PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Annual Report
of the
Director of Correction

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST

1959

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1960

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 Director of Correction for the year ended March 31st, 1959.

ROBERT W. BONNER,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., March, 1960.

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Report of the Director of Correction, 1958/59

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

SIR,—It is my pleasure to submit the Annual Report of the Director of Correction covering the activities of the Provincial Gaols and Probation Branch for the year ended March 31st, 1959.

Reports given by the various Wardens indicate continued progress in all of our institutions.

There have been some changes in personnel, most noticeable being the loss to the gaol service of Warden E. K. Nelson and Deputy Warden (Custody) Malcolm Matheson, both of Haney Correctional Institution, who left this Province for the United States, where both are now associated with the University of Southern California. These two officers were replaced by Mr. John Braithwaite and Mr. J. W. Lane, both of whom had previously held positions of responsibility on the Haney staff.

In last year's Report I made mention of the promotion of Mr. S. Rocksborough Smith, formerly Director of New Haven, to the position of Deputy Director of Correction. During the past year Mr. Smith has taken over these new duties on a full-time basis, his former position as Director of New Haven having now been filled by the appointment of Mr. George Warnock, formerly executive secretary of the John Howard Society of Vancouver Island. We welcome Mr. Warnock to the gaol service and commend to the readers of this Report some of the extracts which we have included from his account of the activities of New Haven during the past year. Of particular interest is the report of the experiments that we are making in conditional release of trainees for the purposes of working in the community during the day and returning to the institution each evening. This same policy is being followed in the case of a selected number of trainees from the Haney Correctional Institution.

The activities of the Probation Branch are reported by Mr. C. D. Davidson, Chief Assistant Probation Officer. There have been changes in personnel during the year, and this time, for the first time in many years, the number of referrals has shown a slight decrease. This is attributed to the fact that for a considerable period of time during the fiscal year two branch offices, Abbotsford and Cranbrook, were unmanned.

The addition of a full-time secretary to the British Columbia Board of Parole, who is attached to the Probation Branch, has brought about greater uniformity in the activities of the Board, and has led to a more effective operation of our whole system of parole supervision for those individuals released at the discretion of the Provincial Parole Board.

Our camp programme still proves one of the most satisfactory developments that has taken place in the correctional field for some years. The new pre-release camp at Haney Correctional Institution is rapidly nearing completion, and will be activated during the coming fiscal year.

In closing I would once again express my thanks to all who have helped us during the past year. We have experienced the utmost co-operation from other branches of the Government services, from staffs of many social agencies, the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, clergymen of the various denominations, an understanding press, and those members of the general public who are appreciative of the importance of a modern correctional system, and by their support have given us understanding encouragement.

I would again commend the loyal, sometimes seemingly tireless work of the Wardens and staff members of our institutions, staff of the Correction Branch, Probation Officers, and clerical assistants. We realize at all times that our programme is only as good as the personnel involved in carrying it out, and whatever measure of success has been attained in the penal system of this Province can be attributed chiefly to the loyal and conscientious staff members.

I would submit the following recommendations for your consideration:—

(1) As was pointed out in last year's Annual Report, there is a pressing need for adequate gaol hospital facilities. I would sincerely urge that this need be met as soon as possible by the renovation of the existing facilities at Oakalla, or by the construction of more modern quarters to provide improved accommodation.

(2) There is a need for more parole officers to provide supervision of those persons released on parole at the discretion of the British Columbia Parole Board. Our programmes in the institutions are improving steadily, but much of the effect of these treatment programmes is dependent on adequate after-care. At the present time the case loads of those Probation Officers who are providing post-release supervision are still too high. Additional staff should be provided just as soon as possible.

(3) One of the chief characteristics of our correctional services has been the development of separate training programmes for different types of inmates. This, of course, depends on adequate classification. To date, classification has been carried on under very adverse conditions. There should be better facilities for admission, observation, and classification of inmates at Oakalla Prison Farm. The present quarters are entirely unsatisfactory, and must be improved at a very early date.

(4) We take some pride in the development of our chaplain services over the past few years, but as yet there has been no provision of proper chapels in any of our institutions. While other facilities have been greatly improved, I think we are remiss in not paying attention to the provision of proper facilities for this most important side of our correctional process.

(5) There is still great need for completion of such facilities as adequate refrigeration and storage, proper means of garbage-disposal, and a double fence at Haney Correctional Institution. These projects should be proceeded with at the earliest opportunity.

(6) The programme at Prince George is still handicapped by inadequate facilities. Plans which were drawn several months ago for the provision of this additional space should be implemented as soon as possible.

(7) We should not overlook the need for an early start on an up-to-date cottage-type women's gaol on the excellent new site which was acquired months ago at Ruskin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. B. STEVENS,

Director of Correction.

STATISTICAL TABLES

ANNUAL REPORT OF GAOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1959

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney and Gold Creek Camp	New Haven
1. Total number of county gaols in B.C.	1	1	1	1	1
2. Total expenditures for gaol maintenance in B.C.—					
Year ended March 31st, 1959	$2,893,244.17	$155,449.54	$237,128.30	$1,540,979.98	$100,690.64
Year ended March 31st, 1958	$3,099,483.07	$51,657.90	$200,302.66	$963,587.28	.....
3. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1959	$6.40301	$4.65	$7.42	$10.58	$7.63
Year ended March 31st, 1958	$6.927	$3.11	$5.82	.....	.....
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—					
Year ended March 31st, 1959	$0.926	$0.88	$1.00	$1.19	$0.73
Year ended March 31st, 1958	$0.975	$0.646	$0.94	$1.19	.....
4. Number of prisoners committed—					
Year ended March 31st, 1959	11,656	1,501	1,250	682	60
Year ended March 31st, 1958	13,055	1,496	1,292	705	57

I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1959

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney	New Haven	Total
On register, April 1st, 1958	1,215	100	89	375	35	1,814
Received—						
From gaols and lockups	10,067	1,488	1,238	664	1	13,458
By transfer	114	5	.....	15	57	191
By recapture	21	.....	.....	1	.....	22
By revocation of licence	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
By forfeiture of ticket of leave	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
By internal movement	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170
From bail	201	8	12	2	.....	223
From breach of recognizance	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals	11,656	1,501	1,250	682	60	15,149
Discharged—						
By internal movements	1,166	.....	.....	13	.....	1,179
By expiry of sentence	7,869	1,239	1,013	373	.....	10,494
By ticket of leave	14	.....	1	22	.....	37
By deportation	219	.....	.....	1	.....	220
By pardon	11	.....	.....	4	.....	15
By escape	20	.....	.....	1	4	25
By death	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
By payment of fines	249	100	89	9	.....	447
By release on Court order including bail	980	31	43	3	1	1,058
By transfer	1,137	130	102	58	6	1,433
By licence (B.C. Parole Board)	.....	.....	.....	176	49	225
Totals	11,671	1,500	1,248	660	60	15,139
On register, March 31st, 1959	1,200	101	91	397	35	1,824

II. Commitments

	1957/58	1958/59	Decrease	Increase
Murder	10	22	.....	12
Manslaughter	5	10	.....	5
Crimes—				
Against person	440	422	18	.....
Against property	2,776	2,693	83	.....
Against public morals and decency	184	194	.....	10
Against public order and peace	10,786	9,120	1,666	.....
Other offences not enumerated below	501	369	132	.....
Insanity	84	70	14	.....
Average number of prisoners per month	43,273	43,057	216	.....
Average number of prisoners per day	1,423	1,814	.....	391
Escapes	10	24	.....	14
Escapes and recaptured	12	22	.....	10
Deaths in gaols	5	6	.....	1

III. Sex

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney	New Haven	Total
Males	9,066	1,420	1,238	664	60	12,448
Females	1,001	81	.....	.....	.....	1,082
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

IV. Educational Status

Illiterate	488	150	80	13	.....	731
Elementary	5,776	992	832	326	24	7,950
High school	3,616	354	321	308	36	4,635
College or university	187	5	5	17	.....	214
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

V. Nationality (Place of Birth)

British—						
Canada (including Indians)	8,046	1,447	1,043	596	56	11,188
Great Britain and Ireland	349	7	35	22	.....	413
Other British countries	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Totals	8,737	1,454	1,078	618	56	11,943
Foreign—						
United States	264	5	20	9	.....	298
Europeans	999	42	140	36	4	1,221
Orientals	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Other foreign countries	27	.....	.....	1	.....	28
Totals	1,330	47	160	46	4	1,587
Grand totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

