PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Annual Report

of the

Inspector of Gaols

For the Year Ended

March 31st, 1956

VICTORIA, B.C.
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1956

To His Honour FRANK MACKENZIE ROSS, C.M.G., M.C.,
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, 1956.

ROBERT W. BONNER,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., December 3rd, 1956.

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Report of the Inspector of Gaols, 1955-56

Honourable Robert W. Bonner, Q.C.,
Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I submit with pleasure the Annual Report covering the Provincial Gaols and Probation Branch for the year ended March 31st, 1956. By way of introduction I would offer some comments on some of the more important developments made in our correctional system during the year.

Warden Christie's report of the continued success of the comparatively new programme developments at Oakalla Prison Farm is particularly gratifying. The Young Offenders' Unit, Westgate, the Women's Gaol, the Haney work camp, and the programme of observation and classification, all are fascinating developments which have lifted Oakalla from the position of a backward centre of mere detention to that of an institution where are being carried out programmes as modern as any in Canada.

Our Medical Officer, Dr. R. G. E. Richmond, has given us once again an extremely interesting report. From the doctor's account of progress made during the year in medical treatment of inmates, it is evident that, in spite of handicaps of physical plant, much has been accomplished. We are all eagerly looking forward to the day when adequate hospital facilities will be available.

The Wardens of Kamloops and Nelson continue to report progress. With very little to work with in the way of either buildings or land, they and their staffs are accomplishing good results, and they deserve high praise for their conscientious efforts toward constructive programmes for the rehabilitation of those inmates in their care.

We have herein our first report on the new Prince George Men's Gaol. As this institution had been operating only seven months at the time of reporting, little had been accomplished in the way of a training programme, although the majority of the inmate population have been given the benefit of a constructive work programme at all times. There have been difficulties due to inexperienced staff, and also unforeseen changes have had to be made in the new building. These difficulties are being rapidly overcome. Consistent, intelligent staff training is fast countering inexperience, and except for the fact that we are already facing a problem of overcrowing because of the tremendous development in this part of our Province, we are beginning to make some real progress in Prince George. I am confident that next year's Report will contain an interesting account of accomplishment there.

Consistent reports of worth-while programmes again come from the Matron in charge of the Prince George Women's Gaol. In spite of handicaps of physical plant, Mrs. McKenzie and her staff are doing a fine job.

As in other years, we have interesting reports from out Chaplains, Psychologist, Librarian, and from Professor E. K. Nelson, our training officer. There have been certain new developments in the staff-training programme during the year. Results have been extremely gratifying, and I am hopeful of expansion of this phase of our correctional programme in another year.

Activities of the Probation Branch are reported. Some staff changes are noted and extensions of the service indicated. Year by year the volume of work of this Branch continues to show a steady increase. I cannot but feel a sense of personal pride in this development.

In closing I would once again express my thanks to all our many friends who have assisted us in our efforts to make British Columbia's penal programme a constructive one.

Thanks are extended to the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army for their after-care work; to the press for sympathetic interpretation of

our policies; to officials of other departments of all levels of government for their co-operation; and to all others who believe, as we do, that constructive programmes toward rehabilitation are the mark of an intelligent democratic society.

The Wardens, senior staff, guards, matrons, and clerical staff of all our gaols, the staff of the Corrections Branch, and Probation Officers are once again to be commended on their loyalty and conscientious application to the tasks before them.

Finally I submit the following recommendations for your consideration:—

(1) It is becoming increasingly evident that the gaol facilities at Kamloops are entirely inadequate. A similar situation exists at Nelson. I sincerely urge that early consideration be given to the construction of a modern gaol similer to the new Men's Gaol at Prince George, but with an added capacity, situated in a location somewhere between Kamloops and Nelson, and that these two Interior institutions be closed. Once again I would urge that in selecting the location for this new institution, a large tract of land should also be available.

(2) It is gratifying to know that it appears now that a suitable site for a new Women's Gaol has been located, and there should be no change in our plan to construct this institution just as soon as possible.

(3) Early attention should be given to increasing facilities for admission, observation, and classification of prisoners at Oakalla. This is especially important in the light of the part this institution will play in the classification process once the new gaol at Haney is opened.

(4) The expansion of the Probation Branch throughout the past few years is a gratifying development. We still feel that we are in the forefront in this dominion in regard to the use of probation in our Courts, and I strongly urge that, if anything, we should redouble our efforts to strengthen the service as it now exists and to extend it where the need in other areas seems apparent.

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, 1956.

The reports from the various units of the institution again indicate a year which has shown some progress. The degree of success, though not spectacular, has been steady and is most apparent in the Women's Unit, Westgate, the Young Offenders' Unit, and the Classification and Hospital Units. The West Wing, which holds prisoners awaiting trial, appeal, and transfer to the Penitentiary; the East Wing, which contains our habitual delinquents and drug addicts; and the Records and Bursar's sections of the administration

have been so swamped by the increase in population that their greatest achievement has been to hold the line. They have done so without an increase of staff or equipment to handle their greatly increased problems.

My general comment concering the Women's Unit is to acknowledge the outstanding success Miss Maybee and her staff have achieved in maintaining the highest possible standard of discipline and control at the same time that they have achieved a degree of harmony and thereapeutic atmosphere unprecedented in this institution.

The Young Offenders' Unit has continued its very successful method of operation to the point where its security record of no runaways within the year, a good standard of control and discipline without coercion, and its high percentage of inmates rehabilitated are almost unnoticed and taken for granted. The fact that such a completely different method of programme, allowing different privileges and liberties than other units, can be operated in close proximity to more limiting methods is not only an achievement, which would not have been considered possible some years ago, but is also a tribute to the mature attitude and teamwork of all staff, including those in the other units on the grounds.

The efforts of their staffs to obtain an education, while working full time at the institution, may be an indication that the time has come for us to follow the lead of other departments, who have allowed selected staff to attend university on part salary, on the understanding that they will return to benefit the service, and thus reward initiative and reduce the heavy grind which takes place when a staff member it attempting, particularly when he is married, a full-time job along with his university courses.

The Westgate Unit's experiment in selecting 400 of our most hopeful inmates and subjecting them to a programme of hard work and hard play has continued to be successful for this more adult group. Although this unit has operated an active work and play programme, which kept all shops and recreational and educational facilities going from start of programme at 7 a.m. until lights out at 10.15 p.m., they have maintained a high level of security, discipline, and morale.

This group does more work per man than any other unit at Oakalla. They have shown the best response to charitable undertakings, such as their turnout to the Red Cross blood clinics and the production of toys for crippled children, etc., and have had no breaches of custody during the whole year.

This programme, although not intensive in the therapy provided and, therefore, unable to handle emotional problems of any great depth, shows great promise as an economical method of developing wholesome work and living habits and appears to produce a high standard of success in rehabilitating the non-professional delinquents.

The South Wing Classification Unit was set up to screen all admissions to the institution, in order that proper segregation could be attained. This unit, although it only sets up the machinery at this stage of development, already gives a superficial assessment of physical conditions, work potential, intelligence and aptitude, the degree of security risk, and the type of unit and programme which would ensure the minimum of contamination and a maximum of benefit.

The West Wing was built over 40 years ago to house the average offender. To-day it attempts to hold, though unsuitably designed for the job, men awaiting life imprisonment or possible execution and such a number and variety of difficult and upset cases, including those bordering on mental illness and those on withdrawal from drugs, that the problem in this setting must be considered insoluble. During the year professional criminals on two occasions, through a series of well-planned gambles, took advantage of inexperienced staff and the inadequate physical resources. More of these incidents might have occurred during the year but for the daily strategy and, indeed, the almost sixth sense and alertness of the experienced senior staff of this unit.

The time is long overdue for the setting-up of a proper unit for inmates awaiting trial and appeal, either in a secure central building in the metropolitan area, as found in

some large cities, attached to their courts and other public safety offices, or in an adequately constructed building equipped to handle the job at Oakalla. Due to the pressures of work in this area being too great, the staff in this wing must be rotated too rapidly to maintain good continuity. Although they never complain, it is not right to expose staff to such dangers unnecessarily, as they take each incident as a personal insult to their reputations.

The Administration Section, which in its records office handles roughly 7,000 admissions a year, as against the 4,000 of less than six years ago, is taxed far beyond its capabilities. New quarters, additional staff, and the use of such assisting equipment as an inspectorscope and other scientific aids for detecting smuggled weapons, contraband, etc., to replace the impossible job of hand-searching this number of admissions will have to be considered soon.

The Bursar's Office and Stores have had the advantage of help and advice from the Department during the year, and though they have been swamped with the extra paperwork involved, in stores handling, accounting, and the checking of personal effects and cash for the larger population, they may, as a result of authority from the Department, stream-line some procedures to enable them to turn in a measure of performance for the coming year more in keeping with their fine reputation in the past.

The hospital, as a result of the increased number of admissions and the high incidence of addiction, with its resultant treatment for withdrawal and the diseases which accompany malnutrition, has been very overworked.

The large number of prisoners requiring transportation to and from the General Hospital has been alleviated to some extent by Dr. Richmond's attempt to carry out minor surgery and a far greater amount of treatment than in the past in the prison hospital. This has required staff training and has resulted in a heavy load for the prison Medical Officer.

While the problems in this unit have been so great as to be a cause for pessimism, the record of successful treatment and the phenomenal amount of work being accomplished by one prison doctor and the staff trained by him is an achievement which demands recognition.

The Haney camp, which has provided not only a useful treatment device, but also an opportunity for inmates anticipating release to build up a few dollars to tide them over until their first pay-cheque, is a project which should have further consideration. Its continuation would not only assist the programme at Oakalla, but, furthermore, it, in itself, can be considered as a therapeutic unit, which can stand on its own merits. It could be re-established at a distance from Haney, though still within travelling distance of Oakalla, and I would strongly recommend that a new site be chosen for the continuation of this project in the coming year.

In conclusion I would like to acknowledge, with thanks, not only the quiet but consistent loyalty of staff in the face of aggravation and encouragement to do otherwise, but also the contribution of the people, the press, and the social agencies throughout the Province who have given praise to the various units of the institution where it has been due, thus contributing substantially to the success of this work.

The co-operation from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the city police forces throughout the year has been very much appreciated.

The support and encouragement received from your office and the Government toward more progressive correctional work is reflected in the following reports.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH G. CHRISTIE,
Warden.

Women's Section

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

Sir,—I beg to submit the annual report on the operation of the Women's Gaol for the year ended March 31st, 1956.

Staff

Personnel have shown a distinct improvement in interest, morale, and participation. Better working conditions, hours, wages, and a feeling of security have aided in the selecting and retaining of a very satisfactory staff. A large percentage of the matrons now have valuable experience, education, and training, factors which have made the successful operation of the programme possible. The particular experience of each member in the practice of safe custody, homemaking, catering, business administration, teaching, case work, hobby-craft, medical and psychiatric nursing, guidance, counselling, and vocational skills has been used to full advantage.

The staff has acquired more awareness of the aims of programme and the value, to the inmate, of social and vocational education. Although we may be far from our ultimate goal, we feel, at this point, that we have succeeded in teaching good work habits and acceptable group living.

Population

During the year we have admitted a total of 575 women, a number which represents a wide variety of types and sentences.

There has been a sharp increase in the very short sentences of from five to ten days. Very little can be accomplished with a confused and disturbed inmate on a five-day sentence, except the tedious and time-consuming routines of admission, medical and nursing cares, and protective custody. Frequently the alcoholic is not competent enough for release at the end of her sentence, and it is with a feeling of inadequacy and grave doubts that these people are discharged to care for themselves.

There has also been a noticeable increase in recidivism among the older addict group who have been drawing longer sentences, typically twenty months. As their years of prison record have accumulated, they have assumed more of an air of bitterness, resentment, and hopelessness. This has been especially true of the addicts who have made one or two attempts to cure themselves of the habit. As a result, discipline and safe custody have been made increasingly difficult by the attitude of the inmate who feels she has nothing to lose, so why conform.

It is a tribute to the general policies of Oakalla that adequate routines have been designed to keep this type active and controlled at work and recreation.

There has also been a trend to sentence more first offenders to gaol, in spite of the increasingly large number on probation. A good deal of attention has been focused on this group, with encouraging results. First offenders who are not alcoholics or addicts have not been returning to gaol.

Facilities

Tensions, resulting from overcrowded facilities, placed demands on individuals, necessitating continuous and considerable adjustment to irritating conditions. Careful placement was necessary if fights and minor riots were to be avoided. The average inmate was surprisingly congenial in adjusting quickly to a programme which caused sufficient strain without the added necessity of working and living in congested areas.

The small cottages continued to fill an urgent need for the first offender, and the apparent beginnings of a pattern of results have been encouraging. It has been exceedingly difficult to measure the success of these units, but results have shown that it can

now be considered well beyond the experimental stage. Cottages have not only helped to avoid contamination, but have made re-education and treatment possible.

These units have demonstrated quite clearly that people reform people, and that the quality of staff supervising the group or the team is the important factor.

Socialization Programme

Principles of Group Therapy as Practised.—Every girl was placed in one of seven groups for custodial treatment purposes. A matron was put in charge of each group. With regard to custody, it was demonstrated that generally one matron can more adequately supervise a small group than can two matrons supervise a large one.

On the treatment side, the group system has been adopted because of several underlying principles of group therapy. The inmate population is made up of people who have had difficulty getting along in society, at least to the extent that they have broken the law. Many of the inmates have personal difficulties in adjusting to authority, in getting along with others, in understanding the meaning of privilege and responsibility, and in respecting the rights of others. We understand these characteristics as found in the mature person. Normally a person develops and matures within the family group. If an individual comes from a broken or disturbed family group, that person may never fully mature. It is believed that some of the personality development that takes place within the family may also occur within other groups. With this principle in mind, the group system was evolved.

Either by counselling, encouragement, or pressure, the group members learn to get along with each other, if only at a superficial level. In regard to the activities and programme, it is the policy of the institution that the groups take part as a whole. Thus a group must reach some sort of agreement among themselves, if only to refuse to participate. In practice, we find that the group's ability to co-operate among themselves, and to reach decisions on a group basis, has greatly improved since the introduction of the group system three years ago. Certain individuals who have difficulty in adjusting to group situations receive assistance from their matron.

One of the characteristics that develops from the group formation is a feeling of belonging. Individuals become proud of their group, and of being a member, and resent their group as having a bad name, etc. It is believed that this sense of belonging, even though it may begin in an institutional setting, is very important in the fostering of personality development.

Recreation.—Interest and enthusiasm for programme planning has increased considerably. Attitude has changed toward the group system. Individuals now feel it is a privilege to be grouped. They have realized that through their committee they can help plan their own recreational programme.

All take interest in nominations and voting for offices of president, secretary, and treasurer. They have realized that new ideas for programme will be given consideration, and that differences arising within groups and with staff will be given a hearing through this channel. Whereas formerly inmates had to be coaxed into being respresentatives for their group, now it is considered quite an honour to be chosen.

Various groups of outside entertainers come in once a month during the winter. Our two best inmate groups were entertained by the C.G.I.T. at Crescent Beach last summer. At Christmas time they were entertained at a house party in Vancouver by the same girls.

Department of Education supplied us with educational films once a week. Full-featured films were shown in holiday season. A religious film, with discussion following, was shown twice a month.

Hobbies.—A new hobby of making costume jewellery was introduced by a volunteer worker to two groups. General interest in hobbies has been wavering as the girls have

become more concerned with making something for their sports fund that will sell; also, many have been using their spare time to take correspondence courses. We have three taking Bible courses, six taking sewing, and two taking arts. Groups have a tendency to work on some project together rather than on separate hobbies. Some took to gardening, while others sports. Interest in copper work has been renewed since two staff members have been learning to do this hobby. During the winter months, some of the groups worked at pottery, two two-hour periods per week for two months. Many mentioned that working with clay helped to relax nerves after a trying day.

Sports.—Outdoor recreation consisted of walks, badminton, swimming, and softball. The latter was by far the most popular, as outside teams from the Vancouver Business Women's League came in once a week during the season playing ten games in all. The Oakettes (our all-star team) have shown marked improvement under their coach's weekly instruction.

During the winter months, groups went to the gymnasium once a week, where they were coached in basketball and volleyball.

Bowling was a favourite with the various age-groups and was played during the winter and rainy summer days. Inmates competed in teams and for top single scores. All bowling equipment was bought from their own sports fund.

Inmates put on concerts consisting of one-act plays, pantomimes, dance numbers, solos, choruses, and recitations. Some favourite forms of entertainment for a social evening were truth and consequences, panel discussions, square dancing, whist, and community singing.

Inmates planned events and appointed committees to run their own field-day. All social events were planned at their weekly meetings, and groups offered to work on various committees in connection with whatever programme was planned.

Religious Programme.—There appeared to be more interest shown in religion than in former years. Attendance at Protestant and Catholic service was higher. The bi-monthly discussion groups might account for the renewed interest. The Catholic group was conducted by Father Corcoran and the Legion of Mary ladies, while Reverend Hollingworth held discussion groups with Protestants.

The contact with outsiders other than staff arouses and stimulates interest of inmates. Several girls have been working on the British Columbia Department of Education Bible course; one has received "A" grade on five papers.

Library.—Our library has been moved to a larger room with extra shelves. The book count has gone from 1,313 to 1,388. Since the library has been reclassified, circulation has improved. It is much easier to find the type of book an inmate may request. The majority of books are light and standard novels. We received 100 new books, discarded 14, lost 11; now have on hand 1,388.

