Over and above the actual savings previously indicated are other savings, more difficult to estimate, but just as real. One of these is the cost of Provincial social assistance paid to a wife and family when the husband, who has previously supported his family, is committed to gaol. From the individual's point of view, a person who has been placed on probation does not carry the same social stigma as does an offender who serves a sentence in gaol. The individual has less difficulty in finding employment and in many instances is able to carry on with the job he held at the time of his conviction.

The head office of the Probation Branch moved to accommodation in the Court-house in Vancouver in February, 1952. This new physical location has made possible a closer

working relationship with the higher Courts in the Vancouver area, and it is believed that as time goes on more referrals will be given by these Courts. The present office accommodation, however, is crowded, and space for private interviewing is not sufficient. It is hoped that in the future more office accommodation can be made available.

In the report for the year 1951–52, attention was drawn to the lack of adequate facilities for the detention of juveniles pending the disposition of their cases in Juvenile Court. This unfortunate situation still exists in most rural areas, and the Probation Officer's work is made more difficult because of the lack of detention accommodation. As more Probation Officers are placed in the field, it is hoped their efforts, along with those of various community groups, will find a solution to this pressing need.

As in past years, staff members have addressed various community groups on problems of juvenile delinquency, child welfare, and correctional treatment. Because of individual idealism and faith in the work they are doing, these added assignments have been regarded not as irksome chores, but rather as an opportunity to present a constructive programme. Their efforts are to be commended.

Before concluding this report, mention must be made of the valued co-operation and assistance given to the Provincial Probation Branch by the Police, the Gaol Service, and other social agencies and services. Without this help our work would be much more difficult, and our goal—helping convicted offenders to become law-abiding useful citizens—would not be as completely realized.

Respectfully submitted.

C. D. DAVIDSON,
Chief Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT ON GAOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1953

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Totals
1. Total number of county gaols in B.C.	1	.....	1	1	1	4
2. Total expenditures for gaol maintenance in B.C.—						
Year ended March 31st, 1953	$1,064,820.17	$146,713.58	$54,436.50	$32,211.68	$98,302.09	$1,396,484.02
Year ended March 31st, 1952	827,302.04	124,164.67	41,358.27	27,794.27	79,761.55	1,100,380.80
3. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—						
Year ended March 31st, 1953	$3.93	$6.90	$2.71	$3.03	$4.29	$4.14
Year ended March 31st, 1952	3.20	6.97	3.84	2.99	4.20	4.09
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—						
Year ended March 31st, 1953	$0.62	$1.05	$0.59	$0.59	$1.28	$0.83
Year ended March 31st, 1952	.76	.97	.73	.65	1.24	.91
4. Number of prisoners committed—						
Year ended March 31st, 1953	7,017	119	577	1,001	1,177	9,891
Year ended March 31st, 1952	5,983	99	371	810	1,105	8,368

I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1953

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
On register, April 1st, 1952	846	57	35	25	74	1,037
Received—						
From gaols and lockups	5,797	114	519	1,001	1,129	8,560
By transfer	47	5	7	1	38	98
By recapture	9	.....	.....	.....	8	17
By revocation of licence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By forfeiture of ticket of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By internal movements	950	.....	51	90	.....	1,091
From bail	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
Totals	7,017	119	577	1,092	1,177	9,982
Discharged—						
By expiry of sentence	4,421	44	353	825	675	6,318
By ticket of leave	51	31	.....	.....	1	83
By deportation	9	.....	3	.....	.....	12
By pardon	13	6	.....	.....	.....	19
By escape	11	3	.....	.....	8	22
By death	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
By payment of fines	190	.....	29	148	159	526
By release of Court order (including bail)	795	4	2	7	67	875
By transfer	477	13	158	109	293	1,050
By internal movements	950	.....	12	.....	2	964
Licence—B.C. Parole Board	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Totals	6,922	111	567	1,090	1,205	9,895
On register, March 31st, 1953	7,863	65	45	27	46	8,046

