

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

---

Annual Report  
of the  
Inspector of Gaols

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st

1957



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1958

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DEPARTMENT OF THE CORRECTIONS

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*To His Honour FRANK MACKENZIE ROSS, C.M.G., M.C., LL.D.,  
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, 1957.

ROBERT W. BONNER,  
*Attorney-General.*

*Attorney-General's Department,  
Victoria, B.C., December, 1957.*

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	7
Oakalla Prison Farm—	
Men's Section.....	9
Young Offenders' Unit.....	10
Westgate Unit.....	13
Women's Building.....	15
Narcotic Addiction Treatment Unit for Men.....	18
Pre-release Camps.....	20
Haney Correctional Institution.....	21
Medical Report.....	23
Report of Follow-up Officer, Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit.....	37
Report of Psychologist.....	39
Report of Protestant Chaplain.....	42
Report of Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	47
Report of Librarian.....	48
Nelson Gaol.....	50
Kamloops Gaol.....	51
Prince George Men's Gaol.....	53
Prince George Women's Gaol.....	56
New Haven.....	58
Gold Creek Camp.....	62
Probation Branch.....	64
Appendix—Statistics of Institutions.....	67

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction
2	Method
3	Results
4	Discussion
5	Conclusions
6	References
7	Appendix A
8	Appendix B
9	Appendix C
10	Appendix D
11	Appendix E
12	Appendix F
13	Appendix G
14	Appendix H
15	Appendix I
16	Appendix J
17	Appendix K
18	Appendix L
19	Appendix M
20	Appendix N
21	Appendix O
22	Appendix P
23	Appendix Q
24	Appendix R
25	Appendix S
26	Appendix T
27	Appendix U
28	Appendix V
29	Appendix W
30	Appendix X
31	Appendix Y
32	Appendix Z
33	Appendix AA
34	Appendix AB
35	Appendix AC
36	Appendix AD
37	Appendix AE
38	Appendix AF
39	Appendix AG
40	Appendix AH
41	Appendix AI
42	Appendix AJ
43	Appendix AK
44	Appendix AL
45	Appendix AM
46	Appendix AN
47	Appendix AO
48	Appendix AP
49	Appendix AQ
50	Appendix AR
51	Appendix AS
52	Appendix AT
53	Appendix AU
54	Appendix AV
55	Appendix AW
56	Appendix AX
57	Appendix AY
58	Appendix AZ
59	Appendix BA
60	Appendix BB
61	Appendix BC
62	Appendix BD
63	Appendix BE
64	Appendix BF
65	Appendix BG
66	Appendix BH
67	Appendix BI
68	Appendix BJ
69	Appendix BK
70	Appendix BL
71	Appendix BM
72	Appendix BN
73	Appendix BO
74	Appendix BP
75	Appendix BQ
76	Appendix BR
77	Appendix BS
78	Appendix BT
79	Appendix BU
80	Appendix BV
81	Appendix BW
82	Appendix BX
83	Appendix BY
84	Appendix BZ
85	Appendix CA
86	Appendix CB
87	Appendix CC
88	Appendix CD
89	Appendix CE
90	Appendix CF
91	Appendix CG
92	Appendix CH
93	Appendix CI
94	Appendix CJ
95	Appendix CK
96	Appendix CL
97	Appendix CM
98	Appendix CN
99	Appendix CO
100	Appendix CP
101	Appendix CQ
102	Appendix CR
103	Appendix CS
104	Appendix CT
105	Appendix CU
106	Appendix CV
107	Appendix CW
108	Appendix CX
109	Appendix CY
110	Appendix CZ
111	Appendix DA
112	Appendix DB
113	Appendix DC
114	Appendix DD
115	Appendix DE
116	Appendix DF
117	Appendix DG
118	Appendix DH
119	Appendix DI
120	Appendix DJ
121	Appendix DK
122	Appendix DL
123	Appendix DM
124	Appendix DN
125	Appendix DO
126	Appendix DP
127	Appendix DQ
128	Appendix DR
129	Appendix DS
130	Appendix DT
131	Appendix DU
132	Appendix DV
133	Appendix DW
134	Appendix DX
135	Appendix DY
136	Appendix DZ
137	Appendix EA
138	Appendix EB
139	Appendix EC
140	Appendix ED
141	Appendix EE
142	Appendix EF
143	Appendix EG
144	Appendix EH
145	Appendix EI
146	Appendix EJ
147	Appendix EK
148	Appendix EL
149	Appendix EM
150	Appendix EN
151	Appendix EO
152	Appendix EP
153	Appendix EQ
154	Appendix ER
155	Appendix ES
156	Appendix ET
157	Appendix EU
158	Appendix EV
159	Appendix EW
160	Appendix EX
161	Appendix EY
162	Appendix EZ
163	Appendix FA
164	Appendix FB
165	Appendix FC
166	Appendix FD
167	Appendix FE
168	Appendix FF
169	Appendix FG
170	Appendix FH
171	Appendix FI
172	Appendix FJ
173	Appendix FK
174	Appendix FL
175	Appendix FM
176	Appendix FN
177	Appendix FO
178	Appendix FP
179	Appendix FQ
180	Appendix FR
181	Appendix FS
182	Appendix FT
183	Appendix FU
184	Appendix FV
185	Appendix FW
186	Appendix FX
187	Appendix FY
188	Appendix FZ
189	Appendix GA
190	Appendix GB
191	Appendix GC
192	Appendix GD
193	Appendix GE
194	Appendix GF
195	Appendix GG
196	Appendix GH
197	Appendix GI
198	Appendix GJ
199	Appendix GK
200	Appendix GL
201	Appendix GM
202	Appendix GN
203	Appendix GO
204	Appendix GP
205	Appendix GQ
206	Appendix GR
207	Appendix GS
208	Appendix GT
209	Appendix GU
210	Appendix GV
211	Appendix GW
212	Appendix GX
213	Appendix GY
214	Appendix GZ
215	Appendix HA
216	Appendix HB
217	Appendix HC
218	Appendix HD
219	Appendix HE
220	Appendix HF
221	Appendix HG
222	Appendix HH
223	Appendix HI
224	Appendix HJ
225	Appendix HK
226	Appendix HL
227	Appendix HM
228	Appendix HN
229	Appendix HO
230	Appendix HP
231	Appendix HQ
232	Appendix HR
233	Appendix HS
234	Appendix HT
235	Appendix HU
236	Appendix HV
237	Appendix HW
238	Appendix HX
239	Appendix HY
240	Appendix HZ
241	Appendix IA
242	Appendix IB
243	Appendix IC
244	Appendix ID
245	Appendix IE
246	Appendix IF
247	Appendix IG
248	Appendix IH
249	Appendix II
250	Appendix IJ
251	Appendix IK
252	Appendix IL
253	Appendix IM
254	Appendix IN
255	Appendix IO
256	Appendix IP
257	Appendix IQ
258	Appendix IR
259	Appendix IS
260	Appendix IT
261	Appendix IU
262	Appendix IV
263	Appendix IW
264	Appendix IX
265	Appendix IY
266	Appendix IZ
267	Appendix JA
268	Appendix JB
269	Appendix JC
270	Appendix JD
271	Appendix JE
272	Appendix JF
273	Appendix JG
274	Appendix JH
275	Appendix JI
276	Appendix JJ
277	Appendix JK
278	Appendix JL
279	Appendix JM
280	Appendix JN
281	Appendix JO
282	Appendix JP
283	Appendix JQ
284	Appendix JR
285	Appendix JS
286	Appendix JT
287	Appendix JU
288	Appendix JV
289	Appendix JW
290	Appendix JX
291	Appendix JY
292	Appendix JZ
293	Appendix KA
294	Appendix KB
295	Appendix KC
296	Appendix KD
297	Appendix KE
298	Appendix KF
299	Appendix KG
300	Appendix KH
301	Appendix KI
302	Appendix KJ
303	Appendix KK
304	Appendix KL
305	Appendix KM
306	Appendix KN
307	Appendix KO
308	Appendix KP
309	Appendix KQ
310	Appendix KR
311	Appendix KS
312	Appendix KT
313	Appendix KU
314	Appendix KV
315	Appendix KW
316	Appendix KX
317	Appendix KY
318	Appendix KZ
319	Appendix LA
320	Appendix LB
321	Appendix LC
322	Appendix LD
323	Appendix LE
324	Appendix LF
325	Appendix LG
326	Appendix LH
327	Appendix LI
328	Appendix LJ
329	Appendix LK
330	Appendix LL
331	Appendix LM
332	Appendix LN
333	Appendix LO
334	Appendix LP
335	Appendix LQ
336	Appendix LR
337	Appendix LS
338	Appendix LT
339	Appendix LU
340	Appendix LV
341	Appendix LW
342	Appendix LX
343	Appendix LY
344	Appendix LZ
345	Appendix MA
346	Appendix MB
347	Appendix MC
348	Appendix MD
349	Appendix ME
350	Appendix MF
351	Appendix MG
352	Appendix MH
353	Appendix MI
354	Appendix MJ
355	Appendix MK
356	Appendix ML
357	Appendix MM
358	Appendix MN
359	Appendix MO
360	Appendix MP
361	Appendix MQ
362	Appendix MR
363	Appendix MS
364	Appendix MT
365	Appendix MU
366	Appendix MV
367	Appendix MW
368	Appendix MX
369	Appendix MY
370	Appendix MZ
371	Appendix NA
372	Appendix NB
373	Appendix NC
374	Appendix ND
375	Appendix NE
376	Appendix NF
377	Appendix NG
378	Appendix NH
379	Appendix NI
380	Appendix NJ
381	Appendix NK
382	Appendix NL
383	Appendix NM
384	Appendix NN
385	Appendix NO
386	Appendix NP
387	Appendix NQ
388	Appendix NR
389	Appendix NS
390	Appendix NT
391	Appendix NU
392	Appendix NV
393	Appendix NW
394	Appendix NX
395	Appendix NY
396	Appendix NZ
397	Appendix OA
398	Appendix OB
399	Appendix OC
400	Appendix OD
401	Appendix OE
402	Appendix OF
403	Appendix OG
404	Appendix OH
405	Appendix OI
406	Appendix OJ
407	Appendix OK
408	Appendix OL
409	Appendix OM
410	Appendix ON
411	Appendix OO
412	Appendix OP
413	Appendix OQ
414	Appendix OR
415	Appendix OS
416	Appendix OT
417	Appendix OU
418	Appendix OV
419	Appendix OW
420	Appendix OX
421	Appendix OY
422	Appendix OZ
423	Appendix PA
424	Appendix PB
425	Appendix PC
426	Appendix PD
427	Appendix PE
428	Appendix PF
429	Appendix PG
430	Appendix PH
431	Appendix PI
432	Appendix PJ
433	Appendix PK
434	Appendix PL
435	Appendix PM
436	Appendix PN
437	Appendix PO
438	Appendix PP
439	Appendix PQ
440	Appendix PR
441	Appendix PS
442	Appendix PT
443	Appendix PU
444	Appendix PV
445	Appendix PW
446	Appendix PX
447	Appendix PY
448	Appendix PZ
449	Appendix QA
450	Appendix QB
451	Appendix QC
452	Appendix QD
453	Appendix QE
454	Appendix QF
455	Appendix QG
456	Appendix QH
457	Appendix QI
458	Appendix QJ
459	Appendix QK
460	Appendix QL
461	Appendix QM
462	Appendix QN
463	Appendix QO
464	Appendix QP
465	Appendix QQ
466	Appendix QR
467	Appendix QS
468	Appendix QT
469	Appendix QU
470	Appendix QV
471	Appendix QW
472	Appendix QX
473	Appendix QY
474	Appendix QZ
475	Appendix RA
476	Appendix RB
477	Appendix RC
478	Appendix RD
479	Appendix RE
480	Appendix RF
481	Appendix RG
482	Appendix RH
483	Appendix RI
484	Appendix RJ
485	Appendix RK
486	Appendix RL
487	Appendix RM
488	Appendix RN
489	Appendix RO
490	Appendix RP
491	Appendix RQ
492	Appendix RR
493	Appendix RS
494	Appendix RT
495	Appendix RU
496	Appendix RV
497	Appendix RW
498	Appendix RX
499	Appendix RY
500	Appendix RZ
501	Appendix SA
502	Appendix SB
503	Appendix SC
504	Appendix SD
505	Appendix SE
506	Appendix SF
507	Appendix SG
508	Appendix SH
509	Appendix SI
510	Appendix SJ
511	Appendix SK
512	Appendix SL
513	Appendix SM
514	Appendix SN
515	Appendix SO
516	Appendix SP
517	Appendix SQ
518	Appendix SR
519	Appendix SS
520	Appendix ST
521	Appendix SU
522	Appendix SV
523	Appendix SW
524	Appendix SX
525	Appendix SY
526	Appendix SZ
527	Appendix TA
528	Appendix TB
529	Appendix TC
530	Appendix TD
531	Appendix TE
532	Appendix TF
533	Appendix TG
534	Appendix TH
535	Appendix TI
536	Appendix TJ
537	Appendix TK
538	Appendix TL
539	Appendix TM
540	Appendix TN
541	Appendix TO
542	Appendix TP
543	Appendix TQ
544	Appendix TR
545	Appendix TS
546	Appendix TT
547	Appendix TU
548	Appendix TV
549	Appendix TW
550	Appendix TX
551	Appendix TY
552	Appendix TZ
553	Appendix UA
554	Appendix UB
555	Appendix UC
556	Appendix UD
557	Appendix UE
558	Appendix UF
559	Appendix UG
560	Appendix UH
561	Appendix UI
562	Appendix UJ
563	Appendix UK
564	Appendix UL
565	Appendix UM
566	Appendix UN
567	Appendix UO
568	Appendix UP
569	Appendix UQ
570	Appendix UR
571	Appendix US
572	Appendix UT
573	Appendix UY
574	Appendix UV
575	Appendix UW
576	Appendix UX
577	Appendix UY
578	Appendix UZ
579	Appendix VA
580	Appendix VB
581	Appendix VC
582	Appendix VD
583	Appendix VE
584	Appendix VF
585	Appendix VG
586	Appendix VH
587	Appendix VI
588	Appendix VJ
589	Appendix VK
590	Appendix VL
591	Appendix VM
592	Appendix VN
593	Appendix VO
594	Appendix VP
595	Appendix VQ
596	Appendix VR
597	Appendix VS
598	Appendix VT
599	Appendix VU
600	Appendix VV
601	Appendix VW
602	Appendix VX
603	Appendix VY
604	Appendix VZ
605	Appendix WA
606	Appendix WB
607	Appendix WC
608	Appendix WD
609	Appendix WE
610	Appendix WF
611	Appendix WG
612	Appendix WH
613	Appendix WI
614	Appendix WJ
615	Appendix WK
616	Appendix WL
617	Appendix WM
61	

## Report of the Inspector of Gaols, 1956/57

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the Annual Report covering the Provincial Gaols and Probation Branch for the year ended March 31st, 1957. In doing so, I would like to draw attention to certain highlights of the Report and to mention the more significant developments which we have made in our correctional services during the past year.

Warden Christie has given a gratifying word picture of the continuing progress at Oakalla Prison Farm, covering the Young Offenders' Unit, the Westgate programme, and the Women's Gaol, and the work camps at Haney and the Chilliwack River.

In spite of handicaps in the way of physical equipment, our Medical Officer, Dr. R. G. E. Richmond, is still able to report progress in the medical treatment of inmates. He makes certain suggestions for the development of our facilities and has made very constructive suggestions which I hope we will be able to carry out in the near future.

This year, for the first time, the report of the Director of New Haven is included with that of our other institutions, and I am happy to say that the success enjoyed by the New Haven programme in the past has been sustained again this year. Mr. Rocksborough Smith has acted as Director of the Gold Creek Camp and has covered this programme in a separate statement which is also included herein.

Kamloops and Nelson Gaols, while comparatively small institutions, are still doing good work toward the rehabilitation of those inmates for whom they are responsible. There has been some enlargement of the programme in both institutions, and both Warden Teal and Warden Tulloch deserve credit for the continued efforts of themselves and their staffs in trying to develop constructive programmes with very limited resources.

It was a great shock to us all to hear of the untimely passing of Warden Trant of Prince George Men's Gaol, as a result of a tragic accident. We were indeed fortunate to have found an able successor in the person of W. H. Mulligan, whose report of progress made during the year at both the Men's and the Women's Gaols will prove to be interesting reading.

For the first time we are also able to include a brief report on our new Haney Correctional Institution, the staff of which is now being organized. We will be taking over the buildings within the next month or so and hope that the programme will be well under way by the fall of this year.

It is a matter of gratification to us to have been able to secure the services of Professor E. K. Nelson as Warden of this new institution. He is well known to us, having been responsible during the past three years for our staff-training programme for Gaol Service personnel.

We have been successful in recruiting a number of very promising senior staff, and with the leadership that is presently available and the splendid programme planned, I am confident we will be able to recruit personnel of the calibre to enable us to carry out in this institution one of the most progressive retraining programmes of any in Canada.

As in past years, included are very interesting statements from our Chaplains, the Gaol Psychologist, the Librarian, and also, for the first time, an interesting account of the Narcotic Drug Treatment Project under way at Oakalla Prison Farm, together with a detailed report from the Follow-up Officer of the men's programme, which shows that in spite of rather noticeable handicaps some very worth-while results have been accomplished.

The activities of the Probation Branch are outlined. There have been staff changes, and the service generally has been extended. The volume of the work of this Branch again shows a steady increase. Results of the efforts put forth by the loyal members of the staff are still most gratifying. I feel that I cannot but draw attention again to the importance of probation as a means of treatment for offenders and would like to stress the fact that even more successful rehabilitation might well be attained if case loads could be reduced due to the recruitment of additional personnel.

In closing, let me once more express my sincere thanks to all those who have assisted us in our efforts. While I know it is dangerous to mention names for fear of omitting some who otherwise should be mentioned, I would particularly like to extend thanks to the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army for their after-care work, to the press for their sympathetic interpretation of our various programmes, to officials of other departments of all levels of government for their co-operation, and to the many friends among the citizenry of this Province who believe with us that the new penology is not coddling of prisoners, but is a sincere, intelligent effort to get value for money spent through the rehabilitation of those who fall afoul of the law and that efforts, both human and monetary in this area, are an investment of human values. The wardens, senior staff, chaplains, matrons, guards, staff at the head office, and probation officers are once again to be highly commended on their loyalty and faithful application to the job at hand.

Finally, I would submit the following recommendations for your consideration:—

- (1) I am very pleased with the site which we have secured for the new Women's Gaol, and I would strongly urge that there be no delay in making the decision to proceed with the construction of this institution at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (2) Facilities for admission, observation, and classification of prisoners at Oakalla Prison Farm are very inadequate. This is becoming increasingly evident as we plan for the classification process in connection with the selection of inmates for the new Haney Correctional Institution. I would recommend that serious consideration be given to increasing these facilities at an early date.
- (3) We have been faced with a serious overcrowding problem in Prince George Men's Gaol, and I hope that nothing will interfere with the construction of the addition to this building, plans for which, I understand, are now being prepared by the Department of Public Works. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that in these plans, provision is being made for some facilities to enable the Warden at Prince George to conduct a reasonably satisfactory training programme in conjunction with the works programme that is already under way.
- (4) I would once again draw to your attention the necessity of additional personnel in order to enable us to expand the Probation Branch, to cut down existing case loads and thereby provide a more efficient service to the Courts of this Province.
- (5) I feel that we have passed the experimental stage as far as our forest camp programme is concerned and would recommend that, as the need arises, this type of programme should be extended further throughout the Province.
- (6) In my opinion the opening of an additional camp in the Kamloops area would greatly reduce the problem of overcrowding in the Kamloops Gaol and would provide an opportunity of doing work in co-operation with the

Department of Lands and Forests in opening up park areas in this district of the Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. B. STEVENS,

*Inspector of Gaols and Provincial Probation Officer.*

## OAKALLA PRISON FARM

### MEN'S SECTION

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report for the Oakalla Prison Farm for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

The reports on the major segments of the organization, which have been appended as submitted, give the detail of each unit's operation throughout the year. These reports cover a year of prodigious effort, and reflect credit on the very excellent staff who have kept the organization going and who have held some of the gains made over the past five years in the face of unprecedented overcrowding.

Admissions to the prison this year totalled 10,000, which is an increase of 3,000 over the previous year. The increase was made up partly from the growing number of teen-agers, who for lack of adequate alternatives to delinquency and the deficiency of preventive services in the community, are not being dealt with in time to avoid the necessity of sending them to prison. The human and financial loss involved, in not having adequate preventive services, is made more apparent when we realize that a large majority of these youngsters are physically and mentally above the average, the major defect in their development being the absence of proper training in their homes or an adequate substitute in the form of appropriate community resources so necessary in the city of to-day. A further portion of the increase mentioned, exclusive of the growth normally anticipated with the general expansion in the population of the Province, has resulted from the influx of transient workers and adventurers attracted by the growing cities and industries. With regard to these latter groups, it is interesting to note that our recidivism rate for the general prison population has remained substantially the same, which further emphasizes the fact that in dealing with the present situation in the Province we must expect the normal disorganization and resultant increase in institutional demands which, unless offset, must always be considered as an inevitable by-product of urban and industrial growth.

There is an immediate need for proper classification facilities to process the 10,000 annual admissions now being screened and classified under the death cells in the old South Wing. The waiting-trial facilities, which allow the mixing of the young with the old, the most degenerate with the first offender, and the addict with the non-addict, must be replaced by a unit which allows for proper segregation and provides a separate cell which is both sanitary and secure for each prisoner. The facilities in this unit were never intended to house its present occupants, and its soft iron bars, inadequate locking mechanisms, and the absence of proper facilities for segregation are so unwholesome as

to be justified for use only in an extreme emergency. In the main prison, it is essential that sufficient production facilities be provided to ensure constructive work to the maximum ability of every man incarcerated, not only as a measure of relief to the taxpayer, but also as an intrinsic feature of the rehabilitation programme. The inmate population to-day also includes an increasing number of men, and some women, who require treatment not normally associated with a prison. I refer here to those inmates with intense psychiatric problems necessitating special care. Discussions between the medical authorities at Essondale and Oakalla suggest that a proper unit for this particular group should be constructed.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the excellent support which both the Attorney-General's and the Public Works Departments have given this institution to date, as this, together with the public and agency support received, has been the biggest single factor in making possible another successful year.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH G. CHRISTIE,  
*Warden.*

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#### 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 fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

#### *Administration*

During the past fiscal year, increased attention has been given to the basic rehabilitative role of this Unit, and to our fundamental approach to the problem of training, which has three major objectives, as follows:—

- (1) To help the individual inmate learn the "give and take" of group living under the direct supervision of a staff member as a representative of adults.
- (2) To teach inmates desirable leisure-time skills.
- (3) To teach the inmate a skill that will enable him to earn his living.