Work Programme

Kitchen, Laundry, Sewing, Mending, Maintenance, and Painting.—There has been little change in the work programme. Supervision and control have improved as the matrons have gained in experience. Although we cannot claim that this approximates a vocational training programme, individual instruction in work methods was given and learning took place. We can, however, claim an improved climate or atmosphere within each team. Each worker has taken more pride and shown more responsibility in her job.

A report on the progress of each worker has been required of every matron. It has been found that once the matron has adequately described an inmate and her progress, she is much more capable of coping with the individual and her problems as they develop.

Following is a summary of production for the year:—

Kitchen—Meals served during the year	77,928
Laundry—	
Articles laundered during the year	54,470
Articles mended in the laundry	199
Sewing-room—New articles made during the year	4,591
Mending-room—	
Articles mended for men's quarters	35,322
Articles mended for women's quarters	1,872
Articles mended for New Haven	1,938
Articles mended for Young Offenders' Unit	5,441
Total	44,573

Painting.—During the year the halls, dayrooms, laundry, and a few individual rooms have all been painted. A great deal of this has been done by the women themselves.

General Maintenance.—The general housekeeping has been excellent. This, combined with the brightness of the freshly painted rooms, has added to the cheerful atmosphere of the whole building.

It is our aim to establish a power-sewing course and a school of hairdressing.

Correspondence Courses

Following is the report of the matron in charge of the correspondence courses. We feel that much has been accomplished in this department and a precedent set which will be a challenge to maintain. Although the number in class at any one time is small, the total number of students for the year constitutes a full class.

Thirty girls submitted papers to the High School Correspondence Branch during the past year, one of whom, in company with five others, submitted papers from the afternoon programme, studying apart from the organized classes of the morning. This represented a total of thirty-five girls who submitted papers. Seven hundred and eighty-two papers were submitted during the term representing an average of approximately sixty-six papers a month, with an average attendance of nine.

During March, courses were commenced, with the assistance of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, to enable one nearly blind inmate to learn how to read and write in Braille and to type. A representative from the Institute came out once every two weeks to offer assistance and guidance.

One student during the year was registered with the Elementary Branch for the course in Grade VII spelling.

The following courses were completed within this institution and credits obtained:—

Typewriting 10	11
Typewriting 20	3
Record-keeping 11	3
Health and Personal Development 20	1
Composition 10	2
Composition 20	1

The following courses were also studied during the year:—

Art 20	1
Art 10	1
English Literature 10	1
English Literature 20	3
Shorthand 21	3
Health and Personal Development 10	2
Health and Personal Development 30	1
Bible Literature 10	7

Book-keeping 34	3
Business Fundamentals 24	1
Social Studies 20	1

Spelling was taken by all the students regardless of grade.

We were pleased to have a visit from the Director of the High School Correspondence Branch of the Department of Education, Dr. Edith Lucas, in July, and were grateful for the suggestions submitted and also for the splendid co-operation from her department.

We were issued some of the renovated typing-desks, discarded from the Hospital Insurance offices, and these added to the appearance and working conditions of the classroom.

Discipline and co-operation among the students have been good.

Occupational Therapy

Both production and quality of handicrafts improved during the year. There was a greater need for this department as there has been an increase in the number of recently cured tuberculosis cases as well as women on extremely long sentences awaiting transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.

Articles completed during the year were as follows:—

Leathercraft	177
Coppercraft	144
Woodburning	32
Plastic upholstery	7
Loom weaving	14
Knitting and crocheting	210
Flowercraft	62
Carpentry	15
Shellcraft	18
Fibrecraft	87
Painting	7
Embroidery	41
Sewing	75
Projects from scraps	104
Total	993

Clinic

The clinic has acquired considerable new equipment and instruments and has been generally brought up to the standard of a hospital dressing-room able to handle emergencies and minor surgery.

This department filled a vital need, as very few women are admitted who do not need clinical care of some kind. The nurse has received the utmost in co-operation from the Vancouver Chest Clinic, the Cancer Clinic, Venereal Disease Control, and the Out-patient Department of the Vancouver General Hospital. The services of the Women's Clinic in pre-natal care and gynæcology was especially valuable.

We have been fortunate in avoiding epidemics and the spread of infection and tuberculosis. We attributed this to the excellent equipment in each room, the individual toilets and wash-basins, and a good supply of hot water, along with a careful supervision of cleanliness.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to you and your senior officers for the co-operation and assistance you have given me as matron in charge of the Women's Building.

B. E. MAYBEE,
Matron in Charge.

YOUNG OFFENDERS' UNIT

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

SIR,—We beg to submit the annual report on the operation of the Young Offenders' Unit for the year ended March 31st, 1956.

ADMINISTRATION

During the fiscal year our method of dual administration for senior staff has been continued with good success. The unit received a total of 150 inmates, thirteen of whom were transferred from the Boys' Industrial School because of continuous absconding. Despite the great variety of problems these inmates presented, with the exception of six boys who were returned to the Main Unit as unable to use our resources, the staff suceeded in integrating the group into a useful programme. During the year ninety-one inmates were released on parole, and of that number slightly over 90 per cent finished their parole without becoming involved in further difficulties.

Particularly gratifying was the degree of integration of the many disciplines used (such as group work, case work, vocational training, and custody) into a harmonious process. The Young Offenders' Unit has now completed five years of operation, and the degree to which treatment and custody have become integrated constitutes real progress in the corrections field. Despite the fact that the unit has had a high percentage of very disturbed inmates, the combined treatment and custodial staff have been able to help individuals find a meaningful experience and attain a more stable and socially acceptable outlook on life.

STAFF

The challenge of the work and the satisfactions in being involved in helping people have continued to attract a good quality of staff.

During the year our Chief Custodial Officer left to take over the position of Deputy Warden at the Prince George Gaol. Four members of the staff at the Young Offenders' Unit were transferred to various units in the main institution, one to take over the senior treatment officer's position at the Westgate Unit. Two further officers were transferred to the forestry project under Mr. Rocksborough Smith of New Haven. One member of the staff returned to University to complete his master's degree in social work. In all, only three officers left the services to take up employment outside the corrections field.

Despite the above-mentioned turnover among key staff positions, the fact that all vacancies were able to be filled, either by promotion of members within the unit or by recruitment from the Main Gaol, helped maintain continuity of operation. The need for a psychiatric case worker still remains, however, and while attempts at recruitment were made during the year, we were unsuccessful.

Continued interest has been shown toward the furthering of education and vocational skills among the staff of the unit to a degree that is most encouraging. Two staff members have completed first-year social-work training and another his first year in teacher's training while continuing their shift work at the institution. Apart from this, staff have benefited from the basic training courses conducted at the main unit.

PROGRAMME

The unit, reflecting the needs of this particular age-group, continues to emphasize basic areas of programme:—

(1) To help individuals learn the skills of living with their peers as a member of a group. To learn socially acceptable ways of dealing with problems that arise out of working, playing, and living together, and to learn to accept the authority of an understanding adult.

(2) To learn good work habits and make a beginning at learning the rudiments of a trade that has the possibility of enabling them to earn a living in this community.

Socialization Report

During the past year the general pattern of programme in the area of socialization has remained much the same as in the previous year.

As usual, sport has played a major role in the programme. Participation has been fully encouraged and maintained at a keen level of competition and interest. The chief summer recreation was softball. An extensive inter-unit league was initiated. Floor-hockey and dodgeball were principally played as supplementary activities during the winter months when indoor confinement due to inclement weather became frequent.

The construction of the new gymnasium has afforded the inmates an opportunity to play basketball and volleyball under standard conditions, but the general response to these games has not been as enthusiastic as could be expected. The reason for this seems to lie in the lack of other forms of activity requiring gymnasium equipment, and also in the fact that an appropriate degree of skill is possessed by only a minority of inmates, a condition which might be resolved by qualified instruction.

The representative teams in both softball and in soccer played games on outside parks as well as with visiting teams on the Young Offenders' Unit field. Competition among individual players to earn a place on these teams has raised the standard of inter-unit games. The best players are chosen in terms of sportsmanship as well as ability, in keeping with the general aim of the socialization programme.

Hobbies have operated well under the continued policy of the previous year. The policy that each inmate could take home some item of leather, copper, or other craft, but that all other articles would become the property of the institution and thus be sold for the benefit of all, has indeed assisted inmates to give as well as receive, and has increased the therapeutic values of the hobby programme.

As in the previous year, a notable feature of the socialization programme was the emphasis placed upon the inmates to assume more responsibility in formulating and in carrying out new programme. An Inmate Programme Fund was established, to which the inmates contribute. After the advisability of any considered programme and the effort made by the inmates themselves was weighed, an appropriate amount of money from the institutional Welfare Fund, which is made up of donations and profits from the sale of handicrafts, was added to the Inmate Programme Fund, thereby facilitating programme and encouraging their initiative and participation. Inmates have also been allowed at intervals to purchase additional films, not provided for by the budget, through their own contributions.

Staff presentation of reports, both written and verbal, to the British Columbia Parole Board regarding inmates appearing before that body has served to strengthen the relationship between the staff member and the inmate, and has represented a real contribution of the staff member to release planning.

Interest programmes, wherein those having a common interest, centred around some worth-while activity, gather together with the help of a qualified staff member in order to cultivate this interest, have been included on an experimental scale into the general programme. These interest programmes are a new departure from the former policy of adherence only to total unit-group involvement in activities. The response of these interest groups has been very promising. In the first-aid group over twenty-five inmates have completed their course of study, and at least five have reached the stage at which the prison Medical Officer has been asked to examine them in their senior St. John certificate. Several educational interest groups were also formed, with instruction provided by teachers coming in on a voluntary basis.

It is hoped that the future will bring more utilization of accredited volunteers, drawn from the public and functioning as instructors, visitors, speakers, or coaches. These volunteers will serve to form a beneficial and necessary bond with the community, which must eventually exist, of course, if the inmate is to be rehabilitated.

Vocational

During the past twelve months there have been two major changes in vocational work. The bookbindery was transferred to the Westgate Unit, and the school and radio classes gained sufficient volume to be broken into two units under separate instructors. A partition was built into the lower Quonset hut, cutting the hut in half, one half for radio and the other as a classroom for academic schooling. Apart from these moves, the vocational programme has continued with little variation from last year's programme.

Our average population in classes was 75.33 out of a possible total of 78. An average of four variations in class placement had to be made for each student during the year, indicating the lack of direction which exists in the lives of these people prior to their rehabilitation.

Additional shop space is needed, as the advantages of vocational training as a factor in the re-establishment of these lads is increasingly obvious. We are grateful for the shop addition which has been authorized for the coming year, as, apart from its completed value, it will be a very instructional project for the inmates who are employed in its construction.

School

Separating the school from radio represented an improvement, and has allowed a larger group to be placed for academic studies. Some difficulty was experienced in the delay of courses being received, but this has now been rectified. The greatest difficulty has been in the obtaining of fully qualified instructors.

A large number of our inmates have had a poor grounding in one or more subjects of their last academic grade, and it is felt that with the help of an experienced teacher the inmate would be able to have his personal case reviewed, his lack in specific studies rectified, and assistance given toward his advancement to the next grade. At present it is necessary to do this entirely through the use of correspondence courses, a method which, though of great help, is felt to be too impersonal for many of the students found in an institution such as the Young Offenders' Unit.

Correspondence courses, effective as they can be, still demand a quality that is generally still lacking in the delinquent. Indeed, a great many of the younger offenders have failed academically because of deep personality problems. They require skilful personal attention and encouragement with their studies if progress is to be expected. The basic needs of the delinquent are multiple in nature and often unknown, but it can safely be said that the greatest need rests in the area of personal relationships. The problem, therefore, must be solved with the help of people as much as courses.

Radio

The separation of the school and radio classes has shown a marked benefit to this group also. Mr. Wright, the instructor in the radio class, completed his credits at University Summer School during the year and is at present enrolled in the Department of Education course at night-school for teacher-training for industrial arts and vocational instructors. He has given a more intensive training in radio than in previous years, with very gratifying results, not only in the work turned out, but in the following-up of this line of vocation by several of our inmates on release.

Motor Mechanics

The class of work turned out by this group during the past year illustrates the benefit of having well-trained instructors and good supervision. This shop has not done as much

work in volume of parts as last year, due mostly to the shorter work-week granted Civil Servants. The quality of work and training in this shop has been excellent. Mr. Fisk, the motor mechanics shop supervisor, enrolled during the year in the Department of Education teacher-training course at night-school and completed a further course given by the Sun Equipment Company in motor analysis. (I cannot help but very strongly commend both Mr. Fisk and Mr. Wright. As a result of the study and courses taken, their instruction, methods of shop organization, and the work turned out has shown a general improvement, as also has the conduct and interest of the inmates in these shops.)

A new overhead-valve Ford unit, complete with automatic transmission, was received from Ford of Canada, on loan for instructional purposes. This gave the instructor a good opportunity to include practical demonstration of the latest in all phases of the automotive engine and transmission in his instructions. We are very much indebted to the Ford Motor Company for this assistance and for their help in the past.

Woodwork

The class of work turned out by this shop in the past year has continued to show marked improvement. Those inmates who have shown possibilities or aptitudes for this particular vocation, and have been in this class for a sufficient period of time, appear to have definitely benefited from the training given, as shown by their attitude, their finished work, and in their performance after release.

During the latter part of the year, Mr. Hall and Mr. Thompson, of Hallcrafts Limited, were kind enough to give this group four night demonstrations in the methods of fibre-glassing in clear, in colour, and also under cellophane; these demonstrations created a very keen interest among the group and proved to be very worth while. Members of staff who were present at the demonstration also benefited from the knowledge gained.

Upholstery

The upholstery shop has kept up a fairly active programme. Improvement has been shown in the quality of work completed, but there is still room for concern regarding the amount and general method of instruction given and the organization of the shop on a vocational-training basis.

Kitchen

Some further changes with regard to hours and organization have been put into effect in this area. A closer co-operation, both in the method of obtaining supplies and in the layout of menus between the supervisor-instructor and the Chief Steward from the Main Gaol, has resulted in a big improvement in the general conduct of our kitchen and in the actual meals served. Chief Steward Johnston's co-operation in this connection has been most helpful and appreciated.

Custody and Controls

During the past year the unit has maintained an excellent security record. Although a number of attempts were made, there were no escapes or serious breaches of discipline during the year.

Buildings and Grounds

Many improvements were made to the grounds during the year. The problem of drainage has been troublesome over the years, but as a result of ditches being placed more strategically and enlarged and cinders spread across the playing-fields, the grounds are in excellent condition despite an extremely wet winter and spring. A root-house, at the east end of the unit, has been built. In this same area a parking-lot with a stone retaining-wall has been built. The interior of the unit was painted and redecorated to serve as a combination training and leisure-room area. All of this work was done by the inmates under the supervision of staff, and the appearance and quality of the work has been excellent.

SUMMARY

One of the great needs of the unit is for a skilled person to give individual therapy to approximately 10 per cent of the population. This disturbed group continues to be the most difficult to help without this specialized service, and it is hoped that such a staff member will be available shortly.

This particular small group also poses a problem on release, and while the efforts of the Probation Department, National Employment Service, and child welfare and family agencies have been very successful in placing most inmates, there is still need for some type of residential care for these more dependent and maladjusted boys, for it is largely from this group that our recidivists are drawn.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to thank you and your administrative staff for the continuous support and encouragement you have given us during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. MONTPELLIER,
Director.

WESTGATE UNIT

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

SIR,—Following is a report of the operation of the Westgate Unit for the year ended March 31st, 1956.

When Westgate opened two years ago, the programme was built around a work-all-day emphasis and a recreation programme during the evening. All the inmates worked, but because of limited facilities and staff the evening programme was restricted.

During this past year, however, many changes have been inaugurated to make Westgate a more effective centre for rehabilitation. Better workshops and recreational facilities have been installed to accommodate the total population.

The inmates' day starts at 7 a.m. and closes at 9 p.m. During those fourteen hours all the equipment, facilities, and staff are in maximum use. The programme emphasis is on extensive work-and-play activities—in total called " socialization."

CLASSIFICATION

The inmates were initially screened by a classification panel in the Main Gaol, but further classification was carried on in the unit itself. Each inmate is interviewed for the purpose of suitable work, play, and group-living placement, and in the process we are also able to deal with individual requirements in such areas as academic and vocational needs, plus referrals to various agencies or resources which may have been indicated.

The inmate starts half-time in a labour group and the other half-time in a specialized group, more or less on an apprenticeship basis. Later, through the use of routine reports and records, the inmate may be reclassified for full-time placement in a specialized work group, but only as the result of individual needs supported by a continuous and productive personal effort.

WORK

Westgate is responsible for the total management of the farm, as well as institutional maintenance and construction projects in such areas as motor mechanics, blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, shoe-repairing, plumbing, electricity, and the boiler-house. All told, the daily population in this unit has been assigned to work in fourteen shop and trade groups and seventeen farm and labour groups.

Recreation and Informal Education

Early in the year the new gymnasium building was opened, which afforded an opportunity to promote a more highly organized and detailed programme, and, by combining the use of the gymnasium centre and the sports field, inmates were required to participate nine hours per week in compulsory activities—four and one-half hours in sports and four and one-half hours in interest groups. The field was used for team games in softball, volleyball, and soccer. The gymnasium made it possible for the inmates to participate in basketball and volleyball games, elementary gymnastics, and broomball, and inter-tier leagues were organized in most of the team games.

The sixteen classrooms located in the gymnasium basement were used to capacity in support of interest groups in first aid, elementary motor mechanics, barber-school, leatherwork, copperwork, wood-carving, and correspondence education courses.

