annual report

of the

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

for the year ended March 31

1968

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AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, February 27, 1969.

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.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 31, 1968.

LESLIE R. PETERSON,
Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS BRANCH,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1968.

The Honourable L. R. Peterson, Q.C.,
Attorney-General,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria,
British Columbia.

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the 12 months ended March 31, 1968.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH,
Director of Correction.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH

The Honourable R. W. BONNER, Q.C., *Attorney-General.*

GILBERT D. KENNEDY, Q.C., *Deputy Attorney-General.*

SENIOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH, *Director of Correction and Chief Probation Officer.*

M. A. MATHESON, *Assistant Director of Correction.*

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

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICERS

F. ST. J. MADELEY,
Personnel and Staff Training Officer.

R. V. MCALLISTER,
Supervisor of Research.

R. G. E. RICHMOND,
Senior Medical Officer.

REV. W. D. G. HOLLINGWORTH,
Senior Protestant Chaplain.

REV. T. F. M. CORCORAN,
Senior Catholic Chaplain.

S. A. THORVALDSON,
Supervisor of Classification.

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E. M. PIERCE, *Training.*

M. M. BERG, *Catering and Services.*

K. M. RICHARDSON, *Probation.*

GAOL SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

W. H. MULLIGAN,
Warden, Oakalla Prison Farm.

E. W. EPP,
Warden, Haney Correctional Institution.

H. B. BJARNASON,
Warden, Prince George Gaol.

O. J. WALLING,
Warden, Alouette River Unit.

V. H. GOAD,
Director, New Haven.

W. SCOTT,
Warden, Kamloops, Regional Gaol.

S. A. L. HAMBLIN,
Warden, Vancouver Island Unit and Sayward Forest Camps.

G. J. CHAPPLE,
Officer in Charge, Chilliwack Forest Camps.

PROBATION SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Supervisor, Vancouver Region.

A. E. B. JONES,
Supervisor, Vancouver Island Region.

R. G. MCKELLAR,
Supervisor, Northern Region.

O. E. HOLLANDS,
Supervisor, Fraser Valley Region.

J. WIEBE,
Supervisor, Interior Region.

J. V. SABOURIN,
Supervisor, Parole and Special Services.

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F. C. BOYES, *Chairman.*

M. G. STADE, *Secretary.*

Members:

MRS. T. G. NORRIS. E. KELLY. O. ORR. A. WEBSTER.

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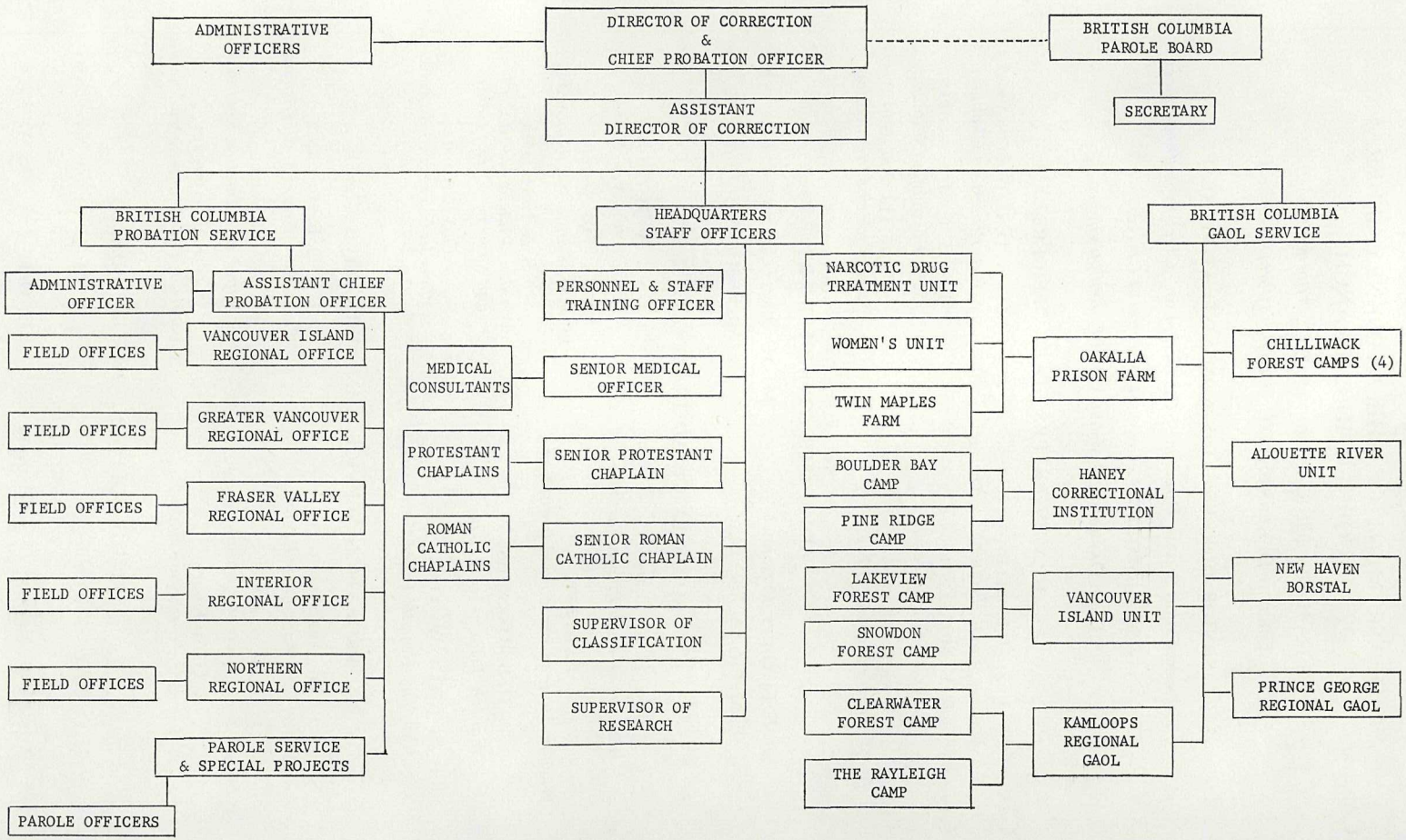