II. Commitments

	1951–52	1952–53	Decrease	Increase
Murder	14	18	.....	4
Manslaughter	16	19	.....	3
Crimes—				
Against the person	237	326	.....	89
Against property	1,689	1,947	.....	258
Against public morals and decency	148	200	.....	52
Against public order and peace	4,702	4,690	12	.....
Other offences not enumerated below	560	461	99	.....
Insanity	26	22	4	.....
Number of prisoners sentenced	7,062	8,523	.....	1,461
Number of days' stay of prisoners	363,150	361,761	1,389	.....
Average number of prisoners per month	24,342	31,314	.....	6,972
Average number of prisoners per day	893	1,052	.....	159
Escapes	19	14	5	.....
Escapes and recaptured	11	14	.....	3
Deaths in gaols	5	5	.....	.....

III. Sex

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Male	5,371	114	379	1,001	1,003	7,868
Female	426	.....	25	91	205	747
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

IV. Educational Status

Illiterate	328	.....	137	140	190	795
Elementary	3,548	66	110	728	781	5,233
High school	1,805	48	110	216	233	2,412
College or university	116	.....	47	8	4	175
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

V. Nationality (Place of Birth)

British—						
Canada (including Indians)	4,357	111	364	991	851	6,674
Great Britain and Ireland	593	1	10	60	150	814
Other British countries	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Totals	4,979	112	374	1,051	1,001	7,517
Foreign—						
United States	181	1	13	9	28	232
Europeans	564	.....	15	30	51	660
Orientals	32	1	2	2	128	165
Other foreign countries	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Totals	818	2	30	41	207	1,098
Grand totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

VI. Habits as to Use of Intoxicants

Abstainers	310	32	4	5	9	360
Temperate	2,048	73	30	91	246	2,488
Intemperate	3,439	9	370	996	953	5,767
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

VII. Habits as to Use of Drugs

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Abstainers	5,380	114	402	1,092	1,165	8,153
Addicts	417	.....	2	.....	43	462
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

VIII. Occupations

Agricultural	116	.....	65	705	8	884
Commercial	309	6	7	279	91	692
Domestic	308	4	35	82	213	642
Labourers	2,534	64	259	8	813	3,678
Mechanics	455	3	38	7	39	542
Professional	34	.....	.....	.....	3	37
No occupation	212	16	.....	11	41	280
Loggers	1,123	21	.....	.....	.....	1,144
Miners	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
Fishermen	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
Seamen	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

IX. Racial

White	5,048	109	351	705	802	7,015
Coloured	57	.....	2	7	.....	66
Indian	625	2	51	376	404	1,458
Mongolian	48	2	.....	4	.....	54
Hindus	19	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

X. Civil State

Single	3,695	101	292	665	777	5,530
Married	1,139	12	81	263	253	1,748
Widowed	184	.....	8	61	42	295
Separated	706	1	23	103	136	970
Divorced	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

XI. Ages

Under 21 years	659	91	28	54	83	915
21 to 25 years	687	20	45	143	170	1,065
25 to 30 years	829	4	56	166	192	1,247
30 to 40 years	1,189	1	138	258	291	1,877
40 to 50 years	1,141	.....	79	240	235	1,695
50 to 60 years	837	.....	43	181	166	1,227
Over 60 years	455	.....	15	50	71	591
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

XII. Creeds

Roman Catholic	2,164	33	207	675	624	3,703
Church of England	733	29	36	137	114	1,049
Presbyterian	841	8	21	91	90	1,051
Methodist	56	.....	2	11	45	114
United Church	976	12	75	58	65	1,186
Baptist	129	3	5	18	33	188
Lutheran	480	11	28	52	124	695
Greek Catholic	62	.....	.....	4	19	85
Other Christian creeds	8	6	.....	26	40	80
Doukhobor	6	.....	28	.....	.....	34
Hebrew	9	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Buddhist	10	.....	2	.....	.....	12
Others	80	.....	.....	.....	54	134
None	243	12	.....	16	.....	271
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