Formal Education

Through the co-operation of the Provincial Normal School, a group of ten teachers-in-training taught two nights a week for a seven-week period in a programme called " Night College." The inmates participating registered for one or more courses in mathematics, English and literature, Spanish and French languages, public speaking, art, and gymnastics.

The programme was very successful, both from the standpoint of the inmates and the teachers, and proved beyond doubt that voluntary leadership can be used to advantage in a gaol setting, provided, of course, that there is adequate screening and supervision of this leadership.

Representative Athletic Teams

A junior team participated in community softball and soccer leagues. During the latter part of the softball season, permission was also granted by the Department to allow a senior team to participate in a community league. A limited number of exhibition games with outside teams was allowed. At all times, emphasis was on the importance of an inmate's work record, deportment, and sportsmanship rather than on the score-board. Good reports in all three areas were a prerequisite to team membership.

Significantly enough, although our teams did not make score-board history, they were invariably commended for their team spirit throughout the playing season and for their good conduct both on and off the field.

Films

Through the co-operation of the Provincial Visual Education Department, weekly educational films were shown on many interesting subjects. The average attendance was 275.

Library Services

Although the number of books in the unit library was extremely limited, many inmates availed themselves of the service. Late in the year, however, a new library was installed in the new gymnasium building, and, through the excellent efforts of the New Westminster Kiwanis Club, some 1,500 educational and trade text-books were donated. The library has subsequently assumed a more effective role, and holds much promise for the future.

Parole

The most notable change in parole cases is a more active participation of staff in release planning. The officer most intimately associated with the inmate presents a verbal report to the Parole Board. This particular development in programme technique has enhanced the status of the officer in the eyes of the inmate population and increases our general contribution to release planning.

With the added number of definite and indefinite sentences, method and procedure were improved to deal with these cases appearing before the Parole Board at the end of the definite sentence. Each inmate's programme is evaluated by the work officer and group officer by means of reports and written statements. These, in turn, with a report prepared by the senior treatment staff, are presented to the Board. The final decision involves the Parole Board, Probation Branch, and Westgate staff, as well as the inmate himself.

Visits

Westgate conducted bi-monthly Sunday visits in the unit itself, and later in the new gymnasium building. Relatives and friends of the inmates were allowed supervised " table " visits, and the reduction in tension possible under such conditions, in sharp contrast to the inadequate facilities available in the Main Gaol, was much more conducive to the therapeutic atmosphere so essential in a treatment programme.

Christmas was chosen as a most appropriate time to experiment further in family visiting. On this occasion it was a " chair " visit, with inmate and family sitting together as a family unit. During the visit, refreshments, provided from funds raised by inmate donations, were served by the inmate to his visitors. An orientation and screening job was done to prepare for the occasion, the results being beyond all expectation. In many ways it was the highlight of the year.

Inmates' Inter-tier Council

Regular meetings were held with elected inmate representatives from each tier. The function of this council was to share in programme planning on an advisory basis. It also presented an opportunity for the tier groupings to air their grievances and needs in a positive manner. A democratic group in action, meetings were supervised by the Senior Treatment Officer but conducted by officers they themselves elected from the representative body.

Special Events

1. During the Christmas and New Year season, a special holiday programme was scheduled, which included feature films, bridge tournaments, volleyball, and basketball tournaments. Christmas hampers were given to all inmates, supplied by the Salvation Army. Through the help of the Jim Peters Fund, a large number of inmates who were not receiving parcels from home were given Christmas parcels. The same organization delivered parcels to inmates' families and children who were in need of help.

2. Two successful voluntary blood clinics were conducted, sponsored by the Canadian Red Cross, and well over 500 pints of blood were given by the inmate population.

3. The world-famous Harlem Globetrotters basketball team played an exhibition game, to the enjoyment of all in attendance.

4. A group of sixteen inmates visited the R.C.A.F. cadet camp at Abbotsford for a softball game. During the visit the group was lectured by the Commanding Officer on cadet training.

5. A referees' basketball school was held for interested inmates. Ten lectures and practical experience were given. The same group refereed the inter-tier games.

6. The gymnasium auditorium was the scene of concert and stage groups, presented by both outside and inmate talent, with some 300 inmates in attendance at each show.

7. Twelve group teams, with a total of 108 contestants, participated in a Dominion Day track and field event. It was a new type of sports day, inasmuch as every team member was required to compete in seven events to help his team make the highest score possible. The day proved to be most successful, and again represented group work in action.

8. The carpenter-shop group assisted the Cerebral Palsy Association by building a number of articles required to train and rehabilitate the unfortunate children in need of

treatment. The expense of materials was borne by the Alpha Delta Pi sorority group. All in all, it was a very worth-while effort.

Alcoholics Anonymous and Alcoholism Foundation

Under the sponsorship of the prison Chaplain and the assistance of Westgate staff, a most successful A.A. programme was conducted, with an average attendance of fifteen inmates at the weekly meetings. A number of prominent businessmen appeared as guests.

The new community organization known as " The Alcoholism Foundation and Research Council " was given full support and co-operation. The outcome was the founding of an Alcoholism Foundation group, which met weekly with a professional representative of the Council. Pre-release care and after-care services were inaugurated.

Religious Emphasis

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains worked closely with staff in encouraging inmates to attend regular Sunday church services. The Legion of Mary group, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, met weekly with some fifteen or more inmates to take part in religious instruction.

Counselling and Guidance

It is very difficult to report specifically on the number of inmates who received counselling and guidance, as all work and group officers participated in this aspect of programme. However, the senior treatment staff dealt with many cases pertaining to inmates' concerns and problems — family and marriage, finances, employment, etc. Referrals were made to the Warden, Deputies, Medical Officer, Psychologist, and community agencies such as the John Howard Society, Salvation Army, and National Employment Service.

Staff

In-service training and the continued growth of experience has improved the quality of staff, as evidenced by their performance in practically every area of programme. We have come a long way, and have a long way to go.

In addition to classes conducted by the regular staff-training officer, daily sessions were held in Westgate itself and dealt with:—

(*a*) Group work methods:
(*b*) Good custody is good treatment:
(*c*) Discipline practices:
(*d*) Parole and probation:
(*e*) Reports and records:
(*f*) Programme planning:
(*g*) Skills for the job; and
(*h*) Individualization.

In conclusion, we would like to thank your administrative staff for their help and co-operation, and you for your leadership during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Scott,
Senior Correctional Officer.

G. Watt,
Senior Correctional Officer.

HANEY WORK PROJECT

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a progress report on the Haney work project for the period from April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956.

As indicated in our report for the previous year, the camp programme is based on a constructive work routine in an attempt to develop good work habits and to help inmates become physically and psychologically prepared to accept employment on release after incarceration. It also provides another means of segregation, and the camp environment, as compared to the prison, is far more conducive to the healthy state of mind so necessary for successful rehabilitation.

INMATE POPULATION

During the year the inmate population fluctuated between forty-five and seventy. Administratively, the camp is only equipped to handle sixty inmates, but during the period from January until March, when Oakalla was overcrowded, it was necessary to increase the Haney count.

The three large marquee tents that formerly housed the inmate population were replaced by bunk-houses constructed from lumber that had been milled on the camp-site. There are now five of these bunk-houses, each housing a maximum of twelve inmates.

The selection of inmates for the programme is based on the individual's ability to use the experience constructively. The ages range from 18 to approximately 50 years, although the greatest number are in their twenties and thirties. The Classification Committee tends to select those who are first or second offenders, but many have been chosen as worthy candidates for the scheme in spite of their many previous offences. As before, most of the inmates have spent the greatest portion of their sentence in the main prison and have been sent to the camp during the last few weeks of sentence. It is thus a pre-release project and provides a period of transition from prison life to the community. We are convinced that a few weeks of steady work under supervision makes a man far better prepared both physically and psychologically to assume his responsibilities of citizenship on his return to the community.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

The road-construction project, as described in our previous report, was completed during September of 1955. This is the road that now joins the new correctional institution to Twenty-first Avenue in the Municipality of Maple Ridge. It is almost a mile in length and was constructed over very rough terrain, including several hundred yards of swampy area. A number of discarded Public Works trucks were renovated and kept going by inmate mechanic-drivers employed in this construction. They hauled more than 50,000 cubic yards of gravel fill. The work was done entirely by prison labour under the direction of a representative of the Department of Public Works, and a saving of roughly $10,000 to the Government resulted.

The Garibaldi Park project, which includes the clearing of the right-of-way for a park-development road from the Municipality of Maple Ridge to Alouette Lake, has gone ahead very well. The right-of-way has been cleared to a width of 100 feet for approximately 8 miles. All the debris has been burned, and a British Columbia Forest Service crew has blown the stumps in preparation for clearing and laying the actual road-bed. The representatives of the Parks Division of the British Columbia Forest Service have expressed their satisfaction with the work our men have done, and have expressed the hope that circumstances will be such that it will be possible for us to continue on with other park-development projects.

The makeshift sawmill on the prison property was rebuilt, and modifications to ensure maximum safety were made to the edger and cut-off saw. The cost of upkeep is kept to a minimum by doing such work ourselves as filing, hammering saws, babbiting bearings, etc. The mill has a capacity to cut 4,000 or more board-feet of lumber a day. However, because of inexperienced help, and for safety reasons, we have kept production down to approximately 2,000 feet each day the mill is operated. At the present time there are between 80,000 and 90,000 board-feet stock-piled in the camp yard. The lumber turned out is unplaned, but of a first-grade quality. Newly admitted inmates are employed cutting and clearing the timber from the prison property and rights-of-way being cleared for the Forest Service, and with a small donkey-engine, bulldozer, and a horse are able to yard the logs to the mill.

The mill and logging operations have been of particular value to the total programme. A number of inmates have been taught the techniques of sawing lumber and other forestry skills, and have thus been better prepared to take employment on release. The camp has been able to provide its own needs as far as lumber is concerned, and we have been able to provide several thousands of board-feet to the Gold Creek camp project on Alouette Lake. Many thousands of feet of lumber have been shipped to Oakalla for various construction projects there.

A qualified officer-mechanic is on the camp staff. He is well equipped with tools and has been able to maintain our vehicles, caterpillar tractors, donkey-engine, etc. Inmate mechanics-in-training work along with him, and this, too, has proven to be a valuable educational feature of the programme.

During the year several short-term projects have been completed successfully. A ball field and recreational grounds have been cleared near the camp-site, and assistance has been given to the Gold Creek project in setting up its camp. During the spring months, groups of inmates volunteered to work on the Garibaldi Park boys' camp that is operated by the New Westminster Y.M.C.A. This camp programme accommodates several hundred children each summer. The inmates cleared the grounds, reconditioned the buildings, refinished the swimming-pool, and completed various other clean-up jobs. The Allco Infirmary is situated within half a mile of our camp, and, at times, parties of prisoners have been taken over to the Infirmary to perform various chores.

Inmates work eight hours each day, and as far as possible we attempt to approximate the conditions that these people will find on their release to jobs in the community. We insist that each inmate does his share of work and that there is no idleness. All in all, the work programme has been very successful and the camp has been self-supporting to a greater extent than is usually possible in prison work.

Discipline

Discipline and morale, which are closely related, have remained at a high level throughout the year. By the end of the fiscal year, over 700 men had been transferred from Oakalla Prison to the Haney camp, and of these, none have made any attempt to escape our custody. From time to time, disciplinary problems occur, such as malingering, neglect to carry out orders, and other misdemeanors. Most of these have been handled in the camp setting, although occasionally an inmate is transferred back to Warden's court at the Oakalla main building. Since the camp programme opened in 1954 there have been no incidents involving the people of Haney or Maple Ridge, even though our camp is situated within half a mile of a populated area. We attribute the satisfactory discipline to the fact that we have an active programme wherein each inmate is made to feel that he is pursuing a productive life, is increasing his skills, and is kept busy and under considerate but continuous supervision at all times.

Conclusion

With the new correctional institution at Haney nearing completion, it would appear that our camp must be moved from its present location. We hope that another camp-site will be chosen, and that we shall be able to continue the operation. We would certainly recommend the continuance of the scheme. We are more than ever convinced of the usefulness of this type of pre-release minimum security programme for the type of inmate that can make productive use of the opportunity. Our experience at Haney has shown that a large percentage of the inmates in the main prison do not require the expensive security measures that are now in use, particularly during the pre-release portion of their sentences. It therefore seems far more economical and more profitable in terms of human rehabilitation to maintain selected offenders in a minimum security programme where there is scope for constructive employment and other rehabilitative services.

In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to you for the guidance and support that you have given me in my position as Senior Officer of the Haney camp. I wish also to draw your attention to the good work of all our staff members during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. Tobiasson,
Senior Officer, Haney Camp Project.

MEDICAL REPORT

E. G. B. 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, 1956.

The year under review shows slow but continued expansion in the medical services in the institutions under your authority. This report does not cover medical services in the gaols at Prince George, Nelson, and Kamloops. The medical report for New Haven has already been submitted to you.

This submission pertains to medical aspects of the work undertaken at Oakalla Prison Farm, both men and women, the Young Offenders' Unit, the Westgate Unit, the satellite prison camp at Haney, and the commencement of both the forestry camp at Garibaldi Park and the narcotic addiction units, for men and women, located on the grounds of Oakalla Prison Farm.

Increasing population and evolution of the correctional field have, of necessity, made increasing demands on medical services. We look forward to the appointment of additional medical help in the spring of this year. The progress of medical treatment generally reflects itself in the calls which are made on the prison medical departments. Basic clinical requirements now necessitate a rising standard of preventive medicine, of physical treatment, and of heightened care and knowledge from the physician and the nursing staff.

The major difficulty of this project lies in the obtaining of postgraduate training for the physicians, in in-service training for the nursing staff, especially in the area of operating-room procedure, and sterile techniques on the whole.

So far we have been most fortunate in avoiding undue infection from the staphylcoccal conditions which are so prevalent in many hospitals at the present time. Bearing in mind the primitive and inadequate ablution equipment in the Prison Hospital for the men, it is greatly to the credit of the nursing staff that no serious epidemic has arisen.

None of the male medical prison officers has been trained in any general hospital, although some have had training in mental hospitals. Competence of the medical staff is

becoming increasingly essential, as we are attempting to limit the number of patients sent to the Vancouver General Hospital for in-patient and out-patient treatment. As the number rises in the prison population, an intolerable strain is placed on the Gaol transportation system and the number of staff required for escort and guard duty.

With the fullest co-operation from yourself and your Department, as well as from the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, we shall very soon be in a position to carry out major surgical operations performed by visiting specialists. This should considerably lessen the load at the Vancouver General Hospital, as far as our patients are concerned.

With small additional expense we should also be able to treat, in the Prison Hospital, most inmates requiring orthopædic attention. It is interesting to note that the highest proportion of male inmates sent to the Vancouver General Hospital for out-patient treatment are those who attend the Orthopædic Department. There will, of course, be a small number of patients who will need extensive surgical operations beyond the scope of our operating-room, as set up during the next three or four years.

In every purchase of medical and surgical equipment, careful consideration is given as to its transference to a new hospital, when one is established. All the equipment obtained so far will be usable in the new hospital. We greatly appreciate the policy which your Department has recently instituted concerning the procedure of requisitioning supplies and equipment. It is very helpful to the prison medical officers to know that their requisitions will be receiving the expert attention of the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Amyot.

Main Gaol Hospital

During the year under consideration no major alteration has been possible, except by the conversion of a section of the Tubercular Wing to an X-ray room, darkroom, dental surgery, and staff toilet.

It is proposed shortly to extend the Observation Ward for more serious cases so that its capacity will be doubled. This involves the removal of a portion of a wall of the room presently accommodating inmate orderlies. We shall have to consider the accommodation for patients recovering from general anæsthesia. We are greatly in need of bed-pan sluicing equipment. One bathtub continues to serve some forty inmates. This inadequacy of bathing facilities meets with disapproval from the health authorities. More toilets are also required.

The inadequacies of the Prison Hospital resources are a matter of grave concern. Rising population, with absence of an isolation area, and such basic needs as sinks, wash-basins, and toilets of insufficient quantity render the prevention of infection difficult, if not impossible. It is appreciated that transfer to another building is contemplated within a matter of two or three years, but in the meantime thought should be given to more urgent requirements.

The quality of medical service is largely dependent on the staff of the various medical departments. John MacLeod, as Senior Administrative Officer in the hospital, has given us another year of most efficient and conscientious service. I am also greatly indebted to the officers, and their reliefs, who run the various medical departments, such as the Pharmacy, Tuberculosis Control, the Dental Clinic, and the X-ray Section, and also to all the officers in the hospital carrying out the nursing supervisory duties.

Auxiliary Lighting

This is very necessary in the event of a power breakdown during surgical operations.

Tubercular Wing

This wing continues to be a source of anxiety. It has become increasingly necessary to supply cellular accommodation for each tubercular patient. Beds in the general living areas take up too much space, and it is found that the patients do not obtain the necessary rest periods. There is a nucleus of some four or five of the tubercular patients who

display persistent agitation and psychopathic behaviour. All tubercular inmates need standards of medical efficiency and nursing care far beyond our present resources. We work closely with the Tuberculosis Control organization, and their recommendations are carried out concerning treatment. An increasing number of tubercular inmates have been transferred on ticket of leave to Provincial tuberculosis hospitals, but there are some inmates whom no hospital can contain, with the result that the present prison tuberculosis unit is responsible for them, sometimes for periods of two years.

Owing to serious misbehaviour of certain of these patients, it was found expedient to restrict what had become a considerable increase of privileges allowed them. Although longer confinement to their cells had become necessary, with consequent risk of morbidity to their mental state, it was observed that they were obtaining more rest. It is, however, not a satisfactory state of affairs, and we look forward to much more considerable resources being made available in a new gaol hospital, or in its vicinity.