We have given much thought to the method by which these goals could be realized. The reports of the department heads which follow give some indication of efforts along this line. Adequate staff to carry out the basic job remains our greatest concern.

#### *Custody and Controls*

During the past year the staff have consistently maintained a high level of custody without undue repressive techniques. Two inmates attempted escape, but were apprehended before they were able to leave the prison grounds. Despite an increasingly disturbed type of inmate being sent to the Unit, we were able to maintain flexible controls and found it necessary to send only one inmate to the Elementary Training Unit and to request reclassification to Oakalla for a total of seven. During the year, 192 inmates were received. One hundred and twenty were released on B.C. parole licence, fifteen were released on expiration of sentence, and five received the benefit of ticket of leave. One was released on orders of the Appeal Court.

*Socialization Programme*

The general socialization programme has met and maintained the standard of previous years. The principal emphasis has been the encouragement given the inmate in the unit-groups, which consists of thirteen members each. The supervisory staff, who deal with the various situations and problems arising in such areas of intensive group living, stimulate the acquisition of attitudes and modes of behaviour that would serve to establish the inmate as a productive and welcome individual in the community upon release.

Constructive leisure-time activities involving interest groups in such endeavours as leatherwork, model construction, wood-carving, plastics and shellcraft, copper-tooling, religious discussion, general study, and first aid have received emphasis, especially during the winter months. These useful and educative outlets were on the whole definitely valued by those involved.

The facilities of the new gymnasium have afforded the inmates an expansion of programme. Compulsory group activities, encompassing basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, and various warm-up exercises and games, have proven a real success. The gymnasium, also, has functioned as a greatly appreciated centre of entertainment, where concerts and notable presentations, such as the much-publicized performance of "H.M.S. 'Pinafore,'" were conducted.

The library at the Young Offenders' Unit has been used extensively by nearly every inmate. It is pleasing to note how wide and varied a range of interest is shown by the population here.

In terms of connection with the community outside, both the representative teams in softball and soccer played games on city parks as well as playing visiting teams on the Y.O.U. field. The opportunity that the inmates have of measuring up to the trust extended to them, when they are permitted to play outside the prison setting, forms the kind of encouragement and incentive that is remarkably purposeful in helping many bridge the distance they encounter in their transition toward a full standing in society.

Contact with the community this year has been rather limited, and, in summary, it is hoped that a greater liaison with authorized public volunteers will be secured in order to encourage the formation of the vital links with the community that serve to enhance the effectiveness of a treatment institution in the rehabilitation of its inmates.

*Vocational Report*

During the three-month period prior to April 31st, 1957, there were several major changes in the vocational programme. The radio-shop was eliminated as a separate work area, but much of the course material was absorbed into the school curriculum. The school area was enlarged to accommodate twenty-six inmates instead of the former twelve, and the school programme was expanded to offer more subject material. Two classrooms were established—the correspondence instruction section and the regular classroom section. The regular classroom section was further divided into an A group, the senior group, and a B group, the junior group. The three school instructors specialized in the different areas of instruction, and this effected a considerable improvement in the presentation of subject material.

A number of changes were made in the organization of the kitchen. Now a select number of boys who are desirous of becoming chefs can work their way up through the different kitchen positions and thereby obtain extensive cooking experience. The remaining kitchen staff, the maintenance and clean-up crew, are selected to serve in the kitchen for a period of one to three weeks pending transfer to the shop area which is closest to their choice of a vocation.

New shop facilities, a metal-work shop, should be available within a few months. The construction of a new and more spacious kitchen, an addition to the main building, is to be started shortly. It is hoped that a building of the permanent type will be constructed next year to provide better accommodation for the school, upholstery-shop, and the woodwork-shop.

Most members of the Young Offenders' Unit were interviewed during the past few months, and it was found that, by reason of age, maturity, experience, or social adjustment, many, especially at the time of induction, were not ready to make a rational choice of a vocation. Some members of the Unit did not have enough education to grasp the basic principles of trade training. This was particularly noticeable with radio training when the radio-shop was in operation. The emphasis of training was subsequently shifted from vocational to pre-vocational training, at least for the first part of the inmate's period of incarceration. As much as possible, the boys were exposed to the different areas of work to promote occupational orientation. The trainees were encouraged to form good work habits, and every effort was made to instil in them a standard of what constituted an acceptable day's work.

#### *School*

The average member of the Young Offenders' Unit was found to have a comparatively low standard of education. In many cases the education was not sufficient to enable them to master the theory of trade training. It was found that several members of the Unit had not completed Grade IV, and it was also learned that a large percentage of the Unit's population, although out of school for only two or three years, had considerable difficulty with basic English and arithmetic. Some of the boys claimed that they had completed Grade VII work at school, but when tested by the Department of Education, many of them were assessed at the Grade IV and V level. During the past three months, three members of the elementary group were found to have missed several steps in the early part of their educational training, and consequently experienced considerable difficulty at a higher level. These pupils required a specialized remedial type of teaching. The school Quonset building was found to lack equipment and to have certain structural defects which did not encourage a maximum of academic effort. The building was below standard in its heating, ventilation, and electric-lighting systems. The school was lacking in blackboards, desks, maps, and other essential equipment. Recently the blackboard area was increased by six times its former area; new equipment and text-books were ordered; desks were constructed; and structural alterations to the building are to be undertaken within a matter of weeks.

Since the school has been changed over to the new system, there has been a definite improvement in the work habits and the amount of work accomplished. It is a pleasure to report that more inmates are now requesting educational courses. The curriculum is still largely in the planning stage. Much educational material is still to be sorted out; different presentation techniques are being tried; and preparations are being made to introduce a course of study which should do much to effect an interesting and a useful instructional programme. When the school organizing is completed, it is expected that the over-all accomplishment will be very gratifying.

#### *Inmate Population*

As far as the inmate population is concerned, the limited amount of intensive counselling we have been able to do indicates that we are receiving a more immature and disturbed inmate. The needs of this group—it is estimated about 20 per cent of the population—would best be met by the application of the skilled social worker. While we were able to have a staff member for a short period of time as Classification Officer,

our attempts to recruit a suitable person on a full-time basis have not as yet been successful.

The policy of using Young Offenders' Unit for the most disturbed of the younger inmates was reflected in a decrease to 66 per cent of our parolees being successful.

Finally, Sir, we would like to thank you and your administrative staff for the support and encouragement that has been extended to this Unit throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. MONTPELLIER,  
*Director.*

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#### WESTGATE UNIT

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

SIR,—We have the honour to submit the annual report of the Westgate Unit for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

#### *Toward Rehabilitation*

If the programme of an adult correctional system is to be of the greatest usefulness and value in the subsequent lives and behaviour patterns of the offenders, three procedures must be included therein. There is, first, the diagnosis of inmates, or what has been called their classification, as a basis for institutional segregation and assignment. The second is guidance; that is, the inmate must be helped or guided toward the better understanding of himself and also toward the acceptance of his institutional programme; this is being done individually or by the use of group methods. Third, there must be professionally trained and experienced officers and adequate facilities for training and treatment to bring about those changes in personality necessary to improve the likelihood that the inmate will adjust satisfactorily to his institutional plan and conduct himself as a good citizen upon his return to society.

It is toward these aims that the programme of the Westgate Unit is directed.

#### *Classification and Guidance*

The initial classification of offenders takes place in the classification unit of the main gaol. Those classified for Westgate are usually transferred immediately, and the Unit custodial and treatment staff are provided with the classification summaries. With this information on hand, the Unit classification team conducts further studies for the purpose of planning suitable work training and socialization or group living placements. The inmate is brought into the process to ensure his co-operation and the greatest possible consideration of his individual needs.

From this point on, classification is made a continuous process which provides each inmate with the opportunity to better himself by his own efforts in a purposeful and productive programme.

#### *Work, Training, and Treatment*

In the belief that a vigorous work programme is an essential part of any scheme of rehabilitation, all inmates have been required to work to the maximum of their ability for a full six days per week. This work programme, which combines the maintenance of the institution and the establishment of good work habits, and provides considerable amount of practical vocational training at the same time, has covered a wide variety of

projects. The licence-plate shop produced 1,900,000 individual plates during the year. The other shops, which include the shoe making and repairing shop, the blacksmith-shop, the garage, the carpenter, electrical, and plumbing shops, all operated at a similarly high level. The farm, with its 80-acre market-garden, besides producing a large amount of vegetables for the institution, also showed a very profitable return from the operation of the piggery, the chicken-houses, and the cattle-barns and dairy.

#### *Education*

In order to extend educational opportunities to those who wish to make use of the Department of Education's correspondence course service, time was set aside during the normal recreation period to allow those who were interested to involve themselves in academic study. The response to this opportunity for self-improvement justified the appointing of a teacher, Miss Marjorie Larson, who looked after both classroom instruction, where appropriate, and the individual assistance necessary to those working on advanced courses. More papers have been successfully completed this year than ever before. Short courses in motor mechanics, auto-body repairs, carpentry, and barbering were conducted under the auspices of the local Rotary Club, and twelve inmates were presented with diplomas.

#### *Recreation and Physical Education*

The importance of desirable use of leisure time and the development of skills to make this possible received considerable attention in the programme development. The opportunity of doing some copper and metal craft, leatherwork, and wood-carving was taken up enthusiastically, particularly by the teen-age members of the Unit.

The establishment of physical education classes as a part of each inmate's training was accomplished, and inmates who were medically fit had three hours per week compulsory physical training.

Participation was encouraged in softball, soccer, and basketball. Inter-group competition was also encouraged as part of the Unit's programme.

#### *Social Services*

Private and public welfare agencies were used whenever necessary to assist in counselling and guidance services. Representatives from the National Employment Service, John Howard Society, and Salvation Army came to the institution regularly and gave special service to prisoners and their needy families at Christmas time.

Alcoholics Anonymous Association played an important part for many inmates. Each Tuesday evening an average of twenty inmates attended regular meetings, which were supported by the Chaplain and a number of business-men from the community.

The Alcoholism Foundation and Research Council was given full support and co-operation. A professional representative of the Council met weekly with a group of ten selected inmates.

Two successful voluntary blood clinics were sponsored by the Canadian Red Cross, in which well over 600 pints of blood were given by the inmate population.

#### *Family and Friend Visits*

Westgate conducted bi-monthly Sunday visits in the gymnasium building. Relatives and friends of the inmates were allowed supervised "table" visits.

Another successful Christmas family visits in the gymnasium building was organized for 100 prisoners selected for good conduct and because their family needed the contact. On this occasion it was a "chair" visit, with inmates and family sitting together as a

family unit. During the visit, refreshments, provided from funds raised by inmate donations, were served by the inmates. The highlight of the visit was the enthusiasm of the children and parents over the farm zoo (small animals in pens) and the kindergarten play area.

We would like, in closing, to pay tribute to the Westgate staff, who accepted extra responsibility over and above their regular duties to make the year's work much more than a mere custodial programme. On their behalf and our own, we would like to thank your administrative staff for their help and co-operation and you for your leadership during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

G. WATT,  
*Senior Correctional Officer (T.).*

R. E. BURNS,  
*Senior Correctional Officer (C.).*

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#### WOMEN'S BUILDING

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

SIR,—We beg to submit the annual report on the operation of the Women's Gaol for the year ended March 31st, 1957.

#### *Administration*

There was little change in the basic organization of the Women's Gaol during the year. We continued to arrange the population into nine teams for training, education, and work from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. During the afternoon and evening each inmate was required to live within one of eight family groups for socialization and recreation. Individual members of each work team could have been drawn from any of the eight social groupings.

The family groups remained fairly stable, if the length of sentence permitted. Team members, however, could progress slowly from work teams to vocational and educational teams, depending on their interest and aptitude. Training was stressed as being most important in all units, whether they were at work or classes.

The most notable change was in the quality and interest of supervision given each unit. The value of good staff leadership was strongly emphasized, and each matron was required to learn and implement the principles of safe custody, practical and orderly discipline, training, and the teaching of socially acceptable living.

#### *Staff*

Probably one of the most encouraging aspects of the programme has been the enthusiastic attitude of the staff. It has been the definite aim of the administration to promote, both in policy and practice, the principle that treatment is the function of every staff member. Many staff members have wished to increase their knowledge of human behaviour as well as their practical skills and to learn how such knowledge and skills fit in with the custodial requirements of the institution.

Turnover of staff was somewhat less this year, although the programme still suffered from the loss of some experienced workers whose training represented a considerable investment of time and effort.

#### *Population*

There were 671 women admitted during the year. The average daily population was eighty; 25 per cent of the eighty were B.C. Indians sentenced to sixty days or less.

Deep concern was felt by the staff for the large number of first offenders from the more remote reserves and northern cities. This type frequently returned to serve a second sentence, after which they refused to return home, being attracted by the glamour of the large city. Many of these girls might have been served as well and more economically under supervision of a Probation Officer in their own area.

Toward the end of the year the daily count rose to ninety and promised to continue this upward trend. It was not possible to ease the congestion by transferring a sufficient number to Prince George Provincial Gaol, as many were awaiting trial, drew too short sentences, were not physically fit, or were custodial and behaviour problems.

The overcrowding forced us to place people in home groups or work teams merely because there was space, a policy that works against the original idea that a woman would be placed in a unit because it was the best possible choice for her rehabilitation.

The new wing now under construction will relieve this situation and give the programme more of an opportunity to increase its success.

#### *Group Work and Recreation*

It is four years now since the controlled programme whereby girls work, eat, sleep, and take part in recreational activities in administratively designated groups was put into effect. This group system, as it has become known, is much more generally accepted by the inmate population than at its inauguration, when it was regarded with suspicion as a method by which the staff had the inmates do something they did not want to do. It is now a recognized pattern of the programme of the women's division, and members become proud of their group and, instead of trying to have as little contact as possible with staff, form a positive relationship with their group matron.

There are seven groups, plus another group operating as a narcotic-drug research unit. The number of inmates in each group varies from about eight to twelve, although the overcrowding that comes at various times of the year may necessitate larger groups. The women live in certain areas of the building according to groups, eat at separate tables with their matron, disperse to work teams, and take part in the afternoon socialization programme by groups. The effectiveness of such a system, as distinct from one which does not segregate but neither allows girls to intermingle and take part in activities indiscriminately, is hampered by the lack of space in the present building and the difficulties it presents for segregation. However, a routine of programme has become established which will greatly facilitate the movement of groups to the new addition now nearing completion.

The groups function through use of programme. The main scope of group activity lies outside the work programme. Now, because the inmates no longer show such resistance to the group system, we have seen a development in the range and interest shown in group activities. The girls now take part in such recreational activities as indoor and outdoor sports, arts and crafts, library, gardening, and record-playing by groups rather than as individuals. As each group has opportunity of taking part in various activities, individuals whose interests lie in certain areas are still able to follow those interests, but at the same time others join in who probably would not do so without some factor of compulsion or group enthusiasm. The group discussion necessary to plan the programme to be followed provides a medium for the simple practice of democratic principles or intensive therapy, depending on the needs of the group and the skill of the staff member.

#### *The Narcotic Treatment Unit for Women*

Unlike the men's unit, which has operated as a completely segregated project, the women's unit for the treatment of addicts has been able to benefit from the vocational facilities of the Women's Building.

This unit was completed in the spring of 1956. The number of inmates at the unit has remained fairly constant through the period under review. Criteria of selection of inmates to the unit was based on the following factors:—

- (1) Positive motivation toward a treatment programme.
- (2) Indicated previous effort at modification of her pattern of living.
- (3) Inmate's ability to face reality situation in the community.
- (4) Inmate's capacity toward acceptance of the treatment and rehabilitation programme.
- (5) Ability to participate in creative activities.
- (6) Ability to participate in a group setting.

The treatment programme at the unit is geared to the individual needs of the inmate. Basically, its broad outline consists of social, recreational, and occupational therapy. The unit provides a setting for social reintegration through group living and group participation. Limited psychological, psychiatric, and group therapy services are provided by Dr. Stephenson, the Narcotic Addiction Foundation, and prison treatment staff. A programme of vocational and occupational therapy is made possible through the utilization of the training resources of the Oakalla setting.

Rehabilitation and follow-up is for the time being provided by the Narcotic Addiction Foundation.

*Work Programme (Kitchen, Laundry, Sewing and Mending, Maintenance, Outside Maintenance, School, Occupational Therapy)*

Considerable of the inmate's work-time is taken up with the general maintenance, housekeeping, and various other home-making tasks.

All jobs are done with a view to teaching and improving the individual's skills in cooking, serving, mending, laundry operation, painting, and maintenance and care of the grounds. As the majority of younger girls admitted here have little or no training, this experience became an important phase in their development. All workers were urged to produce as high a quality of results as possible.

There was a definite trend away from the usual ingrained prison tradition that all inmates waste time and materials, and sabotage quietly all efforts to produce programme.

The vocational programme developed slowly from lack of instructors and space. The groundwork was done and the equipment purchased for both a power-sewing course and a cosmetology course. Two matrons spent part of their spare time fitting themselves for these departments.

*School*

Following is the report of the matron in charge of correspondence. The school has now developed to the point where it is capable of producing students who can compete and secure jobs in the business world.

There were thirty-eight students who attended the school this year either full or part time. There were sixteen courses taken on the afternoon shift, making a total of fifty-four students for the year. There were thirteen transfers and twenty-one releases, leaving a present enrolment of twenty.

School was held for 273 days. A total of 800 papers were submitted—718 from the school and 82 from the afternoon programme.

A total of twenty certificates were received, as follows: Business Fundamentals 24, 1; Mathematics 12, 1; Record-keeping, 2; Shorthand 31, 1; English Literature 20, 1; Composition 20, 1; Typewriting 20, 3; Typewriting 10, 10.

Other subjects studied by correspondence during the year were Radio and Wireless 30, Social Studies 20, Shorthand 21, Secretarial Practice 92, elementary Grade V arith-

metic and Grade VI spelling, Composition and Literature 10, Book-keeping 34, Art 10 and 20, Dressmaking.

*After-care*

The after-care facilities available to assist women leaving the institution are insufficient to protect adequately an institutional investment in women who sincerely wish to re-establish themselves as good citizens. In this regard, however, I wish to express the appreciation we all feel for the help we have received from the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, and the many agencies interested, lay groups and individual citizens, who have assisted with our work throughout the year.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to you and to 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.*

NARCOTIC ADDICTION TREATMENT UNIT FOR MEN

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

SIR,—We have the honour to report on the programme of the Narcotic Addiction Treatment Unit for Men for the period from March 31st, 1956, to April 1st, 1957. The work, while only in its formative stages, seems to hold some promise. Generally speaking, the programme instituted has based its work on the premise that the use of narcotics is a symptom of personality inadequacy and not a disease in itself once the physical addiction is withdrawn. The objective is, therefore, to help the addict with his personality and sociological problems, on the assumption that if he can improve his ability to meet them he will no longer require the sedation of heroin and hence will be able to abstain from its use.

The morning work programme has been an unqualified success to date. The inmates have worked hard and well. The work project itself is the construction of a large retaining-wall. The wall consists of donated scrap lumber laid in the form of a honeycomb, layer on layer, and filled with earth shovelled into the web of the honeycomb between the layers of lumber. It is a necessary but tedious and arduous task, but in a further six months it is expected that the work will be completed. Progress has been rapid, and the work itself has been of better quality than that done previously by these inmates.

The afternoon work programme has been, on the whole, less spectacular, but in some respects more productive. The work here has been less well defined, more individual initiative being allowed in the planning and carrying-out of this area of the programme. There has been a considerable amount of floundering, but the less tangible but more worth-while fruits of this personality-building process have been evident. It has been interesting to see men who never worked hard before continue working voluntarily after the evening meal until lock-up time at 8.30 p.m. Others have attempted to evade work so consistently that the productive members of the group disowned them and gained insights concerning themselves, impossible to obtain through the more regimental morning programme.

The handicraft or hobbycraft programme is an evening programme established as a self-supporting project through which two objectives and a possible third are capable

of realization. The first objective is to teach inmates who see themselves as isolated in the community some leisure-time activity in which they can gain confidence, find pleasurable pastime activity, and a purposive pursuit. The second objective, perhaps more important though less readily attainable, is to use this activity as an introduction to group consciousness and initiate the concept of contribution to a group or community rather than production for personal gain only. This is effected in part by setting up a group fund which receives all profits and is administered within broad limits by a group process. A possible third objective of this programme is the encouragement of vocational interests within inmates, as usually no such wholesome interest exists. While this is not a major problem on the present basis of selection, it is a problem with the larger group of addicts who must be seen as the future population of this type of programme. The hobbycraft programme, to date, has included some skilled work in leather, copper, petit point, wood-carving, and woodwork. The most promising activity, from the point of view of the above-mentioned objectives, is woodwork. Many inmates lacking the confidence for the highly artistic creations in leather, copper, etc., will attempt working with wood, and this is one of the activities in which the boundaries between hobbycraft, vocational training, and work programme tend to merge. A man gains confidence in his ability to use saw and hammer in building a fence on a work project and attempts an end-table, and the reverse process is also true. Mobility between furniture and knick-knack making and carpentry and vice versa is smooth. It is therefore recommended that a proper shop be constructed on the Pan Abode Unit grounds and equipped for simple woodworking projects.