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

Chapter I. Review of the year

The total admissions to the gaols of the Province from the Courts for the fiscal year 1967/68 numbered 14,414, a decrease of over 2,000 from last year. The decrease was as a result of the change in policy with regard to the laying of public drunkenness charges which came into effect on January 1st. In spite of this decrease, the daily average population for the gaols was virtually unchanged and remained at 2,291, as compared to last year's figure of 2,294. This is explained by a slight general increase in the length of sentences imposed. The increasing number of prisoners 23 years of age and under, noted in my report last year, was again in evidence. This young-adult group poses a tremendous challenge, for it is from this group that the sophisticated recidivistic offender of tomorrow will emerge. At a time when all authority is being questioned and the advocates of freedom-without-any-responsibility are loud and clear in their affirmation that any form of restraint or sanction is contrary to the democratic way of life, it is not fashionable to promote standards and values whose achievement largely depend on the exercise of self-discipline and control. None the less, I am pleased to be able to report in the following pages some notable advances in the treatment and training of the young-adult offender. This has been made possible by the increasing skill and training of our basic grade officers. The establishment of the permanent staff-training academy at the Vancouver Island Unit with living-quarters attached has made it possible to plan a programme of induction courses for all new staff following their appointment to the Service. This six-week course combines both academic and practical in a nice balance and is focussed on training for leadership. The officers on course live and work together for the six-week period, and in their practical work are constantly being faced with emergent situations which require immediate decisions. Courses for more senior and specialist staff were also held throughout the year. Again the emphasis is on the development of leadership qualities, for we feel that in the all-important work of changing human behaviour, leadership is an essential.

Sir Alexander Paterson, the great reformer of the first half of the century, wrote:—

"A Service where every contingency is governed by exact rule tends to attract second rate men—and years of unquestioning obedience may reduce them to the level of third rate. But our Service needs the best men, and once they have gained experience and shown their metal, they should keep afresh by the continued exercise of their own thought and discretion."

We subscribe to this philosophy of training.

The separation rate in the Security Officer ranks reached the all-time high of 184 this year. This is the basic entry grade in the Service and is subject to some fluctuation in numbers. However, I view with some alarm a turnover of this magnitude. Apart from the question of salary, which is currently under review, much more is required of the modern prison officer, who has daily to face some of the most hostile, aggressive, and disturbed members of society—men (and this applies equally to women) who have been defying all authority and order for the greater part of their lives. Unprovoked assaults on staff, although lower than last year,

were still far too high. The greatest incidence this year was in the young-adult offender class, where the number of such incidents was tripled.

Oakalla Prison Farm had three major disturbances during the year, involving the "waiting trial" and "appeal" prisoners. Details of these disturbances are reported at greater length in the pages which follow. Prompt and sensible action on the part of the Warden and his staff resulted in no injury nor damage to prison property. It was found possible to make adjustments to the routine in this wing to alleviate some of the monotony and boredom of being locked up for such long periods. However, the basic problem facing prisoners on remand in Oakalla, which has been outlined in detail in previous Reports over the years, remains. It is most heartening to learn that a site has been selected and that plans are being drawn for a new Remand and Classification Centre to serve the Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland area; such a facility cannot come too soon.

Acts of self-injury continue to increase, though the number of successful suicides was reduced from six last year to three this year. All were prisoners at Oakalla, either waiting trial or under observation. The establishment of the 12 observation cells, reported last year, played a large part in reducing the successful suicides to three, and the Warden and his staff are to be commended for their alertness and the promptness of their action, which undoubtedly forestalled many further tragedies. Acts of self-injury, whether due to despair, frustration, or self-immolation, appear to be on the increase throughout the world and are particularly common in the prison setting, where men and women are removed from circulation, stripped to a large extent of all responsibility, have their creature comforts looked after, and, with considerable time to think, are driven, often for the first time in their lives, to take a hard look at themselves. The Under-Secretary of State for the United Kingdom Home Office investigating the rise in suicides among "waiting trial" prisoners in British prisons, after noting that penal authorities all agree that there are no foolproof

The Honourable Leslie R. Peterson, Q.C., Attorney-General, tours Hutda Lake Camp, Prince George, during official opening.

safeguards against the prisoner determined to take his own life, said, " The prevention of suicide in prison requires not only physical measures to deprive the potential suicide of the means of killing himself, but also the creation of a climate of hope and incentive and the early recognition and treatment of prisoners with depressive or other mental illness." Once sentenced and in a prison programme which places some demands and responsibility upon the individual, the tendency to self-injury diminishes. To this end much thought and concern have been given to establishing productive and purposeful programmes throughout the Provincial Service.

The incidence of escape from custody, although less than last year, still remains high. Seventy per cent of the total escapees come from the young-adult group at the Haney Correctional Institution and New Haven. While many of them are walk-aways rather than escapes, none the less they create a problem for staff and are a concern to the local community. The majority were quickly apprehended by institution staff, and all were charged in Magistrate's Court. This behaviour is yet a further example of the immaturity and instability of many of the young adults who are committed to correctional institutions.

The addition to Prince George Gaol, noted in last year's Report, was finally completed in November, and the new forest camp at Hutda Lake in the spring. These facilities added greatly to the available prison and camp accommodation in the northern part of the Province and have made it possible to have all committals north of Williams Lake, west to the coast, and east to the Alberta Border committed to Prince George Regional Gaol, thus providing a welcome relief to Oakalla, where many male prisoners from this area were formerly sent.

With the completion of new temporary quarters at Kamloops on the site of the former Royal Canadian Navy ammunition depot, the oldest remaining gaol in the Province—the old Kamloops Gaol, built in 1897—was finally demolished. The new wooden structure can accommodate 80 prisoners. It is hoped that it will adequately provide for the needs of the Central Interior of the Province until such time as a new prison can be constructed on the site. The present buildings can then be readily converted to provide workshops, storage, and service facilities.

Work on the relocation of Gold Creek Camp on Alouette Lake continued. It is planned that the new camp to be built at Boulder Bay, on the opposite side of the lake, will undertake the development of an experimental programme for short-term young-adult offenders serving definite-intermediate sentences. The camp will be operated along the lines of Outward Bound training, stressing challenge and achievement, and will be organized to run courses of four months' duration. Those successfully completing a course will be recommended to the Provincial Board of Parole for release under supervision to the community. This short, sharp-shock type of training has been used to good effect in the United Kingdom for some years; to combine this with the demanding programme of Outward Bound training, which was successfully pioneered at Lakeview Camp in 1965, will provide an opportunity of channelling off those of the young-adult offender group who it is felt would respond to a short intensive period of institutional treatment followed by release on parole. This would then allow us to concentrate on those within the same age-group who require a prolonged period of retraining at the Haney Correctional Institution or New Haven, with emphasis on academic and vocational education.