Mental Observation Wing

This contains those inmates requiring maximum custody, as well as those who are mentally ill. The number of cells for mental observation cases have become increasingly inadequate. We need a battery of cells, insulated against noise and injury, with special plumbing and fuller means of observation. We have frequent instances of epileptics bruising themselves because there are no protective areas for such patients. Also we lack an isolation area for infectious cases.

Tower

This section of the Prison Hospital remains as in our last report, and it is mainly devoted to chronic and senile patients.

Operating-room

As already mentioned, a steady increase in the equipment for this room is in effect. There will be means of giving all types of anæsthesia, and it is anticipated that there will be no shortage of equipment needed for a large number of major surgical operations.

We have a willing offer of help from a general surgeon, Dr. I. Barwell-Clarke, F.R.C.S., and Dr. J. J. Carroll, a specialist in anæsthesia. This team has already performed one operation this year.

As the number and degree of surgical operations increase, it is very evident that we shall require a graduate nurse, skilled in operating-room procedure, to act as supervisor. It is proposed to request the necessary authority to employ a graduate nurse from the Women's Building for this purpose. She could readily be detached from her duties there for short periods.

X-ray Department

The X-ray equipment, donated by the Provincial Tuberculosis Control authority, is performing remarkably good service. A Prison Hospital officer completed his training in the X-ray Department at Essondale during the year and most effectively carries out his duties as a responsible officer for this department. He is also in charge of the Dental Surgery.

The purchase of a more powerful machine is inevitable sooner or later. It is suggested that the present apparatus be transferred to the correctional institute at Haney, and that a new machine be installed in the Central Gaol Hospital at Oakalla, but this will not be required in the ensuing fiscal year.

Figures in the Appendix will show the number of X-rays carried out during the year.

Laboratory

This has become an essential unit in the Prison Hospital. Its resources have almost been tripled during this year, and it is hoped that one of the Prison Hospital officers will

be able to take over the duties of laboratory technician before long. So far we have relied on the services of an inmate who is a highly experienced laboratory technician.

A few specimens have been sent to the Provincial and Vancouver General Hospital laboratories, owing to the complexity of the work required. We are most grateful to the Director of the Provincial Laboratory for the loan of an incubator. This means that we can now perform our own cultures of organisms.

Kitchen

This serves food from the Main Gaol kitchen and also prepares diets for diabetics and gastric and duodenal ulcer cases in the hospital. We are constantly in need of a fully equipped diet kitchen, wherever it can be set up in the prison.

Pharmacy

The officer in charge shoulders an ever-increasing amount of dispensing. As in the case of all specialist staff, the system of four days on duty and two days off renders the maintenance of efficiency most difficult to achieve. A great deal depends on the capacity of those relieving the specialist officers.

Plastic Surgery

Dr. Edward Lewison continues to give most generously of his dedicated services in the carrying-out of plastic nose operations and tonsillectomies. Not only has Dr. Lewison examined throats and noses, but he has also been good enough to see a large number of inmates complaining of ear conditions. Twenty-seven rhinoplasty operations and nine tonsillectomies were performed by Dr. Lewison during the year.

Optometrist

Dr. George Milne has continued to visit almost weekly throughout the year. So far only a very small proportion of those requiring glasses can be served at public expense. The Welfare Fund has contributed to some, and glasses have been supplied at public expense to certain of those in the younger age-groups. Used and cast-off glasses have been generously supplied by private benefactors and the Vancouver General Hospital. This allows some of the older men and women to read, but the system is unsatisfactory because each individual needs an especially prescribed pair. It is felt that there should be some means of supplying impecunious inmates with glasses at public expense.

Dental Clinic

Dr. L. Gilroy and Dr. J. Alexander have attended as dental surgeons throughout the year. The three days of each week available for dental treatment do not cover the amount of basic dental treatment required. However, conditions have improved a great deal, and both these gentlemen see as many patients as is reasonably possible. Under the pressure of necessity, much of the dental work is extractions, whereas, of course, if there were more time, many of the teeth could be saved.

Tuberculosis Control

The prison unit, working in collaboration with the Tuberculosis Control authority of the Provincial Government, undertakes an increasing number of survey films and diagnostic plates. With the co-operation of the Chest Clinics in Vancouver and New Westminister, and also with the Medical Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs, diagnosis has been speeded up, as well as treatment. Documentation is fuller, and more information is given on each case to the authority concerned.

A larger proportion of tubercular patients have been sent to the tuberculosis sanatorium, and also to the Surgical Clinic at Willow Street. We are most grateful to Dr. A. Hakstian, the Director of the Tuberculosis Control in New Westminister, and to

Miss W. Neen, the liaison social worker from the City Hall in Vancouver. They have both given unstinted service, and have always been most ready to visit in consultation whenever requested. The work of this unit has been greatly assisted by the removal of the Dental Clinic to the hospital. This means that there is less disruption of its functions, and the room is now only shared by the Venereal Disease Control Clinic.

Venereal Disease Control

Throughout the year there has been continuous services rendered by the Venereal Disease Control authority in Vancouver. The number of clinics has now been increased to four a week, with the result that there is no delay in an inmate being examined by the clinic. Within the last few weeks an arrangement has been made that the physician attends once a week, though if at any time he is required, he makes a special visit.

Psychiatric Services

Dr. J. C. Thomas has continued to make his conscientious contribution to the psychiatric requirements of the Courts. We have also called him in consultation over inmates under consideration for committal to the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic.

Concerning psychiatric services after conviction, the Prison Medical Officer has interviewed over 250 psychiatrically. These interviews are usually at the request of the inmate, the prison staff, Probation Officers, or relatives. A psychiatric assessment is prepared, and a memorandum submitted to the Deputy Warden, on the treatment side.

Unfortunately time does not allow for psychiatric treatment, so to all intent and purposes there has been no psychotherapy carried out. We have again worked without the help of the electro-convulsive therapy apparatus. In the case of one woman inmate only, an electro-convulsive therapy was given by Dr. Thomas in Ward R of the Vancouver General Hospital. Further observations in relation to this will be seen under the heading of " Doukhobors," in the women's section. Dr. Thomas has also commenced to give two lectures to the in-training service course.

Dr. W. P. Fister, F.R.C.P. (C.), Director of Neurology at the Crease Clinic, has most kindly continued to accept up to three inmates a week for E.E.G. These services have especially been of value during the last few weeks; E.E.G. examinations have been completed for the narcotic addiction research team, and it has already been found that the readings are significant.

We have found the drug Chloropromazine of great assistance in the treatment of disturbed inmates. It is felt that with increasing skill of the staff, and with increasing medical knowledge as to the use of the more recently introduced relaxent drugs of a non-barbiturate nature, psychotic episodes in prison should be reduced to an absolute minimum.

Narcotic Research

This year marks the closing of the excellent work done by the narcotic research team headed by Dr. G. Stevenson. We shall be sorry to lose him and his colleagues, and we wait in eagerness for the publication of their findings.

It was with deep regret that we heard of the grave illness of Mr. Lingley, the psychologist on this team, though in spite of him being almost totally incapacitated physically, he is abundantly engaged in the final preparation of his research thesis.

On March 1st of this year the Provincial Government achieved the opening of two centres within the Gaol precincts for the experimental treatment of twelve male and twelve female narcotic addicts. Up to the time of writing this report, few of the appointments to these units have been filled. The treatment teams have been formed consisting of a psychiatrist with psycho-analytic bias, a psychiatric case worker, a school-teacher, and three specially selected supervisors.

Apart from the psychiatrist, physician, and specialist in internal medicine, it is proposed to have a separate team for the women to that of the men. It is too early as yet to submit a report as to the type of programme that is to be offered, but it is hoped that by the end of the financial year the hut for the male patients will be in operation. The main problem which faces us at the moment is that of selecting suitable inmates for treatment.

This project is still in the embryonic stage at the close of the year under survey, but it is hoped that by March 31st, next, we shall have gained much experience and information which can be summarized in the next Annual Report.

Bathroom and Reception Area

The pressure on this department increases almost monthly. The accommodation is inadequate, ventilation poor, bathing facilities primitive, facilities for storage of clothing cramped, and the apparatus for fumigation of contaminated clothing ineffectual. The staff has been making every effort to minimize the deficiency, but several times during the year it has not been possible to change the inmates underclothes for two weeks. The health authorities from Burnaby have prepared a report on this department, which concurs with these observations. A new Reception Wing is of prime importance.

West Wing

The establishment of this wing as a centre for those awaiting trial was completed during the year. There has been need for increasing psychiatric investigation of inmates awaiting trial; fuller facilities are required for observing them. Doubtless in time there will be sections specifically designed for observing and protecting inmates under mental observation awaiting psychiatric reports to the Court. There is also need for segregation of categories of inmates awaiting trial; for example, in relationship to age, gravity of delinquency, length of sentence, and whilst appealing.

South Wing

This wing has become the Classification Centre. As far as has been possible, the inmates are medically examined before classification. The Medical Officer continues to attend the classification sessions as frequently as possible, but until there is more medical assistance, the time he spends there can only be minimal. Those inmates sentenced to definite or indefinite sentences are classified during appointed sessions with the Medical Officer in attendance.

The medical contribution to classification consists of a brief summary of the inmate's physical condition with any medical remarks included on the medical sheet which is completed during the admission examination.

When another Medical Officer is appointed, it is hoped that a classification committee will be assisted by fuller information from the medical view-point. The classification operations are now under review, and undoubtedly there will be a progressive improvement. As more units become established in the correctional system, the classification procedure assumes more and more importance and demands more detailed techniques, longer observation, and constructive activities for those under classification.

It has not yet been possible to remove the condemned cells from the classification area. The new classification organization should include a section fully equipped in the detailed observation of disturbed individuals.

East Wing

This wing has seen the inception of a fuller work and recreation programme during the year. Containing, as it does, the narcotic addicts and those who have been found to be unable to share in the programmes of other rehabilitative units, the problem remains

of considerable intensity. The number of those complaining sick and declining to work is far in excess of those from other units.

Kitchen

This new building has been of very great assistance to the general welfare of the inmates. Certain of the facilities are not satisfactory, in the instance of the dish-washing machine, which is reported to be too small, but by and large there have been no other complaints. The drainage of the floors has given rise to difficulty owing to lack of fall of some of the drains. This has been drawn to the attention of the administration, and has been reported upon by the Inspector of the health authority. An excellent standard of cooking has been maintained, and there is much credit due to the staff in regard to the palatable and expeditious serving of food to the various units.

Stores

Great improvement has resulted in the setting-up of the stores in the Nisson hut, which has included the construction of an additional floor.

Garbage-disposal

Constant attention has been needed concerning this. The sites on which garbage-cans are placed for collection are entirely insanitary, and requests have been submitted for the construction of concrete emplacements. Coverage and levelling of the main garbage-dump has been proceeding more satisfactorily than in previous years. The rat problem has been controlled considerably, and the Burnaby health authorities have visited frequently to inspect and supervise the technique of rat destruction. However, there are still too many rats around the grounds and in the vicinity of the farm buildings, and continuous attention must be given to this problem.

The Dairy

Pasteurization has been efficiently carried out. It is gratifying to note that bacterial counts in the milk have been well below required minimum. The change of working programme threw a heavy burden on the operation of the farm dairy. Under this scheme there is a change of officers and inmates twice during the extended working-hours. Also the four days of duty and the two days off duty which now compose the curriculum of the staff require an ample supply of skilled reliefs. It is greatly to the credit of the staff concerned that the frequent change-over of staff and inmates has not caused a contamination of milk-supply. It is reported that the same success does not apply to the milking of the cows. A request has been submitted that a milking-machine should be purchased, and on medical grounds this is highly recommended.

Isolation Cells

The basement of the cow-barn has been reconstructed and adapted for use as an isolation area for disturbed inmates and those under dietary punishment. In spite of its location it is a distinct improvement on the present isolation cells in the old gaol. However, except in summer weather it is not habitable at present as there is no heating and the dampness requires additional ventilation. It is understood that heating will be installed before long, and with facilities for changes of air it should be a secure and relatively hygienic environment for those who are located there. Plumbing facilities have also been added.

Shops

No medical comment concerning these except with regard to the licence-plate shop. During the year one inmate lost three and a half fingers of his right hand in one of the machines. There were protective devices, but for some reason, which is somewhat obscure in this particular instance, there was this serious accident. Since then additional

precautions have been taken and additional safety devices installed. Shortly there will be opened a new licence-plate shop with the most modern machinery in use. Hazards, for instance from paint fumes, will no longer be present, owing to the newest method of spraying in the segregated area.

Sewage

It is feared that the present Imhoff tank is utterly inadequate for the numbers present in Oakalla. It is understood that the appropriate authorities are aware of this and that action is contemplated. What is urgently needed is some means of pulverizing foreign bodies that are inserted into the sewage channels and destroy the bacteriolytic action in the tank. It is suggested that this problem of sewage-disposal is one of the most urgent tasks facing the present administration at the present time, involving, as it does, the health of not only the Gaol community but that of others. The report of the Medical Health Officer in Burnaby, Dr. W. F. Sunderland, asserts that present sewage is inadequately treated, and he recommends that a survey be made to ascertain the capacity of the present system, and that effluent be chlorinated before disposal in Deer Lake, including the laundry waste and drainage from farm buildings.

In-service Training

The Medical Officer has continued to give two lectures of one hour apiece to each training course. These cover the basic requirements for the maintenance of life and health of the inmates in a prison setting, also referring to the needs for observing the behaviour of inmates under custody and a short interpretation of personality types and signs of mental illness. Dr. Joseph C. Thomas, the consulting psychiatrist, gives one lecture to each course on mental observation reports and psychiatric illness.

Parole Board

The function of the British Columbia Parole Board continues to expand as regards number of inmates before it. The service rendered by its three members to the community in all aspects of parole is very considerable, and the number of sessions is increasing almost monthly. It has now become traditional for the Medical Officer to attend each sitting, and a medical report is submitted on each inmate appearing before the Board. This entails many medical interviews and examinations during each month. It is felt that however difficult it may become to fulfil these requirements, such a service should be maintained in order that the Parole Board may be given all possible medical information, including a brief description of each candidate.

YOUNG OFFENDERS' UNIT

This unit continues to fulfil an indispensable mission in the attempted rehabilitation of the young delinquents whose sentence or personality is such that maximum security is required whilst accommodated with those of a similar age-group.

In the absence of a caseworker it has not been possible to offer skilled counselling on a psycho-therapeutic basis, but it is hoped that one will be appointed in order to conduct very necessary explorations and to work in close co-operation with those in charge of groups. It has been found that many seriously disturbed boys, however, in spite of the absence of a caseworker, respond well to vocational training and group work. It is also greatly to the credit of the staff that it is only rarely necessary for a boy to be removed from the unit, and it speaks well of the skill of the staff there.

Without being a clinic for grossly psychopathic behaviour, such as was established by August Aichorn, whilst using sanctions to preserve a reasonable amount of discipline, there are resources in this unit which can greatly relieve hostility and turn it to more creative and therapeutic account. It is only in small specialized and self-contained

establishments of this nature that that measure of resilience in handling critical individual situations can be made possible.

The Medical Officer has continued to visit the unit on a weekly basis for interviews and four times a week for the purpose of seeing those complaining sick. The hygiene remains relatively satisfactory and the dietary has improved. It is probable that the food would be better prepared in the Main Gaol kitchen, but the value of training boys in the kitchen belonging to this unit offsets many disadvantages. Constant supervision is is required as regards cleanliness in this kitchen.

Westgate Unit

The year under review has seen the Westgate Unit expanding in population and the departure of the Doukhobor women.

Medically speaking, it remains a problem as regards ventilation and heating. The grills which have been inserted at the end of each section have improved the ventilation to a slight extent. To achieve a more effective means of air change, it would be necessary to raise the roof lights in order to allow vents for the rising of expended air. The fan system for heating is not adequate in really cold weather. The cement flooring shows its usual tendency to powder and is not helpful to those with allergies or chronic lung infections. One tier is usually devoted to unemployable senile alcoholics.

As far as medical services are concerned, the Westgate Unit has not been adequately attended. For a population of 350 an officer medically trained, specifically assigned to such duties, should be on duty on each shift, except for the night shift. As the administration was unable to supply an additional officer for these duties, the officer normally stationed in the out-patient dispensary in the Main Gaol has been attending to Westgate from noon to 1 p.m. and then has been retained to lecture in first aid until 4 p.m., which has meant that an additional burden has been thrust on the Prison Hospital as regards the treatment of those who would, under the previous arrangements have been treated in the out-patient dispensary during the afternoon. It has has been found most difficult to ensure that medications are properly distributed, for example, during the 3 to 11 shift of duty; however, it is hoped that the duties of the officers medically employed will be reviewed shortly, and recommendations will be made concerning the improvement of medical care in the Westgate Unit.

The Medical Officer conducts sick parades twice a week at the unit, and we appreciate the construction of a medical examination room and a small dispensary situated in one of the gymnasiums.

On July 31st, 1955, there was a sudden death in Westgate, and there had been no warning of this event and no record of his having reported sick to any of the staff.

We observed with interest the steady evolution of skills on the part of those planning and carrying out the active programme in the unit.

It is greatly to the credit of those concerned that a number of highly disturbed inmates have successfully completed their sentences without undue incidents. Considering the grave personality disorders of so many in Westgate, the instances of those reported to the Warden for disciplinary action have been surprisingly few. This reflects credit on the entire staff there.