XIII. Duration of Sentence

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Under 1 month	2,906	.....	216	824	864	4,810
1 month and under 2 months	457	.....	90	154	130	831
2 months and under 3 months	272	1	47	46	31	397
3 months and under 6 months	506	8	31	37	54	636
6 months and under 12 months	443	31	16	7	34	531
12 months and under 18 months	227	45	3	7	30	312
18 months and under 24 months	70	10	1	1	5	87
Sent to Penitentiary	237	.....	.....	4	9	250
Probation	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Stay of proceedings	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Unfinished	296	.....	.....	7	16	319
Not guilty	10	.....	.....	4	.....	14
Young Offenders' Unit	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Quashed	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Habeas corpus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suspended	36	.....	.....	1	20	57
Withdrawn	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
New Haven	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Dismissed	113	.....	.....	.....	15	128
Indefinite	3	19	.....	.....	.....	22
Mental Hospital	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
To hang	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615

XIV. Previous Convictions

None	1,966	94	221	431	682	3,394
1	820	16	70	162	198	1,266
2	479	3	35	98	107	722
3	333	.....	14	77	42	466
4	239	1	15	41	45	341
5	184	.....	5	43	14	246
6	155	.....	10	41	16	222
7	150	.....	10	27	11	198
8	114	.....	7	25	9	155
9	107	.....	8	18	7	140
10	85	.....	4	14	5	108
11	70	.....	.....	13	3	86
12	67	.....	1	7	4	89
13	61	.....	1	8	2	72
14	51	.....	1	12	5	69
15	57	.....	.....	9	3	69
16	46	.....	2	4	3	55
17	41	.....	.....	4	4	49
18	70	.....	.....	7	4	81
20	44	.....	.....	11	2	57
21	55	.....	.....	1	6	62
23	28	.....	.....	4	3	35
24	53	.....	.....	1	4	58
26	26	.....	.....	.....	2	28
27	253	.....	.....	5	27	285
49	81	.....	.....	24	.....	105
60	9	.....	.....	5	.....	14
Over 60	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Totals	5,797	114	404	1,092	1,208	8,615
Per cent of recidivists	67.64	21.27	45.30	60.50	58.38	.....

XV. Offences for Which Prisoners Were Committed and Sentenced during the Year

	Commitments			Sentences		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(*a*) Crimes against the person—						
Abduction	1	1	2	------	------	------
Abortion	------	------	------	------	------	------
Assault, common	115	2	117	114	5	119
Assault, felonious	116	2	118	121	2	123
Attempted suicide	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cutting, wounding, and attempting same	11	1	12	12	------	12
Shooting with intent	1	------	1	1	------	1
Stabbing	2	------	2	2	------	2
Manslaughter	17	------	17	13	------	13
Murder	16	1	17	8	------	8
Carnal knowledge	11	------	11	10	------	10
Rape with assault with intent to rape	10	------	10	1	------	1
Totals	301	8	309	283	8	291
(*b*) Crimes against property—						
Arson and incendiarism	16	3	19	6	3	9
Burglary and housebreaking	307	8	315	432	7	439
Robbery	167	11	178	205	9	214
Forgery	49	6	55	109	12	121
Fraud	38	1	39	52	1	53
False pretences	172	1	173	395	19	414
Conspiracy	2	13	15	4	------	4
Larceny	661	------	661	818	28	846
Theft of automobile	156	34	190	53	3	56
Taking auto without owner's consent	54	------	54	154	------	154
Receiving stolen goods	84	3	87	175	2	177
Trespass	47	2	49	72	1	73
Totals	1,753	82	1,835	2,475	85	2,560
(*c*) Crimes against public morals and decency—						
Bigamy	10	1	11	8	------	8
Indecent assault	18	------	18	18	1	19
Indecent exposure	14	1	15	18	------	18
Gross indecency	8	------	8	7	------	7
Incest	4	------	4	5	------	5
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	------	------	------	------	------	------
Keeping houses of ill fame	2	6	8	2	7	9
Juvenile delinquency	111	7	118	111	7	118
Perjury	------	------	------	------	------	------
Prostitution	2	4	6	2	3	5
Seduction	------	------	------	------	------	------
Buggery	1	1	2	1	------	1
Habitual criminal	------	------	------	------	------	------
Totals	170	20	190	172	18	190
(*d*) Crimes against public order and peace—						
Breaches of the " Liquor-control Act "	2,699	45	2,744	3,170	195	3,365
Breaches of the " Excise Act "	------	2	2	3	------	3
Breaches of the by-laws	2	1	3	6	1	7
Breaches of the " Narcotic Drug Act "	193	115	308	184	170	354
Breaches of the " Motor-vehicle Act "	240	7	247	296	7	303
Carrying of unlawful weapons	24	------	24	22	------	22
Cruelty to animals	------	------	------	------	------	------
Drunk and disorderly	284	108	392	414	130	544
Escaping from constable	------	------	------	2	------	2
Escaping from prison	6	4	10	38	4	42
Gambling	2	------	2	2	------	2
Lunatics and persons unsafe to be at large	4	3	7	------	------	------
Nude parading	------	------	------	------	------	------
Obstructing an officer	28	2	30	34	2	36
Selling or giving liquor to Indians	309	75	384	334	76	410
Unlawful shooting	------	------	------	------	------	------
Vagrancy	428	86	514	516	84	600
Cause disturbance	130	27	157	142	26	168
Totals	4,349	475	4,822	5,163	695	5,858
(*e*) Other offences not enumerated above	547	9	556	616	14	630
Grand totals of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*)	7,121	762	7,883	8,710	820	9,529