Experiments with a base-expectancy study have indicated that approximately one-third of the present young-adult group have a high probability of success on parole. Plans are under way to channel this group into the new camp presently under construction at Boulder Bay with a possibility of further extending the programme to include one of the Chilliwack group of camps at a later date.

The introduction of more varied programmes and the trend toward greater individualization of training for the young-adult offender has demonstrated the inadequacy of the present definite-indeterminate type of sentence provided for under section 151 of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*. This sentence was introduced in 1949 at a time when New Haven was the sole institution in the Province providing training for the 16 to 23 age-group. In the intervening years the average number sentenced to this type of training has increased from 50 a year to over 500 a year, and the number of institutions catering to this age-group has expanded from one to five. As the time required to complete a course of treatment in each of these institutions varies with the institution and the degree of application of the individual toward his training, it is obvious that considerable flexibility in the length of sentence is necessary if the maximum result is to be achieved. This same problem has been overcome in other countries by the introduction of a completely indeterminate sentence of two years. Here, to retain the sentence within Provincial jurisdiction, an indeterminate sentence of two years less one day would be required. A sentence of this length would provide sufficient flexibility to allow for either a short period of training or an extended one, according to the needs of the particular individual, and would still allow for a period of supervision on parole in the community. Such a completely indeterminate sentence would have the additional benefit of placing the whole sentence under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parole Board rather than at present, where the definite portion of the sentence comes under the National Board and the indeterminate under the Provincial Board. It is to be hoped that enabling legislation will be included in the Bill presently before the Parliament of Canada.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on the role of education in prisons and correctional institutions aimed at expanding continuing courses of education at both adult and grade-school level. All our institutions now include some programme of education for those seeking the opportunity to upgrade their present level. Talks with the Department of Education are presently under way to examine what can be done to extend and amplify the current programmes so that young-adult training institutions can achieve a full academic curriculum and each regional gaol a broader selection of evening adult education classes.

The day parole programme, in co-operation with the National Parole Service, whereby selected inmates work in the community by the day and return to the institution at night, continues to develop. Fifty-seven male and 27 female prisoners participated for varying lengths of time during the year. Considering that many of the inmates participating in the day parole programme were men and women with substantial records who had never held jobs in the community for any length of time, and were selected on the basis of certain failure were they to be released at the expiration of their sentence with no supervision, the results were most encouraging. Forty-five per cent survived the day parole period itself and were still at large in the community nine months later. An expansion of this programme to include work release and supervised home leave is currently under consideration.

Mention is made later on in this Report of the difficulty of evaluating the results of the application of the indeterminate sentence to chronic alcoholic offenders. The amendment to the *Summary Convictions Act* providing for this type of sentence was itself amended by the action of the Legislature at its last session. The object of the new amendment was to remove the alcoholic offender from the law and deal with him as a medical problem rather than a legal one. The City of Vancouver, where the problem is greatest, has expressed the view that it must have an established evaluation and diagnostic centre to which chronic alcoholics can be brought for assessment before the new amendment can be proclaimed. Plans for such a detoxication centre are currently being prepared, and it is to be hoped that the

financing of this facility will not cause unnecessary delay. In the meantime, and during the hiatus, the Alouette River Unit is operating with a small nucleus of male offenders who have been committed to gaol for a variety of offences and who have an alcoholic problem.

An encouraging development is the establishment of half-way houses in various communities throughout the Province. These facilities are organized and operated by groups of citizens who have evidenced a high degree of dedication to their work. It has been a pleasure to be associated with them. Of those working with alcoholics, I would particularly note the Maple Ridge House in Haney, the Harry Elliott House in Prince George, the Chatham House in Prince Rupert, and Fraser House, which is presently being organized in Mission City. Notable among those working with the young adults on parole are the Dick Bell-Irving Home in Vancouver and the St. Leonard's House in Burnaby.

Probation service

Your attention is again drawn to the steadily increasing probation, parole, and after-care case loads throughout the Province. The total case load increased by 600 last year for a grand total of 6,502 cases. The graph in the Appendix to this Report shows the growth of probation as compared to the prison population and the total population growth of the Province. A glance at this graph illustrates very plainly the effect that the increased use of probation has had upon the prison population. It is interesting to conjecture what would have happened had this expansion not taken place.

In spite of a stepped-up recruiting programme which netted an increase of 13 officers over the course of the year, the struggle to retain trained field staff in the face of strong competition from other public agencies was again very noticeable. As the training received by our officers is highly regarded throughout Canada, our men are very much in demand. A salary scale which places due recognition on professional development, similar to that enjoyed by teachers, would, I feel, go a long way to stabilizing the present situation so far as staff is concerned. With the growing demand for increased probation services in all the major communities of the Province, it is imperative that we recruit, train, and be able to retain in our Service more officers than at present. This is a matter for major concern in looking toward the future.

I would bring to your notice a number of continuing projects which were noted in my last year's report:—

(1) The search and leadership training programme was this year, for the first time, based on a permanent camp loaned to the Branch by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The site, at Porteau Cove on the shores of Howe Sound, was most suitable for the programme of training. Huts, a dining-room and kitchen, and necessary ancillary buildings were hastily erected in time to receive 30 young probationers from across the Province on July 1st. The youths, selected by their various Probation Officers on the basis of their poor progress on probation, underwent an arduous and demanding six weeks' course. Details of the programme are included in the section of this Report under the chapter on probation. The results to date, though as yet too early to draw any definite conclusions, are none the less encouraging. Of the 30 who completed the training eight months ago, only one to date has made a reappearance in Court. When it is considered that all 30 were showing behaviour problems at the time of their selection for the course, the success so far is all the more gratifying. It is hoped that

sufficient funds will be made available next fiscal year to be able to expand this programme and operate it on a year-round basis.

(2) The parole unit at the Haney Correctional Institution was disbanded when the decision was made to reclassify the counsellors attached to that institution and qualify them as Probation Officers. This change in organization is to take place shortly, and the first two counsellors will enrol in the Probation Officer orientation course in two months' time. The establishment of Probation Officers in a young-adult training institution should assist greatly in preparing the young adult undergoing a training period for re-entry into the community and improve the communication between institutional and after-care workers.

(3) Voluntary cases, dealt with by Probation Officers without an initial Court appearance, increased by over 100. This is significant and is an indication of the public's acceptance of the Probation Officer as a specialist in behaviour problems. Unfortunately the amount of time a Probation Officer can give to this informal type of referral is limited by his heavy Court case load. The appointment of additional trained officers would undoubtedly lead to an increase in this voluntary work with a possible diminution of cases appearing in Court.