The education of the junior staff in reporting on behaviour and personality characteristics is an inevitably slow and tedious task, especially handicapped in many instances by lack of adequate education. Such members, in addition, have had no previous vocational experiences of this nature, and they need to be helped to acquire an interest in individuals whom heretofore they would not have understood or wished to attempt to rehabilitate. But the quality of these reports has been showing progress, as evidenced by the knowledge of their charges, made personally to the Parole Board by the tier supervisors.

Even when joining the prison service, the anticipation of the type of duty required is almost solely that of a custodial nature, and considerable adjustment is required as the diversity of obligations becomes more apparent.

The experiment of the curriculum aimed to assist in socialization has no doubt been fully described in the Warden's annual report, and there is very little which touches on medical ground. However, in so far as mental and physical health is concerned, it is evident that a large proportion of the inmates undergoing the training must profit in some degree, and it is hoped that statistics of rehabiliation will be encouraging.

There are impressions which a medical person can gain from his observations, and those are that perhaps for an intensive programme more detailed classification is necessary within the unit itself, so that the greater concentration of staff can be focused on a smaller number of inmates who are considered to be more profitable projects.

Haney Camp

This camp has continued to supply a much-needed requirement in the way of pre-discharge unit, with the added opportunity for inmates to earn a dollar a day whilst there at the camp, which greatly assists the men on discharge.

The number at the camp has varied from approximately twenty-eight to fifty-two inmates. We were able to give medical approval to accommodate fifty, owing to the additions which have been made in the kitchen area and the showers. Additional huts were constructed, resulting in abolition of the marquees.

Again we were troubled earlier in the year by a slight outbreak of Salmonella infection, but not nearly so serious as the previous year, and rapidly responded to improvement in camp hygiene.

There was more accomplished in fly-proof buildings, but this was difficult due to the shrinkage of the lumber, leaving gaps which were hard to obliterate. However, the staff are constantly co-operative in their efforts to maintain the health of the inmates, which has been generally good. The improvement shown in both physical and emotional calibre of the inmates after their transfer to the camp is most gratifying. The number of them returning for sickness has been negligible.

There is a danger to safety in the use of inadequate guards for the machinery, but the Warden has had this brought to his attention and has recommended new preventive measures to guard the machinery.

Women's Gaol

The general health of the inmates in this institution has been satisfactory. The medical department is indebted to the Venereal Disease Control for the regular attendance of its physician, Dr. Warnock, who has been most willing to advise us in gynæcological matters, as well as those more specifically concerned with venereal disease.

Visits have been paid by the optometrist, Dr. Milne, and dental treatment has also been obtained.

There has also been the utmost co-operation from the Vancouver General Hospital, and we are especially indebted to the authorities in charge of the gynæcological and maternity departments for their close attention to our inmates.

The medical staff has been augmented by the appointment of one more registered nurse, included owing to the pressure of medical demands of an increasing population in this building. Unless there is one registered nurse available on each shift, a great many functions legally allotted to qualified staff must inevitably be performed by non-certificated workers. The material equipment has been increased and certain minor structural alterations to the medical rooms have been planned.

It is understood that the new wing to the Women's Building will be erected shortly, and this has been planned with a view to its use as an isolation and tuberculosis wing when

the new Women's Gaol has been built. In the meanwhile this addition will be of great assistance to the programme and accommodation in the present Women's Gaol.

Owing to the closer attention which it is possible to give women inmates, we have been able to explore the use of certain of the newer drugs, such as those belonging to the Chloropromazine group, and those derived from Rauwolfia products, such as Serpesil. We have found that Largactil and Sparine are of value in the withdrawal from narcotics and in many cases obtain fuller relaxation without the effects resulting from the use of barbiturates. Before any general use of these drugs for the purpose of withdrawal, we will continue to observe the reaction of the patients to them.

Kitchen

The kitchen has shown little change throughout the year as regards design. Some additional equipment has been obtained and garbage-disposal is more satisfactory. An incinerator has been added. The quality of diets in the Women's Building is excellent.

Laundry

It is well known that this is too small for the number of inmates in this building, and we are led to believe that a new laundry will be installed in the wing shortly to be constructed. The whole building is, of course, overcrowded and will inevitably remain so until the new Women's Gaol is in use.

Huts

The huts continue to contribute greatly to the programme of the women's section. Experience shows that a system which caters for small residential groups of twelve to thirteen at the most are by far the most profitable in many aspects—economy in structure of building, facility of classification, and resources for personal relationship with the unit supervisors, together with a feeling of group and family security. There are defects in construction of the huts which are in use at present; for example, the heating apparatus is not satisfactory and some of the top-tier bunks are directly against the windows.

The school hut is providing abundant service under the matron who is teaching, and, as in the case of the men, it is difficult to express adequately the invaluable contribution toward rehabilitation which is made by Dr. E. E. Lucas, the Director of High School Correspondence Instruction, in providing correspondence courses for so large a number of Oakalla inmates of both sexes and wide scatter of age and capacity.

The correctional services as far as the women are concerned are becoming increasingly dynamic and are finding their present location more and more limiting, owing to the demands for expansion in accommodation and in programme. The area is necessarily rigidly circumscribed, with the result that movement for the women outside their own small area is becoming more difficult. It is with pleasure that we learn of the probability that a new Women's Gaol will be considered in the near future.

Doukhobors

The year under consideration saw at its close the departure of the last Doukhobor inmate. There has been a steady trickle of discharges of these women on parole during the twelve months. Their general health continued to be satisfactory on the whole, though there was the undue proportion of neurotic illness, constipation, gastric disorder, and hæmorrhoids for example. It was noticeable, however, during their last year of confinement on this occasion there was less agitation, and medical complaints became fewer. During that time in Oakalla four were admitted to the Vancouver General Hospital as in-patients, and one of these inmates was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Vancouver General Hospital and three occasions for administrations of E.C.T. Her release came through during one of her psychotic episodes, but she improved sufficiently to go to her home under escort.

One Doukhobor inmate died shortly after her discharge from Oakalla from a heart condition. It is greatly to the credit of the staff of the Women's Gaol that none of the women Doukhobor inmates had to be committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital, in spite of the fact that many of them were potentially psychotic, and with less skilled supervision they would rapidly become unmanageable owing to psychiatric illness.

Summary

Thus it is encouraging, Sir, to record the steady evolution of the establishment under your direction, as observed from the medical view-point, and to be aware of future projects.

In summary of the more immediate needs medically, it is submitted that a new admission wing at Oakalla Prison Farm is of primary importance, certain additions to the present hospital and its staff at Oakalla, additional facilities for sewage-disposal there, increased and better accommodation for the tuberculosis patients, and special accommodations and a segregated clinical area for psychiatrically disturbed inmates.

It is with keen appreciation of the co-operation and endeavour of yourself and your department, together with that of the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, that the above report is respectfully submitted.

R. G. E. Richmond, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

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

Sir,—Herewith is the report of the Provincial Gaol Service Psychologist for the fiscal year April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956.

Tests Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Male Inmates

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	13
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II	14
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	1
Henmon-Nelson, Form A (elementary school)	55
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (elementary school)	43
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (high school)	35
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (high school)	1
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	297
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	5
Otis Quick-scoring Mental Ability Test, Alpha A	4
Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test (AA)	8
Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board Test	2
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory (Intermediate)	261
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational) (C.H.)	6
Personality Inventory, Form Pd.	4

Tests Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Female Inmates

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	1
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II	2
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	2

Tests Administered in New Haven to Inmates

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	14
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II	21
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	14
Mental Health Analysis (adult)	48
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory	28

Tests Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Staff

O.P.F. officers—	
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	48
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II	57
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	4
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	48
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	36
Revised Beta Examination	1
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	40
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	17
Ishihara Colour Vision Test	1
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form A	65
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form B	54
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational) (C.H.)	18
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	43
O.P.F. officer applicants—	
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	5
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	4
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	17
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	20
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	1
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form A	10
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form B	7
O.P.F. matrons—	
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I	7
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II	3
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	2
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	3
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	3
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form A	2
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form B	1
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	3
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational) (C.H.)	1
Stenographers—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	2
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	1
Matron applicants—	
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	2
Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals, Form A	1
O.P.F. switchboard-operator applicants (female)—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	2
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	2
Stenographer applicants—Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	2

Officers from Prince George Gaol—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	12
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	2
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	4
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	12
Officers from Kamloops Gaol—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	5
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	1
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	2
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	5
Officers from Nelson Gaol—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	6
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	1
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	1
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	5
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	8
Supervisors from New Haven—	
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A	11
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B	4
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale	1
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale	10
Kuder Preference Record (Personal) (A.H.)	15

The work of the Gaol Service Psychologist has continued to be concentrated over the past year in the three main areas of (*a*) individual and group testing of inmates, (*b*) individual and group testing of prison personnel, and (*c*) participation on the Oakalla Prison Farm Classification Committee. However, the emphasis given to each of the three areas changed as the year progressed. Whereas in the previous year most time was given to inmate testing, followed by testing of prison personnel and then work on the Classification Committee, this last year has seen major emphasis placed on testing of personnel, followed by inmate testing and, lastly, time devoted to inmate classification. This change was brought about by two main influences: (1) The request of the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm for more psychological test reports on his personnel, and (2) the increased use of testing in the staff-training school.

As of February, 1956, a psychologist, R. Downey, was appointed to the staff of Oakalla Prison Farm, and his advent has resulted in a further change in the work of the Gaol Service Psychologist. In a memorandum dated February 24th, 1956, the Inspector of Gaols outlined what this work should be. Briefly, it was to the effect that the Gaol Service Psychologist " will be directly responsible to the Inspector of Gaols for the supervision of inmate classification and the review of applications for warrants of transfer."

Up to the end of the period covered by this report, it had not been finally decided just how this supervisory function should be carried on. However, it was generally recognized that, because of the increasing number of quite specialized correctional institutions, each dependent to some considerable extent for its efficiency upon proper classification of inmates, there should be some person on the Inspector of Gaols' staff who would have responsibility for the supervision of the classification process. It was felt that the Gaol Service Psychologist, once relieved of the burden of work in Oakalla, could logically include this supervisory service as a part of his duties.

Respectfully submitted.

R. V. McALLISTER,
Provincial Gaol Service Psychologist.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

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 Protestant Chaplain, Provincial Gaol Services, for the year ended March 31st, 1956.

It is generally admitted by students in the field of corrections that religion has played no small part in the development of the contemporary programme for the correction and treatment of the delinquent and the criminal offender. With the advent of specialized and qualified workers in the various spheres of social service, libraries, education, recreation, etc., the chaplain has gradually been freed to devote more of his time to his own specific field of endeavour, " the cure of souls."

To recognize the place of religion in the prison programme, we must agree with the contention that religion is primarily a way of life. It offers a faith to live by—a faith that human life has meaning and purpose, that there is a power greater than ourselves who desires only good for his children, that through Christ is offered forgiveness and the opportunity of a fresh start. The Christian teaching, further, is that we realize our creative powers when we accept this forgiveness and attune ourselves to the Creator, and that it is then we receive new power and a new purpose in living.

Finally, Christianity not only seeks to set us in proper relation to God and to ourselves, but also to our fellow-men. It teaches us that the only relationship which makes for peace and harmonious living is that which is built upon a mutual respect for the dignity of personality, upon justice, fair play, and unselfishness in our dealings with others.

It is obvious that this conception of Christianity has apparently made no impression upon the criminal offender, otherwise he would not be the person he is.

The failure to acquire a wholesome religious attitude toward life and its responsibilities may properly be regarded as a major factor in anti-social behaviour.

Thus when a chaplain seeks to overtake his responsibility for " the cure of souls," it must be recognized that, religiously, he has very little to build on in the thinking of his " institutional parishioners." Despite the claims of some to have had past church connections or Sunday School training, it is evident that none of these have made any noticeable impact upon his personality or his attitudes.

Because we believe that the successful adjustment of any individual to society depends upon the relationship he establishes with God, himself, and his fellows, and because the criminal offender has failed in one or more of these relationships, the task of the chaplain in the correctional process is to plan the religious programme to seek to establish successfully these three relationships on the part of the inmate.

His ministry, while varied, consists basically of three types of religious activity: (1) Public worship, (2) religious education, and (3) pastoral counselling.

1. WORSHIP

The purposes of public worship in a correctional institution are identical with the purposes of any worship service—to bring the assembled congregation to a keener awareness of God, of the forgiveness which He offers, and of their need of God in their daily life. The Chaplain plans these services so that they may be conducted in a dignified manner and in a setting conducive to worship, as far as possible.

As in previous year, the Chaplain conducts all services at New Haven Borstal Institution on Sundays at 9 a.m. Rev. H. Berry, a retired Anglican clergyman, assumes responsibility for an Anglican service on the fourth Sunday of each month.

At the Women's Gaol the Chaplain has taken all services at 2.15 p.m. on Sundays, with the exception of the first Sunday of each month, when Salvation Army representatives are in charge.

At Oakalla Prison Farm and at the Young Offenders' Unit, services are planned by the Chaplain but are conducted by representatives of the major Protestant denominations; the Salvation Army, the Church of England, the United Church, and the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches all assist regularly. The Union Gospel Mission, a laymen's group, is in charge on the fourth Sunday of each month.

The attendances at all services are quite satisfactory. The Oakalla Prison Farm service has an average attendance of 265 men.

The continued interest shown in these services would indicate that there is no evidence of careless planning on the part of visiting church groups, but rather an endeavour to relate the Christian message to the needs of the inmate congregation.

Special services were held on the major Christian festivals and on Remembrance Day.

Four hundred and five inmates packed the chapel at Oakalla Prison Farm on Christmas afternoon for a special service.

Major the Rev. Stanley Higgs, assisted by the Chaplain, conducted a Remembrance Day service on November 11th which was very well attended, and was well received by all present.

On Good Friday a special service was held at New Haven and holy communion administered at Oakalla Prison Farm to seven inmates.

Two musical services were held by the Salvation Army Citadel Band—on September 11th, 1955, when 439 inmates were present in the gymnasium, and on January 1st, 1956, when the chapel was again crowded.

On October 30th, 1955, Bishop Godfrey P. Gower, Bishop of the Diocese of New Westminster, was special guest at the dedication of the new gymnasium at Oakalla Prison Farm. With few exceptions, the entire inmate population was in attendance and took part in what proved to be an impressive service.

On January 22nd, 1956, Bishop Gower was present at the New Haven Borstal Institution and consecrated a new chapel built, decorated, and furnished by the lads of the institution. St. George's Chapel, as it is now designated, provides an attractive setting for public worship.

2. Religious Education

The variation in ages, background, and education of the inmate population necessitate an equally varied programme of religious education. Methods and techniques are adapted as far as possible to the individual group.

At New Haven a series of sound films on the life of St. Paul, presented each week for thirteen weeks, proved to be most valuable in sending lads to their Bibles to read further accounts, thus increasing their ability to use the Bible. The discussions which followed the film, together with reports received from supervisors as to the further discussions in dormitories, indicate that such films do have a vital impact on these young men.

A religious discussion group of a voluntary nature was held every Wednesday evening at New Haven by the Chaplain. The average attendance was twelve, and lively discussions on religious problems ensued.

A religious film programme followed by discussion was also presented in the Young Offenders' Unit each Thursday evening, and in the Women's Gaol on the second and fourth Monday evenings. This programme was especially well received at the Women's Gaol.

At the Young Offenders' Unit during the Christmas season the inmates' quarters were tastefully decorated, and Unit 6 in particular had, of their own volition, made the religious aspect of Christmas the dominant note in their decorations.

At Oakalla Prison Farm the Chaplain has, at the request of the Warden, sponsored the Alcoholics Anonymous group. This organization has devised a most effective programme for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic. Meetings are held for members of the Westgate group each Tuesday evening. Twice monthly two visitors from the Vancouver Central Committee of Alcoholics Anonymous visit the Westgate group and aid in the discussion of the Alcoholics Anonymous programme. The average attendance is eighteen.

As a result of his work with the Oakalla group, the Chaplain was invited to speak at the Annual Alcoholics Anonymous Provincial Conference held in Vancouver on March 30th, 1956.

3. Pastoral Counselling

Counselling is, of necessity, on a very limited basis. Where it is possible, at Young Offenders' Unit, the Women's Gaol, and New Haven, all new admissions are interviewed by the Chaplain and personal contact made. At Oakalla all those who request interviews are seen by the Chaplain. With the employment of trained social workers, the number of interviews by the Chaplain is not as large as in previous years; nevertheless, over 1,500 separate interviews took place during the year.

Intensive counselling has continued as far as time would permit. Where circumstances warrant it, religious literature is distributed and Bibles or New Testaments are presented to those requesting them. Forty New Testaments and twenty-three Bibles were issued to individuals.

The Chaplain's library for guided reading of books on the Christian faith is widely used, and more books should be added to increase its usefulness.

It is the policy at Oakalla Prison Farm to have the Chaplain notify any inmate of the death of a relative. There were ten such notifications during the past year. Inmates appear appreciative of this interest shown in their welfare at such a time.

During the past year there were several occupants in the " condemned cells." The Chaplain made these inmates his special concern and established what appeared to be a helpful relationship to many of them.

4. Other Duties

The Chaplain took part in the in-service training programme at Oakalla Prison Farm, speaking to each class on the religious programme and discussing techniques of the presentation of the Christian message. He also attended senior staff meetings called by the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm at regular intervals.

Nine addresses to ministerial associations, youth groups, and church organizations were given during the year. The continued interest of the general public in penal reform affords the Chaplain a unique opportunity of interpreting his role in the correctional process to the general public.

5. Conclusion

It is becoming increasingly evident that effective work can best be accomplished with small groups and with individuals. To accomplish this, the appointment of assistant or part-time chaplains would be of great assistance. The aid of theological students might also be obtained. This would prove to be a progressive move, as it would enable more men to be reached by the discussion-group programme, and would enrich the experience of the student himself.