XVI. Employment of Prisoners

(Per cent of population.)

	Oakalla (Men)	Oakalla (Women)	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George (Men)	Prince George (Women)
Clerical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General maintenance	29.157	46.169	17.520	21.00	22.00	32.00	33.78
Sick	2.133	1.764	0.050	.....	4.00	0.47	2.10
Bush operations	3.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial	9.260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm and garden	14.562	.....	.....	16.00	56.00	2.67	3.20
Land and road improvements	5.492	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Arts and crafts	.....	16.628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodwork	.....	.....	16.270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholstery	.....	.....	16.071	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchen	.....	.....	16.100	.....	.....	.....	.....
School and radio	.....	.....	14.500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding	.....	.....	8.630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor mechanics	.....	.....	10.860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing classes	.....	14.487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not employed	36.341	20.952	.....	63.00	8.00	64.86	42.80

XVII. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1953

	Oakalla	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George
Men's Institutions					
Consultant	1	----	----	----	----
Warden	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Warden, Custody	1	1	1	1	----
Deputy Warden, Treatment	----	1	----	----	----
Assistant Deputy Warden	1	----	----	----	----
Gaol surgeon (part time)	1	1	1	1	1
Bursar	1	----	----	----	----
Chief Gaoler	1	----	----	----	----
Chief Engineer	1	----	----	----	----
Building Instructor (or Vocational Officer)	1	1	----	----	----
Warden's Secretary	1	----	----	----	----
Kitchen Steward	1	1	1	----	----
Senior Guards	7	----	----	----	----
Foreman Instructor	1	----	----	----	----
Social Worker	1	----	----	----	----
School-teacher	1	----	----	----	----
Assistant Engineers	3	----	----	----	----
Guards, Industrial Shops	8	----	----	----	----
Guards, Clerks	13	1	----	----	----
Guards, Farm	----	----	----	----	----
Guards, Disciplinary	116	6	6	5	5
Medical Attendant	3	----	----	----	----
Hospital Orderlies	----	----	----	----	----
Guards, temporary	----	----	1	----	----
Other male employees	----	3	----	----	----
Supervisors, Programme	----	8	----	----	----
Supervisors, Instructors	----	5	----	----	----
Total male employees	185	29	11	8	7
Women's Institutions					
Matron-in-Charge	1	----	1	1	1
Matrons	30	----	----	----	9
Other female employees	----	----	----	----	4
Stenographer	----	1	----	----	----
Guards, male	----	----	----	----	4
Total	31	1	1	1	18
Total employees	216	30	12	9	25

XVIII. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Year Ended March 31st, 1953