VI. Habits as to Use of Intoxicants

Abstainers	556	26	31	77	.....	690
Temperate	2,351	112	142	422	7	3,034
Intemperate	7,160	1,363	1,065	165	53	9,806
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

VII. Habits as to Use of Drugs

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney	New Haven	Total
Abstainers	9,489	1,501	1,234	664	58	12,946
Addicts	578	-------	4	-------	2	584
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

VIII. Occupation

Agricultural	263	198	13	9	-------	483
Commercial	704	299	8	71	5	1,087
Domestic	873	12	25	42	14	966
Labourers	5,058	560	1,030	101	4	6,753
Mechanics	349	5	82	132	3	571
No occupation	335	1	-------	168	23	527
Logger	1,490	404	-------	79	7	1,980
Fisherman	240	-------	-------	14	-------	254
Seaman	219	22	-------	15	-------	256
Professional	106	-------	80	17	4	207
Miner	430	-------	-------	16	-------	446
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

IX. Racial

White	8,380	927	981	591	58	10,937
Coloured	145	4	-------	4	-------	153
Indian	1,459	564	257	64	2	2,346
Mongolian	50	-------	-------	3	-------	53
Hindus	33	6	-------	2	-------	41
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

X. Civil State

Single	5,915	965	895	449	56	8,280
Married	1,760	321	111	169	4	2,365
Widowed	392	59	21	5	-------	477
Separated	1,562	146	171	30	-------	1,909
Divorced	438	10	40	11	-------	499
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

XI. Ages

Under 21 years	1,239	104	88	251	52	1,734
21–25 years	1,077	164	229	167	8	1,645
25–30 ,,	1,255	187	122	96	-------	1,660
30–40 ,,	2,475	433	313	101	-------	3,322
40–50 ,,	1,981	325	270	37	-------	2,613
50–60 ,,	1,455	221	172	11	-------	1,859
Over 60 years	585	67	44	1	-------	697
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

XII. Creeds

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney	New Haven	Total
Roman Catholic	4,198	921	761	249	9	6,138
Church of England	2,131	140	88	125	21	2,505
Presbyterian	817	145	56	23	3	1,044
Methodist	122	4	.....	.....	.....	126
United Church	1,124	120	82	156	18	1,500
Baptist	216	38	51	24	5	334
Lutheran	752	74	117	30	1	974
Greek Catholic	94	1	.....	10	1	106
Other Christian creeds	41	47	71	39	1	199
Doukhobor	23	5	.....	.....	1	29
Hebrew	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Buddhist	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Others	175	3	.....	2	.....	180
Atheist	11	.....	12	1	.....	24
None	336	3	.....	4	.....	343
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

XIII. Duration of Sentences

Under 1 month	5,082	1,049	918	.....	.....	7,049
1 month and under 2 months	1,868	122	100	10	.....	2,100
2 months and under 3 months	526	64	57	24	1	672
3 months and under 6 months	479	96	59	117	4	755
6 months and under 12 months	453	88	32	265	42	880
12 months and under 18 months	159	24	9	170	11	373
18 months and under 24 months	71	9	6	77	2	165
Sentenced to Penitentiary	256	13	17	1	.....	287
Probation	175	.....	1	.....	.....	176
Stay of proceedings	41	.....	1	.....	.....	42
Unfinished	310	20	24	.....	.....	354
Not guilty	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Young Offenders' Unit (Borstal)	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
Quashed	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
To hang	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Suspended	50	7	6	.....	.....	63
Withdrawn	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
To New Haven (Borstal)	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Dismissed	165	8	8	.....	.....	181
Indefinite	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Mental Hospital	20	1	.....	.....	.....	21
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530

XIV. Previous Convictions

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney	New Haven	Total
None	2,802	510	495	628	15	4,450
1	1,294	199	177	36	24	1,730
2	776	125	99	.....	8	1,008
3	574	89	73	.....	5	741
4	456	60	48	.....	5	569
5	344	55	30	.....	1	430
6	315	37	24	.....	1	377
7	248	47	24	.....	1	320
8	244	41	10	.....	.....	295
9	201	34	15	.....	.....	250
10	203	31	18	.....	.....	252
11	191	26	11	.....	.....	228
12	165	25	10	.....	.....	200
13	148	16	15	.....	.....	179
14	141	12	16	.....	.....	169
15	116	12	20	.....	.....	148
16	114	11	13	.....	.....	138
17	98	11	14	.....	.....	123
18	87	14	15	.....	.....	116
20	159	18	20	.....	.....	197
21	70	6	11	.....	.....	87
23	125	7	15	.....	.....	147
24	68	3	8	.....	.....	79
26	98	.....	9	.....	.....	107
27	110	45	4	.....	.....	159
49	570	41	35	.....	.....	646
60	104	26	.....	.....	.....	130
Over 60	246	.....	9	.....	.....	255
Totals	10,067	1,501	1,238	664	60	13,530
Per cent of recidivists	72.166	66.0	60.2	5.422	.....	.....

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

	Persons Committed			Sentenced		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) Crimes against the Person						
Abduction	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, common	172	13	185	169	15	184
Assault, felonious	167	8	175	172	7	179
Attempted suicide	3	1	4	5	1	6
Cutting and wounding and attempting same	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Shooting with intent	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Stabbing	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Manslaughter	10	.....	10	6	.....	6
Murder	22	.....	22	3	.....	3
Carnal knowledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape with assault with intent to rape	25	.....	25	18	.....	18
Totals	408	22	430	383	23	406
(b) Crimes against Property						
Arson and incendiarism	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Burglary and housebreaking	586	9	595	877	18	895
Robbery	118	.....	118	112	.....	112
Forgery	120	10	130	247	10	257
Fraud	57	.....	57	70	.....	70
False pretences	255	21	276	550	35	585
Conspiracy	20	.....	20	12	.....	12
Larceny	1,149	66	1,215	1,288	66	1,354
Taking auto without owner's consent	15	.....	15	22	.....	22
Receiving stolen goods	172	7	179	223	7	230
Trespass	74	1	75	91	1	92
Totals	2,579	114	2,693	3,505	137	3,642
(c) Crimes against Public Morals and Decency						
Bigamy	3	1	4	5	1	6
Indecent assault	35	.....	35	37	.....	37
Indecent exposure	21	1	22	23	1	24
Gross indecency	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Incest	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Keeping houses of ill-fame	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Juvenile delinquency	114	1	115	128	6	134
Perjury	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Prostitution	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Buggery	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Habitual criminal	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Totals	191	3	194	211	8	219
(d) Crimes against Public Order and Peace						
Breaches of *Government Liquor Act*	5,436	496	5,932	5,468	516	5,984
Breaches of *Narcotic and Drug Act*	245	106	351	247	97	344
Breaches of by-laws (not including B.L.C.A.)	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Breaches of *Motor-vehicle Act*	811	19	830	5,721	613	6,334
Carrying unlawful weapons	56	3	59	64	3	67
Cruelty to animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and disorderly (not including B.L.C.A)	144	.....	144	144	.....	144
Escaping from constable	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Escaping from prison	11	.....	11	20	.....	20
Gambling	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nude parading	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Obstructing an officer	46	1	47	43	1	44
Selling or giving liquor to Indians (not including B.L.C.A.)	700	201	901	733	203	936
Unlawful shooting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	423	75	498	443	76	519
Causing disturbance	233	19	252	266	37	303
Totals	8,110	920	9,030	13,163	1,547	14,710
(e) Other Offences Not Enumerated Above						
Other offenders	436	23	459	563	21	584
Grand totals of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*)	11,724	1,082	12,806	13,198	1,173	14,371

XVI. Employment of Prisoners

(Per cent of population.)