Individual and group therapy and the testing and recording associated with them have been carried on as a shared responsibility by the psychologist, the staff social worker, and the Follow-up Officer. The purposeful direction which this individual guidance gives and the rapid progress it promotes is in marked contrast to the more common method of aimlessly exposing all inmates to the same good programme in the hope that it will somehow have a good effect.

The Follow-up Officer, Mr. Malcolm Brandon, has worked directly with the Officer in Charge of the Unit, and this has proved productive in planning for discharge. In some instances planning has involved the Unit with social service agencies and probation staff through the offices of Mr. Brandon, so that case conferences have been able to be more useful. As the discharge day is the most critical in the programme for the abstinent addict (in terms of stress), some bridge from the Narcotic Addiction Treatment Unit to the community was seen as a programme need. It further was frequently found that potential discharges were financially destitute. The Oakalla Prison Farm administration, therefore, agreed to placing Pan Abode inmates in the pre-release forestry camps as a final step in the programme. This privilege, when earned, provides an opportunity to earn a few dollars and to get used to a non-institutional setting before release.

Shortly after coming into the programme, Dr. Stephenson, our part-time psychiatrist, initiated monthly staff-training meetings of both Narcotic Addiction Treatment Unit staffs with a view to obtaining a common direction and philosophy in so far as this is possible. These meetings have been highly productive and have added greatly to the teamwork possible throughout the year.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to thank yourself and the administration and staff of Oakalla Prison Farm and the many agencies and people who have assisted throughout the year for the co-operation and constructive criticisms which they have given the programme at the Male Pan Abode Unit, and thus contributed to what we feel has been a year of good progress, positive and productive operation.

N. SCHROEDER,  
*Officer in Charge.*

## PRE-RELEASE CAMPS

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work completed in the Oakalla pre-release camps at Haney and Chilliwack for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

*Haney Camp*

In spite of the distance from Oakalla, the Haney pre-release camp has continued to operate as a very successful unit for its third year.

New bunk-houses have been erected, and with other additional facilities we have been able to increase the inmate accommodation to a maximum of ninety. The camp has a full work programme, and all inmates are employed constructively. In the selection of inmates, however, there has been a strong tendency to send the better types to Chilliwack camps, where strenuous work is a more general requirement, and to place the older candidates in the Haney camp. Nevertheless, no one is idle, and each inmate has been given a job in which he must perform to the limit of his ability.

Logging and the operation of the small home-made sawmill continue to be the major projects.

Most of the work activities, therefore, are centred around the production of lumber designed for use both in Oakalla and further construction in the camps. During the past year the trees have been removed from both sides of the road leading to the camp from twenty-first Avenue. The logs and windfalls have been sawn in the mill, and all the slash and debris burned, and the area fully cleared preparatory to reforestation.

The bunk-houses, ablution facilities, and kitchen and dining-room were built when we had three years' less experience and are much less adequate than those of the new camps at Chilliwack. In addition to this, the prospect of good work projects for the future is limited. In view of this, it is evident that the camp should soon be relocated in an area where there will be greater scope for the constructive employment of inmates. For the present, the camp programme is functioning well, and discipline and morale are at a high level.

However, one of the first considerations which should be faced by the administration of the new Haney Correctional Institution, who are taking over this camp on April 1st, 1957, should be the consideration of the matter of relocation.

*Chilliwack Camps*

The erection of Camp No. 1, at the junction of Tamahi Creek and the Chilliwack River, 6 miles east of Vedder Crossing, was begun on January 3rd of this year. Camp No. 2, also situated on the Chilliwack River, 4 miles beyond Camp No. 1, was constructed by work parties from Camp No. 1, and was occupied as it was completed a few months later.

During the initial period, the main task was to complete the construction of a sufficient number of buildings and facilities as rapidly as possible to accommodate 120 inmates. To begin with, inmate labour was transported to and from the Oakalla work camp at Haney each day to build the first bunk-houses. As soon as the first two buildings became habitable, on January 16th, they were occupied on a permanent basis by a small group of inmates, who were carpenters. As rapidly as additional bunk-houses were erected, the inmate population was increased. Adverse weather conditions and delays in the obtaining of materials tended to impede our progress at times. Nevertheless, in spite of rather unfavourable working conditions for both inmates and staff, construction went ahead according to schedule.

By the end of January, the inmate population had increased to twenty. During February and March, as more accommodation became available in Camp No. 1, the count reached forty-five. The total count any given day, therefore, fluctuates between 100 and 120.

At the beginning of March, we began to employ inmate crews on the felling and clearing of the 66-foot right-of-way for the proposed road from Scheller's Bridge to Chilliwack Lake, a distance of 23 miles. This is a British Columbia Forest Service project, and work is carried out under the direction of Forest Service personnel. In accordance with the policy that has been established, the internal administration of the camps and the supervision of the inmates at work are solely the responsibility of our correctional officers. The Forest Service, whose personnel are on hand daily, provide an over-all direction and guidance, and their recommendations are executed through our senior officers.

The Forest Service has provided a number of items of equipment for the project, such as tractors, power-saws, and transport vehicles. These are operated and serviced by our inmates. Apart from labour costs, the Forest Service assumes the responsibility for the payment for the parts necessary to repair their own equipment.

Discipline and morale in both camps remain at a high level, and the general atmosphere is a healthy one. We are convinced that, in addition to providing an additional means of inmate segregation, the camp programme provides an environment conducive to rehabilitation.

T. H. TOBIASSON,  
*Officer in Charge.*

#### HANEY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspectors of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report for the Haney Correctional Institution for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

The major activity carried on by a small group of key staff members during the period covered by this report consisted of the planning and development of the programme and operations of the new Institution. The British Columbia Prison Commission of 1950 had recommended that the new prison be geared to "a complete training programme—physical, academic, and vocational." It was determined, in consultation with the Inspector of Gaols, that the Institution should be a medium-custody unit with its honour camps operating on a minimum-custody basis. These basic objectives served as reference points in the more specific planning which followed. A high standard of performance was set for each part of the programme, and the heads of divisions undertook the long and difficult job of planning and co-ordinating the many activities involved.

An organizational plan was developed which established four major divisions for the Institution. All services and programmes aimed directly at training and rehabilitation of inmates were grouped in the Training Division under Deputy Warden John W. Braithwaite, who was appointed on September 1st, 1956. Primary responsibility for the security of the prison and the maintenance of good order and discipline among inmates was assigned to the Custodial Division under Deputy Warden Malcolm A. Matheson and Correctional Captain S. A. L. Hamblin, both of whom were appointed on January 1st, 1957. All business and housekeeping services were integrated in one division for pur-

poses of efficient operation, and a Business Manager, Mr. J. W. Lane, was appointed on July 1st, 1956. A Camps Division, with a status equal to that of the other three divisions, was planned but not activated during the report period.

In August of 1956 the nucleus of key staff members attended the Congress of Corrections in Los Angeles and toured various correctional institutions in California, obtaining much valuable data on the operation of facilities similar to those under construction at Haney. In September of 1956 the Institution opened temporary offices at 636 Burrard Street, Vancouver, and the detailed work of organization and development was begun.

Budget estimates for the 1957/58 fiscal year were submitted in October of 1956. Intensive study of the equipment required for the vocational shops and academic classrooms was carried on by Mr. W. M. Holland, the Director of Education, in consultation with experts in these various fields. Similar studies and contacts were made in connection with the ordering of custodial equipment, furniture, and indeed all of the materials required to equip and operate the new facility. The ordering of these items continued throughout the period covered by the report.

The activities referred to above required extensive contact with many other departments and agencies. We received welcome assistance from Provincial Government officials in charge of vocational and apprenticeship training, in addition to the frequent service afforded by the Purchasing Commission. Close contact was maintained with the project architect and the Department of Public Works in the planning of features within the building or ancillary to it, which had not been completed at this stage. We would like to express our gratitude to these individuals and agencies as well as to the many others who have helped us, since our task of organizing the new programme could not have been accomplished without their assistance.

The recruiting of staff for the Institution was well begun during this period. Officials of the Civil Service Commission surveyed our organizational plan and consulted with us concerning the classification and salaries of the positions authorized. A tentative arrangement was worked out under which we were able to use the services of the Commission in recruiting staff, and many personnel policies were determined with their assistance and co-operation. Provision was made in our establishment for a personnel and staff-training officer, but an appointment to this position had not been made by the end of the report period.

During the summer of 1956, a nucleus of carefully selected custodial officers was designated for transfer to the Haney Correctional Institution as correctional sergeants. Still other applicants for the position of correctional officer were brought before selection panels held in December of 1956. Approximately one-quarter of the total custodial staff was thus designated from within the prison service, and early in the new calendar year advertisements were placed in newspapers across Canada to obtain the remaining staff required. Some 500 applicants were processed by means of interviews, tests, and investigations of background. It was soon apparent that this approach, while time-consuming, would pay large dividends in the years ahead through a custodial staff possessed of the personal qualities required to exercise a positive influence over inmates.

The Business Division was required to carry out many immediate responsibilities concurrently with planning the large-scale operations for which it would be responsible in the future. Mr. L. D. Douglas, the Chief of Mechanical Services, and Mr. A. E. Wilkes, the Assistant Chief, together with a small crew of stationary engineers, began the operation of a temporary boiler at the Institution in October of 1956, and eventually took responsibility for the provision of heat, light, power, and maintenance within the prison.

The ordering of supplies, as well as the operation of our temporary budget, and the establishment of accounting, stenographic, filing, and storekeeping procedures for the organizational period, fell upon the shoulders of the Business Manager and a small staff. The appointment of specialized personnel in these areas did not occur until after the end of the period covered by this report.

By the end of March, 1957, much essential work had been accomplished. The objectives of the organization had been established and an organizational structure had been developed to carry them out. All positions to be filled in the new organization had been laid out and duties had been described. Several key staff members had been appointed, and many other staff had been designated for appointment later. A very large volume of equipment and furnishings had been ordered after careful study of our requirements.

Considerable planning had taken place within each of the four divisions of the Institution, and the personnel in each of these areas had gained experience in consultation with each other as well as with numerous persons and agencies outside of our organization.

Each problem solved seemed to reveal many other problems requiring solution, but progress was steady. Every effort was made to follow the practices of sound administration, planning operations carefully before undertaking them, assigning duties and responsibilities as clearly and accurately as possible, and encouraging good co-ordination and communication throughout the growing organization.

All staff members of the new Institution were conscious of the importance of their task and the significance of their opportunity to create a new and important facility for the training and rehabilitation of offenders. The challenge implicit in this opportunity gave strong motivation to all of our efforts.

I would like to close this report by expressing the appreciation which we have felt for the assistance given us by units and individuals within the Department of the Attorney-General. Arrangements for the transfer of staff from other institutions, particularly Oakalla Prison Farm, have been made most generously, and many specific services have been given us—for example, the making of furniture for certain areas in the new Institution by Oakalla and New Haven. The constant and essential support given by the Attorney-General, the Deputy Attorney-General, the Departmental Comptroller, the Inspector of Gaols, and other officials in the Attorney-General's Department has facilitated our work in countless ways.

Respectfully submitted.

E. K. NELSON,  
*Warden.*

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#### MEDICAL REPORT

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
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SIR,—I have the honour to submit the medical report for Oakalla Prison Farm, for the satellite camp at Haney, the two Chilliwack camps, Gold Creek camp, and New Haven Borstal Institution.

With increasing population at Oakalla Prison Farm itself, and the inception of additional establishments, demands on the medical services have increased considerably. As you are aware, policy is taking shape of centralized medical supervision, with local physicians carrying out the more immediate care of the inmates detained in institutions outside the metropolitan areas.

We received close interest and co-operation from the Medical Health Officers exercising medical control over the areas in which the camps are situated. Those complaining sick at the camps either are seen as emergencies by the local practitioner or brought to Oakalla Prison Farm for treatment. Another major extension of medical organization has been the commencement of examining inmates committed to Oakalla Prison Farm during the same day as their committal. This was made imperative owing to the largely increasing number of alcoholics sentenced to Oakalla Prison Farm and the deterioration in their health whilst at liberty. On the whole, from their condition on examination, it would appear that the liquor of which they partake is more virulent and that the habit is more intense. There was one death, which occurred in the South Wing, of an alcoholic inmate during the night following his admission to Oakalla Prison Farm. These facts have necessitated stringent medical precautions during the first twenty-four hours following their admittance. It is also significant that the numbers of those developing D.T's. during the first three to five days has risen.

Since September we have had the assistance of a part-time Medical Officer, the duties being shared by Drs. O. Kringhaug and T. Mitchell. Dr. Minovitz has now joined as whole-time resident physician. He takes the place of the part-time physicians.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. As you are aware from the statistics, there has been a slight rise in the number of infections from staphylococci. Considering the overcrowding, which has been inevitable, and the increase in prison population, this does not give rise to anxiety, but it does mean that all possible precautions should be taken concerning general and personal hygiene. There should also be ample facilities for sterility in the hospital area. For example, in certain departments there are not sufficient toilets and toilet basins and showers.

The number of inmates referred as out-patients to the Vancouver General Hospital has remained approximately the same. It amounts roughly to four appointments a day, but many of these are not new cases, but are referred for subsequent visits. There is no prospect of reducing this number until we have a part-time consultant staff of specialists who can visit the gaol itself. This is not likely to materialize before the establishment of a new hospital with the necessary facilities for specialist examinations and treatment.

We would like once more to place on record our thanks to the administration and the clinical staff of the Vancouver General Hospital for the expert care which they have continued to give to inmates from our correctional establishments. The interest and co-operation shown by the medical and nursing staffs of the Vancouver General Hospital have greatly lessened the anxiety and burden placed on the somewhat slender medical resources at Oakalla Prison Farm and other correctional institutions in the Lower Mainland.

The prison hospital is being faced with a heavy expansion of numbers of inmates passing through, either in-patients or out-patients; 1,393 have been admitted to the prison hospital during the year. We are relieved to know that during the next three or four years there will be a move to another building, which can be adequately equipped as a central hospital for the Corrections Branch of British Columbia. However, the fact remains that for a considerable time the prison hospital as it stands is faced with a heavier demand each year, with no extension of any facilities with regard to accommodation for patients and very necessary plumbing. For instance, there are thirty to thirty-five inmates in the tower of the hospital, with no tub bath or showers, and only two toilets. The tub bath on the main floor of the hospital is used for the cleansing of inmates infected with vermin or affected with boils, for example, and this bath has to be used for general use, also for those inmates in the tower and those in the surgical ward on the main floor.

Again, with the co-operation of the Warden, we have been able to staff our technical department with prison-trained technicians, excluding the officer pharmacist, who origi-

nally learned much of his work in the Royal Navy. We are urgently in need of registered nurses. Although we are well served in the mechanical departments, we are lacking in qualified staff for clinical nursing, but there are two graduate psychiatric nurses. It will be seen later that a strong recommendation is made for the appointment of a registered female nurse for the supervision of treatment, also for supervision of the operating-room. A suggestion was made earlier to yourself, and to the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, that the status of these specialized officers be raised by means of trade allowances. It was also mentioned that it was felt that the status of the Senior Hospital Officer should be raised to Senior Correctional Officer. The amount of work passing through the hospital is emphasized by the statistics, which include 38,000 treatments administered in the prison hospital during the period under review.

#### DEPARTMENTS WITHIN THE HOSPITAL

##### *Operating-room*

The activities carried on in this department are detailed in the Appendix of this Report. We had hoped to carry out more surgery in the prison hospital, but, as you are aware, the necessary alterations and additions requested have not been approved owing to the possibility, it is understood, of a move later on to a new building. The basic addition required to the present operating-room is that of a tessellated floor as a protection against static electricity. Without this, of course, it means that no general anæsthetic can be given, although we are fully equipped to give general anæsthetics with the apparatus which was purchased during the year. However, apart from this, any operations which can be performed under a local anæsthetic are carried out, and a good deal of minor surgery has been possible. We are once more very grateful to Dr. E. Lewison for his generous contribution to medical services in the field of plastic surgery. There is no doubt but that the repair of nasal disfigurements must play a considerable part in the general morale of the patient. His research in this respect continues, and with each subject for plastic surgery a social history is submitted. This is the fourth year of his study in this field.

A registered nurse with recent operating-room technique would be of great value, not only in the operating-room itself, but in maintaining the general standard of asepsis and dressing for both in-patients and out-patients.

With your co-operation, we have added greatly to the stock of surgical instruments. There are sufficient to provide most surgeons with what they would require for major surgery.

##### *X-ray*

This has continued to serve fundamental requirements. The present equipment is mainly designed for bone X-rays, and in a hospital of this capacity an instrument is needed to take X-rays of kidneys, gastro-intestinal series, and other soft tissues. However, a plan is under consideration now for the purchase of a larger and more powerful machine. A total of 1,158 X-ray examinations have been carried out.

##### *Dental*

Two dental officers have been pressed to their utmost capacity in dealing with only an urgent section of the gaol population. In all they provide service for three days a week. This amount of time is clearly not adequate. In reality the presence of a dentist every day in the week is a necessity. We are glad to report the inception of a supply of dentures to carefully selected inmates at public expense. In the cases recommended,

we include the potentiality of the inmate with regard to rehabilitation and assess the part which the provision of dentures might play toward it. Drs. Gilroy and Alexander have continued to give unstinted service throughout the year. Most of the work actually consists of extractions due to pressure of numbers. The stock of dental instruments has been greatly expanded during this year.

#### *Pharmacy*

Increased population has placed on this department also an increasing pressure of activity. The pharmacy is a small room quite unable to contain the amount of stores which are required. This results in pharmaceutical stores being placed in various positions throughout the gaol. Here again it would seem that no major improvement can be made until the new hospital is established in the next few years. The calls upon the officer in charge of the pharmacy are those which would be normally met by a graduate pharmacist, but we are fortunate in having a service-trained compounder. The general trend of pharmaceutical treatment entails the use of more expensive drugs. Whereas the Vancouver General Hospital pharmacy used to supply the medications for inmates treated in the out-patient department there, the practice was discontinued. This threw a heavier burden on the prison pharmacy, as specialists naturally prescribe a wider variety of drugs which would usually be contained in a large pharmacy. However, through the close co-operation and assistance of the Provincial Pharmacy in Vancouver, all materials for prescriptions which we have not been able to fill are now supplied by that pharmacy. It was our own choice that the prison pharmacy should take on these increased obligations as the passage of so much medication between the Vancouver General Hospital and the prison was presenting quite a problem of administration and of custody.

#### *TB. Wing*

This has continued to house on an average ten patients throughout the year. These are active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and a great part are also drug addicts, and very disturbed individuals. As many as possible obtain a temporary release to the Pearson Hospital and Indian hospitals, but a large proportion of these patients come for so short a time that arrangements cannot be made for admission to an outside hospital, or whose behaviour is so disorderly that they cannot be retained in any environment outside the gaol. Attempts are made to persuade patients who should be in hospital to seek admission to the Pearson Hospital or one of the Indian hospitals on their discharge from Oakalla Prison Farm, as they are a menace to the community from the point of view of their infection. Very few agree to do this. It is hoped that an increasing number of these recalcitrant TB. patients will be apprehended under the "Health Act" and retained in the TB. hospital. Dr. Hakstien, consultant of the Tuberculosis Control, pays frequent visits and gives expert advice concerning treatment. This unit remains unsatisfactory in regard to the accommodation of TB. patients, but it appears that no improvement can be made until a new prison hospital is in operation. Should the present Women's Building be utilized as such, the annex which is now being added to it is a section which could be adequately adjusted to the use of a TB. wing; but in spite of the many difficulties, some of the patients acquired the arrest of the disease in the present unit. Owing to the fact that tubercular persons cannot be sent to the Penitentiary, some of the patients in the TB. Wing of Oakalla Prison Farm are faced with many years of confinement therein. At times this wing becomes highly disturbed, and many of the privileges which are allowed tubercular patients become abused, but this is understandable in the light of so little activity and so many neurotic people being in such close quarters for so long a time in some instances.

### *The Right Wing*

This continues to be the mental observation wing. It is surprising that so many mentally ill individuals can reside in this unit without more damage being done to themselves and equipment, as there are no areas for isolation and no protective cells. The wing usually contains one or two inmates awaiting transfer to Essondale and others under close observation because of extreme depression, agitation, or violence shown in their previous environment. The comparative freedom from serious outbreaks in this wing is perhaps partly due to two factors—the technique of the staff and the increasing use of the tranquillizing drugs, such as sparine and largactil, and more recently equanil. The increasing number of inmates committed on charges of intoxication has caused an increasing number of those under observation and treatment for D.T's.

### *Surgical Ward*

During the year the accommodation has been increased by the merging of two rooms, and now contains eight beds which are available for the more seriously ill patients and those receiving surgical treatment.

### *Laboratory*

This is one of the departments which has given great encouragement in the diagnosis and treatment available in the prison hospital. By slow degrees, facilities have now been established which enable most standard laboratory tests to be carried out. A hospital officer has been trained to take charge of the laboratory. Difficulty arises on the days he is off duty, but instructions in the simpler techniques are being given to other officers so that emergency investigations can be carried out. As in other departments, the pressure of work necessitates a larger room. We have not so far been able to carry out bacteriological investigations in this laboratory, but we have the equipment and we are grateful to the Provincial Laboratories for the use of an incubator.

### *Hospital Kitchen*

This, as previously, is only used for the distribution of food brought up from the main kitchen and for the preparation of liquid diets. We still have no resource for the supply of special diets, and we have to do the best we can by selecting items from the "line" meals.

### *Tower*

This houses forty inmates, including those assisting in the various medical departments and many of the more chronically ill and aged patients. No additions have been made in the way of bathing and toilet facilities. There is no bath of any sort and only two toilets. This clearly does not come up to the requirements of any health authority.

### *Treatment-room*

This handles a surprisingly large number of inmates requiring out-patient and in-patient treatment. The amount of treatment carried out in this room was mentioned earlier in this report. Many of these treatments should be carried out in the out-patients' examination-room on the ground floor of the Main Gaol building, but this has to be closed for so many hours during the day owing to absence of staff in that area. The Westgate Unit and the wings require the presence of officers carrying out treatment in this room. We still await the installation of a sink; the only sink or toilet basin available for the officers carrying out treatment in this room is the sink in the operating-room, which, of course, can only be used for work actually being carried out in the operating-room, and the ordinary wash-basin in the bathroom, which has to be used by the general population of the prison hospital.