(4) The number of interested citizens offering their services voluntarily as probation sponsors is increasing, particularly in the more rural and scattered communities. Probation Officers are realizing that a keen volunteer with a suitable personality, high motivation, and time to spare can be of great assistance in this work in helping to provide the warmth and friendship so necessary in establishing positive relationships.

(5) With the growing number of municipalities ready to take on the responsibility of organizing a properly constituted Family and Children's Court with adequate facilities for dealing with wives' and children's maintenance orders, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Family and Children's Court Committees appointed. Reference is made in the following pages of this Report to the number of outstanding projects initiated by these committees across the Province. Their initiative and enthusiasm does them great credit.

(6) The Salvation Army's House of Concord, officially opened in the spring of 1967, is offering a valuable resource for the Probation Service. Designed at present to house some 18 youths, it offers a warm and pleasant home atmosphere in attractive rural surroundings. Plans to increase the accommodation and provide some occupational training are presently under consideration. Facilities such as this and the probation hostel at Marpole, more fully reported on elsewhere in these pages, are essential back-up resources for any Probation Service and are badly needed. It is quite impossible for a Court to consider placing a young person on probation who either has no home or whose home is completely unsuitable unless a resource of this kind is available. The only alternative is committal to an institution.

Chapter II. Staff and staff-training

Corrections Branch headquarters

1. *Headquarters staff*

Mr. O. J. Walling, who was responsible for both Gaol and Probation Service training, left the headquarters staff on his promotion to Warden, Alouette River Unit. Mr. St. John Madeley, who was previously Warden, Alouette River Unit, transferred October 1, 1967, to headquarters to assume responsibility for the vastly expanded staff-training programme now under way in the Probation Service. To date, no such comparable appointment has been made for Gaol Service.

Mr. W. Lemmon retired in January, 1968, as Supervisor of Central Classification after a long career in corrections, both in British Columbia and previously in Saskatchewan. He was replaced by Mr. A. Thorvaldson, a former Probation Officer who had recently returned from completing his graduate work in psychology at the University of British Columbia.

British Columbia Gaol Service

2. *Institutional staff—promotions and appointments*

Mr. E. W. Epp was appointed July, 1967, as Warden of the Haney Correctional Institution. He replaced Mr. J. Braithwaite, who resigned June, 1967, to accept an appointment with the Department of the Solicitor-General, Ottawa. As mentioned above, Mr. O. J. Walling was promoted to Warden, Alouette River Unit, October, 1967. Other senior appointments included the promotion of Mr. J. MacLeod to Deputy Warden 1, Oakalla Prison Farm, and Mr. A. K. Brind-Sheridan as Supervisor of Guidance and Counselling at the Haney Correctional Institution. Mr. Brind-Sheridan, a former Probation Officer, was appointed to his present position after completion of his Master of Social Work degree at the University of British Columbia, where he had been for the past two years on leave of absence.

Other promotions through competition included 11 to Senior Correctional Officer, 22 to Principal Officer, and 66 to Correctional Officer.

3. *Recruitment and separations*

The total authorized complement for the Gaol Service this year amounted to 1,137. The increase over last year was accounted for by the opening of the new gaol at Kamloops, which, with its much larger capacity, required an expanded staff. Other appointments were made necessary by the addition to the Prince George Gaol to increase its capacity.

There were three senior officials who left the Service during the year, two of them for positions in Ottawa and one in private social welfare work. Warden J. Braithwaite, of Haney Correctional Institution, as mentioned earlier, left for a position in Ottawa; Deputy Warden 1, A. C. Montpellier, Oakalla Prison Farm, resigned for a position with the Federal Government; and Deputy Warden 1, N. Baker, resigned from the Haney Correctional Institution to enter the private social welfare field.

Seven deaths occurred in the Service during the year, five of them caused by heart attacks. They were all experienced and valuable officers and as such represented a significant loss to the Service.

A total of 310 staff was appointed to the permanent ranks to replace 289 separations plus vacancies created by the expanded staffs at the Kamloops and Prince George Regional Gaols. Our separation rate has now reached an all-time high of 25.4 per cent. This is compared to 24.1 per cent for last year, which was the previous all-time high. A closer examination of this critically high turnover rate reveals that two-thirds of it is accounted for by the separations within the Security Officer rank. As is shown by the following table, the separations by rank are concentrated very much within the Security Officer classification, and that once staff reach the higher salary levels of Correctional Officer, the turnover rate drops significantly.

Separation by Rank from Permanent Positions

Rank	Separations	Percentage of Total
Security Officer	184	63.6
Correctional Officer	33	11.4
Principal Officer	6	2.0
Senior Correctional Officer	5	1.6
Deputy Wardens	2	0.7
Warden	2	0.7
Others	57	20.0
Totals	289	100.0

A breakdown of separations by various institutions is shown in the following table:—

Separation by Institution from Permanent Ranks

Institution	Establishment	Separations	Percentage of Turnover
Oakalla Prison Farm complex	485	139	28.6
Haney Correctional Institution	282	51	18.0
Prince George Regional Gaol	76	34	44.7
Kamloops Regional Gaol	79	12	15.0
Vancouver Island Unit	84	21	25.0
Chilliwack Forest Camps	64	6	9.0
Alouette River Unit	50	21	42.0
New Haven	17	5	29.0
Totals	1,137	289	25.4

Examination of this table reveals the largest number of separations occurring at Oakalla Prison Farm, accounting for close to half of our total number of separations for the whole of the Gaol Service. This, of course, is due to the greater opportunity for alternative employment available in the Lower Mainland region plus the higher salaries encountered in this area. The same factor of higher salaries available elsewhere is apparent with the Prince George Regional Gaol, which has the highest percentage of turnover. Here in the mid-Province and northern area the opportunities for employment at much higher salaries are abundant, and we suffer by comparison.

The raw figure of total separations does not by any means portray the problems in cost encountered by this separation rate. A turnover rate at this 25.4-per-cent level, for example, means that our training academy cannot possibly turn out during the course of the year sufficient trained personnel to replace those leaving the Service. The result is that we are constantly wasting great sums of money in the training of personnel, only to see them leave during their first years of service. This continued training in turn means the employment of temporary staff to replace those

on courses, our staff in the permanent ranks not being available for regular assignment as they are engaged in training. The result has been large numbers of inexperienced and untrained staff working with an increasingly difficult inmate population.