	Oakalla and Young Offenders' Unit	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney
Arts and crafts	5.687	---	---	---
General maintenance	24.279	20	32	9.425
Sick	3.127	2	3	1.018
Forestry camps	9.691	43	10	---
Drug huts	1.475	---	---	---
Industrial	7.062	---	13	12.685
Farm and garden	18.008	24	12	---
Not employed	30.671	11	30	22.765
Clerical	---	---	---	1.332
Vocational shops	---	---	---	28.979
General labour	---	---	---	13.607
Fire control	---	---	---	0.096
Classification	---	---	---	4.710
Academic	---	---	---	4.824
Isolation	---	---	---	0.392
Outside employment	---	---	---	0.030
At Court	---	---	---	0.137

XVII. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1959

Oakalla

Warden	1	
Deputy Warden, Treatment	1	
Deputy Warden, Custody	1	
Business Manager	1	
Assistant Deputy Wardens	5	
Senior Correctional Officers	7	
Chief Engineer	1	
Foreman of Works	1	
Warden's Secretary	1	
Chief Steward	1	
Senior Prison Guards	25	
Licence-plate Shop Foreman	1	
Social Worker (Psychologist)	1	
Chaplain (part time)	1	
Guards, Disciplinary, etc.	243	
Guards, temporary	57	
Stenographers—Grade 2, female	4	
Stenographer—Grade 1, female	1	
Dentists	2	
Clerk—Grade 2	1	
Resident Physician	1	
Total		357

Women's Gaol

Matron in Charge	1	
Matrons	42	
Temporary Matrons	13	
Total		56

Young Offenders' Unit

Director	1	
Classification Officer	1	
Education and Vocational Officer	1	
Chief Custodial Officer	1	
Supervisor Cook	1	
Supervisors	21	
Night Guard	1	
Stenographer—Grade 2, female	1	
Temporary Supervisors	7	
Total		35

Drug Huts

Social Worker	1	
Senior Correctional Officer	1	
Guards	4	
Psychiatrist	1	
Matrons	4	
Temporary Matrons	3	
Total		14

Chilliwack Camps

Senior Prison Guards	4	
Senior Correctional Officer	1	
Temporary Guard	1	
Guards	20	
Total		26
Grand total		488

Haney and Gold Creek Camp

Haney

Warden	1	
Deputy Warden	2	
Assistant Deputy Warden	1	
Business Manager	1	
Personnel Officer	1	
Chief Engineer	1	
Training Supervisors	5	
Medical-Dental (part time)	5	
Chaplains	2	
Librarian	1	
Laundry Manager	1	
Grounds Officer	1	
Physical Education Instructor	1	
Arts and Crafts Instructor	1	
Vocational Instructors	14	
Academic Teachers	3	
Hospital Officers	8	
Counsellors	4	
Programme Officers	24	
Maintenance staff	17	
Kitchen staff	8	
Tool Control Officers	2	
Clerks, male	9	
Guard-Clerks	10	
Guards	122	
Camps Administration staff	3	
Clerks, female	13	
Total		261

Gold Creek Camp

Senior Correctional Officer	1	
Senior Guards	2	
Guards	9	
Total		12
Grand total		273

XVII. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1959—*Continued*

New Haven

Director	1
Stenographer (part time)	1
Chief Supervisor	1
Housemaster	1
Social Worker	1
Vocational Instructors	3
Supervisors	10
Total	18

Kamloops

Warden	1
Deputy Warden, Custody	1
Chief Engineer	1
Senior Prison Guards	2
Guards, Disciplinary, etc.	19
Stenographer—Grade 2, female	1
Total	25

Prince George

Warden	1
Deputy Warden, Custody	1
Assistant Deputy Warden	1
Chief Engineer	1
Assistant Engineers	5
Chief Steward	1
Senior Prison Guards	5
Guards, Industrial Shops	2
Guard-Clerks	2
Guards, Farm	1
Guards, Disciplinary, etc.	21
Guards, temporary	2
Total	43

XVIII. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Year Ended March 31st, 1959

	Oakalla	Kamloops	Prince George	Haney and Gold Creek Camp	New Haven	Total
Expenditure						
Salaries	$1,807,317.86	$96,165.00	$168,940.34	$1,022,112.44	$69,228.33	$3,163,763.97
Office expense	22,139.08	565.06	1,168.66	19,764.34	2,003.41	45,640.55
Travelling expense	11,217.88	1,411.73	3,781.12	8,782.19	304.12	25,497.04
Office furniture and equipment	1,589.23	304.87	.....	2,019.03	.....	3,913.13
Heat, light, power, and water	116,791.51	770.89	12,125.88	68,134.21	5,773.68	203,596.17
Advertising	.....	.....	.....	813.65	.....	813.65
Medical services	29,195.93	1,909.50	.....	3,118.35	807.80	35,031.58
Clothing and uniforms	123,713.98	7,435.15	7,126.28	50,129.44	2,626.93	191,031.78
Provisions and catering	410,853.50	30,673.57	33,210.19	186,299.79	7,548.92	668,585.97
Laundry and dry-goods	12,555.19	692.86	1,617.20	2,909.10	598.82	18,373.17
Earnings	61,931.85	15,108.80	1,897.20	34,692.00	1,928.98	115,558.83
Printing and publications	684.27	.....	.....	23.40	14.15	721.82
Equipment and machinery	50,994.23	943.98	689.21	14,002.54	146.14	66,776.10
Medical supplies	18,625.41	.....	1,250.65	9,233.55	131.53	29,241.14
Library	2,509.75	99.46	468.37	2,407.58	196.95	5,682.11
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	32,405.59	1,931.81	4,403.33	19,252.44	588.42	58,581.59
Maintenance and operation of equipment	5,927.92	2,854.75	.....	14,241.62	1,811.87	24,836.16
Transportation of prisoners	15,479.67	374.36	1,765.42	2,302.66	213.19	20,135.30
School supplies	1,905.95	.....	.....	5,062.49	1,091.38	8,059.82
Supplies for training	9,052.47	.....	1,386.79	24,092.94	3,425.04	37,957.24
Motor-vehicles and accessories	10,167.27	.....	.....	8,284.50	.....	18,451.77
Incidentals and contingencies	1,211.19	250.99	57.44	1,745.93	.....	3,265.55
Farm operations	39,702.38	.....	.....	1,106.15	3,720.93	44,529.46
Sheet-metal plant	55,743.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,743.80
Group work programme	95.12	.....	.....	9,032.85	655.05	9,783.02
Vocational shop	2,570.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,570.59
Recreation supplies	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
Acquisition and construction of buildings and grounds	612.20	.....	.....	7,988.15	.....	8,600.35
Totals	$2,869,993.82	$161,492.78	$239,888.08	$1,517,551.34	$102,815.64	$4,891,741.66
Public Works expenditure—						
Repairs and maintenance	91,789.33	63.51	5,902.22	29,890.64	.....	127,645.70
Other votes	88,941.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,941.69
Gross expenditure	$3,050,724.84	$161,556.29	$245,790.30	$1,547,441.98	$102,815.64	$5,108,329.05
Revenue						
Miscellaneous refunds	$157,480.67	.....	$270.00	$6,462.00	$2,125.00	$166,337.67
Keep of prisoners	.....	$6,106.75	8,392.00	.....	.....	14,498.75
Total refunds	$157,480.67	$6,106.75	$8,662.00	$6,462.00	$2,125.00	$180,836.42
Total cost	$2,893,244.17	$155,449.54	$237,128.30	$1,540,979.98	$100,690.64	$4,927,492.63

XIX. Average Cost of Each Prisoner and Miscellaneous

Dietary cost of each prisoner *per diem*	$0.926	$0.88	$1.00	$1.19	$0.73	.....
Keep of prisoners (including salaries and all expenses) *per diem*	6.40301	4.65	7.42	10.58	7.63	.....

EXTRACTS FROM WARDENS' ANNUAL REPORTS

OAKALLA PRISON FARM

The population remained high and the lack of desirable physical facilities in certain units remains a pressing problem, but, thanks to the steady increase in staff performance as professional people, there was a maximum of good work done and a minimum of the difficulties which might be expected to plague such a physical setting.

Extracts from the reports of the individual units follow, but the small yet most significant achievement of the year was probably the elimination of bread and water punishment—the last of the traditional harsh penalties. Although strict discipline, a day's work for every man, and a full and active programme were maintained, we have finally reached the point in our professional development where careful classification and segregation, foresight in the handling of problems, and the use of intelligent techniques in dealing with inmates' problems when they do erupt have eliminated the necessity of harsh, brutal, or inhumane methods of control. A prisoner's liberties are controlled in direct relationship to his ability to use them wisely, but he can no longer say that in being controlled he was abused or hurt or handled in a way which might suggest that staff were not concerned for him as an individual or convinced of his real worth. This does not eliminate all hostility or solve the problem of treatment, but it does, we feel, represent an important milestone and, we hope, entitles us, in spite of the unattractiveness of the setting, to say that we are ready for the more active support and help of the medical, legal, and other related professional disciplines necessary to move from the era of leeching and punishing the devil in people to the era of considering prisoners as ill and unfit people, requiring our unending effort in making it possible for them to assume their fullest possible responsibility as useful members of their community, at whichever level it may be.