*Exercise Yard*

The exercise yard has been as fully protected as possible against accidents to patients in the way of suicide by the erection of a metal canopy as described in previous reports.

*Office*

The office accommodation is very limited for the amount of office work which is carried on, also with regard to interviewing-rooms. However, we look forward to a more spacious accommodation in the new building. In the meanwhile, plans have been drawn up to expand the office section in the present prison hospital. We look forward also to the appointment of a stenographer.

*Tuberculosis Control*

A heavily increasing number of routine and diagnostic investigations have been carried out by this unit under the supervision of the central Tuberculosis Control authority, and also at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs.

We are grateful to the consultant in diseases of the chest, and to the Director of the tuberculosis clinic in New Westminster, Dr. Hakstien, and to Miss Winifred Nean. Both Dr. Hakstien and Miss Nean have given generous service throughout the year, and they work in close co-operation with the prison medical department.

*East Wing*

Medically speaking, this wing continues to be the most problematical unit in the institution. It houses the drug addicts under sentence and non-addicts who are considered unsuitable for other sections owing to persistence of delinquency and failure to respond to other techniques. So far no treatment resources have been available for the East Wing inmates. There is some recreational opportunity unless it is abused. For a proportion of the year a social worker was on the staff of the wing, but since his transfer to the Probation Branch there has been no service of this nature. A few of the addicts have been selected for transfer to the Narcotic Addiction Treatment Hut, which will be mentioned below. On the whole, the programme is negative and inevitable morbidity of behaviour ensues. Observed medically by the heavy instance of malingering, large sick parades containing many applicants for sedation point to the absence of constructive and varied employment, although it is possible to keep a number of the inmates busy in the tailor-shop and in the laundry, also many are employed in outside work. The staff of this wing carries a heavy burden, as many of the population there have serious damage to personality, and to some extent the officers are performing duties which combine custody and counselling. It is hoped that when the new institution is opened at Haney and the pressure at Oakalla Prison Farm is relieved somewhat, it will be possible to carry out a more rehabilitative project. The East Wing has to carry some inmates who would be placed under segregation in a psychiatric ward if one existed, although they are not considered committable to a mental hospital under present conditions. There is reason to believe that very shortly after the termination of the year under review there will be a thorough reorganization of programme in this wing.

*West Wing*

This has remained as the awaiting-trial section of the prison, and medically there is no comment to make. In any future planning it would be wise to establish some form of segregation of various types and age-groups of prisoners awaiting trial. Some require segregation on account of their youth and some on account of their dangerous poten-

tialities, including those most likely to escape. On the whole, the hygiene of those wings in the main building is inclined to be poor. The health authorities have remarked on the "utility" ducts which receive drainage from the cells which is thought to be insufficient, with the result that the utility tunnel is wet and odorous. This would also apply to the other two wings in the main building.

#### *Admission Unit*

This is in every way medically unsatisfactory, though additions in the form of cells for those awaiting documentation and other admission procedure have assisted the administration. The showers, delousing, and disinfecting facilities are primitive. The ventilation, though slightly improved recently, is still very inadequate, and change of air is almost negligible, especially in the shower-room. An entirely new unit is urgently necessary.

#### *Classification*

Owing to the increasing pressure of medical duties, the Medical Officers have not been able to attend the classification sessions, except infrequently, but, as mentioned previously, each inmate is examined upon admission medically and is classified as to his physical state. However, close contact has been maintained for the procedure, and any cases requiring special consideration are referred to the Medical Officer for his advice. The panel is subjected to many pressures owing to the increasing number of units which have been established. The classification board has now fuller information about each individual inmate than previously, and there is preliminary testing in certain aspects. It is quite evident that, in the near future, amplification of the function of the classification team will be inevitable. At present there is no psychiatrist and no psychologist. The system has made considerable progress, but, as in other departments, its resources have rapidly become unequal to the pressure of numbers and other requirements. Also, the material surroundings are not conducive to efficiency of work. The wing is becoming too small for the numbers of those awaiting classification, and the short time which is available for the necessary investigations, in my opinion, prohibits the potentialities of such an organization. It will, it is thought, become necessary sooner or later to allot a separate building for this purpose, and an expanded staff of professional workers equal in its composition to the eminent significance and task of classification. Difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the standard of individuals required for the forestry camps and New Haven. This has resulted at times in a shortage of candidates for these establishments. However, as time goes on, no doubt increasing experience in the running of the open units will equip the staffs to take perhaps those inmates of lower personality calibre. The possibilities of an adequate classification unit are very great. From the medical point of view there should be means to make intense physical investigations, especially in relation to the present trend of biological and neurological research into the mechanics of human behaviour; for example, fully equipped laboratory and electroencephalographical apparatus would be required. The number of types of personnel involved in this procedure would appear to be an extravagant project, such as technicians, part-time neurologists and specialists in internal medicine, and psychiatrists, for example, but eventual economy is ensured if the efforts of rehabilitation are concentrated on those most appropriately selected as requiring specific resources. The present classification area is most unsatisfactory from the point of view of health of the staff. There is no daylight and quite inadequate ventilation.

#### *Young Offenders' Unit*

The staff of this Unit has once again whole-heartedly accepted the challenge of the more disturbed young offenders. In actual fact the population of the Unit is quite varied.

With some there is no clear indication as to whether they should be in the Westgate or Young Offenders' Unit. There are some who would be suitable for New Haven, except perhaps for the short definite sentence, and some who are so young and immature they should not be located anywhere else, and some of the juvenile age-group who are too rebellious, psychopathic, or neurotic to conform to the demands of an open institution. In spite of the absence of caseworkers, it is greatly to the credit of the staff there that such disordered young delinquents are handled with so infrequent resort to primitive methods. A psychiatric caseworker, apart from psychiatric consultant service, is essential in any therapeutic operation, and it is hoped that sooner or later contributions of this sort can be offered. There must be many boys leaving the Unit who might have profited by special skills of a clinical nature, although it is remarkable how effective the supervisors can become after they have gained experience in dealing with seriously disturbed youngsters under wise and encouraging leadership. It is very important in units such as this that changes of staff should be minimal. Vocational training in a situation such as this must often defer to the need for work more in the medium of occupational therapy. Medical observation shows that in all maladjusted individuals it is not wise to expect much persistent effort in the case of very disturbed youths, and, therefore, the vocational curriculum has to be elastic. One of the more helpful attributes of the programme in this Unit is the opportunity for certain boys to obtain whole-time education.

The general health of the inmates of this Unit has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Attendance at sick parade has been relatively free of malingering, and it is exceptional if there is need for any boy to be detained in his cell for sickness of any other cause.

The diet has been adequate, and the advice of the Government dietician has been followed. There have been various occasions when the preparation of the food has been unsatisfactory, but taking into consideration the fact that the staff, apart from the instructors, consists of inexperienced boys, the quality of cooking is reasonable. The training value compensates in some degree for many of the difficulties which inevitably arise in such a setting. However, some reorganization has improved the standard of the meals served, and also has resulted in a cleaner kitchen. Certain additions to equipment and utensils have aided the general hygiene of the kitchen, and the health authorities have approved of the alterations, although it is apparent that this kitchen is too small for the number of inmates it has to serve, but a new kitchen is in the course of construction, and it will be a great asset to the Unit.

Athletics have continued to be a major part of the programme, and there have been relatively few injuries resulting from sport and employment. Floor hockey is the sport which causes most of the physical injuries, but it is a valuable outlet for exuberance and less benign emotions and is worth the risks which are inevitable. A gymnasium is greatly needed, as the calls on the main gymnasium are too frequent to allow of sufficient use by the boys of the Young Offenders' Unit. Although there are certain handicaps in the placing of a unit of this nature within the grounds of the Main Gaol, it is felt that it is irreplaceable in any correctional organization.

#### *Westgate Unit*

This year has seen the continuation of Westgate as a unit for holding a wide age-group of what it is hoped are more responsive inmates, some 350 in all. Amongst the younger ones there has been an overflow from the Young Offenders' Unit owing to pressure of numbers, and some who are considered too sophisticated or mature for admission there or who have been there and failed. There has been a change in programme in that the somewhat ambitious scheme previously adopted has been reduced to a simpler arrangement, which more clearly defines work and recreational periods for the whole of

the population of the Unit. Also, compulsory physical training has been instituted for those medically fit. A most welcome innovation has been the establishment of an educational syllabus which has been carried out by a staff containing one woman teacher. It is representative of the policy which approves the appointment of women staff to an institution for males. This is widely carried out in the English correctional system, and provided that appropriate types of women are selected, the results have been nothing but very encouraging. As mentioned in previous reports, construction of this Unit renders it unsatisfactory from a medical point of view. Ventilation and heating continue to be inconsistent, and at times inadequate, though the added ventilators and apertures both in the outside walls and the roof have improved the situation considerably. The composition of the floors increases the dust and exposure to upper respiratory infections, the incidence of which has been high. Infection is apt to spread rapidly. In the early spring of this year there were twenty-four cases of measles, mostly of the rubella type.

Medical services have again remained inadequate owing to the shortage of staff. Sick parades have been held twice weekly, and as the hospital officer attending Westgate has discontinued his first-aid lectures, he has more time to spare for attending to the medications and dressings between noon and 2 p.m. However, as before, the afternoon and evening requirements medically have not been met, except for emergencies, and in order to meet these an additional hospital officer and a relief should be appointed. The general health of the inmates, except for the conditions mentioned above, has been satisfactory, and the food served by the main kitchen has been of good quality and palatably served.

*Units for the Treatment of Narcotic Addiction*  
(Eleven males and eleven females.)

It is just a year now since these Pan-Abode units were started. It has been an enterprise seriously handicapped from the beginning by failure to obtain staff which could have been provided according to the budget. It was only in the last two weeks of the year that a psychiatrist was appointed. There has been one full-time psychiatric social worker for the men in the person of Mr. A. V. Bentum. The women's unit has had the part-time service of one psychiatric social worker for a portion of the year, Mr. Bob McDonald, who had previously been at the Child Guidance Clinic, followed by Mr. George Trasov, of the Narcotic Foundation. There was a teacher for the men's unit for a few months, but he was also employed on custodial duties. The difficulty has been in finding the appropriate individuals for the work; Miss Brown, the teacher, admirably assisted the women inmates of the units in their education. In both units the psychiatric social workers have given individual psychotherapeutic interviews to the inmates. They have also given group therapy sessions that have been found to be most productive. We have been most grateful for the help of interested persons from agencies in the community at large. They have given much time and effort to come and give talks and discussions on matters of general interest, which have done much to expand the thinking of people who tend to be markedly egocentric. Many documentary films of a psychiatric nature have been shown.

It is clear that the fundamental requirement of any treatment unit is the reception of those most likely to respond to therapy. The inmates of the men's unit have been selected by the main classification panel of the men's gaol. The names of those in the East Wing who are considered to be suitable for such treatment are submitted to the Classification Officer, who assembles the panel and recommends those whom the panel believes would be receptive to treatment. The names may be suggested by the staff of the East Wing, the Medical Officer, or the Chaplain, or by any other person who has intimate knowledge of the men concerned. Women have been mainly selected by the matron in charge of the women's gaol, after consultation with the Medical Officer and her staff.

This has been an entirely new venture. The first year has inevitably been spent in learning and experimentation, and it has not been found possible to formulate concise qualifications which would entitle an inmate to be transferred to the huts; for example, age, degree and time of addiction, history of general delinquency, or categories of personality have not yet been shown to be valuable guides. It has been found that some older men with a long history of addiction and accompanying delinquency have made greater effort to refrain from narcotics on discharge than younger individuals with a comparatively short history of addiction. One of the first essentials is to differentiate between those who genuinely want to be helped to abandon the habit and those who merely wish a transfer from the Main Gaol to a more favourable environment. It is quite evident that those who show the greatest apathy toward work do not offer hopeful prognosis as regards treatment. The resources which are available cannot contend with those who have manifested behaviour of a markedly psychopathic nature; also, owing to the lack of security in the Unit, those who are considered to be a marked custodial risk cannot be accepted. Custodial necessity also demands that men serving a long sentence should not be transferred to the treatment hut until a significant portion of their sentence has been served. This has not been found to be so necessary in the case of women. The men have carried out hobby and garden work throughout the year, and a small carpenters' shop has been added. These activities have not sufficed to keep them sufficiently busy. During the last month or so they have been employed on manual labour consisting of construction of a sports field. The men do not cook their own food, but it is sent down in thermos containers from the kitchen in the Main Gaol, but there is a fully equipped kitchen in each hut. The men do a little extra baking, preparing snacks which employ one or two men at intervals during the day. Women do their own cooking entirely. It is appreciated that there is training and treatment value in cooking, but in the case of the men it has been difficult to find one inmate who is sufficiently skilled in cooking, and a suitable candidate for treatment, and who will be there for a sufficient length of time. One cubicle in each hut has been reserved for an automatic washer and drier. Both women and men do their personal laundry; the women work domestically, and some of them take whole-time schooling. Many of the men and women also undertake correspondence courses. As is well known, the treatment of the drug addict is one of the most frustrating tasks which can be undertaken, and especially so in the case of those who are delinquent. Most of the addicts in Oakalla Prison Farm have a long incidence of delinquency prior to their habit, and the treatment must endeavour to repair damage to the personality, perhaps shortly after birth. It would be presumptuous to claim that three or six months or a year can arrest or eliminate the morbid process which has been in operation from childhood and upwards, but it should be possible, in some cases, for an inmate of these huts to begin to take stock of himself and to think in a different light. Perhaps the greater part of treatment must take place on release, and so far no resources for this are available, except the untiring service of Mr. Malcolm Brandon, the men's after-care officer. Mr. Brandon has toured the Province with the aim of obtaining the co-operation of employers and influential organizations. We look to a closer tie-up between the Narcotic Foundation, but so far there is no facility for the drug addict outside gaol who has no funds and wishes to withdraw from this habit.

The location of these two units on prison grounds presents an almost overwhelming difficulty as regards achievement of an adequate treatment setting. Being under the prison administration, and inevitably so as they are situated, it involves limitation of programme and method, which is a great handicap. Although freedom in any hospital for the treatment of drug addiction must be seriously restricted, the restrictions necessary in a gaol environment are considerably in excess of what are desirable. Also, owing to pressure of accommodation it is only very rarely practicable for any inmate who has failed to rehabilitate to return to the unit for further treatment, whereas in other larger

centres it is not unusual for one patient to return three or four times. However, in spite of the immensity of the task and many frustrations and disappointments, the staff of both units have courageously pioneered the project. In the men's unit Mr. A. V. Bentum has contributed his highly skilled psychiatric services in a most dedicated degree. It is hoped that, before long, treatment of the narcotic addict under prison sentence will be able to continue when he is free; this would include psychiatric out-patient sessions, additional residential treatment of those outside prison environment, resources for withdrawal from narcotics other than in prison, and possibly a residential hostel. So far it is almost a tragic certainty that if a narcotic addict remains in Vancouver on his release from gaol, he is as sure to resume his habit as night follows day. Those who are able and wise enough to seek employment farther afield have shown longer periods of abstinence.

#### *Dietary*

This is satisfactory. Quantity and quality of food have on the whole been more than adequate, though the distance of Westgate from the main kitchen has notable disadvantages; however, the Airvoid containers are efficient. We are still unable to supply satisfactory diet for such illnesses as nephritis, hypertension, diabetes, and gastric and duodenal ulcer patients.

#### *Main Kitchen*

The structure and equipment continue to be satisfactory, and approximately 3,000 meals a day are served. Health authorities of the Burnaby Municipality suggest the importance of eliminating heavy cockroach infestation by insecticides and hygiene, of closing the open ends of tiled walls, of replacing broken tiles, and of replacing wooden bread-boxes with metal containers. They also recommend additional dish-washer and further refrigeration space.

#### *Officers' Mess Kitchen*

This requires new equipment in the form of a three-compartment metal sink and drainage board, and it is also in need of cleaning, painting, and vermin eradication.

#### *Bedding*

The increasing population with rapid turnover has made it impossible to change the blankets sufficiently frequently. Inmates are issued with blankets which have been passed on from several previous users without washing. Sheets are urgently needed.

#### *Clothing*

This has been satisfactory, except that night attire is necessary. Inmates still have to sleep naked in blankets or in their day clothing. The absence of slippers or shoes to wear in the units greatly increases the difficulty of preserving cleanliness in living accommodations.

#### *Rat-control*

There is a constant menace of rats arising from the cooker-house in the farm, owing to accumulation of washing from the food which is being prepared for the hogs. This is an attraction to the rats. However, there is a new cooker under construction, and the health authorities recommend that draining and washings for the new cooker be run to a sump and that the continuous cockroach-control programme should be carried out.

#### *Dairy*

This has been frequently visited by the municipal health authorities and by the Medical Officer. The points noted are those of lack of ventilation, the position of the

office in the dairy, which means too much traffic going backwards and forwards, and the need for a new separator. Also, there is need for renewal of the present sinks. Rat-control has been efficient, but at times the number of rats seen at night in the area of the garbage-dump has been excessive.

*Garbage-disposal*

The garbage-dump requires continuous supervision and coverage by a bulldozer. The nuisance of flies and odour arises in hot weather with any lessening of control. It is important that wet garbage be separated from the dry, and that procedure has been inadequate.

*Sewerage*

Additions to the present plant are under construction, and by a new chlorinating operation they will render the air free from any harmful organisms.

*Tailor-shop*

The ventilation here is inadequate.

*Laundry*

The ventilation is inadequate, and it requires a drinking-fountain.

*Plate-shop in Westgate*

The two large exhaust fans fail to prevent the accumulation of paint fumes, which are injurious to health, although every attempt is made to see that inmates working with the paint are supplied with a quart of milk daily.

*Electrical Shop*

This is crowded and poorly ventilated.

*Shoe-shop*

This is satisfactory.

*Stores*

Much improvement has been made here. All perishables are kept in screened cages and the rats have disappeared.

*Women's Building*

It is greatly to the credit of the staff in this section of Oakalla that in a year of overcrowding, with the detention of some women inmates seriously criminal and many psychiatrically ill, it has passed not only without serious incident, but with a continued programme for rehabilitation. It is interesting to observe the classification which takes place by groups in such a small area, varying from the long-established narcotic addict to the first offender and juvenile. In medical opinion there is a great need for a separate establishment for the young female offender, of the age-group of New Haven and the Young Offenders' Unit on the male side. We are looking forward to the opening of the new wing of the Women's Building, which will greatly assist the medical services by improving admission procedure, isolation and narcotic withdrawals, and accommodation for sick inmates and isolation. The new laundry will also be a valuable acquisition.

The general health of the women has been satisfactory. The individual attention and nursing afforded by the nursing staff for sick inmates have, as previously, been of exceptional service. The dietary, hygiene, and living conditions are up to the highest

standard of institutional care, except, of course, that most services have been pressed beyond their capacity by overcrowding. The huts containing small groups of selected inmates have again added a very great contribution to the treatment programme as a whole, and the only comments made by inspecting health authorities have been those of the need of increased refrigeration in the kitchen of the main women's building and of poor ventilation in the huts owing to windows opening directly on occupants of the top bunks.

#### *Haney Camp*

This has steadily risen in accommodation, and now has seventy-seven inmates. Largely it has continued to be a pre-release unit to which men up to 60 years of age are sent. The industry of the sawmill is very productive. The general health of the inmates of this camp has been good, and many who are evasive of work in a closed prison excel themselves in the camp environment. Increase in population has necessitated enlargement of the kitchen and dining-room, and an increased number of huts. This camp is below the standard of other camps in construction and requires very close supervision of hygiene, especially in the matter of fly prevention by general hygiene and screens of wire between the boards of the buildings and windows and doors. Very few of the men have had to be returned to Oakalla on grounds of illness. Except for those employed on domestic duties, the medical category is such that they are fit for manual labour.

The Medical Officer from Oakalla visits once a month, and urgent medical attention is available from the doctors in Haney. The dietary and cooking are of the highest standard.

#### *Chilliwack Camps*

At time of writing this report the two camps were in process of construction. From experience at the Haney camp, improved kitchen and toilet facilities were planned, and an approved septic-tank system was shortly to be in operation, and a tested water-supply, of which there is no shortage. Visits of the Medical Officer will be made as often as possible. Urgent medical attention will be available from doctors in Chilliwack. From what was observed, it is quite evident these camps will be of inestimable training value.

#### *Gold Creek Camp*

This was in full operation by the end of the year under review. The huts have been completed, with an excellent toilet and shower room, septic tank, kitchen with ample hot-water supply and an oil stove and store hut. There is a generating plant for electricity. A domestic-size refrigerator in the kitchen may prove inadequate. Something akin to the deep freeze at Haney camp would be of great assistance. The construction of the huts is such that hygiene can be maintained at high level. The dietary and cooking are very satisfactory. This camp differs from the other camps in that it is not a pre-release camp. Those at Gold Creek camp are often sent for the major part of their sentence. Gold Creek takes inmates from classification who are carefully screened. Some inmates are sent there with relatively long sentences. Up to the present they have been relatively inaccessible as regards medical care, but emergencies have been treated by the doctors at Haney and have been only a negligible number requiring such urgency of attention. Others are returned to Oakalla Prison Farm for treatment, and the Medical Officer visits the camp as often as possible, but when the Haney Correctional Institution opens, the medical department there will be readily available. Dental attention has been scarce, but that also will be available at the new institution. The general health of Gold Creek camp inmates has been very good. This camp has confirmed the undoubted success of the training of selected inmates in a camp environment, but, of course, a great

deal rests on classification, especially for those camps which contain men with longer sentences.