4. *Training—Gaol Service*

(*a*) The academy training programme for Security Officers, which was previously given only at Oakalla Prison Farm, has now been established for the entire Gaol Service. It is located at the staff quarters at the Vancouver Island Unit and now allows staff from all areas of the Province to live in during the six-week duration of the course. This six-week course replaces the previous basic and advanced training courses and is designed for staff from all institutions and camps. It is a highly concentrated training course and presents a challenge to both mind and body. Its two key objectives are (1) to determine if the officer has the required qualities of personality and character for the supervision of inmates and (2) to develop these qualities in order that he may effectively carry out his responsibilities.

The instruction is carried on by Senior Correctional Officer D. Chamberlain as the officer in charge of the academy, who is assisted by two full-time instructors, Principal Officer B. Rafuse and Correctional Officer J. Garrett, with specialist instructors from the Vancouver Island Unit, the Probation Service, and other institutions. The major subject areas covered by these instructors include leadership and instructional methods, counselling and treatment methods, deviant behaviour, security, safety, inmate control and self-defence, and physical training, which includes obstacle courses, swimming, and overnight expeditions on the mountains in the nearby area. Three courses were completed this year, the first one starting September, 1967. To date 79 officers have graduated from this training programme.

(*b*) Advanced training is due to be phased out by the academy training programme, but until the backlog of staff requiring this training is wiped off, courses will continue to be given. This year 10 courses of advanced training were completed at the Haney Correctional Institution with 189 officers successfully completing this level of training.

(*c*) Principal Officers' training continued, with the third Principal Officers' leadership course being held at the Haney Correctional Institution. Thirteen Principal Officers and one Principal Matron completed this stage of training during the year.

The fifth annual sitting of the Principal Officers' qualifying examination was held in March, 1968. One hundred and forty-one wrote the examination; 103 (73 per cent) qualified, which is the highest pass rate yet experienced. For the first year of this examination in 1963, only 49.2 per cent qualified. This increase in the pass rate no doubt reflects the greater emphasis put on staff-training by all institutions.

(*d*) Field training continued to be given by each institution. The content is established in general policy, but the method is left to each institution as to how it will carry out this phase of instruction. The variation of approach ranges from a short course at the Haney Correctional Institution to daily training sessions for new staff at Westgate B of Oakalla Prison.

This year saw a greater emphasis being placed on field training at each institution due to the large and frequent turnover of Security Officers.

5. *Gaol Service specialized courses and conferences*

During the year a series of specialized courses and conferences were held at various locations, which are detailed as follows.

(*a*) *Counselling.*—At the Haney Correctional Institution 16-hour courses were given on lay counselling, advanced counselling, and group discussion and leadership.

(*b*) *Fire-fighting.*—Staff from the Haney Correctional Institution attended the course given at Riverview for fire-fighting and safety, and the British Columbia Forest Service continued to provide training in forest fire-fighting to staff in all our forest camps.

(*c*) *Bursars' Conference.*—A meeting of the bursars from all institutions was held at the Marpole training centre from November 6th to 10th. Problems examined included the preparation of estimates, expenditure control, ration scales, and personnel matters, such as appointments, separations, classifications, and salaries.

(*d*) *Medical Officers' Conference.*—Also in November a conference was held of full- and part-time medical officers and medical consultants from all institutions. This is the first conference of prison medical officers to be held. Drs. A. M. Marcus, J. C. Thomas, and E. Lipinski gave most informative presentations on suicide, psychiatric observations concerning certain categories of offenders and offences, and use and abuse of drugs in a prison situation.

(*e*) *Chaplains' Conference.*—The annual chaplains' conference for all Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains was held at the Marpole training centre from January 23 to 25, 1968. Twenty chaplains were in attendance. The theme was " The Community, the Inmate, and the Chaplain," and the programme was designed to allow ample time for discussion of the questions raised, which included a study of the " Hippie " movement, " Psychedelic Drugs," " Emotional Problems and How to Deal with Them as Chaplains," " Emotional Traits of the Native Indian," and " Sexuality in Prison."

6. *Outside courses and conferences*

A wide range of outside training experiences were drawn upon during the year and included the following:—

(*a*) *The Department of Education and Federal Department of Labour* co-sponsored courses on human relations, communication, and work study, which were attended by staff from various institutions.

(*b*) *First Aid.*—Eleven staff from the Chilliwack Forest Camps attended the St. John first-aid training programme at their own expense in order to upgrade their certificates in first aid.

(*c*) *The Northwest Conference on Alcoholism* was held April, 1967, and nine staff from the Alouette River Unit, which specializes in the treatment of alcoholics, attended this conference. In addition, Warden F. St. John Madeley, of the Alouette River Unit, was enrolled at the Rutgers University Summer School of Alcohol Studies this year. Staff from the Alouette River Unit and the Oakalla Prison Farm drug-treatment staff also attended the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Conference at the University of British Columbia, November 9th and 10th.

(*d*) *Canadian Corrections Association Biennial Conference, Halifax.*—Representatives from all institutions and the Probation Service attended this conference and many participated in the programme.

(*e*) *Management training.*—The Assistant Chief Probation Officer attended the New Dimensions in Learning Management Institute this year.

Chapter III. Treatment of men

General

1. *Population*

The daily average number of male inmates in institutions did not change significantly during the year, being 2,291 as compared to 2,294 last year and 2,195 in the previous year. On March 31, 1968, there were 2,264 male inmates registered in institutions and camps throughout the Province. There was a total of 13,390 male admissions for all receiving institutions. The peak population for the year of 2,418 was reached in June, 1967.

2. *Capacity*

The new addition to the Prince George Regional Gaol was occupied November 30, 1967, changing the capacity of this gaol from 97 to 140. This addition gave sorely needed space for shops, library, classrooms and indoor recreation, hospital and isolation cells. The Hutda Lake Forest Camp, with a 60-inmate capacity, was erected by the end of November. However, none of these new prefabricated buildings were completely finished inside, so the 30-inmate work party was accommodated for the winter months in temporary buildings supplied by the British Columbia Forest Service.

After over 70 years of occupancy, the old Kamloops Gaol on Columbia Street was officially closed down in favour of a new site on what was formerly the Royal Canadian Navy ammunition depot, just outside the city. The buildings on this site, which had been used for housing naval personnel, staff administration, and workshops, were redesigned and renovated by the Department of Public Works to provide accommodation and the necessary amenities for up to 90 prisoners. This was a most welcome move, which resulted in greatly improved facilities and doubled the capacity of the gaol.