Classification Unit

Central Classification continued to operate under the handicap of inadequate facilities.

The following classifications and transfers were made during the past year:—

New Haven	50
Haney Correctional Institution	636
Young Offenders' Unit	107
Westgate	2,921
East Wing	783
Annex "A"	3,013
Hospital	273
South Wing	100
West Wing	319
Total	8,202

West Wing (Remand and Awaiting Trial Prisoners)

The past year in the West Wing has been completed with a minimum of trouble, considering that our count has been constantly high, and we have had a large number of people facing serious charges and lengthy and severe punishments. The turnover of staff in the West Wing has been very small, and consequently we have

enjoyed a fairly long period of having all trained staff, all having been through the staff-training school, as well as having had considerable on-the-job instruction.

The average daily count for the year was 175. Prisoners' days for the year was 63,875. An average of 1,300 prisoners per month went to and from Court. Another 120 per month were discharged to bail, released at Court, or released on recognizance. There was a total of 313 prisoners sent to the British Columbia Penitentiary from the West Wing.

East Wing

The East Wing unit is attempting to work as closely as possible with the drug research unit to assist in the work on drug addiction. The East Wing receives the drug addicts, the supposedly incorrigibles, the misfits from other units. This is a challenge, and is, we feel, being met very hopefully by the staff, who have worked well as a team this year.

The present programme is strenuous, as it calls for good hard work and good physical training, but is well complemented by the warm interest of staff and, as mentioned before, by the academic work and hobbycraft.

The new gymnasium now plays one of the major parts in the unit programme. Here inmates are instructed in hobbycrafts, such as leatherwork, copper-tooling, woodworking, barbering, and plastics. There is also very active use of correspondence courses supplied by the Department of Education in Victoria. The time spent in this building is divided. One half of the unit is taking hobbies, while the other half is taking compulsory physical training, for those medically fit, as well as various games in which they wish to participate. To date this programme has been very successful in fostering harmonious relationship and good discipline in the East Wing. Recreation periods are considered to be a privilege and are seldom abused. Although some choice of activity is provided, all inmates medically capable of participating are required to take part in this aspect of programme. All activity is under supervision of staff instructors.

Progress is also being made in the use of interviews to attempt to more suitably place and direct inmates toward rehabilitation. If placement in another institution or unit seems appropriate or requested, the case is reviewed by the Classification Unit.

Westgate Unit

Our population in the past year has been made up principally by short-term recidivists and youthful offenders on definite and indefinite sentences who had violated paroles or were not considered suitable for placement elsewhere. The remainder of the population were younger adults who also were not considered suitable for other units, although they had longer sentences up to the two-years-less-one-day limit, plus some returned from Haney Correctional Institution as unsuitable to the programme there. As a result, there has been a marked shortage of inmates serving lengthy enough sentences to maintain the maintenance and work gangs with relatively trained people. In spite of this handicap, however, the general work programme has been sustained through more intensive supervision by our staff, and has shown over-all improvement both in the shops and on the farm.

On the whole, there has been ample opportunity, within the work programme, for the teaching of healthy work habits and attitudes. Outside work gangs have operated on an all-weather basis, with the provision of weather-proof clothing, and there have been only minor individual instances of resistance.

The need to maintain family and community contacts is always critical with incarcerated men. In the past year private and public agencies have met our need

for family contacts. Representations of the National Employment Service, John Howard Society, and Salvation Army have helped with familial problems and community contacts. The Alcoholics Anonymous and the Alcoholism Foundation have found an increasing number of people who maintain contacts initiated in the institution on the outside.

Bi-monthly table visits for relatives and friends were continued until January, 1959, at which time the table visits were conducted every Sunday rather than first and third Sundays. This increased opportunity has shown a definite tendency for an increase in the number of inmates who receive visits.

The emphasis on work with families, where selected inmates whose conduct and need for reinforced family contacts warranted extra effort, proved quite effective. Several inmates whose family situations had been strained were able to resolve these conflicts in the freer atmosphere of the more open family visits. The atmosphere was remarkably like that of a family social gathering at any community centre in the community. This remarkable transformation can be almost entirely attributed to the presence of the children in the family group, enjoying the brief reunion of father with the family, and spreading their infectious joy and enthusiasm to all present.

Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit (Male)

Programme has been maintained on a somewhat less permissive basis than it was previous to February 10th, 1958, and has been mandatory for all inmates. This phase of the Pan-Abode experiment has resulted in a heightened level of inmate morale. This emotional tone was without doubt a result of a feeling of accomplishment. While the inmate group on the one hand was more comfortable in its adjustment to the more elementary level of behaviour, where self-determination in participation in some activities was more limited than in previous phases of the experiment, the group on the other hand was placed under pressure of a demanding programme of mandatory group participation in scheduled constructive work, correspondence courses, religious instruction, hobby instruction, group discussions, special programme, physical and recreational activity. Those inmates who were able to maintain the required pace were provided with an experience in achievement, and in this manner received assistance in the development of behavioural patterns which allow socially acceptable functioning in the community.

This year has shown the greatest over-all improvement in work programme and general programme, the benefits of which are apparent in the improved outlook and positive approach to programme on the part of the inmates. Previous to this past year, the unit suffered from a lack of facilities to carry out an inmate programme of full activity during the day shift.

New programme ventures were a public speaking course, a reading course, and an outside visitor programme. The visitors were scheduled on a weekly basis and provided the inmate group with an opportunity to identify themselves with wholesome members of the community. A family visit during the Christmas season allowed inmates' parents, wives, and children to visit at the unit with a minimum of necessary control.

The inmate group prepared a delightful buffet supper and entertained the Professional Advisory Committee of the Narcotic Foundation staff of British Columbia.

Liaison with the Narcotic Foundation was strengthened by regular meetings of the members of the foundation staff for group discussions and individual interviews. The Narcotic Foundation provided some of the service that was otherwise not available due to the lack of a follow-up officer. Further assistance was obtained

from the Probation Branch, as sentencing authorities are testing the feasibility of definite plus indefinite sentences for addicts.

Young Offenders' Unit

The past year has again shown a trend, which began two years ago, toward the unit receiving younger, more immature and disturbed inmates. This has placed increased burdens on staff in developing skills to deal effectively with this group in order to give them the training necessary toward their successful rehabilitation.

On admittance to the Young Offenders' Unit, the ages of the inmates ranged from 14 to 21. The age-groups were as follows:—

Age	Percentage of Population
14	1.95
15	8.00
16	28.53
17	28.52
18	24.60
19	5.80
20	1.30
21	1.30
	100.00

The number of boys involved in programme at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus those who were classified to the Young Offenders' Unit during the twelve months' period, totalled 164. This would indicate a considerable turnover of population during the year.

Sentence	Percentage of Population
3 months or less	8.0
4 months	5.0
6 months	23.5
9 months	21.0
12 months	30.5
18 months or more	12.0

The above table indicates that 58 per cent had sentences of nine months or less.

Before making a vocational placement, many factors, such as custodial hazards, physical and mental condition of the inmates, and the shop vacancies, have to be considered. This often means that boys have to be placed in shops which are contrary to their vocational interests for at least part of their period of incarceration. The lack of work experience and the limited concept of what was involved in the numerous industrial occupations further complicates the placement process. The boys generally were not prepared to make a rational selection of a vocation.

It is a pleasure to report that 72 per cent of the population at the Young Offenders' Unit attended school on the full-time basis for at least part of their period of incarceration. Approximately one-third of this number worked close to capacity and made considerable progress, and approximately one-third worked below capacity but obtained sufficient benefit from training to justify remaining in school long enough to obtain a working knowledge of arithmetic and English to help them with their trade.