#### *New Haven*

This institution has continued its achievements. Its function is being observed with great interest as the resources of the correctional branch expand. This expansion is bound to have its impact on the character of inmates classified for New Haven. Whereas in earlier years the type of candidates stood out prominently, as a variety of other units come into existence there is overlapping of criteria for selection. This has resulted in New Haven population remaining under strength, but it is hoped that after close deliberation, and when the classification policy and organization have been established to meet the more complex demands, New Haven will be filled to capacity. The individual attention afforded by a small unit with such a skilled staff is unsurpassed, and there must always be a group of boys which requires this more than any other approach. Weekly visits of the Medical Officer and psychologist have continued to combine psychiatric assessment and medical care. The health of the institution has been good. The clothing and living conditions have continued to be of high standard. Inspections have been maintained by the Burnaby health authorities, and their report shows their satisfaction, and only one major recommendation was made, to the effect that the milk from the dairy herd should be pasteurized. There has been close co-operation with the medical department at Oakalla, and some New Haven inmates have been hospitalized at Oakalla for minor surgery and other purposes. Those cases requiring more intensive treatment have been transferred to Vancouver General Hospital.

#### *Staff Training*

Two lectures in each training course have been given by the Medical Officer.

#### *Parole Board*

A medical report on each inmate appearing before the Board has been submitted. The numbers interviewed by the Parole Board have risen considerably; therefore, this has meant an extension of the time required of the Medical Officer, who attends all or part of all Parole Board sessions, with few exceptions. It is considered that this is an important part of the medical work, as some attempt is made to give the Parole Board as full a medical opinion as possible in the case of more problematical inmates.

#### *Research*

It is felt that prison populations living under conditions of control offer invaluable medium for medical research, not only from the aspect of correctional needs, which are many, but on behalf of the community at large. With this in view, entirely harmless medical research is being carried out under the Director of the British Columbia Medical Research Institute, and inmates have offered their services in the research which is associated with the salt output of the healthy human body in relation to the factors which might have a bearing on arterial degeneration. One inmate a week has been the subject of research of this sort. Drs. H. Price and C. G. Campbell, of the British Columbia Medical Research Institute, are directing the research with great skill. We are grateful for association with such experts. Research of this nature contributes to the welfare of the inmates themselves undergoing it. Firstly, there is the benign effect of the attention which is obtained; secondly, the rest under hospital conditions; and, thirdly, the sense of gratification that they are contributing something for the benefit of fellow human beings.

## CONCLUSION

This concludes, Sir, a summary of the medical situation in the institutions under your control. It is felt that the following requirements merit emphasis:—

- (a) Provision of a new prison hospital. This is stressed each year, and it is known that you have plans which will supply the pressing needs of this nature when they become effective.
- (b) The inclusion of registered nurses on the hospital staff.
- (c) The recognition of medical technicians by trades pay.
- (d) The construction of a new admission unit.
- (e) The construction of a unit for the psychiatric care and treatment of grossly disturbed inmates.
- (f) The construction of a new classification unit or the use of another building.
- (g) The appointment of a part-time psychiatrist for classification.
- (h) The establishment of a separate unit for alcoholics, which would be in the nature of a farm or colony. This would necessitate, perhaps, changing the existing law so that they could be retained for more prolonged periods.

Once more we would record our sincere appreciation of your continuing support and encouragement. We also gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and ready assistance of the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, Mr. Hugh Christie, and his deputies, and also that of the Director of New Haven and Gold Creek camp, Mr. Rocksborough-Smith.

Finally we wish to express our commendation of the manner in which the senior administrative officer of the Oakalla Prison Farm hospital, Mr. John Macleod, has carried out his onerous duties.

Respectfully submitted.

R. G. E. RICHMOND, M.D.,  
*Medical Officer.*

REPORT OF FOLLOW-UP OFFICER, NARCOTIC DRUG  
TREATMENT UNIT

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the annual report of the Follow-up Officer's activities in connection with the Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit at Oakalla Prison Farm. This report covers the period from April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957.

An attempt has been made to encourage discharges from the Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit to take up residence in the larger Interior centres. It was felt that Vancouver and its environs offered too great a temptation to these people. Practically the Province's entire population of addicts congregate in this area. In the Interior centres there is very little trafficking in narcotics. We are aware that some narcotics reach these centres, but such events are spasmodic.

Groups of local citizens have been contacted in the following Interior centres: Kamloops, Princeton, Prince George, Quesnel, and Williams Lake. These people agreed to befriend and provide some companionship to any addicts who might move to these communities.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the National Employment Service were contacted and their co-operation was assured us. I have found the local officers of the National Employment Service very helpful in the outlying districts.

If the people released from the Unit were as sincere in their desire to obtain help as the general public is in their desire to help, we would accomplish quite some success.

The great majority of the inmates of the drug huts are serving definite sentences, and any contact that we maintain is on a voluntary basis as far as the ex-inmate is concerned. Often we have planned together an acceptable plan upon release, only to have the subject discard it immediately he is out.

It is found to be very difficult to assist these people to plan ahead. Their entire attitude changes the moment that they are on the street. When discussing their reasons for wishing to abstain from narcotics, one finds the reason most generally forwarded is that they are tired of serving time. It seems very difficult to convince them that there should be other reasons for abstaining.

The committees in Kamloops and Prince George have been very helpful when we have been able to persuade people to go up to those localities. One lad of 24 years, with two convictions for possession of narcotics, took up residence in Kamloops and secured permanent employment there. He was assisted in becoming acquainted in the community and has attended ball games, banquets, etc., in company with various members of the group there. There were plans made to send four people to Kamloops at different times, but only this one lad made an honest effort to stay there. The other three either never went up or only stayed a day and returned. Incidentally, all three have since been convicted.

In Prince George we have practically a duplication of the Kamloops picture. In fact, one man who was placed on a bus for Prince George jumped off the bus at Hope. We have one man in Prince George who has been working there since September and is definitely not using narcotics.

We were able to make representations to the remission service and secured a ticket of leave for one addict with two convictions for possession of narcotics. He was placed as a lineman's helper at Kitimat and is still on the job up there.

There have been three inmates of the Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit serving definite and indeterminate sentences. Employment was secured for all three but, without exception, each violated the terms of his licence upon release and it was found necessary to recommend revocation of their licences. Two were reconvicted before their licences were revoked.

The following is a résumé of the number of inmates released in this period:—

Released upon satisfaction of sentence .....	19
Released via ticket of leave .....	1
Released via British Columbia Parole Board .....	3
	—
Total .....	23
	==
Employment placement effected (some were provided with temporary work and received help more than once) .....	29
	==
Number of those reconvicted who were not on indeterminate sentence .....	10
Number reconvicted while on licence .....	2
	—
Total .....	12
	==

All those reconvicted were using narcotics.

Number considered to be using narcotics again but not convicted	3
Number who have used but we believe to be abstaining at present	2
Number that we feel have not returned to narcotics .....	5
Number of revoked licences without reconviction .....	1

In the group which does not appear to be using narcotics at present, all are in outside centres with one exception.

Employment was secured for every man discharged from the Unit, but not all availed themselves of the opportunity to take the employment offered.

The Unit is greatly indebted to many persons for invaluable assistance in placements. Particular mention should be made of officers throughout the Province of the National Employment Service.

The matter of placements would have been practically impossible if it were not for the assistance and co-operation of the following labour organizations: Local No. 97, Ironworkers' Union; Local No. 344, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Local No. 168, Tunnel and Rock Workers' Union; Local No. 115, International Union of Operating Engineers; United Steelworkers of America; Local No. 1, Marine Workers' and Boilermakers' Industrial Union; Local No. 740, Culinary Workers' Union; Local No. 501, International Longshoremen's Union; Local No. 170, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union; and Local No. 602, Hod Carriers' and Building Labourers' International. In many cases the employer would have been powerless to place our men, regardless of his willingness, had it not been with the permission of the business agents of the above locals.

The staff of Narcotic Addiction Foundation and narcotic squads of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Vancouver City Police are entitled to special thanks for their advice and assistance in keeping this office informed of the activities of men released from the Unit.

The co-operation and assistance rendered this officer by Warden Christie and every member of his staff contributed a great deal toward the effectiveness of the after-care programme. The facilities of the institution were placed at my disposal, and every assistance required was made available at all times.

I also wish to thank you, Sir, for your advice and guidance, as well as the assistance rendered me by members of the Probation Branch staff.

Trusting that this report will serve to inform you of the activities of this office during the past year, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

MALCOLM N. BRANDON,  
*Follow-up Officer, Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit.*

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#### REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—The following is the report of the Provincial Gaol Service Psychologist for the fiscal year April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957.

This fiscal year produced no great changes in the work covered by the Gaol Service Psychologist. However, some trends were noted:—

- (a) More time was devoted to the testing of female inmates, particularly those placed in the drug addict treatment hut.
- (b) The Oakalla Prison Farm administration was able to provide sufficient personnel of its own to make up a Classification Committee, and so by the end of 1956 it was no longer thought necessary to have the Gaol Service Psychologist sit as a regular member of this committee.

- (c) The time allotted to providing psychological services to the British Columbia Parole Board was considerably increased.
- (d) Individual testing of Oakalla Prison Farm personnel was left almost entirely to the Oakalla Prison Farm Psychologist, Mr. R. Downey.

New Haven was visited on the usual one-half day weekly basis, and Mr. Harriss Goad continued to make his able contribution to the psychological services by supervising the completion of a personality questionnaire for each inmate of New Haven.

In the Reception Wing at Oakalla Prison Farm a test battery was administered under the supervision of a member of the Classification Committee to all inmates with a combined definite and indeterminate sentence, plus the occasional referral from the definite-sentence-only group. Messrs. R. Downey, N. Schoeder, J. Smith, J. Boone, and H. Bentum individually contributed, at some time during the year, to this aspect of the testing programme, thus ensuring its continuity.

#### TEST STATISTICS

##### *Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Male Inmates*

##### Main Gaol and Westgate—

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II .....	21
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (Elementary) .....	23
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (Elementary) .....	25
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (High School) .....	20
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (High School) .....	5
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (College) .....	1
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	335
Otis Alpha, Form A .....	1
Shipley Hartford Retreat Scale .....	5
Non-language Multi-mental Test .....	40
Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test (AA) .....	235
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory (Intermediate) .....	335
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational), Form CH .....	8
Johnson Temperament Analysis .....	8

##### Young Offenders' Unit—

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II .....	3
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (Elementary) .....	35
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (Elementary) .....	30
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (High School) .....	25
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (High School) .....	14
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory (Intermediate) .....	2
Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test (AA) .....	1

*Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Female Inmates*

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II .....	4
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (Elementary) .....	2
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (Elementary) .....	8
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form A (High School) .....	5
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (High School) .....	3
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale .....	2
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale .....	1
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory (Intermediate) .....	2
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational), Form CH .....	16
Johnson Temperament Analysis .....	15

*Administered in New Haven to Inmates*

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale II .....	24
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale .....	20
Lee-Thorpe Interest Inventory (Intermediate) .....	8
Mental Health Analysis .....	40

*Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm to Staff-training Classes*

## O.P.F. officers—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	33
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	45
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale .....	2
Shipley-Hartford Vocabulary Scale .....	1
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	19

## O.P.F. matrons—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	2
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	8
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	10
Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale .....	1

## New Haven supervisors—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	1
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	1

## Officers from Kamloops—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	3
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	1
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	4

## Officers from Nelson—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	2
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	2
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	4

## Officers from Prince George—

Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	8
Otis Employment Test, Form 1B .....	5
Shipley-Hartford Abstract Reasoning Scale .....	1
Kuder Preference Record (Personal), Form AH .....	12

*Administered in Oakalla Prison Farm for Assessment of O.P.F. Personnel*

## O.P.F. officers—

Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, Form B (High School) .....	130
Otis Employment Test, Form 1A .....	25
Kuder Preference Record (Vocational), Form CH .....	131
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory .....	50
Incomplete Sentence Test .....	76

Respectfully submitted.

R. V. McALLISTER,  
*Provincial Gaol Service Psychologist.*

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 REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,*  
*Inspector of Gaols,*  
*1075 Melville Street, 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, 1957.

Within the past few years the role of the Protestant Chaplain in correctional institutions has increasingly reflected the response of the Protestant community generally to the problem of delinquency. It is generally admitted that in the community at large there is a growing recognition of the significant contribution which Christianity can make to the solution of the problem of delinquency both in its preventive and rehabilitative aspects.

How inmates of our correctional institutions can be made aware of the positive therapeutic force which a vital faith can offer is the earnest concern of the chaplain who works in the correctional field. He is well aware that it is a comparatively easy thing to win men's hearts; it is another thing to win their souls. The chaplain may be, and often is, a professional worker with some technical training. But first and foremost he is a representative. He speaks and acts, not for himself, nor for a body of knowledge and skill, but for the Christian community, the Christian church. An evaluation of his work can never stop at the point of technical competence but must always go on to ask how well has he helped people to appropriate for themselves the purposes and common goals of the Christian community, how effectively has his representative function been carried out.

This role of the chaplain has been the yardstick by which the programme and policy of the chaplains' services have been developed and measured during the past year.

During the year ended March 31st, 1957, in addition to the full-time chaplain for the Provincial Gaol Services, a part-time chaplain, Rev. Frank Humphreys, was appointed to the staff of Oakalla Prison Farm. For a six months' period, October to March, two "chaplain-interns" were also on the staff at Oakalla. These interns were theological students from the Anglican Theological College and Union College on the University of British Columbia campus. Rev. Donald Anderson, of the Anglican College, was assigned to the Westgate Unit, and Mr. Jack Hooper, of Union College, to the Young Offenders' Unit.

With the additional help of these three chaplains, more intensive work was made possible than heretofore. Reference will be made further to the type of work carried on later in this report.

The Theological Colleges on the University of British Columbia campus have expressed keen interest and gratification in having selected students given an opportunity to visit Oakalla regularly and participate in the religious programme under the supervision of their faculty and the resident chaplain.

The function of religion and religious leaders is the guidance of people into accepting, or perhaps of finding for themselves, the basic values and meanings that give direction and consistency to their lives. It is most important what a man thinks about life for his conduct will be determined by his thought—"as a man thinketh in his heart" so is he. The man who has thought about life and developed a reasonable perspective and philosophy will, under normal conditions, be in a position to follow through without serious infringement on the laws of God or of human society.

The chaplains, then, seek to achieve this object through (1) the conduct of the sacramental ministry which involves public worship and religious education, (2) the conduct of a counselling ministry, (3) the conduct of a ministry to inmate families and related or concerned persons, and (4) the exercising of an interpretative ministry to the community.

### (1) THE SACRAMENTAL MINISTRY

#### (a) *Public Worship*

The purposes of worship within institutional walls 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. As far as is possible, the services are planned so that they may be conducted in a dignified manner and in a setting conducive to worship. A chapel properly built and used solely for religious work is much to be desired, but this is not found in any of the Provincial institutions, with the exception of New Haven. The chapel at Oakalla Prison is, of necessity, used for many other purposes.

In the formal services of public worship it is essential that the preaching be down to earth and practical. The chaplain is well aware that many inmates grew up in nominally religious homes or environments, but none the less ended up in confinement because their religious experiences in childhood were purely theoretical, not tied to life. The fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the qualities of loyalty, courage, humility, sacrifice, and others become opportunities for challenging the thinking of those who attend.

At New Haven and the Women's Gaol, the Gaol Services Chaplain has conducted all services, with the exception of once each month when an Anglican service is conducted at New Haven by Rev. H. Berry and a Salvation Army service is held in the Women's Gaol.

At Oakalla and the Young Offenders' Unit, services are conducted as in previous years by ministers of the various Protestant denominations, representatives of the Salvation Army, the Anglican Church, the United Church of Canada, and the Union Gospel Mission, each taking one Sunday of the month. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran clergymen have also assisted during the year. Music being an integral part of worship, choirs attend each Sunday, thus aiding in creating a worshipful atmosphere. One of the chaplains is usually present at these services, introducing the visitors and maintaining a continuity in the relationship toward inmates.

The service at Oakalla, which is voluntary, has had an average attendance of 265. At the Women's Gaol the average has been twenty-one, a considerable increase over previous years, and at the Young Offenders' Unit the average has been thirty. The service at New Haven is attended by all Protestant inmates.

Several services during the year were held at the Gold Creek forestry camp. Owing to its comparative inaccessibility and the time required, it was not possible to carry on any intensive programme, either by way of discussion groups or by individual counselling.

Holy communion was administered at Christmas to any who were church members; there were six present at the Oakalla service and ten at the Women's Gaol.

Special Christmas and Remembrance Day services were held in each institution and were largely attended.

On the occasion of the observance of the Women's Day of Prayer on March 8th, the world-wide programme was used in a special service at the Women's Gaol. There was a total of thirty-nine present plus five members of the Elizabeth Fry Society. Three girls took part in the reading of the printed programme and the inmates' girls' choir assisted. This choir, consisting of twelve girls, met regularly throughout the fall and winter months for rehearsal under the direction of a voluntary worker, Miss Shirley Lennox. For eight months this choir assisted with one or two numbers at each service in the Women's Gaol.

A new hymn book recently prepared for correctional institutions has been introduced into the institutions at Oakalla, and is proving very popular.

#### (b) *Religious Education*

Frequently, as a result of these services of worship, there follows a curiosity about religion involving many questions. There arises the matter of personal belief, how does one start, what does one do, and what should one read to learn something about it.

The chaplains endeavour to meet this situation by three differing methods—by study groups, by discussion groups stimulated by the use of religious films, and by personal counselling.

Study groups were held by Chaplain Humphreys at the Westgate Unit of Oakalla weekly, with an average attendance of nine. The chaplain-intern, Mr. Jack Hooper, conducted a similar group at the Young Offenders' Unit with a weekly average attendance of eleven. A third group met weekly at New Haven under the Gaol Chaplain, with an average attendance of twelve.

These groups in each case followed a rather intensive study of religion as related to everyday life, based upon Bible study, and a consistent attendance, though of a voluntary nature, resulted in a maintained interest which may have far-reaching results.

Religious films, carefully chosen, served to stimulate discussion under the direction of the Gaol Chaplain for other groups of inmates at New Haven and the Women's Gaol and the Women's Drug Research Hut. While attendance was voluntary at the two women's groups, the type of programme was well received and frequently spirited discussion followed. A series of twelve films on the life of St. Paul and another series of ten films on the life of Christ proved very helpful. These more intimate and smaller groups have two goals. One is the imparting of facts and information on religious subjects; the other is the group therapy ideal of letting individuals, by their contribution to discussion, show to others what has happened and is happening in their own experience. The chaplain's part is to guide and moderate, as much as to instruct. The formal instruction of the group serves as a starting-point. The free discussion and sharing of fears, problems, and solutions is the constructive side.

The possibilities of such groups are only limited by the amount of time available on the part of the chaplains. There is no doubt in our mind as to the therapeutic value of these groups.

Frequently, as a result of these group discussions, inmates expressed a desire to take some concentrated Bible study course. For this purpose the Salvation Army Bible course was used, three completing the course from the Westgate Unit and nine from the Women's Gaol.

The chaplains also sponsored the Alcoholics Anonymous group at Westgate, supervising the programme and arranging for visits every second week from carefully screened members of outside A.A. groups.

An interesting experimental course on successful living was conducted at the Westgate Unit of Oakalla on three successive Wednesday evenings. The programme consisted of a twenty-minute talk followed by a one-hour question-and-answer period. One hundred and forty inmates registered for the course. Dr. W. G. Black, of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, discussed the problem of the new Canadian in becoming part of the life of Canada and the effects of immigration upon employment; Mr. W. G. Bryenton, of the Canadian Mental Health Association, spoke on marriage problems; and Mr. James Newton, of a large retail and wholesale firm, spoke on what employers look for in applicants for jobs.

The interest shown indicates the possible value of such courses on a larger scale in the future.

## (2) THE COUNSELLING MINISTRY

Of major importance in the religious programme is the chaplain's personal contacts with the inmate, and his skill in nourishing wholesome religious experience and attitudes through the counselling process.

In this area the chaplain, of necessity, moves slowly and with caution. For some individuals an "emotional conversion" to the Christian way of life may be an answer to their need. For others it may be a slow, lengthy, involved process before the inmate discovers a philosophy of living and a motivation which satisfies his longing.

It is obvious that religious counselling can only be undertaken in a limited number of cases; nevertheless, in several instances known to the chaplains, inmates have committed themselves to the Christian way of life, and upon release have become members of the church in the community. Two women inmates, for example, presented themselves for Christian baptism after lengthy periods of counselling.

Rev. Donald Anderson, the Anglican chaplain-intern, who has had some clinical training in this field, was especially helpful in counselling inmates in the Westgate Unit of Oakalla.

Every chaplain, of course, had a case load of not less than ten inmates, whom he counselled on a weekly basis, of one hour's length each week.

Regular visits were made to the elementary training unit, the hospital, and the "condemned" cells at Oakalla. Bibles and religious literature were distributed each week, and in the case of those in the "condemned" cells regular visits were made and spiritual consolation offered. The chaplains attended two inmates prior to and at their execution, and in each case conducted the funeral services a few days later.

Whenever word is received at Oakalla of the death of a relative of an inmate, the chaplain is notified, and he in turn gives the information to the inmate. There were nine such notifications during the year. This phase of the chaplain's work affords him an opportunity of spiritual ministrations which may create a relationship in which spiritual counselling over a period of weeks may be possible.

## (3) MINISTRY TO INMATE FAMILIES

The chaplains are well aware that the more extensive treatment of the inmate's family is a new and promising field of endeavour. Merely to expend time and money upon the individual delinquent, while leaving the family situation as it is, has been shown to be a very wasteful procedure. It is becoming increasingly recognized that in many cases the families of adult offenders also need treatment as well as the individual prison inmates. Research studies have proven that the men and women who leave prison and go to stable homes are much more likely to adjust and stay out of trouble.

Through conference with appropriate agencies, and through visits of the chaplains themselves, some assistance has been rendered in this direction. A number of visits have been made to the families of inmates which have resulted in a strengthening of the family

ties and helped to ensure a stable home situation to which the inmate may return on his release.