The continued support of the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Borstal Association, the Bible Society, and the Vancouver Council of Churches is again gratefully acknowledged.

The support of the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, the Director of New Haven, and the co-operation of the staff of all institutions have materially assisted the Chaplain in his work from day to day.

In conclusion, I would once again express my sincere thanks to you for your unfailing assistance, understanding, and encouragement during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. GRANT HOLLINGWORTH,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

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

SIR,—Beginning November 23rd, 1955, I assumed the duties of the Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Gaols. The performance of my duty to fill the spiritual needs of this institution was graciously accepted by the Wardens, staff, and inmates.

Besides my daily visit to a section of the institution, a weekly spiritual programme is strenuously followed without exceptions. This is best explained by identifying these sections. The first section consists of the Main Gaol, Westgate, and the Young Offenders' Unit; the second, the Women's Section; and thirdly, New Haven.

THE FIRST SECTION

The holy sacrifice of the mass is offered for this section at 8.15 o'clock every Sunday morning. Confessions are heard before mass. During the mass the epistle and gospel are read, followed by a sermon explaining a part of the reading in the light of the faith pertaining to the Commandments or the Sacraments. Approximately 200 attend this mass, and an average of ten inmates receive holy communion every Sunday morning. At Christmas time twenty-one inmates received holy communion, and on Easter Sunday thirty-five. The Saturday before these great feast-days, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Clark and Mr. Watt, every Catholic was contacted and personally interviewed in Westgate and Young Offenders' Unit. In the Main Gaol all Catholics had the opportunity to be interviewed, but many refused. The attendance at mass on these two great days was very large, and the chapel was filled to capacity.

On Thursday evenings the Legion of Mary (which has been mentioned and elucidated in previous reports), with the Chaplain, uses two classrooms in the new gymnasium. The Catholics of Westgate and Young Offenders' Unit who wish to know more of their faith meet with the Legion of Mary in separate classrooms. The programme begins with the recitation of the Rosary, led by the Chaplain. Rosaries are given to the inmate who does not have one by the Legion of Mary. The rosaries are made by the Junior Legion of Mary. Two members of the Legion distribute prayer books in the chapel every Sunday morning. The prayer books were supplied by His Grace the Most Rev. William M. Duke, D.D., Archbishop of Vancouver. After Rosary the class is broken into smaller groups, which have been previously determined by the Chaplain in a personal interview with the inmate, into those who do not know anything about their faith, into those who know something of their faith but have not received their first holy communion or confirmation, into those who would like to know more about their faith. Between fifteen to twenty

inmates from Westgate and about five from Young Offenders' Unit attend these classes every week. This same programme is held in the centre hall at the Main Gaol for the Catholics of East Wing, the same evening at 8 o'clock. During May a former member of these classes and a dischargee of Westgate voluntarily made a week-end retreat with the Augustinian Fathers at Ladner and paid his own way.

The Women's Section

Mass is said in the Women's Section every Sunday at 9.30 a.m. Confessions are heard every Saturday morning at 9 a.m. A part of the gospel is explained during the Sunday morning mass. Two members of the women's section of the Legion of Mary also attend this mass. They distribute rosaries and medals and lead the Rosary. Bi-monthly, on a Monday night, the Legion of Mary meets in the Women's Section. The programme begins at 7 o'clock, with the Rosary led by the Chaplain, followed by a talk on the Commandments, then a period of questions and answers. The remaining time is taken up with individual conversation between the inmate and the member of the Legion. When an inmate knows nothing of her faith, she receives individual instructions during this time, supplemented by the Chaplain during the week. It is doubted whether these bi-monthly instructions do much good. The great turnover and the long time between instructions is a major factor. Now, if these could be more often, say weekly, we would have a greater opportunity to give more religious instructions and become more acquainted with the inmate. I want to take this opportunity to thank Miss Maybee and her lovely staff for a word here and there which has helped me tremendously.

New Haven

Mass is said here at 10.30 o'clock every Sunday morning with the reading of the epistle and gospel, and a sermon, as during the masses at the Main Gaol and Women's Section. Confessions are heard on Saturday and before mass. Every Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock an hour is allotted to the Chaplain for religious instruction. This is conducted on the same lines as the periods at Oakalla and the Women's Section, beginning with the Rosary, instructions on the Commandments, and time for questions and answers. A longer time is spent on the latter because the boys are very sceptical of most everything, and every question has to be explained with many examples from everyday life before they will accept the answers. I would like to spend more time with these boys, but the demands of Oakalla are so many that it is impossible for me to do so.

At Christmas time a problem presented itself as to how to contact every Catholic in the institution to prepare them for the great feast-day. No individual list is kept according to religion. Through the co-operation of Mr. Clark and Mr. Watt, all Catholics were contacted in the Young Offenders' Unit and Westgate. The wings of the Main Gaol were more difficult because of the rapid turnover. Easter time presented the same problem. After Easter the problem was solved through the suggestion of Mr. Clark and the co-operation of the Classification Department from whom I received the name, number, location, and dismissal date of every Catholic that passes through Classification.

It is suggested that the Chaplain should have a place where he could do his paper work and to keep his files. Books submitted to the library should be of high quality that the reader of such would be better after reading them. Philosophical books should be loaned to those whose previous education would warrant the proper handling of such.

Many thanks are due Warden Christie, Mr. Rocksborough Smith, and their staffs for their wonderful co-operation, without whose help my work would be to no avail.

Respectfully submitted.

Thomas Francis M. Corcoran, S.P.M.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN

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

SIR,—Herewith is the report of the Provincial Gaol Service Librarian for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1956.

One of the most widely prevalent fallacies regarding gaol library service is that it must differ qualitatively—in a way generally assumed to be inferior—from a standard public library service. Naturally the mechanics of functioning in an institutional setting impose certain restrictions, but this does not mean that book selection standards should or can be disregarded.

The assumption that it is the library's function to cater to the lowest common denominator by building a collection consisting mainly of westerns is as fallacious as that well-intentioned insistance that the gaol library must consist primarily of inspirational material (both are needed, and much else beside). The latter conception produces inane efforts to safeguard the morals of the inmates by censoring any book or periodical article that smacks of realism and implies that the world is anything but sweetness and light, while the former seeks to divert them by creating an equally fantastic world of blood and thunder. Precisely because the institutional library does have a monopoly of reading material and is not faced with the necessity of competing with other media that might attract its potential clientele, it has even less justification for making any serious retreats from long-established standards of book selection. The only valid operating assumption is that as the gaol population represents a fair cross-section of the population as a whole in terms of educational and occupational backgrounds, therefore the library must seek to implement standards as high as those which would be provided by any good public library.

In appraising the gaol library service it is essential to remember that it, in fact, constitutes a library " system " composed of some eight " branches " (some of these are so small—notably Kamloops, Nelson, and Prince George—that they may more accurately be described as deposit stations) serviced from a central depot located in Oakalla Main Gaol. Here the processes of book selection, ordering, cataloguing, and classifying are carried out, and it is at this point that the bottle-neck in book processing, due to the lack of a permanent clerk-typist, originates.

OAKALLA MAIN GAOL

Library facilities in the Main Gaol building are inadequate. Located in an L-shaped partition in the central hall and occupying some 400 square feet, the library presents a depressing picture of physical facilities so limited as to make normal library functioning an impossibility. Lacking access to the collection, inmates must list their selections (made with the aid of mimeographed sheaf catalogues) on order cards which are then gathered by inmate assistants who fill the requests and carry books to the wings in sacks.

Yet so great is the demand for reading material that despite the lack of an opportunity to browse and see the books at first hand, almost 31,000 volumes were circulated by the Main Gaol library during the past year.

To determine the effect of a degree of direct access to the books, a book-cart service was instituted in August, 1955. The cart, which holds some 125 volumes, provides books for the inmates on Ranges 4 and 5 in the East Wing. As it takes an evening to service a tier, this means that the cart can visit a tier only twice weekly. In view of this it is interesting to note that during the eight months from August to March the cart accounted for a circulation of 2,637 volumes, a figure which is not without significance; projected forward it indicates clearly that with an open-shelf library and reading-room permitting

inmates to make their choice directly from the shelves, a very substantial increase in book use might be anticipated.

Young Offenders' Unit

The book collection at the Young Offenders' Unit occupies a corner of the recently redecorated multi-purpose room. The entire collection has been weeded, and a large number of ancient, shoddy, and inappropriate volumes have been discarded, leaving a smaller, but considerably more attractive collection.

The most significant development here has been the very welcome interest in the library shown by Mr. Hawthorn, Educational and Activities Director. This positive approach by the staff to the entire question of inmate reading is the essential ingredient of any genuine improvement in the situation, and there can be no doubt that as this approach is expressed in practical terms, it will be reflected in a heightened awareness by the inmates of the importance of books and reading.

Women's Gaol

The Women's Gaol library is one of the few which, because of its longer history, has a collection that approached the minimum requirements for book-stock. Housed in an attractive room, its use by the inmates testifies to the valuable role it has played in the institution.

Interior Institutions

The Interior institutions present a special problem. It is clear that the book budgets for Nelson and Kamloops, in particular, are so inadequate as to preclude even the possibility of building adequate book-stocks. While Prince George is in a somewhat more favourable position budgetwise, at our present level of purchases it will take some years to acquire a basic book collection. It would appear that interchange of books between the Men's and Women's Gaols will be necessary for some time as one method of helping to overcome the deficiency.

New Haven

The New Haven collection is used so extensively in its informal free-access type setting that it has come to be regarded by both inmates and staff as a vital part of the New Haven programme. Provision will have to be made in the not too distant future for additional shelf space if further expansion of this valuable resource is to continue unimpeded.

Staff-training Library

With the establishment of the Staff Training School, new impetus has been given to the development of staff library facilities. The Director of the School, Mr. Matheson, has assumed responsibility for the care of the books and has commented on the very healthy interest shown by staff members in this material, which has been utilized by some 150 officers. It is clear that in this setting the basis has been established for the systematic acquisition of a specialized collection which will ultimately be of great value to all those in the correctional field.

Respectfully submitted.

D. Lebofsky,
Librarian.

STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL

Prior to the establishment of a staff-training school, in-service training activities were carried on in the Corrections Branch on a decentralized basis with lectures being given to various groups at Oakalla Prison Farm and New Haven Borstal. By the spring of 1955 the need for more centralized and co-ordinated training had become apparent, and initial steps were taken toward the establishment of the Staff Training School as a unit directly under the Inspector of Gaols. Considerable work was done in preparation for this step by securing information and training materials from agencies operating similar programmes in Canada and the United States.

E. K. Nelson, as Director of the Staff Training School, is responsible for the over-all direction and planning of the training programme, with the Staff Training Officer, M. Matheson, responsible for its day-to-day operation.

Basic Training

The first basic training course commenced on October 17th, 1955, following an extended period of planning and setting-up of courses. It was a two-week course of eighty hours' duration for all custodial officers. Instruction was given in the fundamentals of custody, human behaviour, and modern penal practices.

While the Director and Staff Training Officer themselves have offered certain lectures to basic training classes, the majority of the actual instruction has been given by staff members selected for their special competence in particular subjects. The Staff Training Officer has assisted these instructors by gathering training material for them and making suggestions relative to their instruction to the class. At the close of the report period there had been nine basic courses given, each of eighty hours' duration.

A total of 110 officers have been processed through the basic training. A breakdown of the units these officers are attached to is as follows: Oakalla Prison Farm, 57; New Haven, 9; Forestry Camps, 6; Women's Gaol, 3; Kamloops Gaol, 7; Nelson Gaol, 12; and Prince George Gaol, 16.

Each trainee in the basic training course was assigned certain chapters to read in the Manual of Correctional Standards, and they were supplied with a copy of the Manual for the duration of the course, together with a copy of the Gaol Rules and Regulations, which they were also required to read. In addition, mimeographed material was supplied to them. It is planned that in the future a system of training manuals will be established. For the meantime each student has been required to complete a note-book in which he includes the supplied mimeographed pamphlets as well as his classroom notes.

Extensive use was made of films and other training aids, as well as practice in self-defence, fire-fighting, firearms and gas, and tours of Oakalla, Young Offenders' Unit, and New Haven.

A mid-term test and final examination were given to each group of trainees, and in addition a quiz of ten questions at the end of each training-day. The examination marks, together with standings on the daily quizzes, and the value assigned to note-books, make up the final grade. A minimum over-all standing of 60 per cent was required for successful completion of the course.

At the end of each basic training course an evaluation was made of each trainee by the Staff Training Officer and sent to his superior officer. This evaluation consisted of a dictated report covering the following headings:—

(1) Personal Fitness.
(2) Course Achievement.
(3) Co-operation and Responsiveness.
(4) Observation and Alertness.
(5) Work Habits.

(6) Powers of Critical Analysis.
(7) Initiative and Capacity for Growth.
(8) Personal Appearance.
(9) Examination Grades.
(10) General Rating.
(11) General Summary of This Student's Possibilities.

Advanced Training

During the past year this was a ten-week course for senior administrative staff, which operated on a seminar basis under the leadership of the Director of the Staff Training School. The group met every Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m. for a total of twenty hours' instruction. This course covered organization and management, supervision techniques, and fiscal management.

Each trainee was supplied with a copy of the Manual on the Supervision of Personnel for the duration of this course, which he was required to read.

First Aid

On March 26th and 27th, 1956, a first-aid course was arranged for six forestry camp staff members. The course ran for eight hours on each of these two days. A series of filmstrips and practical demonstrations were employed for instructional purposes.

Seminars

At the request of Mr. Rocksborough Smith, Director of New Haven Borstal, a series of seminars was arranged for the New Haven staff. These seminars met every two weeks at New Haven from 3 to 4.30 p.m., with the following topics being discussed:—

March 8th, 1956: Mr. Colin Farmer, " Selection for Parole."
March 22nd, 1956: Dr. Richmond, " The Psychopath."
April 12th, 1956: Mr. McAllister, " Schizophrenia."
May 3rd, 1956: Dr. Thomas, " Mental Observation."
May 17th, 1956: Mr. Nelson, " Group Dynamics."

The Staff Training School is a place within which a variety of training needs can be met. The first year of operation has been mainly in the experimental phase, but we are pleased with the results and hope to broaden the programme still further with the assistance of Dr. Gibbons from the University of British Columbia, who will be made available to us this fall.

E. K. Nelson,
Director, Staff Training School.

NELSON 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 Nelson Provincial Gaol for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1956.

Administration

During the past year the number of inmates received and handled at this institution has been lower than in the last fiscal year. Trusty work at the Gaol is drawn from the inmate population for various jobs, under the supervision of staff members.

Staff Changes

There have been several staff changes at this institution during the last fiscal year. Deputy Warden A. Niven, Guard R. G. Thompson, and Guard K. A. Anderson have resigned from the Gaol Service, and have been replaced by Deputy Warden D. Maddin (who was transferred from Oakalla Prison Farm), Guard W. Marlow, and Guard H. G. MacDonald, who were hired locally. Guard S. Playdon and Guard J. D. Mitchell were hired in April, 1955, due to the establishment being increased to two more guards. Guard H. G. MacDonald has resigned, and at present I am taking applications to have this vacancy filled.

Welfare and Recreation

As in the past, the inmates not working on the outside gang are allowed the freedom of the cell blocks during the day, and, weather permitting, one hour of exercise is allowed in the morning and afternoon in the exercise yards daily. During this exercise period, inmates may play catch with a softball or play a game of quoits. In the evenings the inmates are allowed to play ping-pong or listen to the Gaol radio between 7 and 9 p.m. every evening. Lights out at the Gaol is still carried out at 9 p.m., as in previous years. A picture show is shown every Wednesday evening at approximately 6 p.m. by Guard Potosky and Guard Verkerk, with films and projector which are rented from the Nelson Film Council. The library is stocked with some very well-named books, which the inmate population enjoy reading very much.

Population

The population at the Gaol at the beginning of the year was twenty inmates. There were 282 inmates received and 289 inmates discharged during the year, leaving a total of 13 inmates in Gaol at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The peak of the Gaol population was 29 and the lowest was 7. The daily average for the year was 27.9, as against 40.16 in the previous year, a decrease of 13.7.

Religious Services

There were no changes in the religious service programme during the last fiscal year; the Salvation Army still conducts its service every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The other denominations hold their services during the rest of the day. All services are held upstairs in a room which has been set aside for this purpose.

Medical Welfare

The general health of all inmates has been very good during the last fiscal year, with only a few inmates having to be hospitalized at the local hospital. Tuberculosis X-rays are still being taken of all inmates who are admitted to the Gaol. Dr. H. H. Smythe is the new Gaol surgeon attending to the inmates, as Dr. F. M. Auld resigned on July 31st, 1955.

Farm Work

Prison labour in the Gaol garden produced vegetables to an estimated value of $430.61, a slight decrease over the past fiscal year, which was $497.59.

Discipline

Discipline at the Gaol has been very good, with only eleven breaches of prison regulations, which were only of a minor nature. On a few occasions, warnings have been issued, which were very effective.

Maintenance and Construction

During the last fiscal year there have been a few minor changes made around the Gaol. New stairs have been built leading from the guards' office to the cell-block gates,

new cupboards have been built in the kitchen and laundry, and also a few new lockers have been added for the use of the staff. A few loads of black-top were obtained from the Public Works Department, and the exercise yards and sidewalks around the Gaol were black-topped. Sixty feet of new fence has been constructed by a local contractor, between the Gaol and the Board of Trade Building; the remaining fences around the Gaol are in great need of repair, and a new fence should be constructed as soon as possible. A direct fire-alarm system to the Fire Hall has been installed at the Gaol by a local contractor, with fire stations and bells situated throughout the building and quarters.