In August of 1958 a woman was employed as supervisor to a group of inmates in the socialization programme at the Young Offenders' Unit. This event repre-

sented not only a precedent, but also an experiment, which so far has been amply justified in terms of its success. At present, out of a normal complement of nine group work staff, there are four women, and this ratio perhaps can be regarded as a means of the administrative endorsement of their value to programme. In this connection, it is not sufficient simply to mention the salutary effect on the entire inmate population in matters such as good grooming, courtesy, and the propriety of language that their presence alone contributes, as it is evident that certain emotional psychological and social problems and needs of the inmate are met quite uniquely by women, and that many inmates have responded to treatment where progress was not noted previously.

A highlight of social programme during the winter was the series of visits over a period of eight weeks of a class of students in criminology from the University of British Columbia. Numerous meaningful relationships were cultivated during these visits. Contact with a responsible and flexible group representing the values of the outside community, as in the case of these students, is of highest significance in the social development of the inmate, and the inmates as a whole not only benefited from but truly enjoyed this experience.

While the unit has achieved a measure of success during the past year, in the last analysis it is recidivism that indicates the need for much more to be accomplished. Recently our rate of persons released who completed parole without getting into further difficulties was in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent; during the last fiscal year the percentage dropped to around 65. There have been many factors which contributed to the increase, such as our inability to " reach " problem youngsters in some cases and the difficulties of finding employment. Furthermore, while we have kept boys under close supervision for considerable periods, we are releasing them under conditions of very little supervision due to the lack of adequate numbers of Probation Officers. In some instances, most difficult boys were supervised by mail. We feel that lack of adequate supervision during parole is a very serious gap in our total rehabilitation efforts.

Forestry Camps (Chilliwack)

The count has been held at very near the maximum of 120. Camp No. 3 has been occupied by a construction crew for the last two months of the year, increasing the total count to a figure as high as 140. There has been a total of 917 discharged from the three camps—623 for discharge from Oakalla Prison Farm, 165 returned to Oakalla Prison Farm for medical or dental treatment, 73 returned as unsatisfactory, 45 parole and miscellaneous interviews, 1 death, and 1 escape.

Fortunately there have been no serious injuries in the camps, and the medical welfare of the inmates has been closely supervised.

Discipline and morale in the camps have been maintained at a high standard. The majority of inmates take an active interest in the work being done, and the results of their work are apparent in the progress on the road project.

Means are supplied for recreation after work hours. Sports equipment, games, library, etc., are made available, and an active part is taken by the staff in the supervision of this activity.

The camps are visited each week by the Reverend Scott, of the United Church, and by Father McKinnon, of the Roman Catholic Church, for religious service and counselling, and also for the showing of religious films.

Road construction has continued to receive priority, and there have been approximately eighty inmates per day under supervision on this project, subject to the direction of Mr. H. Miles-Pickup, the project engineer, and his assistants.

For the latter seven months of the year, there has been a gang of approximately twelve inmates and an officer working for the reforestation branch of the Forestry Service. In that time we have planted 61,000 seedlings, and have also cleared, thinned, and pruned 7 acres for a future seed-plot, as well as cleared approximately 12 acres for replanting purposes.

I would like to emphasize again that the value of the camps is becoming more and more apparent as the programme is expanded. For the inmate, camp life has great rehabilitative value in placing him in an environment comparable to civilian life, and assisting him physically, mentally, and financially to take a useful part in society upon his return to the community. As the camps are developed further, they would be of even greater value if instruction in education and training programme were provided.

Women's Gaol

The average daily population for the year ended March 31st was 120. The actual count fluctuated rapidly between 92 and 140. Admissions totalling 1,001 were spasmodic, at certain periods straining all facilities, especially the inadequate admitting area, and at other times failing to provide a desirable degree of continuity in programme. It is always necessary to maintain an extremely flexible programme to meet the challenge of the varied needs of our inmate population.

Much effort has been spent developing separate programmes for the various units. With the addition of the new cottages, almost half our population are living in cottage units outside the main building. In order to meet the needs of those persons whom we have considered will benefit from such segregation, it is necessary to carry through the policy in their work and group activities. The actual land area of the institution does not permit complete separation for the different groups, but we have tried, particularly with the younger inmates and the first offenders, to involve them in training programmes sufficiently intense and absorbing that little time is allowed for undesirable contacts. During the socialization period, group and intergroup activities have also been functioning with this principle in mind.

During the past year we have opened two new cottage units. These allow for variation of programme and are an additional means of segregation to meet the very diversified needs of our population. We also have the services of four vocational training programmes—hairdressing, power-sewing, home nursing, and school. The cottages, which are medium-security units, and vocational training programmes are often used for the teen-agers and the younger groups, who can benefit from the training and from the more homelike atmosphere of the units.

The group work programme is designed to facilitate the growth of the individual in the art of living constructively with people. The increased segregation of the groups, made possible by the addition of the new wing and most recently by the opening of the cottage, has greatly facilitated this process as it has enabled the group members to live, play, and work together much as an ordinary family unit would. It has been possible to undertake many group projects, to develop and pursue various group interests and activities, to stimulate social and personal development among the individual group members, and to keep negative influences by older inmates on the younger ones to a minimum.

There is a high morale built up within the Women's Gaol by the many wholesome outlets for energy and by the influence of interested supervisors. The pattern of the inmate's daily life is interesting, active, and sometimes rewarding. The contrast met in the outside world is frequently demoralizing. The aloneness, the lack of decent vocation, the absence of an interested counsellor, and the drag of the only familiar habitat often destroy the measure of development experienced in gaol.

There is an obvious lack of facilities in the communities for assisting in the very difficult work of after-care.

HANEY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Warden Braithwaite, commenting on the year's activity, reports the following:—

The Camps Division has, with limited budget but a great deal of ingenuity and the full support of all other divisions of the Institution, been successful in the near completion of a new pre-release camp, designed to create a bridge for the trainee between this Institution and the community. In addition, the Camps Division has expanded and intensified the programme existing within the Gold Creek Camp. Over the past twelve months, counselling services, religious services, medical services, recreational services, and other programme have been extended to Gold Creek for the enrichment of their total programme.

The Custody Division has been able to relax a great many of the more obvious and onerous controls, and has been able to replace these with controls based more on relationship and skill in handling trainees. It should be kept in mind that approximately 60 per cent of our Correctional Officer staff had worked in the field of corrections for less than one year, as of March 31st, 1958. Correctional Officers have been used more and more in recreational and counselling roles. It is hoped that in the forthcoming fiscal year the use of Correctional Officers in other than their traditional custodial role will be increased.

The Business Division has, despite the lack of qualified tradesmen, been able to achieve a high standard of maintenance throughout the Institution and Gold Creek Camp. In addition, they have completed many projects required to obtain the optimum use of our present facilities. The Business Division is primarily a service division in the type of administrative organizaton in evidence at this Institution. As such it is safe to say it has rendered to all other divisions a very high standard of service throughout the past year.

Under the new Deputy Warden (Training), the Training Division has expanded its role considerably. The counselling staff has been bolstered and, with a full staff, it was possible to appoint a counsellor to each living unit. The social training programme was enlarged so that two Programme Officers were assigned to each living unit. These Programme Officers became responsible not only for programme, but also for security and custody within the living unit. Moreover, it was possible on this basis to have the same officers responsible for the units during the leisure hours throughout the total year. The result in terms of therapeutic relationship value was enormous. The past year saw the activation of each vocational shop within the Institution. The Educational Section as a whole has developed to the point where the service available to trainees is equal to that available within the public school system.

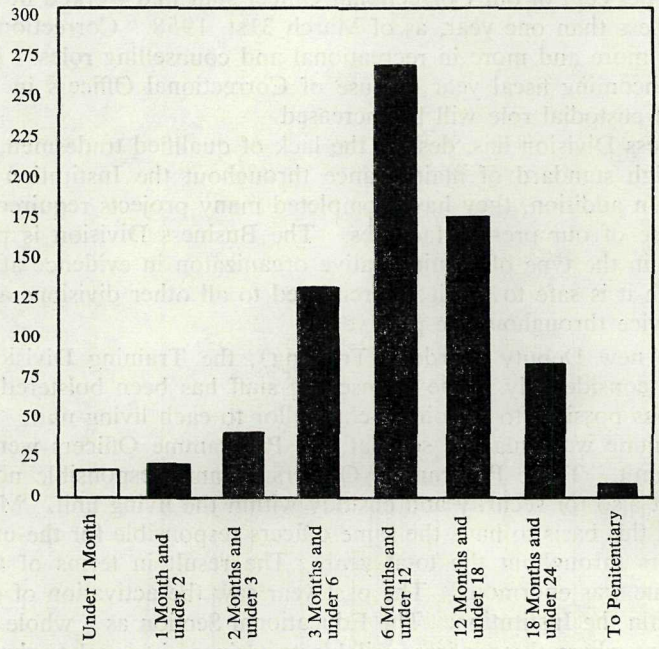
The Personnel Officer has, over the past year, been responsible for the completion of numerous staff training programmes. The complexity of staff training required in an institution of employees with varying responsibilities and disciplines is tremendous. Nevertheless, staff training courses of one form or another were made available to almost every employee. In addition to staff training, the Personnel Officer is responsible for the Institution's public relations programme. Numerous press releases and radio and television interviews were completed. We are happy to report that all of these were favourable, both to the Institution and to the Department as a whole. Moreover, a unique system of regular weekly tours was made available to responsible citizens in the community.