#### (4) AN INTERPRETATIVE MINISTRY TO THE COMMUNITY

It is essential that the community to which the offender returns upon his release should have some conception of what has been attempted toward the rehabilitation of the inmate; consequently the chaplain, as do other treatment workers, welcomes the opportunity of speaking to outside groups, interpreting to them the programme of our institutions. Due to the increased interest of the community at large to the problem of crime and the treatment of the offender, a number of requests are received for the chaplain to speak at service clubs, church groups, P.-T.A. groups, and similar organizations. Throughout the year a total of thirteen groups were given some insight into what is being attempted.

On January 31st some twenty-seven students of the Anglican College visited Oakalla in the company of Professor Frank Peake, and were addressed by Warden Christie and members of the Chaplain's staff upon what was being attempted in the Oakalla institution.

As far as was possible, the chaplains attended meetings of the Alcoholism Foundation, the Council of Churches, the British Columbia Corrections Association, and similar groups.

#### CONCLUSION

It is becoming increasingly apparent, after five years of experience, that the true effectiveness of the chaplain is related in an inverse ratio to the number of men under his care; that is, his real effectiveness decreases as the population increases. His problem is further complicated by the relatively short sentences of many offenders. Under these circumstances the conclusion is inevitable that, although he may seek to attain the maximum effectiveness possible under current policies, opportunities for rehabilitative effort are irretrievably lost.

To deal with this situation adequately it would seem advisable to increase the number of part-time chaplains, who, working under the direct supervision of the Gaol Chaplain, would reach a larger number of individuals in a more intimate fashion, and thus render the work of the chaplains' services much more effective.

One does not wish to simplify the problem of the rehabilitation of the offender. The help of doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, vocational instructors, and others is vitally necessary to send these inmates out, able to adjust to living in conformity with the laws of society. But it is our firm conviction that they are better able to profit by these aids if they are taught and encouraged to reach out for Christ's help and experience and regeneration.

The role of the chaplain, therefore, in the treatment programme is a vital one because he is most concerned with the inmate's spiritual and inner compulsions.

He does what he can, recognizing that he often fails, and that in many cases a man will go back to the same unwholesome environment from which he came, but hoping that he has been able in some measure to direct the thinking, realign the allegiances, alert the conscience, and encourage the spirit of the men confined.

We would acknowledge once again this year the continued co-operation and support of the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Borstal Association, the Bible Society, the Gideons, the Vancouver Council of Churches, and the Probation Branch.

The encouragement and support of the Wardens and Directors and staffs of our institutions is gratefully acknowledged, as is the direction, advice, and understanding of yourself as Inspector of Gaols.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. GRANT HOLLINGWORTH,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

## REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Catholic Chaplain for the year ended March 31st, 1957.

The Catholic Chaplain administered to all the spiritual needs of the Catholic inmates of Oakalla Prison Farm, Young Offenders' Unit, Women's Gaol, and New Haven. These needs were many.

## INSTRUCTION

Most Catholic inmates were lacking in their knowledge of the Catholic faith. This knowledge was given to them according to the intelligence and length of sentence of the inmate. All received individual instruction, thanks to the wonderful and faithful members of the Legion of Mary. The more difficult cases received the personal attention of the Catholic Chaplain.

Those inmates who displayed sincerity to the rehabilitation programme were contacted just before release, and their future was discussed. All were urged to contact their local pastors on return to their home town or wherever they were going. Those who knew where they were destined were given the same request, and the Chaplain sent a confidential letter to their pastor.

The above request was also given to the discharged inmates of the Women's Gaol, but it was found that most did not return to their home towns. Everyone admits that the follow-up is most important. This gave birth last July to a separate group working under the rules of the Legion of Mary, which consisted of ten girls and two men (the men are present for the girls' protection when they are assigned to visit a dischargée who lives in a dubious hotel). Most of the girls are registered nurses and work in the various hospitals throughout the city. The work of these girls has been very effective and resulted in a low count at Oakalla during the last two weeks of February. The aim of these girls is to set up a hostel to further the work of rehabilitation.

A men's hostel will be set up next February in the present Northern Electric Building on Cambie Street under the supervision of the Archdiocese of Vancouver.

## CATHOLIC SERVICES

At the Main Gaol the holy sacrifice of the mass was offered every Sunday at 8.15 a.m. The inmates who attended this mass were from East Wing, the West Wing (for security reasons South Wing is not allowed to attend mass), Westgate, Young Offenders' Unit, and inmates of the Old Gaol. Mass is celebrated in the Women's Gaol at 9.15 a.m., and the majority of inmates attend. At New Haven, mass is celebrated at 10.30 a.m.

On the second Sunday of last May, Father Moore, of Scarboro, Ont., took Our Lady of Fatima Pilgrim Statue into Oakalla. This statue has travelled around the world and even into Russia. It was present at the Main Gaol, the Women's Gaol, and New Haven. At each unit the inmates constructed a shrine for the statue, consisting of flowers, binding, and candles. The boys at New Haven constructed a most attractive shrine, surpassing the men's and the girls' in simplicity and individuality.

In February a documentary film about Our Lady of Fatima was loaned to the Chaplain and shown to the Catholic inmates of Westgate, the East Wing, the Women's Gaol, and New Haven. In each place it was shown a spontaneous applause was given and a discussion period was then held.

## MATERIAL AID

There are many inmates who come into Oakalla during the cold weather and leave when the days are warm, or vice versa. Upon request from the inmate, he is given a slip of paper to report to St. Vincent de Paul's Salvage Bureau on East Hastings Street. There he may pick out the necessary clothing he needs and, upon agreement, he works for the value of the clothing.

## REQUESTS

The Catholic Chaplain received fifty written requests more than last year. The total number of requests cannot be tabulated because many would be received verbally while working in a unit. This necessitated assigning a particular day of the week to each unit, so all could be handled in due time.

Since the 1st of January, 1957, two Catholic inmates died suddenly, and the Catholic Chaplain was not immediately notified. After the first death the Deputy Warden was notified that it is the duty of the Catholic priest to be present before death or soon afterwards, if possible, so he can administer the sacraments of the church. This is a strict obligation upon all Catholic priests. A Catholic chaplain assigned to any institution is always on duty twenty-four hours a day and is subject to call at any time. After the second death the situation was discussed with Warden Christie, and he assured the Chaplain that he would be notified whatever the hour.

During the year a Catholic occupied one of the "condemned" cells. Care and solicitude was given this individual, and the sacraments were administered within the confines of his cell. With this fortification he was prepared to accept his fate.

The Catholic Chaplain made contact with the Reader's Digest to have the Librarian pick up the "off-sale" Digest in New Westminster.

Father Steele, of Haney, has been designated as Chaplain of the new gaol at Haney. He will also take care of the spiritual needs of Haney forestry camp. Father Gordon McKinnon, of Chilliwack, is to perform this same service at Chilliwack forestry camp. Wherever Catholics are located, it is the duty and obligation of the local Catholic priest to see that spiritual aid is available to all, no matter how large or small the number may be. At Prince George, Father Corral has already offered to take care of the local gaols of that city. Even in the smaller gaols, such as Nelson and Kamloops, a priest could be designated to visit the inmates occasionally.

The Chaplain is very grateful to Warden Christie, the Deputy Wardens, Miss Maybee (Matron in Charge), Mr. Rocksborough Smith, and their staffs for their sincere co-operation; also to the Classification Department, without whose faithfulness we would not have been able to contact every Catholic inmate.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FRANCIS M. CORCORAN, S.P.M.,  
*Catholic Chaplain.*

## REPORT OF LIBRARIAN

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—Herewith is the report of the Provincial Gaol Service Librarian for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

A development which will undoubtedly prove to be of major importance during the coming year was the appointment in July of a clerk-typist. The necessity for such action has long been apparent, and the appointment will make it possible to achieve a considerable improvement in book-supply to the eight institutions presently served from the central depot at the Oakalla Prison Farm.

While the appointment of a clerk-typist should help to eliminate the bottleneck in book processing by reducing the dependence on inmate assistance (which has been of unusually low calibre during the past year), it also underscores the need for improved working facilities.

If the present office space—a room measuring 12 by 7½ feet—is evaluated in terms of an operation which involves the handling of thousands of books annually, then it immediately becomes apparent that the lack of space constitutes a serious hindrance to effective and economic work procedures. Thus, to provide storage room for some 4,000 volumes awaiting processing, it was necessary to further subdivide the already limited and cramped quarters in the centre hall library at Oakalla by constructing a partition which furnishes 240 linear feet of shelving. Though this makeshift solves the storage problem, it means in practice that books have constantly to be shuttled back and forth between the Librarian's office in the outer administrative area and the centre hall, a cumbersome and time-consuming operation.

When we turn to finances, the picture presented is an interesting one. During the period under review, total book budgets increased by 94 per cent, some \$6,800 having been made available for purchases, as compared with \$3,500 in the previous fiscal period. Viewed solely from a quantitative standpoint, this represents an impressive absolute increase, and certainly a most welcome one. The major weakness in this budgetary structure is that it retains—and, in fact, extends—what can only be characterized as “incidental” allotments. These sums of \$50 and \$100 are too limited individually to permit the purchase of anything like the quantity of books needed in even the smallest institutions. Consideration might well be given to a plan under which all institutional book votes of less than \$200 would be amalgamated. This combined fund would be used to establish a centrally housed collection which would be made available to the smaller institutions by regular exchanges. In effect, the outcome of such action would be to increase the quantity of books available to Nelson, Kamloops, and the Gold Creek camp.

Considerable attention was devoted during the past year to a consideration of library matters both at the new gaol under construction at Haney and at the Oakalla Prison Farm.

In the course of numerous discussions with yourself, Warden E. K. Nelson, and Deputy Warden Braithwaite, a constructive solution to the special problem of providing additional space for reading-room facilities at the Haney institution was arrived at. Broadly outlined, the open-shelf stack-room, measuring 30 by 30 feet, is to be supplemented by provision of an additional attractively furnished room of the same dimensions, which can comfortably accommodate fifty-five inmates. I would suggest that the possibility of sinking a stair-well from the upper stack-room to connect it directly with the reading-room be considered. In view of the vitally important role of the library in the programme of the Haney institution, it was agreed that an institutional librarian should be appointed there as soon as possible.

At the Oakalla Prison Farm, a series of productive discussions with Warden Christie resulted in plans involving the conversion of what is now the chapel into an open-shelf library and reading-room. The provision of this room, which is freely accessible from the three wings of the institution, means that some 2,500 square feet of floor area will be available for the inmates' library. Work on the alterations is now in progress, and

we look forward to the day when their completion will enable us to replace the present antiquated distribution system with a reasonably modern one permitting the inmates to make their choice of reading material directly from the shelves.

The library has been aptly described as the "all important . . . key to continuous education." It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the positive developments of the past year reflect a growing recognition of this vital and constructive role of the library services in the correctional system.

Respectfully submitted.

D. LEBOSKY,  
*Provincial Gaol Service Librarian.*

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### NELSON GAOL

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, 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, 1957.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The number of inmates handled in this Gaol over the last fiscal year has exceeded the number handled in the previous fiscal year by some 30 per cent. Janitor, laundry, and kitchen services were carried out by selected inmates, under prison staff supervision.

#### STAFF CHANGES

There were two resignations from the staff during the year. These vacancies were filled locally.

#### POPULATION

The population of the Gaol at the beginning of the year was 13 inmates. We received 374 and discharged 360; this leaves a total of 27 inmates at the beginning of this fiscal year. The peak of the Gaol population was 47 inmates and the lowest number was 7 inmates. Our daily average was 27 inmates.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

There has been a new arrangement of religious services since our previous report. The Salvation Army and Pentecostal group now hold services in the prison chapel on alternate Sundays. Attendance by the inmates is voluntary, and about 60 per cent of the inmates attend. Inmates of specific faiths are allowed to see the clerics of that faith on request.

#### MEDICAL WELFARE

The general health of the inmate population has been excellent; there were several inmates hospitalized for short periods due to injuries and conditions acquired before being received, and this resulted in the transfer of two inmates to the Willow Street Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Vancouver. Dr. H. H. Smythe has continued to render his services to the Gaol by holding a routine sick parade once a week, and remains on call at all other times.

## FARM WORK

The Gaol garden has produced vegetables to the value of \$462.40. With produce coming to maturity faster than we could utilize, it enabled us to donate vegetables to the Kootenay Lake General Hospital, the Senior Citizens' Hostel, and Mount St. Francis Infirmary.

## DISCIPLINE

Inmate discipline has been very good. There were only five breaches of prison rules reported, all of a minor nature.

## PROJECTS

An approved arrangement was made whereby prison inmates were used as labourers at the Nelson Fish Hatchery. This was invaluable in rounding out our Gaol work programme. Up to twelve inmates were working on this project, and the Fish Hatchery officials have expressed great satisfaction with the work done and were highly pleased with the manner in which the project was conducted.

## MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, ETC.

During the last fiscal year a much-needed garage was constructed to house the Gaol truck and the Warden's car. A large section of the Gaol fence was rebuilt after it had been destroyed in a gale last summer. New fire-ladders were built, and the exercise yards were lined with plywood.

## SUMMARY

In closing, I would like to mention the fine co-operation that I received from the Deputy Warden and the guards under me.

A. TULLOCH,  
Warden.

## KAMLOOPS GAOL

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Kamloops Provincial Gaol for the year ended March 31st, 1957.

## POPULATION

	1955/56	1956/57
Received (Male and Female) .....	1,060	1,464
Transferred to Oakalla Prison Farm .....	116	268
Total number of days stay .....	13,909	16,784

The above excerpts from the summaries of annual statistics show an increase from the previous year in all columns. The transfers to Oakalla Prison Farm increased over the year 1955/56 by 121 males and 31 females. The aforementioned shows that we are full to capacity (our total capacity 43 males and 4 females). The average daily population was 45.9.

## MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, AND WORKS PROGRAMME

Two public works projects were completed during the year—the laying of a new water-main in the grounds of the institution and the installation of a steam-pipe to ser-

vice the Department of Highways garages, paint-shop, and yard offices. Both these projects were completed before the winter weather set in.

#### FARM AND GARDEN

We had a successful year, our crops being very good, with the exception of the tree-fruits. We supplied the Oakalla institution with 17 tons of vegetables.

#### FARM AND GARDEN MAINTENANCE

During the year the Provincial Home cemetery was maintained, and the cemetery detail excavated and filled twenty-three graves during the year.

#### MEDICAL CARE

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

#### DISCIPLINE

Discipline has been well maintained throughout the year. Breaches of prison rules and regulations amounted to ten.

I am pleased to report that we had no escapes from this Gaol during the year.

#### STAFF

We lost one member of our staff during the year—Guard D. L. Clark resigned. I have had the best of co-operation from all of my staff during the year and commend them to you for the vigilance they have used during the year in keeping our record clean in so far as escapes from this goal are concerned.

#### SUMMARY

I have, in all annual reports from 1952 to the present, with the exception of 1955, included in the summary of the reports the following pertinent facts: (1) Insufficient accommodation; (2) decreasing area for Gaol purposes; (3) increase in convictions in the Counties of Yale, Cariboo, and North-east Kootenay.

The Kamloops Provincial Gaol was built in 1894. The Gaol at present accommodates 43 males and 4 females. This is inadequate. As my statistics show, we transferred 223 males and 45 females to Oakalla because of insufficient space.

I have previously suggested that a new gaol be built in the North or Central Okanagan or this side of the Monashee Range. The building of a new gaol in the Kamloops area would, in my opinion, be too far north and west to service the centres with the greater population. I believe that the amalgamation of the Nelson and Kamloops Gaols would be good and would place the central and south-east portions of the Province's correctional institution under one head. The new institution should house 250 inmates, with facilities and allowances made to increase to 500 at some future date. This also would be the mother institution for the forest camps or other projects the Department must undertake if we are to operate a well-balanced correction system in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. TEAL,  
Warden.

## PRINCE GEORGE MEN'S GAOL

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I hereby have the honour to submit the annual report of the Prince George Men's Gaol for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1957.

## POPULATION

Our population remained high throughout most of the year, the average daily population being 96.04, a noticeable increase over last fiscal year's daily average. During part of the fiscal year 1955/56 we were required to transfer prisoners to Oakalla when our count exceeded our cell capacity. During the fiscal year 1956/57, however, by using our auditorium as a temporary dormitory unit, we were able to house approximately twenty more inmates. Even with this temporary increase in our housing capacity, however, it was necessary to transfer 127 prisoners to Oakalla during the last fiscal year.

## MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Electrical, plumbing, and general mechanical maintenance of the institution was efficiently carried out during the year by Chief Engineer Leslie and his staff.

A crew of inmates were employed throughout most of the winter clearing snow from roads, driveways, paths, entrances, and fire-hydrants around both the Men's and Women's Gaols.

A fire-protection plan has been drawn up and material and equipment ordered. A member of the staff has been named Fire Officer, and is at present in the process of housing and placing of equipment so that staff can be trained and the plan put into effect.

The Gaol carpenter, with inmate help, built and completed a temporary observation-room off the outside corridor. Inmate labour under the carpenter's direction also produced neat bedside tables for the hospital, permanent stools for the visiting area, built and placed janitor supply and cleaning cupboards throughout the institution, as well as carrying out many small repair projects and the general woodwork maintenance of the Gaol.

The Gaol laundry has operated quite efficiently throughout the year. The tailor-shop, as well as pressing and repair work, produced the following articles and inmates' clothing: 175 pairs of trousers, 220 shirts, 100 tea-towels, 63 aprons, 68 white uniforms, 36 caps, 30 pairs of mitten liners, vacuum and coffee bags, and smaller numbers of other articles for use in the institution.

A 2-inch levelling cap of asphalt pavement was laid over the original pavement in the driveways and parking area in front of the Gaol during the year.

The root-house was stripped down, checked, and alterations made in the ventilation and insulation. By making regular round-the-clock checks on this building we were able to store successfully our root crops through the severe winter months.

## ADMINISTRATION

On May 1st, 1956, Warden W. F. C. Trant was accidentally shot to death on the Gaol rifle range. Deputy Warden W. H. Mulligan acted as Warden until July, when his appointment in that position was confirmed.

Senior Prison Guard A. H. Collins acted as Deputy Warden from May until October, 1956, and was officially appointed Deputy Warden on October 1st, 1956.

Second-class Guard R. E. Johansen was promoted to senior prison guard on October 1st, giving us a senior administrative staff of two officers and four senior prison guards. This number of confirmed ranks, however, still did not fill our requirements, and a

second-class guard was required to relieve as acting senior guard approximately three days per week.

The Warden has continued to act as bursar, assisted by a guard clerk. Numbers and details of accounts, records, stores, and equipment and the volume of correspondence in regard to same have been increasing to a point where it is felt that consideration should be given to the appointment of a bursar as soon as possible.

Two officers were transferred from the staff at Oakalla Prison Farm to the staff of this institution during the year. These two officers, Supervisor R. S. T. Uncles and First-class Guard J. Braun, with their previous training and experience, have added additional support to the staff strength of the institution.

Gaol general orders have been revised, supplemented, and put into force during the year.

#### SECURITY

Under the direction of the Gaol carpenter a security fence, consisting of 354 poles, 50 strands of barbed wire, with 5-foot double aprons, was constructed during this year. The new fence enclosed most of the Main Gaol buildings and approximately 17 acres of land. Gates and a gate-house have been constructed and an outside security patrol set up in connection with the gate-house and security fence. This patrol guards our outside security from 4.30 p.m. till 8 a.m. Necessary staff are not available to maintain this post during the daylight hours 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A steel security grille and gate was secured over the main boiler-room and kitchen-stores entrance to the Gaol, and the admittance-entrance doors were reinforced with steel plating, giving us better security in these areas.

Our engineering staff constructed and secured steel gratings over the kitchen-door outside entrance and over the large skylight in the kitchen, and also placed outside security hasps and locks on the outside basement door and boiler-room ash-disposal door, as well as on the new steel grating covering the main entrance to the boiler-room.

During the year our emergency lighting system has been maintained and checked regularly, and security checks and searches have been irregularly carried out. Admitting and discharging routines have been revised and reorganized with a view to improving control of movement in this area.

Escape plans for both Men's and Women's Gaols have been revised and amended, and all staff members have been required to become familiar with these plans.

Delivery was received of a new Gaol panel truck during the year. This new vehicle, properly equipped with security partition, bars, and seats, has greatly reduced our custodial risk in movement of prisoners.

With the institution filled to more than capacity during a good part of the fiscal year, secure confinement, supervision, and segregation of inmates charged and sentenced under the more serious offences has been a problem. It has been difficult to provide proper supervision and isolation, during certain periods, for drug addicts, attempted suicides, and inmates charged with murder.

#### DISCIPLINE

A high average level of discipline was maintained throughout the year. Some staff members, under the direction and instruction of the Deputy Warden and the senior guards, have shown ability to deal wisely with disciplinary problems and are on the way to becoming good disciplinarians in the true sense of the word.

Sixty-eight inmates were found guilty of infractions of Gaol rules and regulations and were sentenced to short terms in cells, dark cells, and to loss of remission. Suspended sentences in some cases proved to be an effective deterrent.

Regular cell inspections for cleanliness and neatness were carried out before the work programme commenced each morning throughout the year. The Deputy Warden has carried out daily inspections, and Warden's rounds have been conducted weekly.

## FARM AND GARDEN

Manure fertilizer for the Gaol garden was obtained from Cariboo Meat Packers. Approximately 7 acres of land was planted in garden and was hand-cultivated throughout the season by inmate labour. This garden produced the following crop: 961 bags of potatoes, 128 bags of turnips, 93 bags of carrots, 35 bags of beets, 24 bags of cabbage, 11 bags of onions, 7 bags of cauliflower, 22 bags of lettuce, 5½ bags of beans (in pod), 5 bags of radishes, 7 bags of peas (in pod), 5 bags of parsnips and 10 bags of Swiss chard. The farm crew, under the direction of Guard Snider, also produced sufficient bedding plants to supply both the Men's and Women's Gaols.

Approximately 5 acres of new land was cleared, stumped, and cultivated during the year. Another 5 acres of land was slashed, and 90 cords of stove-wood was produced. Thirty-five cords of this wood was sold to staff members through the Purchasing Commission.