During the early months of the year many difficulties were experienced at the Haney Correctional Institution's Gold Creek Camp in Golden Ears Park. The popularity of this park and its high usage by picnickers and week-end campers created too many problems for the camp. The decision was therefore made in May, 1967, to relocate it from this site farther north, on the opposite side of the lake. The trainees were transferred temporarily to Pine Ridge Camp and housed in tents for the summer until such time as a new site could be cleared and prepared.

By the end of the year a start had been made on the new site and a temporary trailer camp set up at Boulder Bay, adjacent to the narrows at the north end of Alouette Lake, to house the 34 trainees who would be working on the preparation of the site and the construction of the buildings.

A Juvenile Remand Unit was established this year in the hospital area of the Haney Correctional Institution. This unit was created to receive juveniles raised to Adult Court and awaiting trial or sentence as an alternative to housing them in the West Wing of Oakalla, where they previously mixed with all types of criminal offenders. The first admissions were received on April 13, 1967. For the first few months the numbers received were relatively small, but they gradually increased until the middle of February, when the unit had to be moved to larger quarters in a cell block. This unit, with accommodation for 14 juveniles, has operated with very few problems.

At the end of the year the total capacity for male inmates throughout the Province was 2,671; of this number, 899, or approximately one-third, were in camps or other minimum-security facilities.

3. *Juvenile admissions*

The number of juveniles admitted to adult receiving institutions was 207, a reduction of 15 from last year. The number 16 years of age and younger being admitted to adult institutions still remains at a disturbing level.

Institution	Age				Total
	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	
Haney Correctional Institution	4	14	55	92	165
Oakalla Prison Farm	----	1	5	15	21
Vancouver Island Unit	----	----	5	6	11
Prince George Gaol	----	1	2	4	7
Kamloops Gaol	----	----	2	1	3
Totals	4	16	69	118	207

4. *Security*

The number of escapes dropped slightly, from 164 for last year to 156 this year. The escapes from the Haney Correctional Institution and New Haven together amounted to 103, which is two-thirds of the total. The situation at the Haney Correctional Institution became so extreme that concertina wire had to be placed at the top of the inner perimeter fence to prevent inmates scaling both fences in a matter of seconds. This installation toward the latter part of the year, plus increased security on the work parties, was reflected in a drop in the Haney Correctional Institution escapes from last year's high of 87 to this year's 67. Unfortunately this was offset by New Haven's escape total increasing from 20 to 36.

All other units remained within the same relative position as last year. In some areas, such as Westgate at Oakalla, the unit has done remarkably well in containing a volatile, aggressive young population in a wooden frame building. The vulnerability of this building was well illustrated again this year when an inmate had, over a period of time, drilled a circle of holes in the wall, using a hobby bench to camouflage his progress. When he was ready to escape, all the inmate had to do was push the weakened plywood panel out, the only other material in his way being the aluminum sheeting that serves as the outside wall of the unit. With very little effort the sheeting gave way, and under cover of darkness the inmate managed to escape.

The open minimum-security units, such as the Alouette River Unit and the forest camps, throughout the Province also had remarkably low escape rates.

5. *Discipline*

The number of infractions against gaol rules and regulations rose again this year, due mainly to the younger and more irresponsible young-adult offender population.

Institution	Violations
Chilliwack Forest Camps	309
Oakalla Prison Farm	1,349
Prince George Regional Gaol	52
Alouette River Unit	65
Haney Correctional Institution	673
Vancouver Island Unit and Camps	155
Kamloops Regional Gaol and Camps	87
New Haven	173
Total	2,863

At Oakalla the increase was from 1,026 for last year to this year's total of 1,349. The increase was centred mainly in the Westgate A unit, which had 660 offences, approximately one-half the Oakalla total. Of these infractions, 255 were serious enough to warrant a period in isolation cells. The increasing training demands placed on these young rebellious inmates is reflected by a higher level of acting-out behaviour. However, only by demanding a higher level of performance in training and in accepting responsibility can the staff bring them to the point where they can cope with the demands and self-discipline required in society.

Westgate A Unit has a particular significance in the total young-offender training programme. This unit, with a capacity of 138, acts as a back-up resource for all other training institutions in dealing with the most disturbed and rebellious group, thereby allowing the other facilities to concentrate on those young offenders ready and able to progress. It is, however, by no means the end of the line for the discipline case. He can progress through the various levels of the Westgate A programme and thereby qualify himself for a transfer to the Haney Correctional Institution or to a forest camp. Oakalla had three disturbances of major proportion this year, all involving West Wing inmates who were awaiting trial, appeal, or transfer to the Penitentiary. The first was on May 16, 1967, when 116 West Wing inmates refused to come back into the cell block after their yard exercise. They were protesting the necessity of confinement in cells for over 20 hours each day and wanted more time out of their cells. Additional staff were moved in and all returned to their cells after a few hours.

The next disturbance was July 16, 1967, again in the West Wing, when this time 147 inmates refused to come in from the exercise yard. The same complaints were voiced, and after some discussion and extra staff posted outside the yard, all moved back into their cells. In an attempt to alleviate this situation, provision was made for evening exercise by hiring temporary staff. This appeared to work well, and disciplinary problems were reduced. However, this was only feasible for the summer months, and on January 14, 1968, 82 refused to return to their cells after exercise. Again the situation was handled by bringing in extra staff, and no damage was incurred. However, the overtime costs ran into thousands of dollars. The Warden of Oakalla reported as follows:—

" 1. Too many prisoners are being locked up for too long periods in inadequate space. The West Wing has accommodation for 180, but it is chronically overcrowded with counts well in excess of 200.

" 2. Long periods are spent by inmates awaiting trials and appeals.

" 3. The wing houses inmates already sentenced to long penitentiary terms who are awaiting often lengthy appeal periods and have very little to lose.

" 4. Security accommodation is inadequate, outmoded, and not in line with modern conditions. Some of the men, and usually the most difficult, are kept in this wing, either awaiting trial or appeal, for upwards of 12 months. I cannot foresee any improvement of the situation until we have new facilities for prisoners in this category."