	Oakalla (Men)	Oakalla (Women)	Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George (Men)	Prince George (Women)	Total
Expenditure								
Salaries	$466,850.24	$59,137.33	$85,552.75	$31,236.66	$21,880.36	$19,087.26	$44,492.68	$728,237.28
Cost-of-living bonus	27,057.16	2,594.72	5,201.84	2,027.21	3,108.00	.....	.....	39,988.93
Office expense	6,011.73	369.19	985.51	1,164.94	482.57	397.66	440.21	9,851.81
Travelling expense	5,091.07	1,463.53	1,504.96	169.57	441.92	758.56	.....	9,429.61
Heat, light, power, and water	79,596.53	3,834.01	.....	3,657.84	2,645.39	.....	5,289.96	95,023.73
Janitors' supplies	8,207.51	1,104.03	1,508.73	677.73	561.67	523.05	1,320.03	13,902.75
Upkeep of grounds	116.58	.....	18.76	105.12	.....	.....	56.91	297.37
Laundry	5,041.82	2,009.08	2,257.26	191.97	.....	.....	.....	9,500.13
Uniforms, clothing, and equipment	59,493.73	2,274.20	5,044.79	1,679.38	1,072.29	527.00	1,159.32	70,728.98
Provisions (keep of prisoners)	173,982.17	16,767.67	22,687.20	12,030.54	6,917.00	14,355.55	11,810.05	258,550.18
Medical attendance and hospital supplies	24,173.51	3,857.68	3,034.10	1,421.22	939.95	587.30	2,633.47	36,647.23
Farm operations	46,516.97	.....	.....	138.09	208.04	101.56	.....	46,964.66
Sheet-metal plant	55,221.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,221.07
Library	1,893.85	626.66	549.43	22.95	.....	.....	1,026.60	4,119.49
Good Conduct Fund	14,443.00	1,567.05	1,904.40	509.40	686.65	102.60	524.01	19,737.11
Return transportation (prisoners)	7,656.30	.....	128.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,784.97
Supplies for training	.....	663.26	13,503.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,166.40
Office furniture and equipment	775.97	.....	132.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	908.42
General equipment	15,848.69	3,362.29	1,435.64	1,173.24	1,749.57	.....	1,201.67	24,771.10
Incidentals and contingencies	3,603.52	62.40	70.09	539.45	29.41	131.01	49.29	4,485.17
Bindery	.....	.....	1,193.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,193.86
Totals	$1,001,582.42	$99,693.10	$146,713.58	$56,745.31	$40,781.51	$37,250.23	$70,004.20	$1,452,770.35
Public Works expenditure—								
Repairs and maintenance	44,761.23	.....	.....	.....	1,475.86	1,216.00	.....	47,453.09
Other votes	58,230.41	.....	.....	.....	35.77	.....	.....	58,266.18
Gross expenditure	$1,104,574.06	$99,693.10	$146,713.58	$56,745.31	$42,293.14	$38,466.23	$70,004.20	$1,558.489.62
Revenue								
Salaries	$1,152.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,152.84
Sale of goods, fines, and costs	101,742.65	$94.50	.....	$1,457.10	$3,560.24	$8,778.00	.....	115,632.49
Keep of prisoners	34,465.00	2,012.00	.....	851.71	305.22	.....	$1,390.34	39,024.27
Totals	$137,360.49	$2,106.50	.....	$2,308.81	$3,865.46	$8,778.00	$1,390.34	$155,809.60
Total cost	$1,067,213.57	$97,587.60	$146,713.58	$54,436.50	$38,427.68	$29,688.23	$68,613.86	$1,502,681.02

XIX. Average Cost of Each Prisoner and Miscellaneous

Dietary cost of each prisoner *per diem*	$0.613	$0.704	$1.052	$0.596	$0.591	$1.65	$0.915	.....
Keep of each prisoner (including salaries) and all expenses *per diem*	3.763	4.10	6.807	2.71	3.03	3.27	5.31	.....

Average dietary cost of each prisoner *per diem*, all gaols including Young Offenders' Unit, 87.4 cents.
Average dietary cost of each prisoner *per diem* exclusive of Young Offenders' Unit, 84.4 cents.
Average cost of keep of each prisoner (including salaries) and all expenses *per diem*, all gaols including Young Offenders' Unit, $4.14.
Average cost of keep of each prisoner (including salaries) and all expenses *per diem* exclusive of Young Offenders' Unit, $3.70.

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