During the winter a Public Works Department survey crew retraced the outer perimeter of the Gaol property, and one officer with an inmate work crew slashed out the property-line.

## WELFARE AND RECREATION

Weather permitting, all inmates who were not placed on outside work gangs have been allowed to go to the exercise yard for games and exercise daily during the year. Games in the units also remained popular during the winter months. At Christmas, New Year, and Easter, special programmes were organized and carried out by members of the staff. Inter-unit competitive games were organized, with prizes presented to winning groups or individuals. These scheduled programmes also included religious services, films, and a choral group, and kept inmates occupied and entertained during the holiday periods.

Feature or educational films have been shown approximately once a month, and church services conducted, for the most part, by local members of the Salvation Army have been held at least twice monthly throughout the year.

The first outdoor day for all convicted inmates at the Gaol was organized and successfully carried out on Labour Day. A good deal of effort and co-operation on the part of the staff went into this successful event.

The Gaol library has been increased during the year. Magazine subscriptions approved by the Gaol Service Librarian have been much appreciated by the inmate population.

Five inmates were assisted with applications for ticket of leave during the year.

Dr. G. M. Fierheller, Gaol physician, made regular weekly visits as well as quite a number of special calls to the institution throughout the year. Dr. Fierheller's ready service and advice on medical matters has been appreciated by all concerned.

Chief Steward R. S. T. Uncles, appointed to the Gaol staff during the year, has made a noteworthy contribution to this institution in reorganizing the kitchen, planning balanced menus, and generally bringing efficiency and good order to that most important part of the welfare of the institution—the feeding of the inmate population. Dietary cost per inmate per day has also been reduced from that of the previous fiscal year.

## STAFF-TRAINING

Senior staff and general staff meetings have been held monthly during the year. Meetings have been well attended, and a noticeable growing interest in the job and in becoming efficient correctional officers has been shown by the majority of the staff.

Staff members assigned to shift work have been rotated every forty-five days. Whenever possible, staff members in key positions have also been rotated with senior

members of the custodial staff. Tradesmen have from time to time been given the opportunity of taking part in custodial work.

Ten members of the staff at the Men's Gaol attended the staff-training school held at Oakalla Prison Farm during the winter months.

Firearm practice and instruction and demonstrations in the use of gas equipment have been held on the Gaol rifle range periodically throughout the year.

Lectures and general instructions in supervision, custody, movement, and control, and dealing with inmates' problems, have been given to staff members at general staff meetings. Valuable question and discussion periods have been developed during these meetings. Newly appointed staff members have been carefully briefed and allowed to work as long as reasonably possible with another officer before taking up a post of duty.

Arrangements have been made during the year to have guards on the staff at the Prince George Women's Gaol rotated with staff at the Men's Gaol for further training and experience.

#### SUMMARY

We were honoured during the year to receive as visitors to the institution the Honourable R. W. Bonner, Attorney-General, and the Honourable Eric Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Definite progress has been made in the development of the Prince George Men's Gaol as a correctional institution.

I wish to thank the officers of the Government and the Department, the members of the staff, and officers and workers from outside agencies who have contributed to our progress in the past year.

I especially wish to thank you, Sir, for your direction and advice and your constant interest in our successful operation.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. MULLIGAN,  
*Warden.*

#### PRINCE GEORGE WOMEN'S GAOL

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—I hereby have the honour to submit the annual report for the fiscal year 1956/57 from the Prince George Women's Gaol.

#### POPULATION

A total of 221 prisoners were admitted during the year, 34 of these being transferred from Oakalla and 195 discharged.

#### DISCIPLINE

Discipline has been fairly well maintained, with the exception of two inmates who were taken before Warden's court for insubordination.

#### WELFARE

At the beginning of the year the Prince George Ministerial Association decided that each denomination would provide services on Sundays in rotation, but all discontinued after two or three services, with the exception of the Salvation Army, which has served

us every other Sunday throughout the year. Lieutenant Chapman is most helpful and takes great interest in the inmates.

Films have been provided regularly by the Prince George Film Council; one full feature film was shown at Christmas time and at New Year's. These were operated by our two matron-projectionists, Mrs. Austgarden and Mrs. Ganton.

The Canadian Folk Society gave a carol service Christmas week, and a local orchestra gave three concerts. These were very much appreciated.

Dr. McKenzie is still our able Gaol doctor. Apart from his weekly visits, we call him in case of emergency or serious illness.

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Exhibits of leatherwork, crocheting, sewing, knitting, tatting, wood-burning, cooking, baking, canning, and flower arrangements were shown at the Prince George Fall Fair. We were awarded twenty-two first prizes, nineteen seconds, nineteen thirds, and three specials. The general public are always very interested in our display.

The usual Christmas gifts came from the following firms: Swift Canadian Company, Edmonton, Alta.; Loyal Order of Moose; Royal Produce; Kelly, Douglas; Malkins; Slade & Stewart; the Canadian Folk Society; and Mr. McLellen, of the Prince George 5¢ to \$1 Store. Letters of thanks were written to all these firms.

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Approximately five meetings were held this year, presided over by Warden Mulligan. Internal policy and changes were discussed, among these being our revised escape plan. These meetings, conducted by Warden Mulligan, are most helpful. He has made clear so many items of vital importance, for which all members of the staff are extremely grateful. I would like to commend our Warden for his unlimited and understanding advice at all times.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Office duties were carried out for the fiscal year 1956/57 competently by Senior Matron McIntyre, who is in charge of accounts and general office work. All members of the staff have carried out their duties well.

#### BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE

This building, due to its wooden construction, is a fire-hazard and presents a very real concern to me and the members of my staff. We have complete confidence in Senior Guard Hallgren, Chief Engineer, who has full knowledge of the boilers and heating system.

I appreciate, Sir, your help and counsel on your visits to us. Your first visit, after I became Matron in Charge, was of the utmost help, and I am most grateful for your advice and answers to all my queries.

Respectfully submitted.

B. MULLEN,  
*Matron in Charge.*

## NEW HAVEN

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,*

*Inspector of Gaols,*

*1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—During the twelve-month period April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957, fifty-two lads were received and fifty were released. All admissions passed through the Classification Wing at Oakalla Prison Farm and were selected as suitable candidates for the New Haven training programme.

Classification for New Haven has become increasingly difficult as the number of correctional facilities have increased and developed. With the expansion of probation services throughout the Province, many of those in the Borstal age-group who were formerly committed under section 151 of the "Prisons and Reformatories Act" are now placed on probation. A large percentage of those in this age-group who are committed are not given sufficiently lengthy sentences to enable them to undergo a course of training and, of necessity, end up in prison. The short prison sentence has been variously described by penologists as ineffective, wasteful, and a costly distraction from the true function of prison, which is the protection of society against crime. This is particularly true of the youthful offender who has already been before the Courts a number of times and is in need of prolonged training if his outlook and attitude are to be changed. To him a short sentence is merely an opportunity to foregather in prison with others of his kind equally hostile and anti-social in attitude. It does not even serve as a deterrent, as any fear of imprisonment he may have had is quickly dispelled through familiarity with prison life.

The importance of the open correctional institution as a training centre for young-adult offenders has by no means been minimized in recent years. The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955, came out strongly in favour of the more rapid development of such facilities on the grounds that they are more favourable to the social readjustment of the inmates and more conducive to their physical and mental health; that the absence of material and physical constraint and the relations of greater confidence between inmates and staff tend to create in the inmates a genuine desire for social readjustment; that the system, based as it is on self-discipline and the inmate's sense of responsibility toward the group in which he lives, encourages him to use the freedom accorded him without abusing it; and that the open institution represents one of the most successful applications of the principle of the individualization of penalties with a view to social readjustment. The Congress's recommendation goes on to state that "it is these characteristics which distinguish the open institution from other types of institution, some of which are run on the same principles without, however, realizing them to the full."

In view of this trend toward the extended use of open training centres, much thought and study have been given throughout the year to the criteria governing the selection of youths for admission to New Haven. The ultimate criterion would appear to be not the particular type or category to which the offender belongs, so much as his suitability for admission to an open institution and the fact that his social adjustment is more likely to be effected by such a system than by treatment under other forms of correction. This can only be ascertained by a careful and thorough investigation of each individual offender eligible for such training.

The following material—the result of an investigation made by the staff of New Haven in co-operation with the British Columbia Borstal Association of those received at the institution during the period April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957, and of those released on licence during the same period—is presented with a view to giving a brief

factual account of the type of youth received at New Haven during the year and the results achieved.

#### ADMISSIONS

##### *Age*

The average age was found to be 18.4 years. This is a very slight increase over the average age of those admitted during the preceding year. The spread in age extended from seven 16-year-old youths to two of 23 years.

##### *Marital Status*

An average of 5.7 per cent were married.

##### *Intelligence*

	Per Cent
Superior .....	Nil
Above average .....	29.8
Average .....	38.2
Below average .....	32.0
Dull .....	Nil

##### *Emotional Stability*

	Per Cent
Above average .....	18.2
Average .....	13.6
Below average .....	68.2

##### *Social Participation*

	Per Cent
Above average .....	9.0
Average .....	22.8
Below average .....	68.2

To be able to function as a normal, effective person, the individual should obtain at least an average score in the above three categories.

##### *Education*

Sixty-one per cent failed to achieve higher than Grade VIII standing at school; fifty-six per cent left school at or prior to 15 years of age.

##### *Home Background*

<i>Domicile</i> —	Per Cent
Living at home at time of committal .....	44.2
Wards of the Provincial Government .....	7.6
Parents deceased—living on their own .....	3.8

Of the remaining 44.4 per cent, 39 per cent left home at or before the age of 16.

##### *Marital Status of Parents*—

	Per Cent
Parents married and living together .....	48.1
Both parents deceased .....	3.9
One parent deceased .....	28.8
Parents divorced .....	11.5
Parents separated .....	5.8
Mother unmarried .....	1.9

*Relationship with Parents.*—Of those lads with parents married and living together, 36 per cent were on good terms with both parents, while only 8 per cent were on poor

terms with both; 56 per cent had a good relationship with their mother but a poor one with their father, while none experienced a good relationship with their father and a poor one with their mother. The above figures are particularly interesting in view of the findings of a recent study in parental-child relationships undertaken in the United Kingdom, which showed specific evidence of paternal rejection in the case of many of the delinquents studied.

*Number of Children in Home.*—Fourteen per cent were an only child; 32 per cent only came from large families of five or more children and 68 per cent came from families of from one to four children.

#### *Offences*

Eighty-four per cent were committed for crimes against property. Breaking and entering and theft, and theft of auto were the most common offences. Sixteen per cent were convicted of crimes against the person.

#### *Previous Convictions*

There were 42.4 per cent who had no previous conviction recorded against them in adult court, 38.5 per cent had been on probation, and 9.5 per cent had had previous institutional experience.

#### *Vocational Training at New Haven*

At New Haven all lads undergo vocational training during the working-day and are assigned to one of the four trade parties for the length of their stay at the institution, distributed as follows: 36 per cent obtained their training in the machine-shop, 27 per cent in the woodworking-shop, 22 per cent in the kitchen, and 15 per cent on the farm.

The aim of the vocational programme is to develop within each lad habits of industry and application and at the same time introduce him to the fundamental skills of a trade to assist him in planning his future.

#### *Educational Courses*

Course work is carried out in the evenings when the day's work is over and is organized along the lines of adult education. A lad is expected to enroll in at least one course. The courses vary from formal schooling to vocational and technical subjects. The object of the programme is to encourage lads to continue their education, to provide a mental stimulus, and to broaden their interests.

There were 45.5 per cent who enrolled in one course, while 20.4 per cent enrolled in two or more courses. The remaining 34.1 per cent were not sufficiently advanced to handle a correspondence course on their own and were given special instruction in elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. Included in this group were recent immigrants not as yet familiar with English, dull and backward lads, and those with reading difficulties.

#### RELEASES

All those released on licence came under the supervision of the British Columbia Borstal Association, and were found employment and supervised by members of the association under the direction of the executive director.

#### *Length of Training*

Ninety-eight per cent received from seven to twelve months' training at New Haven; 2 per cent only spent over one year at the institution.

*Domicile*

Fifty per cent returned to their homes to live on release, 18 per cent went to live with relatives, and 32 per cent had lodgings found for them.

*Employment*

Eighty per cent had employment found for them by the Borstal Association, 10 per cent went to jobs arranged for them by their relatives, 8 per cent returned to former employers, and 2 per cent went back to school.

During the period under review 56 per cent remained with their initial placement, 16 per cent made one change, 28 per cent made from two to four changes, 10 per cent received promotion during the period, and 82 per cent were considered to have made good adjustment as regards employment.

*Results*

As at March 31st, 1957, the end of the reporting period, the position is as follows: 68 per cent of those released are still on licence, 18 per cent successfully terminated their licence period, 6 per cent had their licences revoked for infractions, and 8 per cent were reconvicted for further offences.

Reports indicate that 76 per cent have achieved fair to good social adjustment since leaving the institution, while 10 per cent are as yet unsettled and are having difficulty adjusting.

## SUMMARY

In conclusion, it would appear that in spite of the fact that standards of selection have had to be relaxed and broadened and youths accepted who are obviously more disturbed and in need of more intensive treatment, it has been possible to gear the training to meet the new situation and still achieve not unsatisfactory results. This is in no small part due to the zeal and enthusiasm with which the staff has met this new challenge, coupled with the splendid after-care provided by the members of the Borstal Association, without whose assistance it would not have been possible. The problems we have had to meet were intensified by the lack of a gymnasium during the vital winter months, when, on account of the wetness of our land, we rely entirely on indoor recreation. We were saved from what might have developed into a serious situation by the Burnaby School Board allowing us to use the Nelson Avenue School gymnasium on one night a week and on week-ends.

I cannot conclude this report without calling attention to our appreciation of the many services we have received from our Medical Officer, Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, visiting psychologist, and members of the headquarters staff; the assistance of the National Employment Service, Vancouver Junior Chamber of Commerce, Burnaby Public Health Department, Camp Artaban Society, Indian Affairs Commissioner, Youth Counselling Service, and the many public agencies and private individuals interested in our work; to the Warden of Oakalla Prison Farm and his senior correctional staff for their continued co-operation; and to you, Sir, for your generous assistance and support at all times.

Respectfully submitted.

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH,  
*Director.*

## GOLD CREEK CAMP

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C.*

SIR,—Gold Creek camp is a specialized training camp for those physically fit male offenders sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts of British Columbia who have not got long criminal histories and who are not in need of the security of a prison. The camp's intake is selected on the basis of the following general criteria:—

- (1) The men must be physically fit and in the age-group 18 to 50.
- (2) They must be desirous of making the most of their sentence and of co-operating with those willing to help them.
- (3) They must not need the security of a prison.
- (4) They must not have had an extensive prison history, to the extent that their ideas and attitudes have become warped by close association with confirmed and sophisticated offenders.
- (5) They must have sufficiently long sentences to be able to profit from training at the camp (in excess of three months).

Selected "trainees," as the men are called, are transferred by Order in Council to Gold Creek camp and are conveyed there via New Haven. At New Haven their documentation is completed, their clothes and effects itemized and stored, and they are completely outfitted for work in the bush.

The camp is situated at the lower end of Garibaldi Park, 8 miles north of the Haney entrance to the park and close to the west side of Alouette Lake. It is reached by an access road built upon an old railway-bed many years ago. This road is the only means of reaching the camp, and in bad weather is only fit for vehicles equipped with four-wheel drive. For this reason, traffic to and from the camp is cut to a minimum. The staff of twelve is divided into three teams of three men each, with two men acting in a supervisory capacity and one as a spare. Each team goes up to the camp for a three-day shift, when it is relieved by another team. Rations and stores are sent from New Haven once a week.

The camp can accommodate fifty men. It consists of five ten-man bunk-houses (20 by 24 feet), a cookhouse-mess hall, an ablution hut, and a small administration building. Situated on high ground in a small clearing, surrounded by bush, the camp is on a slope and overlooks Alouette Lake to the east. A playing-ground is being planned to the north of the clearing.

Gold Creek camp was built by stages, commencing in the spring of 1956. Considerable planning preceded its actual development. In the fall and winter of 1955/56 small parties of New Haven lads were sent up by the day, improving the access road and brushing and clearing the site. It had been decided to build the camp of prefabricated materials so that no skilled tradesmen would be required. It was felt that to place a premium on men with certain specific trades skills would upset the system of selection mentioned earlier on. Finally, in April, 1956, the first eleven trainees were transferred to the camp; they slept in tents and had their meals in a cook-house previously erected by the New Haven party. In the early days, as the population of trainees was being gradually built up, work was concentrated on the building programme, with a small party assigned to maintenance of the access road. By autumn the buildings were up, the water-tower had been erected, a diesel power unit installed for supplying electricity, and radio communication established with the New Haven base. The camp was now operational.

The programme of the camp is based on a good hard day's work in the woods (six days per week), supplemented by a spare-time activity programme which encourages

and provides the tools for hobby work, correspondence courses, and general recreation. With the exception of a small party of cooks and maintenance men in camp, the trainees all work on park development and are transported each day to their jobs along the road in our own motor-coach. Co-operating very closely with forestry crews stationed in the park, our men have slashed and burned some 3 miles of right-of-way 100 feet wide, as well as bridged creeks, installed culverts, and prepared camping and parking areas. For three months this spring a donkey-winch crew cleared some 5 acres of shore-line on Alouette Lake to allow campers to get down to the lake-shore to launch their boats. Over and above all this, our men have hauled and spread hundreds of tons of gravel in an attempt to keep open and improve their precarious access road from the camp to civilization. Along with this has gone the day-to-day repair and maintenance on old and unserviceable equipment—the ancient Dodge forty-passenger motor-coach, an Austin dump-truck of uncertain age, a heavy Caterpillar tractor, and the donkey-winch.

Important as the work programme is, it is felt that the welfare of the men must naturally come first. Many of the men have problems—domestic, financial, and personal. It is important that these should be resolved if a man is to benefit by his stay and plan successfully for his future. The members of the staff are aware of this and spend much of their time lay counselling. Difficult domestic problems are passed on to the John Howard worker, who visits the camp monthly. The Protestant padre also visits the camp and has introduced an organized A.A. programme, under the leadership of a local Mission City man. Members of the Haney service clubs are taking an interest in the camp, and during the winter when monthly family visits to the camp had to be suspended due to the impassable condition of the roads, a community hall was placed at our disposal, and we were able to bring trainees out for their monthly visits with their families. Later on it was possible to reciprocate by enlisting a group of volunteer trainees to shingle the hall one week-end. In this way we are able, in a small degree, to build up good public relations with the neighbouring community. The trainees themselves are anxious to foster these, and through their group committee have invited neighbouring local teams to the camp for exhibition games.

The camp is still in its early stages and there is much yet to be done. I feel that a full-time trained welfare worker would be a valuable addition to the staff. Men are spending the whole of their sentence at Gold Creek, and under the informal, relaxed atmosphere of the camp setting there is a great opportunity to get at the individual and to do some real casework with the more disturbed and troubled.

It is difficult as yet to talk about results. To date just over 100 men have either passed through the camp or are in the process of doing so. All go out with an accumulation of their dollar-a-day earnings. These earnings have proved invaluable in cases where a man has not been able to obtain work immediately and has had no home to return to. Some are released on ticket-of-leave licence under supervision. The fortunes of these can be followed while they are on licence. The remainder are released "time expired," and little is heard of them again, which is, perhaps, a good sign. It is, however, misleading to assess success on the basis that no news is good news. Careful research over a period of years will be needed to determine the results of the programme. All we can say at the moment is that the camp appears to be filling a need and to be providing yet another alternative to prison for those men who are more likely to be harmed than helped by such an experience.

Respectfully submitted.

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH,  
*Warden.*

## PROBATION BRANCH

*E. G. B. Stevens, Esq.,  
Inspector of Gaols,  
1075 Melville Street, 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, 1956, and ending March 31st, 1957.

During the year under review, further expansion of the Branch was effected by the establishment of a new branch office at Kamloops, and certain personnel moves were made to consolidate and reduce case loads, as were forecasted in the annual report of the previous year. Referrals from the Courts increased greatly, as will be noted in the appended statistical report.

Mr. St. John Madeley joined the Branch in May and took over the Prince Rupert office, which was unmanned at the first of the year. In July Mr. T. A. Blackwood was appointed to the staff, and he was placed with Mr. Jones in the Victoria office. This placement was made to reduce the heavy case load carried by Mr. Jones. Later in July, Mr. G. C. Howitt joined the staff of the Vancouver office. All staff members mourned his sudden death in November. The next appointment was made in September. Mr. O. J. Walling, recently returned to British Columbia from Newfoundland, began working in Burnaby under Mr. R. J. Clark, and took over this office following Mr. Clark's appointment to the position of Staff Supervisor on October 1st.

Mr. A. W. Garwood, stationed at Nelson, resigned at the end of July to return to England. Mr. H. Penny, employed as a summer relief officer, was sent to Nelson and carried on there until late in September. In October Mr. A. R. Billington and Mr. R. Richardson joined the staff, Mr. Billington remaining in the Vancouver office while, after a period of orientation, Mr. Richardson was moved to Nelson.

During September Mr. L. Dewalt was moved from the Vancouver office to Cranbrook and Mr. L. Howarth moved from Cranbrook to Abbotsford, where he assumed responsibility for half of the territory covered by Mr. Langdale. This consolidation reduced Mr. Langdale's case load to a manageable number. Also at this time, Mr. J. Putnam was moved to the Vancouver office from New Westminster, and Mr. O. Hollands, of the Vancouver office, replaced him in New Westminster. This exchange cut down travelling time from home to office for each officer.

In the middle of October Mr. J. Sabourin transferred to the staff from the Provincial Industrial School for Boys. He worked in the Nanaimo office under Mr. McGougan for a short period, after which he was sent to Kamloops, where he opened a new branch office. This new office effectively reduced the territory previously covered by Mr. Guest from Vernon, and at the same time made possible services to additional Courts.