In general, it can be said that the major characteristic of the past year could be defined as a growing consciousness of community responsibility. The staff of this Institution are aware of their responsibility to the community at large to return men to that community as responsible, productive citizens. We are at the same time attempting, through various means, to make the community aware of its role in the field of corrections. We believe that our responsibility is not to train men to live in a correctional institution, but to live in a community. With this in mind, our contacts with the community have increased to a very great extent over our first seven months of operation.

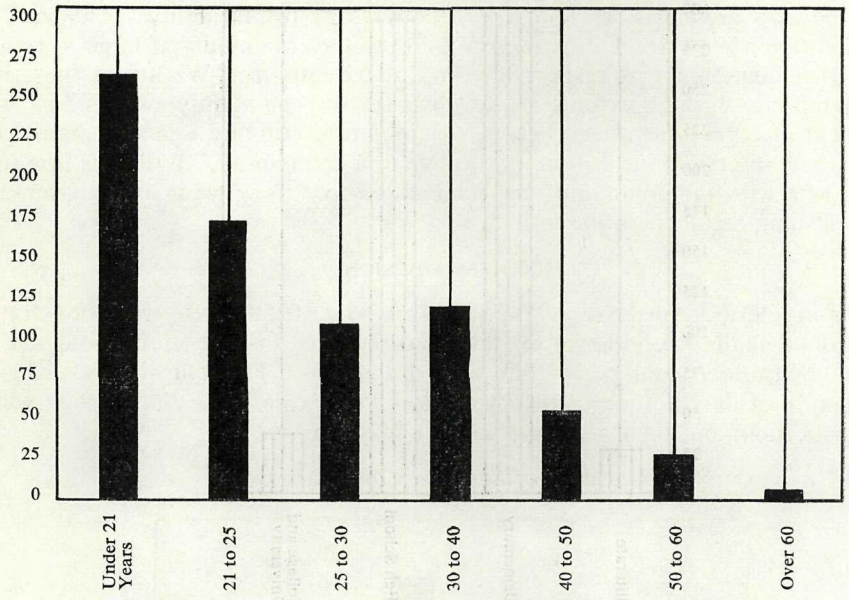
Business Division

For the period April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1959, there were 664 transferred from Oakalla Prison Farm to Haney Correctional Institution following classification. During the same period 660 were discharged. The following graphs give an indication of the duration of their sentences, their ages, their employment while at the institution, and their general level of education.

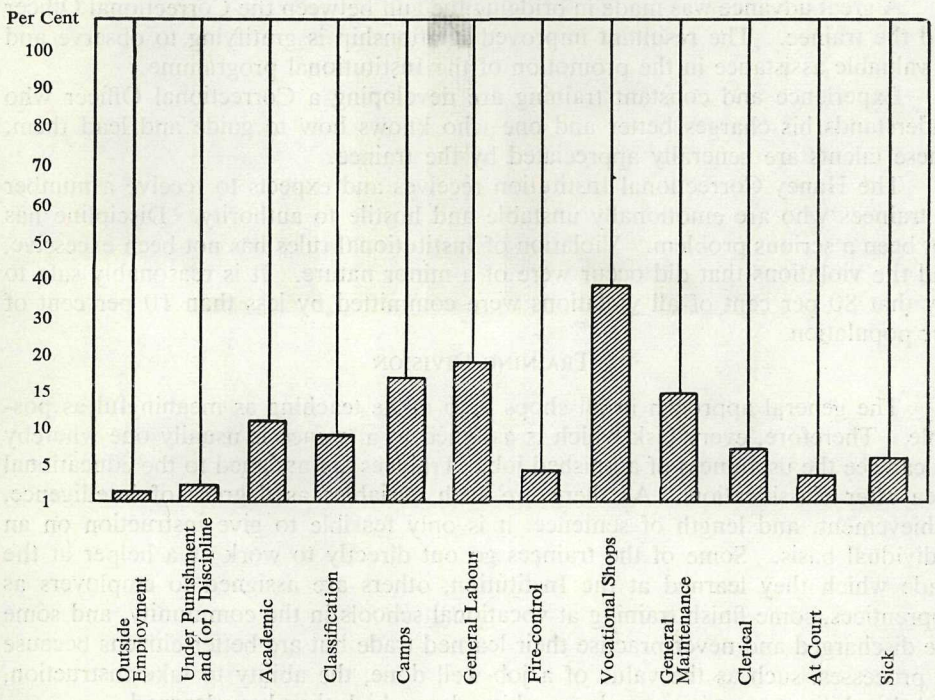
Duration of Sentences of Trainees



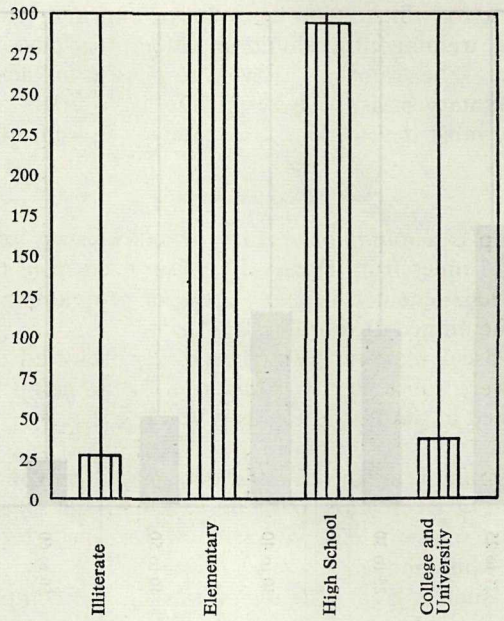
Ages of Trainees



Percentage of Trainee Employment



Education of Trainees



Custody Division

A great advance was made in bridging the gulf between the Correctional Officer and the trainee. The resultant improved relationship is gratifying to observe and of valuable assistance in the promotion of the Institutional programme.

Experience and constant training are developing a Correctional Officer who understands his charges better and one who knows how to guide and lead them. These talents are generally appreciated by the trainee.

The Haney Correctional Institution receives and expects to receive a number of trainees who are emotionally unstable and hostile to authority. Discipline has not been a serious problem. Violation of Institutional rules has not been excessive, and the violations that did occur were of a minor nature. It is reasonably safe to say that 80 per cent of all violations were committed by less than 10 per cent of our population.

Training Division

The general approach in all shops is to make teaching as meaningful as possible. Therefore, every task which is assigned to a trainee is usually one whereby he can see the usefulness of a finished job. Trainees are assigned to the educational area after classification. As there are such variables as degrees of intelligence, achievement, and length of sentence, it is only feasible to give instruction on an individual basis. Some of the trainees go out directly to work as a helper at the trade which they learned at the Institution, others are assigned to employers as apprentices, some finish training at vocational schools in the community, and some are discharged and never practise their learned trade but are better citizens because of processes, such as the value of a job well done, the ability to take instruction, and the ability to put in a regular working-day, which they have learned.

Social training means training in social living. Based on the principles of social group work, a varied programme of physical activities, club groups, arts and crafts, and other group activities has been established to further this training in

social living. It is felt that an individual cannot help but benefit from his participation in a healthy activity which is led by a skilled and interested adult.

Within the social training programme an attempt is made to develop some sense of responsibility. The trainee is allowed to choose his activities and groups as he desires on a voluntary basis. His responsibility to select his activities is the same responsibility he must develop and use wisely in his future social life in the community.

Camps Division

Gold Creek Camp is a minimum-security training camp located in Garibaldi Park, approximately 15 miles from Haney. It is serviced from the Haney Correctional Institution and has benefited in many areas of programme as a result of the opening of the aforementioned Institution.