During the year at the Haney Correctional Institution a new approach to dealing with disciplinary problems was instituted, the result of a sharp increase in insubordinate acts, assaults on staff, and self-inflicted injuries. This increase appears to be due to a continued drop in the age of the Haney Correctional Institution population, resulting in a more irresponsible and unpredictable trainee. The solution to this problem was the establishment of an Adjustment Unit in one of the cell blocks. This consisted of a three-phase programme in which trainees progressed from the lowest phase to final release from the unit as their behaviour, attitude, and adjustment to the demands of the programme improved. Trainees were assigned

to this unit either by the classification unit or as a rsult of a decision of the Senior Disciplinary Panel.

The establishment of this unit had a salutary effect on the behaviour of the trainee population as a whole, as well as on those trainees assigned to the unit. The most negative who had not responded to any previous treatment showed significant improvement in both attitude and behaviour.

Snowdon Forest camp also experienced a significant increase in disciplinary infractions. There were 70 infractions of gaol rules and regulations, with 16 serious enough to warrant a period in isolation cells. The increase was due mostly to the larger number of young drug offenders in camp. As this camp is used for first offenders, many of the young marijuana-users were transferred here from the receiving gaols. The majority of infractions were caused by poor work habits and violations of camp rules regarding cleanliness and personal hygiene. Also a number of small cliques refused to work in the adverse weather conditions.

The increasing number of attempted suicides and self-inflicted injuries at Oakalla and the Haney Correctional Institution has been a matter of great concern. Last year's total of 149 such incidents rose to 208 this year. The number of successful suicides, however, dropped from six to only three this year. Again, all were at Oakalla, two in the West Wing and one in the South Wing observation unit.

	Oakalla Prison Farm	Haney Correctional Institution	Total
Attempted suicides and self-inflicted injuries	184	24	208
Successful suicides	3	----	3

The establishment last year of a 12-cell observation section at Oakalla was an important aid in reducing the number of suicides. Here 283 disturbed and suicidal inmates were placed under close observation. However, with such a large number of unstable inmates it is virtually impossible to prevent every attempt at suicide in spite of constant searching of inmates and cells to remove anything that could be used for self-injury.

The self-inflicted injuries at the Haney Correctional Institution reflect, in the main, manipulative attempts by young inmates to avoid training responsibilities. The same reaction is seen at Oakalla in the young-offender group at Westgate, and to a lesser degree among the more depressed and disturbed cases in the Remand Units and the hospital.

In order to discover more effective means of dealing with suicides and self-injury at Oakalla Prison Farm, a survey was completed by the Research Section on all suicides, and a sample of 391 self-injury cases, that occurred over a four-year period. Some assistance and further insight into the problem was gained from a conference held at Oakalla at which Dr. E. S. Schneidman, a visiting authority on suicide control from Los Angeles, was present.

In an attempt to alleviate some of the build-up of stress in the Remand Units, evening recreation was increased and prisoners were allowed outside in the exercise yard or on the lower tiers of the unit, where tables and seats were set up for indoor games. A new radio system was installed, with money from the Inmate Welfare Fund, with individual speakers in each cell. This greatly reduced the noise level and was an advance over the previous loudspeaker system. Along with this improvement of the facilities, senior staff have spent a great deal of time training

Security Officers in counselling and a sound knowledge of depression and anxiety. They have been made more alert to signs of stress reaching the breaking point. The results of these changes were reflected in the reduction of some of the tension and in the manner in which incidents were handled during the latter part of the year.

6. *Assaults on staff*

The total number of assaults upon staff throughout the Service dropped from a high last year of 69 to 45 this year.

Institution Assaults

Oakalla Prison Farm	20[1]
Prince George Regional Gaol	1
Alouette River Unit	1
Haney Correctional Institution	20[2]
Vancouver Island Unit and Camps	3
Total	45

[1] Fifty-four last year.
[2] Six last year.

Oakalla had a notable decrease from 54 last year to 20 this year. The Warden attributes this to staff training and alertness. The Haney Correctional Institution, however, had an increase from six assaults last year to 20 this year, which is directly attributable to the hostile young offender being trained at this institution. The increasing severity of the assaults and the residual injuries suffered by staff is a matter for concern. In one such case, permanent damage prevented the officer from ever being able to return to duty.

The aggressive sociopath who is not mentally ill, within the meaning of the *Mental Hospitals Act,* is especially dangerous. This type of prisoner will attack without provocation or warning, using any type of weapon to hand. In one such incident at Alouette River Unit, the inmate picked up a chair and attacked an officer; in a forest camp, another used an axe. As a result of this latter incident, the inmate was sentenced to a penitentiary term. It is felt that severe sentences for this type of behaviour does have a deterrent affect on others.

7. *Central classification*

The number of inmates interviewed by Central Classification for placement in institutions and forest camps totalled 3,242 this year, an increase of over 300 from last year. The distribution of this total is listed below:—

To Chilliwack Forest Camps	664
To Oakalla Prison Farm	896
To Haney Correctional Institution	568
To Vancouver Island Unit	152
To Snowdon Forest Camp	162
To Lakeview Forest Camp	123
To New Haven Borstal	79
To Alouette River Unit	598
Total	3,242

Alouette River Unit accounted for the large increase in classification placements as this year was its first complete year of operation as a separate institution. Prior

to this it had been operated as a satellite of Oakalla and received inmates directly, rather from Central Classification.

There were 523 reclassifications following initial training placement, an increase of 81 over last year. These were mostly young offenders failing to adjust to training, or those who had to be transferred from camps for medical reasons. The greater integration of training facilities has increased the number of reclassifications. It is now possible to move a young offender requiring a specialized programme during part of his training to another institution for the programme and then return him at its conclusion. In this manner, maximum use is made of specialized facilities.

Probably the biggest problem facing classification is that of fitting the trainee into the prescribed sentence where Courts sentence prisoners entirely on the basis of making the punishment fit the crime instead of the criminal; it is often impossible to classify the inmate to the institutional programme from which it is felt he will obtain the most benefit as his sentence is either too short or too long. This is particularly evident in the case of young adults sentenced to definite-indeterminate sentences. The object of this type of sentence is to make it possible for Courts in British Columbia to commit young adults who are in need of training to training institutions for a sufficient period of time to have them benefit from the training, and then release them to the community under supervision.