Summary

In closing, I would like to mention the excellent co-operation I have received from the Deputy Warden and the guards under him.

Respectfully submitted.

A. Tulloch,
Warden.

KAMLOOPS GAOL

E. G. B. Stevens,
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 fiscal year ending March 31st, 1956.

Population

	1954–55	1955–56
Received (male and female)	1,041	1,060
Transferred to Oakalla Prison Farm	85	116
Total number of days' stay	13,152	13,909

The above excerpts from the summary of annual statistics show an increase from the previous year both in prisoners received and total number of days' stay. The total transferred to Oakalla also shows an increase owing to being overcrowded after several of the statutory holidays.

Maintenance and Construction

The following works projects were completed during the year for the Department, Department of Public Works, and Department of Health and Welfare:—

1. The Gaol basement was cement plastered and a new double-compartment sink installed.

2. Peterson Creek's course was altered for approximately 100 yards; this reclaimed 1½ acres of land and straightened the watercourse, removing the chance of erosion of our gardens farther down the creek.

3. We removed the topsoil from the small gardens and all of the old tennis-court on the east side of the Gaol in preparation for the new Highway Building. The soil was placed on the bottom field.

4. The fencing was removed from around the area deeded to the senior citizens' project and relocated on the south boundaries of the Gaol property.

5. We excavated and hauled the earth from the rear of the central heating plant, built forms, and poured a concrete wall 400 feet long, 5 feet high, and 8 inches thick, and assisted the engineers to build a pipe fence on top of the wall.

6. The Provincial Home cemetery was maintained, new burial plot surveyed, area seeded in grass, new roads laid out, and the cemetery detail excavated and filled twenty-two graves during the year.

7. The other Provincial departments within the Gaol area have asked for and received services during the year. The lawns, gardens, and rockery have been maintained by inmate labour.

Farm and Garden

The farm, under the supervision of the Deputy Warden, J. D. H. Stewart, produced a fair crop of all vegetables with the exception of onions, the orchard gave us a yield of 180 boxes of apples, our tomato-crop was very good, the alfalfa hay was cut and stacked, and approximately 30 tons of hay was taken to Tranquille.

Medical Care

The general health of our inmate population was good, with no major operations or epidemics. The doctors from the Burris Clinic have served as Gaol surgeons during the year, examining and treating any inmate needing medical care.

Welfare and Recreation

I am pleased to report a radio was installed in December, 1955, and has worked very satisfactorily, giving the inmates a diversion from the regular routine.

Escapes and Recaptures

I reported that on April 18th, 1955, one inmate escaped lawful custody. He was apprehended the same day in the downtown area by the Kamloops City Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Discipline

Discipline has been well maintained throughout the year, breaches of prison rules and regulations amounting to five. In all cases, charges were laid before me and all offenders found guilty and sentenced to periods of time in the confinement cell, with loss of remission and privileges.

Staff

We lost one member of our staff during the year, when First-class Guard W. King was promoted and transferred to the Prince George Provincial Gaol. Guard J. A. Proudfoot was the replacement officer. I take great pleasure in reporting that this Gaol received the best from its personnel during the year.

Summary

We have had a good year, and taking into consideration the unsuitable locale we are in, owing to the tremendous expansion taking place within our precincts, we have had, with vigilance and foresight, only one escape during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. Teal,
Warden.

PRINCE GEORGE 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 ended March 31st, 1956. I have been employed as Deputy Warden of Prince George Men's Gaol since January 16th, 1956; therefore, a good deal of the information contained in the following report has been obtained from sources outside of my own direct personal knowledge. I have been employed as Acting-Warden of Prince George Men's Gaol since May 1st, 1956.

POPULATION

Staff and inmates were transferred prematurely on August 9th, 1955, from the Old Gaol at the rear of the Provincial Government Building, City of Prince George, to the New Men's Gaol, Airport Hill, Prince George. A fire started in the Old Gaol by a mentally disturbed inmate necessitated the early transfer. The population at this time totalled forty-three inmates. Since that time the Gaol count has gradually increased, the average daily population for the year being 62.15. The greater part of the increase came during the last few months of the fiscal year.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The New Gaol is of modern design, being a one-story building of reinforced-concrete construction. There is a partial basement under the administrative section, which houses the laundry, tailor-shop, and drying-room, the main floor of the boiler-room, the carpenter-shop, general stores, and the work-parade muster hall. There are four cell blocks, two with twenty-seven cells each and two with sixteen cells each. An auditorium takes up the remaining space next to the shorter cell blocks. Facing the entrances to the cell blocks are two security corridors. The only entrances to the two inmates' washrooms are off the inner corridor. Two cell blocks have no inner washing facilities whatever, and this necessitates parading inmates out of an inner security area to the washroom and return. This is not a desirable situation as it does weaken the security of the Gaol and keeps the corridor officer busy and at the beck and call of the inmates. Entrances to the kitchen, hospital, doctor's office, admitting area, and the security section head off of the outer corridor. The security section has a capacity of eight inmates. One of the inner walls of this section is constructed of hollow brick and is not suitable for security quarters, so it is at present used as the inmate cook's quarters.

The main building has been constructed with fourteen entrances and (or) exits, seven of which are closed off by welding and three others that are secured less permanently with strong bars and padlocks.

Th new vehicle garage, capable of holding three vehicles, was completed in the latter months of 1955. This is an adequate building, with concrete floor, and frame and corrigated sheet-metal construction. The only other buildings near the Gaol proper are two construction sheds, built by the contractors of the New Gaol. These sheds are one-ply temporary construction and are of limited value in their present state.

During the winter months from six to fifteen inmates were kept busy almost constantly shovelling snow, clearing parking area, driveways, and sidewalks around the Gaol. During this period, also, 630 14-foot jack-pine posts were cut, peeled, hauled in, and piled in preparation for the building of our new security fence.

A root-house, 20 by 30 feet, was constructed of jack-pine and spruce logs in an excavation in the hillside south-west of the Main Gaol building. This building, with some alteration to the ventilating system, will provide adequate storage for a good portion of our root-crop, for some years to come.

Administration

Administration for most of the fiscal year was carried out by the following officers: Warden, four Senior Guards and one Acting Senior Guard, a Chief Engineer, a Chief Steward, one Guard-Records Clerk, and one Guard-General Office and Accounts Clerk. On January 10th, 1956, a Deputy Warden was appointed, and joined the staff at this Gaol on January 16th, 1956. The administrative offices are separated, records office being at the opposite end of the building from the other administrative offices. This separation of office staff makes it necessary, when there are a substantial number of admittances, discharges, movements to Court, etc., in a single day, to assign a custodial officer to assist the records office.

A confidential custodial diary, instituted by the Deputy Warden and available to senior staff, has assisted considerably in maintaining good security and control at a consistent level throughout all the shifts.

Security

Four inmates escaped from Prince George Men's Gaol on August 17th, 1955. They were recaptured by R.C.M.P. officers on August 19th. This escape came shortly after staff and inmates were moved from the Old Gaol to the New Gaol prematurely. I believe that at this time the good security of the Gaol was hampered by the fact that many of the guards were newly hired and inexperienced and that a majority of the staff were unfamiliar with the new building and locking systems. Throughout the year considerable effort has been put forth by the Warden, Deputy Warden, and senior staff to improve the security of the Gaol. Admitting and outside corridor doors have been strengthened. All unnecessary exits and entrances have been sealed off. The entire locking system has been reviewed twice, and many locks have been changed or replaced. Ventilators on the roof have been padlocked. Small windows have been placed in the solid inner doors so that guards can be sure who they are admitting from one section to another. An extra midday count has been instituted. An emergency fire-fighting system has been set up and inspected regularly. Searches of cells are made often at irregular intervals, and complete security checks of the entire institution are carried out regularly. An outside inspection is carried out every hour of the day and night.

Discipline

Discipline has been well maintained throughout the year. Fifty-six inmates were charged with infractions of gaol rules and regulations.

Training and experience only can bring about and maintain the high level of good discipline required. Guards are being instructed and trained to deal with disciplinary problems with a view to eventually becoming disciplinarians in the true sense of the word, rather than simply reporters of misconduct on the part of the inmates.

Farm and Garden

Approximately 5 acres of land was cultivated at the New Gaol site during the fiscal year. Most of this was planted in root-crop—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, and parsnips. After supplying the Gaol kitchen from this garden during the late summer and fall months, there was still a final yield of approximately 8 tons of vegetables. During the fall, trees were felled and cleared from about 2 acres of land between the Main Gaol building and the cultivated garden area.

Welfare and Recreation

Medical attention has been made available to inmates at Prince George Men's Gaol throughout the year. The Gaol doctor, Dr. McKenzie, or his associate, Dr. Fierheller, has visited the Gaol once a week and provided the inmates with the necessary medical attention and advice. Even though there is a shortage of doctors in Prince George, the few emergency cases we have had during the year have been given prompt attention.

Recreation during the year has been limited to exercise periods and football in the exercise yard, and tier games such as cards and monopoly, etc. In January ping-pong tables and equipment were made available to inmates in the tiers every second evening. Films have been shown once a month. Church services have been held in the Gaol auditorium weekly, in turn, by local ministers of the different denominations in Prince George.

Recreation both inside and outside of the Gaol has been limited because of the shortage of staff members required to supervise an afternoon programme. The afternoon shift staff complement is one senior guard and three guards. One of these guards is required to be on duty early in the afternoon, and so completes his daily tour of duty at 9.30 p.m. after the inmates are locked in their cells.

Staff-training

The majority of the staff at Prince George Men's Gaol have had less than two years' experience and training in prison work.

During the year twelve guards attended the Staff Training School at Oakalla Prison Farm. Although a majority of these guards returned with a low average class standing, the general effect of the two-week course at Oakalla upon those that attended appears to have been highly beneficial. Guards returning from the Staff Training School seem to have developed more self-confidence and appear to be keener and more definitely interested in the work.

Since the middle of January regular staff meetings have been held, at which the staff have received lectures and general instruction in the following: Supervision, custody, personal presentation, movement and control of inmates, and most of the basic do's and don't's of gaol work. Every second Saturday, weather permitting, guards attend revolver and rifle practice and instructions at the rifle range on the Gaol property. Gaol officers have also been receiving from time to time further instruction in the use and care of firearms while moving and guarding inmate work gangs.

Summary

The New Prince George Men's Gaol has been operating less than a year. A number of the staff members have been operating as prison staff members for less than that length of time. There is much to be accomplished in the way of training of staff and altering, improving, and expanding of security, work, and recreational programmes.

I hereby wish to thank all the officers of the Department and the loyal and devoted members of the Gaol staff who have contributed to our progress so far.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. Mulligan,
Acting-Warden.

PRINCE GEORGE WOMEN'S GAOL

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

Sir,—I am indeed honoured to submit herewith the annual report for the Prince George Women's Provincial Gaol for the year 1955–56. The average count for the year just gone was 23.05.

The discipline in the Gaol has been well maintained all year. The inmates have co-operated all the way and have done their work well.

Religious services have been conducted twice monthly all year by the Salvation Army. When Major Wycliffe Booth and Mrs. Booth visited British Columbia in the fall, they held a service here and visited with inmates. This was a much-appreciated visit.

Dr. McKenzie is still Gaol doctor, and visits once a week and when called in. His work is appreciated. We have had quite a share of sickness during the year, and many prescriptions have been bought and administered.

Our local Film Board has supplied us with films twice monthly. During Christmas and the New Year we had two full-length films. These were thoroughly enjoyed. Funds for these were paid from donations given by the Warden and all members of the staff.

Christmas and the New Year were duly celebrated here. We had gifts of turkey for both days from the Swift Canadian Company Limited, Edmonton, Alta.; Loyal Order of Moose Lodge; and the Royal Produce Stores here. There was also fruit, nuts, and candy from Kelly, Douglas & Company, Malkins Limited, and Slade & Stewart. All these were thanked, and we all appreciated their goodness.

Again we had a good garden. Inmates from the Men's Gaol did the digging and planting. Our inmates took care of the rest. Our vegetables and flowers were very, very nice. Again we competed at the Prince George Fair, and were able to capture some of the coveted first prizes for vegetables, canning, and flowers, besides a great many firsts for baking and handicraft.

Occupational-therapy work is very good. We put in a large exhibit at the fair again, including wood-burning, copperwork, crocheting, and knitting and sewing. A goodly supply of canning and baking was also displayed, besides fresh vegetables and flowers. The Gaol booth is always a drawing-card at the fair and thoroughly enjoyed by the public.

This building is in good repair. Floors are keeping in good shape. The south-east corner of the foundation needs some repairs, and steps on the south-east wing and south-west wing should be seen to. Roof keeps good and no breaks in it. Matrons maintain the inside of the building very well. We had some painting done again and the fence was given another coat. The back fence was moved in as it was on the street allowance.

Kitchen girls keep busy always. They did a great deal of canning and pickling, which we have been enjoying during winter and spring. Meals were made three times daily for the Men's Gaol for approximately two months during the summer. It was a big job, but the inmates co-operated and worked well. The laundry is always busy. Men's Gaol blankets and towels were washed weekly until the New Gaol was occupied. The sewing-room has done a lot of making and mending. We help out with sewing for the Prince George and District Hospital and have made quilts for the Red Cross.

The prison library is appreciated. We have a nice selection of good reading and are grateful to the prison librarian for his choice of good reading, which the inmates enjoy.

We have had a show every two weeks from the Film Board, mostly shorts but enjoyable. Warden Trant was good enough to bring films and projectors and do the showing. During the winter a projector's course was given, and two of my matrons took it and got their certificates. Now they can relieve the Warden of that chore.

Warden Trant has always been helpful to me, and I appreciate this very much. He has always been considerate to both staff and inmates alike. I cannot speak too highly of his help.

Matrons and guards are doing a good job.

I appreciate, Sir, your help and counsel on your visits to us.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs.) J. H. McKenzie,
Matron in Charge.

PROBATION BRANCH

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

Sir,—I have pleasure in submitting to you the annual report of the Provincial Probation Branch for the year commencing April 1st, 1955, and ending March 31st, 1956.

Certain staff changes were made during the year under review. In May, R. G. McKellar joined the staff, and after a period of training in the Vancouver office was transferred to Prince George in November, where he opened a new Branch office. John Wiebe joined the staff on June 1st, and after orientation was moved to Penticton, and Mr. Jackson, who had been at Penticton, returned to the Vancouver office in September. Lloyd Dewalt was appointed a Probation Officer in July and remained in the Vancouver office. In January, 1956, the resignation of A. C. Hare was accepted. Following Mr. Hare's resignation, it was necessary to leave the Prince Rupert office unmanned.

As at March 31st, 1956, the staff of the Provincial Probation Branch consisted of the following personnel:—

Vancouver Office. — E. G. B. Stevens, Provincial Probation Officer; C. D. Davidson, Chief Assistant Provincial Probation Officer; O. E. Hollands, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer; Mildred M. Wright, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer; H. W. Jackson, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer; and Lloyd Dewalt, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

North Vancouver Office. — G. G. Woodhams, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

New Westminster Office.—R. J. Clark, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer, and J. M. Putnam, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Victoria Office.—A. E. Jones, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Nanaimo Office.—E. H. B. McGougan, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer, and A. A. Byman, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Abbotsford Office.—A. L. Langdale, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Penticton Office.—J. Wiebe, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Vernon Office.—D. Guest, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Nelson Office.—A. W. Garwood, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Cranbrook Office.—L. D. Howarth, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Prince George Office.—R. G. McKellar, Assistant Provincial Probation Officer.

Prince Rupert Office.—Unmanned.

The appended Statistical report indicates the increased volume of referrals made to the Branch during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-two persons were placed under probation supervision, while 965 pre-sentence reports were prepared on cases other than probation cases. Both these figures show a marked increase over the previous year. Thirty-three per cent of the total number placed on probation came from Adult Courts. This percentage is an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year. It is hoped this percentage increase indicates a greater acceptance of the use of probation as a method of treatment by the Adult Courts of the Province.

Increased office accommodation was made available to our Vancouver office during the year. This additional space has materially cut down the previous general confusion and has given the Probation Officers desk space apart from the stenographic staff. While the office accommodation has been greatly improved, it will be strained and congested as more officers are added to the staff.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the British Columbia Board of Parole, and a member of the Probation Branch has attended all meetings of the Board held at both the Young Offenders' Unit and at Oakalla Prison Farm. The Probation Branch representative advises the Board on the after-care supervision which will be available to the inmate and also assists the inmate to find employment and living accommodations. These parole cases are time-consuming and demanding, as there is constant pressure from both the inmate and the institution to effect the inmate's release as soon as possible after the release has been authorized. It will be noted there was an increase in the number of follow-up cases handled over the previous year.

The work of Miss Wright with female offenders has expanded during the year to the point that consideration should be given to adding another women's worker next year.

In some instances the community resources are not adequate to cope with the need, and this has made probation supervision more extensive and demanding. The present institutional facilities, which do not provide adequate segregation between the first offender and the repeater, often are a factor in the Magistrate's decision to use probation rather than institutional treatment in particular cases.

The Probation Branch has continued to make steady growth during the year, and it is felt that further consolidation must be made during the coming year as case loads in the Branch offices of Victoria and Abbotsford, in particular, are too large.

Grateful thanks are extended to the many agencies and institutions who have been so helpful through their co-operation with our Branch.