During the past fiscal year, ninety-two men were selected through the classification process and were subsequently transferred to the camp. Of this number, seven men were returned to the Institution as it was felt that they were not responding to the programme.

The daytime programme of the camp is determined by consultation with officials of the Department of Recreation and Conservation, and mainly centres around the development of the southern end of Garibaldi Park as a recreational area for citizens of the Lower Mainland.

Because there is such a great amount of work to be completed in Garibaldi Park, the work programme does not vary too much from year to year. As in past years, the projects were road construction, picnic-site and camp-site construction, and general improvement of the park as a recreational area.

NEW HAVEN

During the fiscal year the maximum number of trainees at New Haven was held at forty to give personal and intense attention to the specialized problem of the more deeply disturbed youth. This means that the average number tends to be about thirty-five at any given time. The policy is a good one, yet it makes the unit appear to be uneconomical when comparisons are made on a man-day cost basis. However, if we consider the hidden profits of the savings to the taxpayer and to the community by virtue of the many successes of the product, then there is no logical debate.

Within our findings to date there appears to be little relationship between the time of release as governed by the definite portion of the sentence imposed by the Court and the time when the inmate is sufficiently stable to meet the impact of his return to society. Too frequently the Courts do not give us sufficient time to guide this transformation toward release readiness.

It is not the policy of New Haven to teach vocational training toward certification for a given trade, but rather to use the tools, pressures imposed, and training environment as a motivation toward character building, stability of work habits, and general social ethics. It is felt that without these the trade certification is of little use. We find that our employer resources prefer that they can be assured a man will remain on the job, will get along with his fellow employees, and will live up to a standard of trade ethics. These employers state that if we can give the man a good foundation at a trade, he will be further trained on the job to suit the needs of the company. It is interesting to note that within this philosophy by teaching the various stabilities first, the man almost automatically becomes a good tradesman. It is also interesting to note that to emphasize trade training over working habits brings a corresponding depreciation in high tolerance skills.

Some serious thought should be given to correlating our instruction with local Department of Education resources. It is believed that a very suitable arrangement could be made whereby local teachers would come to the institution in the evening to take formal classes. This would not only help the trainee, but would be of benefit to the Department of Education and to the teacher concerned.

We have found community resources willing and available to assist in many ways. All that was required was guidance. Industrial and business management with their personnel officers were invited in related groups to study our programme and to determine how they can best help the trainee following his discharge. The result of these meetings proved valuable beyond expectation. We now have employers from Marpole to New Westminster anxious to assist with the placement of trainees on release. A quota was worked out with each firm to take a given number into its plant. We are fast reaching the happy situation where industry and business have become an integral part of the rehabilitation team. No longer do we consider employment as a problem to the ex-inmate.

In co-operation with business and industry, an experiment has been in progress since early in 1958 to permit a selected number of men with senior status to live in the institution and work out with a local firm. A liaison was set up with the personnel officers and the counsellors, and jobs were arranged at first close by and later farther afield. The object was to allow the man time to become thoroughly secure in his new job and form a good social relationship with his fellow employees and his union. To do so the man lived at the institution and travelled to and from work. The results to date have justified the continuation of the experiment as a very useful tool toward more permanent community placements.

The British Columbia Borstal Association continues to provide a very well organized individual and effective after-care coverage. The practical approach by the layman, businessman, or industrialist who is used to handling personnel problems is something we need and should use. It is a measure which has proved itself at New Haven.

PRINCE GEORGE GAOL

The average daily population for the year was 90.67, a decrease of 3.64 from the average for the fiscal year 1957/58. Overcrowding at certain times during the year resulted in the transfer of a total of eighty-one inmates to Oakalla Prison Farm and to the Kamloops Provincial Gaol's Clearwater Camp. Inmates held at the institution who were sentenced to the British Columbia Penitentiary numbered twenty-one. These prisoners were transferred to Oakalla Prison Farm pending their removal to the Federal institution.

The laundry and tailor shop was expanded to almost twice its previous size during the year by the removal of a cement wall and the installation of chain-link security screens. An additional occupational shop is needed to employ inmates, especially during the severe winter months.

All convicted inmates who were physically able to do so took part in the occupational programme, and recreation and hobbies were available to those who wished to take part. Limited hobby and recreational activities were made available to inmates who were not sentenced and proved to be most valuable in relaxing tensions and maintaining good discipline in the " waiting " block. An active inmate Alcoholics Anonymous group has held regular meetings during most of the year.

A basic training programme for the staff at Prince George Gaol was instituted and carried out during the latter months of the year. The programme consisted of sixteen hours of lectures for each class. Lectures were given by members of the senior staff and the Assistant Provincial Probation Officer on twenty-seven subjects,

including methods of custody and supervision, dealing with inmate problems, and modern correctional practices.

KAMLOOPS PROVINCIAL GAOL AND CLEARWATER CAMP

Annual statistics show a continued increase in population over the fiscal year 1957/58. The first full year of operation of the Clearwater Camp enabled us to cut sharply the transfer of inmates to Oakalla Prison Farm, and also draw thirty inmates from Prince George, relieving both of these institutions and at the same time utilizing this man-power to great advantage in this area.

Again, as in the past, we supplied all manual labour for the grounds in the Kamloops area, assisting the gardener in the greenhouses, flower-beds, lawns, rockeries, and roads. Crews cleared any debris that accumulated in the area, and in the winter season cleared all walks, roads, fire-escapes, porches, and steps of ice and snow.

Further clearing and levelling were carried out in the camp area to admit more light, air, and for better parking facilities and movement of vehicles, also for better protection in case of forest fires in the area.

New construction included a root-cellar 20 feet square, cribbed with logs, and a washroom built in the basement under the dining-room. Full facilities are provided—concrete floor, hot and cold showers, wash-basins and flush-toilets complete with sewage-disposal unit and drainage field. Basements are also installed under several other huts, using logs salvaged from the slashing project on the road for cribbing. Central heating for the huts is installed in these basements, and the space provided used for storage and workshops. Inmates under staff supervision supplied all the labour on these projects.

An area for a softball diamond was cleared, roots dug out and levelled ready for use. This is not in the camp compound but is about 200 yards away.

During the hot summer of 1958 numerous fires broke out in the Wells Gray Park, and camp personnel and inmates were called to render assistance. The camp proved especially beneficial, with a body of men available at all times for fast initial action, very important in combating fires. The inmates acquitted themselves very well, their work being commended by supervisors and all who came in contact with them. A total of 793 days by inmates and 101 days by staff were spent at this work.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF SENIOR HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER

The general health of the male inmates on the whole has been good. There were no epidemics during the year. Three hundred and fifty-two inmates were admitted to Vancouver General Hospital for treatment. There were six deaths, of which two occurred in the prison hospital, one in Chilliwack Hospital, and three in the Vancouver General Hospital.

There is pressing need for a psychiatrist to work mainly at Oakalla to assist in classification, to assist the Probation Officers, and to report on referrals, and he should have an assistant who would be able to visit other institutions, Haney Correctional Institution in particular.

We have greatly appreciated the addition of female resident nurses on the Oakalla hospital staff. We shall shortly have two on duty, and we hope for a third. It is the intention to have one registered nurse on each shift, taking the place of a male hospital officer. There has been no problem whatever so far arising of any significance. It is a particular exacting challenge to any nurse, owing to the improvised hospital setting with standards below any medical organization which they have known. It requires patience, persistence, and understanding of a prison's peculiar setting with the demands of custody and executive administration. It is greatly to the credit of the nurse who has pioneered the nursing service here that she has become so welcome and such a progressive addition to the staff.

We have welcomed medical students from the University of British Columbia as temporary hospital officers during their summer vacation, and two students have utilized the prison's resources for their thesis. One has written on prison medical services as a whole, and one on research into a small group of inmates who are or have been wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

The Tuberculosis Wing has been kept fully occupied during the year. When possible patients have been granted a temporary ticket of leave for treatment in tuberculosis hospitals in the general community, but many have had to be retained in the prison hospital because of their behaviour problems in other hospitals. Those sentenced to over two years who are actively tubercular cannot be transferred to a penitentiary, and there are two men at present destined to spend seven years in the very limited environment of the Oakalla Tuberculosis Wing unless, of course, their condition becomes inactive. This is unlikely in the case of one of these inmates. The fact that they have to live at such close quarters with others serving sentences for only a few days to a few months presents them with almost intolerable conditions.