On the 1st of December Mr. K. Holt was transferred from the staff of Oakalla Prison Farm to the Probation Branch. He was placed in the New Westminster office, where he became responsible for part of the territory covered by Mr. Hollands as well as part of the territory previously served by Mr. Walling, of the Burnaby office. This appointment helped to reduce case loads to manageable numbers in both the New Westminster and Burnaby offices.

The last appointment made during the year was that of Mr. W. Haines, who joined the Probation Branch staff on March 14th, 1957, coming to us from the probation service of London, England.

Mr. R. J. Clark's appointment to the position of Staff Supervisor complemented the other appointments made throughout the year. With the increased volume of referrals to the Branch and the concomitant increase of detail work handled by the head office, administrative personnel found less time to visit branch offices to discuss problems arising in those offices. This personal contact with head office is vital to maintaining good

morale and a high quality of performance on the job. Mr. Clark has been able to give this service, to the benefit of the whole staff.

The staff of the Provincial Probation Branch consisted of the following personnel as at March 31st, 1957:—

Vancouver office: E. G. B. Stevens, Chief Probation Officer; C. D. Davidson, Assistant Chief Probation Officer; R. J. Clark, Staff Supervisor; H. W. Jackson, J. M. Putnam, M. M. Wright, A. R. Billington, and W. J. Haines, Probation Officers.

North Vancouver office: G. G. Woodhams, Probation Officer.

New Westminster office: O. E. Hollands and K. Holt, Probation Officers.

Victoria office: A. E. Jones and T. Blackwood, Probation Officers.

Nanaimo office: E. H. B. McGougan and A. A. Byman, Probation Officers.

Burnaby office: O. J. Walling, Probation Officer.

Abbotsford office: A. L. Langdale and L. D. Howarth, Probation Officers.

Penticton office: J. Wiebe, Probation Officer.

Vernon office: D. Guest, Probation Officer.

Nelson office: R. Richardson, Probation Officer.

Cranbrook office: L. Dewalt, Probation Officer.

Kamloops office: J. Sabourin, Probation Officer.

Prince George office: R. G. McKellar, Probation Officer.

Prince Rupert office: St. John Madeley, Probation Officer.

The statistical report which is appended indicates the increased number of referrals during the year. Three hundred and forty-four persons more than the previous year were placed on probation, while 285 more pre-sentence reports than during the previous year were prepared in those cases where a disposition other than probation was made by the Court. The percentage of persons placed on probation from Magistrates and other adult courts as compared to the total number placed on probation decreased slightly from the previous year—27.5 per cent as compared to 33 per cent for the previous year.

While enlarged office accommodation was made available for the Vancouver office of the Branch during the previous year, nevertheless the facilities were taxed to the utmost. More private interviewing space is still needed, and all staff members are looking forward to moving into the new offices being prepared in the B.C. Estates Building on Melville Street. In January the North Vancouver office was moved to a part of the Motor Licence Office, but it is believed other space will have to be found for this office. With a second permanent officer working in the New Westminster office, the present office accommodation is proving to be inadequate and other space will have to be found.

As in the previous year, close relationships were maintained with the British Columbia Board of Parole, and the number of new parole cases increased greatly over last year. It should be noted the Courts have been using the definite-indefinite type of sentence, instead of a definite sentence alone, in more cases of male offenders between the ages of 16 and 23 years, and as the facilities of New Haven have not been enlarged, these offenders are going to either the Young Offenders' Unit or to the Westgate Unit of Oakalla Prison Farm. A staff member of the Probation Branch attended all meetings of the Parole Board held at both the Young Offenders' Unit and at Westgate during the year.

This year has been one of moderate expansion and definite consolidation. The services provided by the Branch have been used to a greater extent than in any previous year.

The staff of the Provincial Probation Branch gratefully acknowledge the help and co-operation which has been given by the many agencies, services, and institutions with whom they come in contact. This teamwork takes us farther along the road of assisting the offender to rehabilitate himself.

## 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
1956/57.....	1,306	313	1,250	2,869	206
Total since inception.....	6,631	1,182	6,482	14,295	1,130

## 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
April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957.....	1,102	109	95	99	1,207	1,306
Total since inception (1942).....	5,275	817	539	575	6,056	6,631

## 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
April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957.....	215	90	8	19	294	313
Total since inception (1942).....	867	288	27	56	1,126	1,182

Respectfully submitted.

C. D. DAVIDSON,  
Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

## APPENDIX

## ANNUAL REPORT OF GAOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1957

	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, 1957 .....	\$2,713,219.14	\$63,339.52	\$51,444.40	\$275,122.35	\$3,103,125.41
Year ended March 31st, 1956 .....	1,957,340.25	63,103.08	46,501.73	229,635.43	2,296,580.49
3. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1957 .....	\$6.563	\$5.45	\$3.06	\$7.15	\$5.55
Year ended March 31st, 1956 .....	5.259	6.36	3.34	7.78	5.68
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1957 .....	\$0.782	\$0.711	\$0.610	\$1.00	\$0.776
Year ended March 31st, 1956 .....	.936	.622	.589	1.31	.86
4. Number of prisoners committed—					
Year ended March 31st, 1957 .....	10,456	374	1,464	1,816	14,110
Year ended March 31st, 1956 .....	6,839	282	1,060	1,449	9,630

## I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1957

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
On register, April 1st, 1956.....	1,097	13	31	82	1,223
Received—					
From gaols and lockups.....	9,192	365	1,460	1,782	12,799
By transfer.....	53	9	4	34	100
By recapture.....	26	—	—	—	26
By revocation of licence.....	48	—	—	—	48
By forfeiture of ticket of leave.....	—	—	—	—	—
By internal movements.....	1,006	—	—	—	1,006
From bail.....	100	—	—	—	100
By breach of recognizance.....	31	—	—	—	31
Totals.....	10,456	374	1,464	1,816	14,110
Discharged—					
By expiry of sentence.....	7,301	342	962	1,442	10,047
By ticket of leave.....	55	1	—	1	57
By deportation.....	—	1	—	—	1
By pardon.....	6	—	—	—	6
By escape.....	27	—	—	—	27
By death.....	5	—	—	—	5
By payment of fines.....	221	11	193	106	531
By release of Court order (including bail).....	841	5	25	42	913
By transfer.....	497	—	268	131	896
By internal movements.....	1,006	—	—	32	1,038
By licence (B.C. Parole Board).....	245	—	—	—	245
Totals.....	10,204	360	1,448	1,754	13,766
On register, March 31st, 1957.....	1,349	27	47	144	1,567

## II. COMMITMENTS

	1955/56	1956/57	Decrease	Increase
Murder.....	11	21	-----	10
Manslaughter.....	13	19	-----	6
Crimes—				
Against person.....	389	389	-----	-----
Against property.....	1,970	2,377	-----	407
Against public morals and decency.....	238	241	-----	3
Against public order and peace.....	5,472	9,430	-----	3,958
Other offences not enumerated below.....	236	349	-----	113
Insanity.....	28	37	-----	9
Number of prisoners sentenced.....	7,696	12,042	-----	4,356
Number of days' stay of prisoners.....	427,572	488,262	-----	60,690
Average number of prisoners per month.....	34,937	39,799	-----	4,862
Average number of prisoners per day.....	1,143	1,341	-----	198
Escapes.....	7	28	-----	21
Escapes and recaptured.....	15	26	-----	11
Deaths in gaols.....	6	5	1	-----

## III. SEX

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Males.....	8,512	287	1,290	1,595	11,684
Females.....	680	42	168	221	1,111
Totals.....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## IV. EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Illiterate.....	396	33	175	152	756
Elementary.....	5,202	105	949	1,296	7,552
High school.....	3,373	187	327	364	4,251
College or university.....	221	4	7	4	236
Totals.....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## V. NATIONALITY

British—					
Canada (including Indians).....	7,253	283	1,395	1,508	10,439
Great Britain and Ireland.....	539	10	7	95	651
Other British countries.....	366	1	19	-----	386
Totals.....	8,158	294	1,421	1,603	11,476
Foreign—					
United States.....	247	12	7	44	310
Europeans.....	739	10	30	168	947
Orientals.....	41	-----	-----	1	42
Other foreign countries.....	7	13	-----	-----	20
Totals.....	1,034	35	37	213	1,319
Grand totals.....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## VI. HABITS AS TO USE OF INTOXICANTS

Abstainers.....	468	70	9	63	610
Temperate.....	2,766	177	90	336	3,369
Intemperate.....	5,958	82	1,359	1,417	8,816
Totals.....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## VII. HABITS AS TO USE OF DRUGS

Abstainers.....	8,650	328	1,456	1,775	12,209
Addicts.....	542	1	2	41	586
Totals.....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## VIII. OCCUPATIONS

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Agricultural .....	170	9	232	-----	411
Commercial .....	302	6	221	31	560
Domestic .....	964	48	155	177	1,344
Labourers .....	4,724	115	428	1,163	6,430
Mechanics .....	334	50	13	11	408
No occupation .....	276	39	19	13	347
Logger .....	1,432	51	367	419	2,269
Fisherman .....	216	-----	-----	-----	216
Seaman .....	208	3	20	-----	231
Professional .....	110	8	3	2	123
Not known .....	456	-----	-----	-----	456
Totals .....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## IX. RACIAL

White .....	7,785	288	759	1,353	10,185
Coloured .....	93	-----	1	4	98
Indian .....	1,239	41	696	457	2,433
Mongolian .....	48	-----	-----	1	49
Hindus .....	27	-----	2	1	30
Totals .....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## X. CIVIL STATE

Single .....	5,808	218	947	1,264	8,237
Married .....	1,502	96	294	335	2,227
Widowed .....	351	3	62	38	454
Separated .....	1,256	11	144	170	1,581
Divorced .....	275	1	11	9	296
Totals .....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## XI. AGES

Under 21 years .....	963	70	79	104	1,216
21-25 years .....	987	51	141	225	1,404
25-30 " .....	1,171	33	217	287	1,708
30-40 " .....	2,186	88	411	438	3,123
40-50 " .....	1,811	49	310	397	2,567
50-60 " .....	1,484	26	234	271	2,015
Over 60 years .....	590	12	66	94	762
Totals .....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## XII. CREEDS

Roman Catholic .....	3,873	104	1,038	1,104	6,119
Church of England .....	1,428	103	109	168	1,808
Presbyterian .....	1,113	3	92	116	1,324
Methodist .....	234	2	4	9	249
United Church .....	1,045	20	67	105	1,237
Baptist .....	251	7	21	40	319
Lutheran .....	633	10	60	192	895
Greek Catholic .....	86	4	4	-----	94
Other Christian creeds .....	42	-----	45	55	142
Doukobor .....	23	64	6	-----	93
Hebrew .....	13	-----	-----	2	15
Buddhist .....	21	-----	-----	-----	21
Others .....	142	3	-----	-----	145
Atheists .....	25	1	-----	24	50
None .....	263	8	12	1	284
Totals .....	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## XIII. DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total
Under 1 month	5,337	130	1,063	1,248	7,778
1 month and under 2 months	1,074	44	206	261	1,585
2 months and under 3 months	471	27	59	52	609
3 months and under 6 months	460	22	41	67	590
6 months and under 12 months	345	4	36	53	438
12 months and under 18 months	167	---	12	39	218
18 months and under 24 months	62	1	4	28	95
Sentenced to Penitentiary	222	4	8	20	254
Probation	101	---	2	---	103
Stay of proceedings	27	---	---	---	27
Unfinished	280	79	12	13	384
Not guilty	50	---	---	9	59
Young Offenders' Unit	265	6	---	---	271
Quashed	11	---	---	---	11
Habeas corpus	1	---	---	---	1
Suspended	114	---	1	12	127
Withdrawn	35	---	---	---	35
New Haven	43	3	---	---	46
Dismissed	107	---	14	11	132
Indefinite	5	6	---	---	11
Mental Hospital	8	3	---	3	14
To hang	7	---	---	---	7
Totals	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795

## XIV. PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

None	2,666	216	374	686	3,942
1	1,138	39	170	220	1,567
2	827	17	116	144	1,104
3	499	14	107	135	755
4	378	11	81	91	561
5	340	4	72	79	495
6	265	3	50	58	376
7	249	5	47	52	353
8	232	7	51	55	345
9	173	3	34	40	250
10	165	3	24	28	220
11	144	1	24	20	189
12	139	---	23	24	186
13	117	---	18	19	154
14	122	1	18	18	159
15	105	---	21	15	141
16	86	---	20	12	118
17	76	---	14	7	97
18	75	1	15	11	102
20	140	---	12	15	167
21	61	1	12	8	82
23	115	---	11	10	136
24	68	---	10	10	88
26	145	---	12	6	163
27	273	3	73	14	363
49	274	---	29	13	316
60	90	---	20	26	136
Over 60	230	---	---	---	230
Totals	9,192	329	1,458	1,816	12,795
Per cent of recidivists	70.996	29.11	73.4	52.05	---

## XV. OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED AND SENTENCED DURING THE YEAR

	Commitments			Sentences		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>(a) Crimes against the person—</b>						
Abduction.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abortion.....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Assault, common.....	152	6	158	145	5	150
Assault, felonious.....	137	2	139	133	2	135
Attempted suicide.....	6	—	6	15	—	15
Cutting, wounding, and attempting same.....	4	—	4	5	—	5
Shooting with intent.....	6	2	8	3	1	4
Stabbing.....	1	—	1	1	—	1
Manslaughter.....	19	—	19	11	—	11
Murder.....	21	—	21	13	—	13
Carnal knowledge.....	3	—	3	2	—	2
Rape with assault with intent to rape.....	36	—	36	16	—	16
Totals.....	388	10	398	345	8	353
<b>(b) Crimes against property—</b>						
Arson and incendiarism.....	9	—	9	11	—	11
Burglary and housebreaking.....	487	5	492	679	5	684
Robbery.....	156	7	163	135	4	139
Forgery.....	101	8	109	178	9	187
Fraud.....	48	1	49	56	1	57
False pretences.....	217	9	226	393	14	407
Conspiracy.....	3	—	3	3	—	3
Larceny.....	902	35	937	997	41	1,038
Theft of auto.....	88	—	88	72	—	72
Taking auto without owner's consent.....	33	—	33	29	—	29
Receiving stolen goods.....	130	3	133	161	2	163
Trespass.....	135	—	135	143	—	143
Totals.....	2,309	68	2,377	2,857	76	2,933
<b>(c) Crimes against public morals and decency—</b>						
Bigamy.....	3	1	4	11	1	12
Indecent assault.....	54	—	54	48	—	48
Indecent exposure.....	24	2	26	22	2	24
Gross indecency.....	4	—	4	1	—	1
Incest.....	6	—	6	4	—	4
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Keeping houses of ill fame.....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Juvenile delinquency.....	82	5	87	86	2	88
Perjury.....	12	—	12	—	—	—
Prostitution.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Buggery.....	4	—	4	2	—	2
Habitual criminal.....	6	—	6	11	—	11
Totals.....	195	12	207	185	8	193
<b>(d) Crimes against public order and peace—</b>						
Breaches of "Government Liquor Act".....	6,174	474	6,648	6,149	446	6,595
Breaches of "Excise Act".....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Breaches of "Narcotic and Drug Act".....	171	110	281	156	77	233
Breaches of the by-laws.....	3	1	4	6	—	6
Breaches of "Motor-vehicle Act".....	467	5	472	627	5	632
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	26	—	26	23	2	25
Cruelty to animals.....	1	—	1	2	—	2
Drunk and disorderly.....	225	130	355	217	—	217
Escaping from constable.....	2	—	2	3	—	3
Escaping from prison.....	1	—	1	6	—	6
Gambling.....	2	—	2	3	—	3
Nude parading.....	69	4	73	1	—	1
Obstructing an officer.....	682	194	876	75	4	79
Selling or giving liquor to Indians.....	—	—	—	695	195	890
Vagrancy.....	377	33	410	373	35	408
Cause disturbance.....	274	34	308	279	35	314
Totals.....	8,477	985	9,462	8,615	799	9,414
<b>(e) Other offences not enumerated above.....</b>						
	331	18	349	366	17	383
Grand totals of (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).....	11,700	1,093	12,793	12,369	907	13,276

## XVI. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

(Per cent of population.)

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit		Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	
	Male	Female			Male	Female
General maintenance .....	24.645	14.970	17.0	17.0	16.6	97.0
Sick .....	3.297	5.528	-----	1.0	1.0	3.0
Bush operators .....	5.777	-----	-----	-----	2.6	-----
Industrial .....	6.962	32.872	-----	22.0	20.8	-----
Farm and garden .....	16.901	-----	45.0	42.0	5.2	-----
Land and road improvement .....	-----	-----	-----	5.0	2.6	-----
Arts and crafts .....	5.006	21.941	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not employed .....	37.412	24.689	38.0	13.0	51.2	-----

## XVII. NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES ON MARCH 31ST, 1957

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George
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	-----	-----	2
Building Instructor .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Warden's Secretary .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Kitchen Steward .....	-----	-----	-----	1
Senior Guards .....	30	-----	1	4
Foreman Instructors .....	12	-----	-----	-----
Social Worker .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Psychiatrist .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Classification Officer .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Chaplain, temporary .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Assistant Engineers .....	5	-----	-----	8
Chaplain .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Guards, Industrial Shops .....	-----	-----	-----	2
Guards, Disciplinary, etc. .....	260	10	7	24
Guards, temporary .....	40	-----	-----	2
Stenographers—Grade II .....	4	-----	-----	-----
Dentist .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Clerk—Grade II .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Resident Physician .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Matron in Charge .....	1	-----	-----	1
Matrons .....	53	2	2	11
Director .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Education and Vocational Officers .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Chief Custodial Officer .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Supervisor Cook .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Supervisors .....	24	-----	-----	-----
Night Guards .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Temporary Supervisors .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Totals .....	463	14	12	57

XVIII. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1957

	Oakalla		Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George		Total
	Men	Women			Men	Women	
<i>Expenditure</i>							
Salaries.....	\$1,339,032.72	\$153,667.19	\$45,990.94	\$39,912.56	\$141,017.53	\$64,017.24	\$1,783,638.18
Office expense.....	15,172.98	336.47	655.89	281.39	1,697.29	353.20	18,497.22
Travelling expense.....	22,672.25	913.61	1,107.74	1,223.94	4,775.20	294.39	30,942.13
Office furniture and equip- ment.....	1,465.45	-----	-----	159.26	-----	-----	1,624.71
Heat, light, power, and water.....	100,335.00	-----	4,439.15	2,188.22	15,168.98	5,696.20	127,827.55
Medical services.....	13,676.54	3,549.49	1,569.92	885.10	3,084.80	2,035.06	24,800.91
Clothing and uniforms.....	104,733.18	2,227.90	1,359.93	2,071.18	7,222.04	1,007.27	118,621.50
Provisions and catering.....	323,290.50	-----	8,540.64	10,240.54	32,663.44	12,775.79	387,510.91
Laundry and dry-goods.....	14,773.75	4,572.83	51.23	-----	2,216.48	769.59	22,383.88
Good Conduct Fund.....	32,018.21	1,401.00	432.90	917.90	1,712.10	650.60	37,132.71
Printing and publications.....	432.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	432.78
Equipment and machinery.....	44,786.72	3,360.07	50.54	388.97	-----	-----	48,586.30
Medical supplies.....	23,396.24	4,605.03	-----	-----	-----	-----	28,001.27
Library.....	3,680.03	421.17	62.40	36.77	436.86	-----	4,637.23
Maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	16,928.34	713.81	672.73	1,032.57	5,848.88	463.45	25,659.78
Transportation (prisoners) School supplies.....	11,727.19	1,090.91	186.23	143.42	1,301.44	489.48	14,938.67
Supplies for training.....	2,094.88	-----	-----	-----	359.33	-----	2,094.88
Motor-vehicles and acces- sories.....	4,033.94	690.91	-----	-----	1,202.22	-----	5,084.18
Incidentals and contingen- cies.....	21,354.79	-----	-----	-----	250.12	232.26	5,798.75
Farm operations.....	4,599.64	336.11	326.71	53.91	-----	-----	49,731.60
Sheet-metal plant.....	49,731.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	116,289.11
Group work programme.....	116,289.11	-----	-----	-----	-----	308.27	1,426.15
Vocational shop.....	1,117.88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,967.98
Grant to Narcotic Fund.....	5,967.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45,000.00
Acquisition and construc- tion of buildings.....	45,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,602.83
Recreational facilities and supplies.....	9,602.83	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	94.40
Totals.....	\$2,327,869.53	\$177,980.90	\$65,466.95	\$59,535.73	\$218,956.71	\$89,092.80	\$2,938,882.62
Public Works expenditure— Repairs and maintenance.....	93,288.90	-----	-----	281.84	2,275.59	-----	95,846.33
Other votes.....	313,648.31	-----	-----	-----	1,127.25	-----	314,775.56
Gross expenditure.....	\$2,734,806.74	\$177,980.90	\$65,466.95	\$59,817.57	\$222,359.55	\$89,092.80	\$3,349,504.51
<i>Revenue</i>							
Miscellaneous refunds.....	\$191,759.49	\$7,809.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$199,568.50
Sales maintenance.....	-----	-----	\$1,688.51	\$961.65	-----	-----	2,650.16
Keep of prisoners.....	-----	-----	418.92	7,411.52	\$34,746.00	\$1,584.00	44,160.44
Total refunds.....	\$191,759.49	\$7,809.01	\$2,107.43	\$8,373.17	\$34,746.00	\$1,584.00	\$246,379.10
Total cost.....	\$2,543,047.25	\$170,171.89	\$63,339.52	\$51,444.40	\$187,613.55	\$87,508.80	\$3,103,125.41

XIX. AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Oakalla	Nelson	Kamloops	Prince George	Total		
Dietary cost of each pris- oner <i>per diem</i> .....	\$0.782	\$0.782	\$0.711	\$0.610	\$0.99	\$1.01	-----
Keep of prisoners (includ- ing salaries and all ex- penses) <i>per diem</i> .....	6.614	5.875	5.45	3.06	6.34	7.96	-----