Provincial Probation Branch Statistics

	New Probation Cases	New Follow-up Cases	Pre-sentence Reports	Total Cases	Miscellaneous
1942–43	63	24	49	136	.....
1943–44	60	56	54	170	.....
1944–45	46	57	31	134	.....
1945–46	105	50	84	239	.....
1946–47	142	61	117	320	.....
1947–48	158	35	122	315	.....
1948–49	276	36	262	574	.....
1949–50	350	28	349	727	.....
1950–51	455	14	461	930	.....
1951–52	591	33	472	1,096	74
1952–53	598	46	638	1,282	178
1953–54	688	92	736	1,516	151
1954–55	831	151	892	1,874	238
1955–56	962	186	965	2,113	263
Total since inception	5,325	869	5,232	11,426	924

New Probation Cases

	Under 20 Years	20–25 Years	Over 25 Years	Probationers		
				Married	Single	Total
April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952	496	49	46	40	551	591
April 1st, 1952, to March 31st, 1953	481	66	51	54	544	598
April 1st, 1953, to March 31st, 1954	527	79	82	83	605	688
April 1st, 1954, to March 31st, 1955	710	65	56	58	773	831
April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956	785	99	78	73	889	962
Total since inception	4,173	708	444	476	4,849	5,325

New Follow-up Cases

	Under 20 Years	20–25 Years	Over 25 Years	Follow-up Cases		
				Married Parolees	Single Parolees	Total
April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952	22	11	.....	3	30	33
April 1st, 1952, to March 31st, 1953	37	9	.....	1	45	46
April 1st, 1953, to March 31st, 1954	70	22	.....	2	90	92
April 1st, 1954, to March 31st, 1955	107	41	3	8	143	151
April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956	151	33	2	5	181	186
Total since inception	652	198	19	37	832	869

Respectfully submitted.

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

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF GAOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1956

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
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, 1956	$1,957,340.25	$63,103.08	$46,501.73	$229,635.43	$2,296,580.49
Year ended March 31st, 1955	2,008,451.34	56,527.25	46,782.29	114,484.84	2,226,245.72
3. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1956	$5.259	$6.36	$3.34	$7.78	$5.68
Year ended March 31st, 1955	5.435	4.07	3.46	5.525	4.62
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1956	$0.936	$0.622	$0.589	$1.31	$0.86
Year ended March 31st, 1955	.767	.573	.576	1.36	.82
4. Number of prisoners committed—					
Year ended March 31st, 1956	6,839	282	1,060	1,449	9,630
Year ended March 31st, 1955	6,623	451	1,041	1,251	9,366

I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1956

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
On register, April 1st, 1955	1,058	20	41	49	1,168
Received—					
From gaols and lockups	5,595	278	1,057	1,390	8,320
By transfer	34	4	2	25	65
By recapture	10	.....	.....	4	14
By revocation of licence	47	.....	.....	.....	47
By forfeiture of ticket of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By internal movements	1,010	.....	.....	.....	1,010
From bail	143	.....	1	.....	144
Totals	7,897	302	1,101	1,468	10,768
Discharged—					
By expiry of sentence	4,347	175	777	1,152	6,451
By ticket of leave	229	.....	.....	.....	229
By deportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By pardon	17	.....	.....	.....	17
By escape	7	.....	.....	4	11
By death	6	.....	.....	.....	6
By payment of fines	99	12	161	101	373
By release of Court order (including bail)	692	13	16	5	726
By transfer	421	23	116	76	636
By internal movements	982	66	.....	48	1,096
Totals	6,800	289	1,070	1,386	9,545
On register, March 31st, 1956	1,097	13	31	82	1,223

II. Commitments

	1954–55	1955–56	Decrease	Increase
Murder	26	11	15	.....
Manslaughter	25	13	12	.....
Crimes—				
Against the person	395	389	6	.....
Against property	1,940	1,970	.....	30
Against public morals and decency	285	238	47	.....
Against public order and peace	5,295	5,472	.....	177
Other offences not enumerated below	310	236	74	.....
Insanity	30	28	2	.....
Number of prisoners sentenced	7,942	7,686	256	.....
Number of days' stay of prisoners	405,946	427,572	.....	21,625
Average number of prisoners per month	32,193	33,143	.....	950
Average number of prisoners per day	1,115	1,143	.....	28
Escapes	17	8	9	.....
Escapes and recaptured	13	15	.....	2
Death in gaol	3	6	.....	3

III. Sex

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Males	5,090	244	936	1,181	7,451
Females	505	10	124	268	907
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

IV. Educational Status

Illiterate	245	7	115	192	559
Elementary	3,109	139	738	1,001	4,987
High school	2,100	104	197	253	2,654
College or university	141	4	10	3	158
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

V. Nationality

British—					
Canada (including Indians)	4,486	225	1,002	1,259	6,972
Great Britain and Ireland	394	11	19	52	476
Other British countries	114	.....	9	.....	123
Totals	4,994	236	1,030	1,311	7,571
Foreign—					
United States	145	2	4	33	184
Europeans	413	12	24	105	554
Orientals	32	.....	1	.....	33
Other foreign countries	11	4	1	.....	16
Totals	601	18	30	138	787
Grand totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

VI. Habits as to Use of Intoxicants

Abstainers	305	13	16	11	345
Temperate	2,733	182	59	221	3,195
Intemperate	2,557	59	985	1,217	4,818
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

VII. Habits as to Use of Drugs

Abstainers	5,025	244	1,057	1,408	7,734
Addicts	570	10	3	41	624
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

VIII. Occupations

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Agricultural	108	11	156	2	277
Commercial	312	16	139	35	502
Domestic	488	9	103	260	860
Labourers	2,703	136	338	462	3,639
Mechanics	323	26	4	2	355
No occupation	126	.....	8	25	159
Loggers and miners	1,090	53	306	651	2,100
Fishermen	176	.....	.....	.....	176
Seamen	187	3	3	.....	193
Professional	82	...	3	12	97
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

IX. Racial

White	4,918	226	595	1,070	6,809
Coloured	37	2	.....	.....	39
Indian	584	26	457	379	1,448
Mongolian	42	.....	4	.....	46
Hindus	14	.....	4	.....	18
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

X. Civil State

Single	3,463	170	663	1,178	5,474
Married	1,237	63	231	129	1,660
Widowed	177	5	54	33	269
Separated	558	12	106	107	783
Divorced	160	4	6	2	172
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

XI. Ages

Under 21 years	656	29	76	84	845
21 to 25 years	729	33	124	202	1,088
25 to 30 ,,	786	44	157	302	1,289
30 to 40 ,,	1,288	63	284	362	1,997
40 to 50 ,,	1,023	54	197	276	1,550
50 to 60 ,,	818	29	161	169	1,177
Over 60 ,,	295	2	61	54	412
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

XII. Creeds

Roman Catholic	2,095	99	728	875	3,797
Church of England	1,037	70	101	122	1,330
Presbyterian	717	12	70	103	902
Methodist	67	.....	6	2	75
United Church	693	9	53	146	901
Baptist	152	6	11	10	179
Lutheran	353	22	48	146	569
Greek Catholic	70	.....	9	3	82
Other Christian creeds	43	.....	25	.....	68
Doukhobor	5	26	.....	.....	31
Hebrew	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Buddhist	9	.....	4	.....	13
Others	91	5	.....	7	103
Atheist	19	.....	5	35	59
None	234	5	.....	.....	239
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

XIII. Duration of Sentence

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Under 1 month	2,209	104	794	941	4,048
1 month and under 2 months	920	31	114	190	1,255
2 months and under 3 months	459	22	36	47	564
3 months and under 6 months	452	15	36	69	572
6 months and under 12 months	344	5	37	74	460
12 months and under 18 months	185	.....	11	38	234
18 months and under 24 months	82	.....	3	18	103
Sentenced to Penitentiary	220	2	9	12	243
Probation	105	.....	.....	.....	105
Stay of proceedings	33	.....	2	.....	35
Unfinished	219	42	11	39	311
Not guilty	33	.....	.....	.....	33
Young Offenders' Unit	145	1	.....	.....	146
Quashed	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Habeas corpus	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suspended	60	.....	4	.....	64
Withdrawn	16	.....	.....	.....	16
New Haven	26	2	.....	.....	28
Dismissed	75	2	2	8	87
Indefinite	4	23	.....	.....	27
Mental Hospital	2	5	1	1	9
To hang	3	.....	.....	.....	3
To R.C.M.P.	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358

XIV. Previous Convictions

None	1,774	144	331	626	2,875
1	731	45	147	197	1,120
2	480	19	97	121	717
3	333	12	75	76	496
4	266	1	57	52	376
5	206	10	40	36	292
6	174	4	35	37	250
7	143	3	27	35	208
8	120	1	17	45	183
9	103	2	15	31	151
10	87	1	21	30	139
11	73	3	17	17	110
12	68	2	17	11	98
13	64	.....	15	10	89
14	51	.....	11	8	70
15	52	2	7	11	72
16	47	.....	5	12	64
17	51	.....	6	12	69
18	44	.....	13	8	65
20	53	.....	9	6	68
21	69	1	8	6	84
23	40	.....	4	8	52
24	33	.....	11	5	49
26	37	.....	3	4	44
27	193	4	54	19	270
49	128	.....	2	2	132
60	22	.....	10	24	56
Over 60	153	.....	6	.....	159
Totals	5,595	254	1,060	1,449	8,358
Per cent of recidivists	68.293	26.53	58.7	68.17	.....

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, common	130	7	137	157	6	163
Assault, felonious	139	5	144	154	4	158
Attempted suicide	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Cutting, wounding, and attempting same	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Shooting with intent	8	.....	8	5	.....	5
Stabbing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	12	1	13	6	1	7
Murder	10	1	11	6	.....	6
Carnal knowledge	8	.....	8	6	.....	6
Rape with assault with intent to rape	26	.....	26	17	.....	17
Totals	341	14	355	360	11	371
(*b*) Crimes against property—						
Arson and incendiarism	10	1	11	15	1	16
Burglary and house-breaking	435	5	440	484	8	492
Robbery	89	11	100	83	9	92
Forgery	78	6	84	174	14	188
Fraud	35	1	36	37	1	38
False pretences	198	29	227	495	76	571
Conspiracy	59	1	60	57	1	58
Larceny	708	37	745	825	44	869
Theft of auto	53	.....	53	118	.....	118
Taking auto without owner's consent	19	.....	19	32	.....	32
Receiving stolen goods	114	7	121	158	10	168
Trespass	32	3	35	33	3	36
Totals	1,830	101	1,931	2,511	167	2,678
(*c*) Crimes against public morals and decency—						
Bigamy	7	.....	7	13	.....	13
Indecent assault	18	.....	18	22	.....	22
Indecent exposure	20	.....	20	19	.....	19
Gross indecency	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Incest	10	.....	10	8	.....	8
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Keeping houses of ill fame	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Juvenile delinquency	62	1	63	66	1	67
Perjury	3	1	4	6	2	8
Prostitution	.....	86	86	.....	96	96
Buggery	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Totals	123	90	213	137	101	238
(*d*) Crimes against public order and peace—						
Breaches of " Liquor-control Act "	2,351	269	2,620	3,056	272	3,328
Breaches of " Excise Act "	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Breaches of " Narcotic and Drug Act "	176	113	289	195	121	316
Breaches of the by-laws	295	.....	295	426	.....	426
Breaches of " Motor-vehicle Act "	81	12	93	103	20	123
Carrying unlawful weapons	15	.....	15	19	1	20
Cruelty to animals	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Drunk and disorderly	41	145	186	146	145	291
Escaping from constable	2	.....	2	10	.....	10
Escaping from prison	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Gambling	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Lunatics and persons unsafe to be at large	4	1	5	1	1	2
Obstructing an officer	15	.....	15	14	1	15
Selling or giving liquor to Indians	425	130	555	472	130	602
Vagrancy	271	9	280	351	7	358
Cause disturbance	151	13	164	173	14	187
Totals	3,839	692	4,531	4,978	712	5,690
(*e*) Other offences not enumerated above	247	10	257	285	11	296
Grand totals of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*)	6,380	907	7,288	8,271	1,002	9,273

XVI. Employment of Prisoners

(Per cent of population.)

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit		Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	
	Male	Female			Male	Female
General maintenance	27.121	32.297	46.00	29.00	29.12	82.20
Sick	3.569	4.940	.....	6.00	0.42	0.55
Bush operators	4.968	.....	.....	.....	4.31	.....
Industrial	8.095	13.186	.....	.....	12.70	.....
Farm and garden	18.819	.....	35.00	62.00	4.99	16.00
Land and road improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.97	.....
Arts and crafts	5.133	15.329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not employed	32.295	33.248	19.00	3.00	47.49	1.25

XVII. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1956

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George
Men's Institutions				
Warden	1	1	1	1
Deputy Warden, Custody	1	1	1	1
Deputy Warden, Treatment	1	----	----	----
Bursar, Assistant Deputy Wardens	4	----	----	----
Senior Correctional Officers	6	----	----	----
Chief Engineer	1	----	----	1
Director, Young Offenders' Unit	1	----	----	----
Temporary Guards	26	----	----	3
Education-Vocational Officers	2	----	----	----
Chief Custodial Officer	1	----	----	----
Supervisor Cook	1	----	----	----
Supervisors	23	----	----	----
Night Guards	1	----	----	----
Building Instructor	1	----	----	----
Warden's Secretary (female)	1	----	----	----
Kitchen Steward	1	----	1	1
Senior Guards	23	----	----	8
Foreman Instructors	10	----	----	----
Social Work Psychologist	1	----	----	----
Assistant Engineers	3	----	----	5
Guards, Clerks	----	----	----	2
Guards, Disciplinary	246	10	7	20
Stenographers—Grade 2	3	----	----	----
Temporary Supervisors	3	----	----	----
Dentists	2	----	----	----
Guards, Industrial Shops	----	----	----	2
Totals	363	12	10	44
Women's Institutions				
Matron in Charge	1	----	----	1
Matrons	45	2	2	11
Other female employees	----	----	----	1
Totals	46	2	2	13
Total employees	409	14	12	57

XVIII. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Year Ended March 31st, 1955

	Oakalla		Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George		Total
	Men	Women			Men	Women	
Expenditure							
Salaries	$1,101,105.70	$140,976.48	$42,677.29	$34,494.22	$89,367.34	$53,447.85	$1,462,068.88
Office expense	11,322.18	1,042.76	605.06	374.62	1,341.21	392.74	15,078.57
Travelling expense	12,471.42	564.41	4,182.33	1,329.40	3,989.81	373.54	22,910.91
Heat, light, power, and water	105,476.26	5,000.00	5,483.88	1,746.39	11,217.50	5,195.32	134,119.35
Janitors' supplies	19,953.16	2,405.79	543.40	586.58	.....	.....	23,488.93
Laundry	19,713.96	3,210.17	15.00	.....	1,372.22	1,037.27	25,348.62
Uniforms and clothing	95,697.68	2,300.58	2,112.30	2,189.44	11,669.30	927.58	114,896.88
Provisions (keep of prisoners)	326,734.65	21,962.26	6,450.13	8,201.24	24,193.23	11,235.98	398,777.49
Medical attention and hospital supplies	32,351.67	7,274.08	1,875.67	670.32	862.21	1,264.20	44,298.15
Medical services	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.90	.....	480.90
Farm operations	41,525.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,525.14
Sheet-metal plant	28,709.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,709.68
Library	2,000.00	500.00	.....	1.80	4.69	.....	2,506.49
Good Conduct Fund	20,242.60	1,761.95	348.10	850.00	847.20	626.90	24,676.75
Return transportation (prisoners)	9,828.19	1,347.68	244.60	59.71	434.42	669.72	12,584.32
Supplies for training	7,018.18	1,011.42	.....	.....	515.87	312.53	8,858.00
Office furniture and equipment	903.98	.....	10.98	189.33	.....	.....	1,104.29
Incidentals and contingencies	2,666.28	283.93	220.38	38.99	383.36	157.70	3,750.64
General equipment	.....	.....	17.62	301.93	.....	.....	319.55
Group work programme	3,046.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,046.26
Upkeep of grounds	.....	.....	.....	243.18	5,371.75	543.81	6,158.74
Motor-vehicles and accessories	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,359.80	.....	4,359.80
Equipment and machinery	20,899.31	3,288.16	.....	.....	10,488.39	.....	34,675.86
Printing and publications	706.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706.48
Totals	$1,862,372.78	$192,929.67	$64,786.74	$51,277.15	$166,899.20	$76,185.14	$2,414,450.68
Public Works expenditure—							
Repairs and maintenance	70,490.37	.....	.....	583.19	6,761.89	.....	77,835.45
Other votes	164,250.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,250.62
Gross expenditure	$2,097,113.77	$192,929.67	$64,786.74	$51,860.34	$173,661.09	$76,185.14	$2,656,536.75
Revenue							
Salaries	$285,637.67	$47,065.52	.....	$31.36	.....	.....	$332,734.55
Sale of goods, fines, and costs	.....	.....	$1,572.85	75.25	.....	.....	1,648.10
Keep of prisoners	.....	.....	110.81	5,252.00	$17,704.80	$2,506.00	25,573.61
Totals	$285,637.67	$47,065.52	$1,683.66	$5,358.61	$17,704.80	$2,506.00	$359,956.26
Total cost	$1,811,476.10	$145,864.15	$63,103.08	$46,501.73	$155,956.29	$73,679.14	$2,296,580.49

XIX. Average Cost of Each Prisoner and Miscellaneous

Dietary cost of each prisoner *per diem*	$0.952	$0.756	$0.622	$0.589	$1.06	$1.03	.....
Keep of prisoners (including salaries and all expenses) *per diem*	5.278	5.027	6.36	3.34	6.87	8.70	.....

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