The year has seen a marked increase in activity in the East Wing. The narcotic addicts contained therein have been actively engaged in the fields and bush areas of the Gaol estate in addition, of course, to those employed in the laundry and in other domestic jobs. The raising of morale and general health has been remarkable. Sick parades out of a wing accommodating 190 men have averaged about six inmates twice a week. Withdrawal routine has remained unaltered and unchallenged. There has been a significant decrease in acts of morbidities, such as self-injury during withdrawal, and there have been even fewer incidents of serious developments during withdrawal requiring hospitalization. One hundred and fifty-five inmates were withdrawn from narcotics during the year. The number of juvenile addicts has shown an increase. Closer segregation of non-addicts in this wing would be beneficial.

During the year 1959 inmates were transferred to the Provincial Mental Hospital, and the great majority of these were more psychopathic than psychotic. The sociopath admitted to the Provincial Mental Hospital by Order in Council is an especial problem owing to requirements of custody in the face of less and less emphasis on custody in the treatment of psychotic patients in mental hospitals. This is being fully appreciated in England, and the section dealing with psychopaths in the new Mental Health Bill is rewarding to read.

The bathroom and the whole of the Admission Unit of the Main Gaol at Oakalla remains very inadequate and out of date, also the clothing storage-rooms and the ventilation. The complete alteration of this unit is planned, and in medical opinion this should be regarded as a most urgent and necessary scheme to carry out. We have viewed with apprehension the number of inmates admitted in a verminous condition and also those becoming verminous later.

There is an increasing number of women released who are psychologically ill equipped to be at liberty, and, as in the case of the men, additional psychiatric services are urgently needed either in the prison itself or with additional resources at the Provincial mental-health institution. Six women were committed to mental hospital during the year.

Medically speaking, the general health of the camps is excellent, and only a few men are returned to Oakalla by reason of injury or ill health. Hygiene on the whole is satisfactory and more than ever important in these camps. We have had no repetition of the gastro-enteritis of earlier years; food, water-supply, and sewage-disposal are satisfactory, though there has been some difficulty arising from breakage of the toilets. Minor deficiencies in housekeeping are pointed out and rectified. All candidates for camp are medically examined prior to transfer. No serious accidents have occurred. pointing to the care exercised by the staff and inmates.

A summary of the recommendations and needs for the coming years would stress the outstanding medical requirements of psychiatric services linked with the Provincial Mental Health Services and the University of British Columbia, and the construction of a unit for those inmates requiring psychiatric treatment under a maximum custodial setting fully staffed by specialized personnel. I would also repeat the recommendation for a new hospital at Oakalla, and the construction of a unit for the treatment of cases of active tuberculosis.

SENIOR PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

The inmates whom the chaplain reaches by way of chapel services are naturally only a fraction of the prison's population. The ministry to those adults who come to the services has to be more understanding than critical, more persuading and encouraging than pushing. In a word, the type of church service and sermon is in reality a very elementary spiritual programme, an elementary stage of religious work.

It is generally true that the majority of inmates have had little or no church background. They may have been baptized in infancy, and may have attended Sunday school in childhood, but what religious interest there may have been lapsed in the early teens.

The importance of religious education, therefore, cannot be overemphasized. Thus the chaplains are occupied with religious discussion groups, Bible classes, and the providing of Bible study correspondence courses, Bibles, and other specifically religious literature.

In this field the ministry of pastoral care to the individual offers the greatest opportunity that the chaplain can find in all his work in prisons. By first offering through himself a right relationship to the inmate, the chaplain hopes also to prepare

a better relationship of the prisoner to his neighbours, and to society itself, and finally to open a new channel for the soul's movement toward God. Thus there may be restored to the inmate a feeling of being included and accepted, a sense of spiritual worth and security.

SENIOR ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

The spiritual needs of inmates in a penal institution are frequently much greater than those not incarcerated. The moral code of such an inmate has collapsed or has been shaken at its foundation. This foundation is the spiritual life of an inmate, and without it none has any hope of rehabilitation. With this in mind the Catholic chaplain attempted to care for this need of the inmates of our penal institutions.

The holy sacrifice of the mass is offered every Sunday morning and in the evenings on special holy days in the gymnasium. Confession of sins for the inmate is available before every mass. Here is a true sign if the inmate wishes to rehabilitate himself.

The chaplain made visits to estranged families and frequently united them to the inmate and followed up many inmates after release. These and many duties too numerous to mention, the chaplain performed to aid the inmate to find himself or moral support to follow through with his good intentions. Many more Catholic inmates could receive the benefits of rebuilding their shattered moral code if the chaplain could spend more time with each inmate. However, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to cover all sections of the institution and the essential follow-up work within the institutions.

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

The library exists to get books and information to readers, and technical tasks must be simplified to this end. Recent meetings which I have had with the senior staff of all the Provincial Gaol Service institutions have been toward making this a reality, and although there remains much to be planned and much to be done, many of our previous problems have been removed.

Work is still in progress on the library in what was the chapel at Oakalla Prison Farm, and though a number of fruitful exploratory meetings have been held with the Warden, no definite plan can be made until the library is completed. A good job has been done in planning, designing, and setting up the bookbindery, and I would like to see it functioning as a centre to which books can be sent for rebinding from all of the Provicial Gaol Service institutions.

The past six months have been used more in finding my footing within the Provincial Gaol Service institutions and in meetings with interested staff than in creating new programmes. I am now in a position to understand the individual requirements of the institutions and look forward to the coming year as one of progress and expansion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PROBATION BRANCH

As at March 31st, 1959, the staff of the Provincial Probation Branch was distributed as follows:—

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, E. Goodacre, W. J. C. Haines, N. Fages, C. Farmer, B. McLean, A. Byman, R. Evans, and K. Richardson, Probation Officers; M. G. Stade, Secretary to British Columbia Board of Parole.

North Vancouver office: G. G. Woodhams.

Burnaby office: O. J. Walling.

New Westminster office: O. E. Hollands and K. A. Holt.

Abbotsford office: A. L. Langdale and H. Ziegler.

Penticton office: J. Wiebe.

Vernon office: D. Guest.

Nelson office: M. Brandon.

Cranbrook office: Unmanned.

Kamloops office: J. Selkirk.

Prince George office: R. G. McKellar.

Prince Rupert office: St. John Madeley.

Victoria office: A. E. Jones and T. A. Blackwood.

Nanaimo office: E. McGougan and B. Savory.

Courtenay office: L. E. Penegar.

You will note a decrease in the number of cases handled by the Branch during the year, as shown in the appended statistical report. This decrease could be attributed to the fact that two branch offices were unmanned for an extended period during the year. The number of parole cases dealt with increased considerably over the previous year, and with the added staff doing parole work exclusively, more intensive supervision was available to parolees generally. As in the previous year, a larger number of pre-sentence reports were prepared on offenders where a Court disposition of other than probation was made than the number placed on probation. It is felt this comparison is indicative of the desire on the part of the Courts to have complete background information on a greater number of offenders prior to the imposition of sentence. As in previous years, these pre-sentence reports were passed on to Central Classification at Oakalla Prison Farm to aid them in the classification of inmates.

Throughout the year, case loads have remained too high in some instances, and there are still areas in the Province which do not have the services of our Branch. In some cases, representations for services have been made, and these areas will receive first consideration when the personnel are available.

In general, the year under review has been one of consolidation, with emphasis on the expanding parole work being carried out by the Branch. It is hoped that in the year ahead further personnel may be assigned to parole work, and that new branch offices can be established. The new branch offices would in some instances reduce case loads and time spent in travelling, and would also open up new areas for service.

Provincial Probation Branch Statistics

	New Probation Cases	New Follow-up Cases	Pre-sentence Reports	Total Cases	Miscel-laneous
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
1957/58	1,431	395	1,602	3,428	80
1958/59	1,249	468	1,468	3,203	101
Total since inception	9,311	2,045	9,570	20,026	1,311

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
April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958	1,193	124	114	120	1,311	1,431
April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1959	1,065	89	95	98	1,151	1,249
Totals	7,533	1,030	748	793	8,518	9,311

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
April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958	234	159	2	14	381	395
April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1959	293	169	6	13	455	468
Totals	1,394	616	35	83	1,962	2,045

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