The indeterminate portion of up to two years less one day was included in the sentence in order to increase its duration and still retain its execution within Provincial jurisdiction. This type of sentence has great flexibility and is ideal for training in that the youth who responds to his treatment programme can be released on the order of the Board of Parole on its satisfactory completion. As programmes of training vary in length and according to the lessons being taught, it is essential that the youth have a sentence of sufficient length imposed upon him (both definite and indeterminate). Experience has shown that a short definite sentence with a long indeterminate portion is the most flexible and offers the greatest variety of alternative treatment plans. If this pattern is followed, a youth can be released early on in his sentence, on the completion of three months, if it is felt that he has benefited from his stay and is fit for release on parole, or he can be kept for a lengthy period of up to two years if this longer period is required to change his attitude and behaviour. Release on British Columbia Parole is gauged not as in prison sentences, on the expiration of sentence less time earned on good behaviour, but rather on satisfactory achievement and on evidence of a positive change having taken place within the prisoner. If these two requirements are not satisfied, there are no grounds for recommending release to the Board of Parole.

Special mention should be made this year of the " soft drug " offender, the marijuana, LSD, or amphetamine user. Prior to this year the number of such cases was insignificant. This year a considerable increase was noted. In February, 1968, there were 139 " soft drug " offenders distributed throughout our facilities, as follows:—

Oakalla Prison Farm	55
Vancouver Island Unit	18
Snowdon Forest Camp	10
Lakeview Forest Camp	3
Haney Correctional Institution	43
New Haven	6
Chilliwack Forest Camps	4
Total	139

Many of these drug-users were first offenders and as such were classified to forest camps. The younger ones were held for the Haney Correctional Institution and New Haven. Among the group were many with prior histories of delinquency. Mixed in with them was the typical societal drop-out—inadequate, lacking in any standards, with little control or training, and devoid of any determination or desire to make anything of their lives. A study of their response to training is now being planned for completion in the next fiscal year.

8. *Research*

The data-collection system on all probation and institutional cases was developed last year to the point where pre-selected information on individual offenders was coded and put into the computer centre for later follow-up studies. We have now, for this year, recidivism data completed on institutional discharges from April, 1, 1966, to September 30, 1967. The follow-up period on these cases extends to March 31, 1968, giving a maximum follow-up of two years and a minimum of six months. Following a further year's study, it is planned to include these figures in this report.

Social education

9. *Recidivist young offender programme*

In the last two months of the previous fiscal year, a special training programme was established in the Westgate A Unit of Oakalla for recidivistic young offenders. The basic principle of this programme is a series of three stages, through which the inmate must progress before he is to be considered for parole or transfer to another institution. Specified achievements are set which must be met prior to advancement from one stage to the next. Those inmates reclassified from other institutions to Oakalla Prison Farm for disciplinary reasons or for escaping must advance to the third stage and be transferred back to their original training unit in order to qualify for parole consideration. This policy was instituted as a result of the number of young offenders who, by escaping, attempted to manipulate their return to Oakalla in the hope of obtaining an earlier parole.

Five hundred and thirteen were admitted to this programme during the year. Of this total, 161 eventually progressed to the point where they were recommended for transfer to the Haney Correctional Institution for a more advanced form of training.

The influence of this programme on the young recidivist is still to be seen. One indicator to date is that of all the inmates transferred to the Haney Correctional Institution for further training, only one had to be returned for misbehaviour.

10. *Haney Correctional Institution Honour Unit*

With the transfer of the Remand Unit at Haney to a cell block, the area vacated was established as an Honour Unit. Eight of the more mature and older trainees were assigned to this unit, and they were informed that they would be responsible for their own conduct and programme. It is interesting to note that for the first two weeks they were a very confused group because staff were not at hand to offer guidance and constant supervision. After a period of adjustment to this freedom, they began to organize as a group in a positive manner, and it would appear that this small experiment will be successful.

11. *Psychiatric and social casework services*

Greater demands are being placed on the limited psychiatric and casework services available as the proportion of more seriously disturbed inmates increases.

These services are confined to Oakalla, the Haney Correctional Institution, and New Haven. At Oakalla a psychiatrist visits weekly for consultation with the medical staff and sees four to five referrals a week. At the Haney Correctional Institution a part-time psychiatrist, working in close co-operation with eight counsellors, undertakes referrals and gives such treatment as his limited time will allow. New Haven continues with one social casework worker on staff.

12. *Lay counselling*

At the Haney Correctional Institution, lay counsellors working under professional supervision continued their work, with over 370 cases this year. Consultation and training continued to be provided to these staff, and many are proving to be most adept at counselling.

All other institutions reported continuing progress in their lay-counselling programme. Of particular note are the developments at Oakalla. Here the East Wing, which houses the hard-core recidivist, a large proportion of them drug addicts, reported that lay counselling by Correctional Officers has proven to be one of the most important areas of their programme.

The Warden reports that counselling has resulted in the formation of a constructive relationship between staff and inmates, reducing the dependency of the inmate on the peer group, which frequently tends to fix him into a criminal behaviour pattern. The Trailer Unit, which houses short-term inmates employed on the Oakalla farm, commenced organized lay counselling this year. This unit also reports a noticeable difference in staff-inmate relationships.

13. *Group counselling*

Group counselling as a correctional method has now developed to the point to where close to 100 per cent of the sentenced inmate population take part in weekly sessions. As in the past, Correctional Officers provide the leadership for these groups. The group approach in counselling has continued to find new areas of application. It is now used in pre-parole and pre-release training and has also been found useful in introducing trainees to new programmes.

In conjunction with parole staff, the Haney Correctional Institution started a marital group counselling programme. The purpose of this project was to try to reduce the tension created by forced separation and help young couples prepare realistically for the future. Over a period of five months, six trainees and their wives met on a bi-weekly basis at the institution. This original group has now disbanded as five of the trainees are on parole, and a second group is in the process of being formed. Although it is too early to evaluate this programme, enthusiastic attendance in the first group and requests for extension of the programme suggest that it is serving a useful purpose. To date there have been no breaches of trust or discipline among those trainees involved in the programme.

Another experiment in group counselling was carried out at the Haney Correctional Institution where trainees from volunteer groups were involved in a full day of group counselling. Unfortunately programmes of this nature place heavy demands on staff time, and for this reason it has not been possible to continue them.

The Vancouver Island Unit group has experimented with a three-hour group session once a week on a voluntary basis. Staff here noted that some of the major changes in behaviour in the young and emotionally immature inmates resulted from this voluntary group experience. Oakalla also reports that there was a decided improvement in the atmosphere in the East Wing population as a result of intensified group counselling.

14. *Religious training*

The chaplains' staff was increased this year and now totals five full-time and 13 part-time community-based clergy. All institutions and camps continued to be provided with services of worship, pastoral counselling, and religious instruction. Again this year the chaplains report ever-increasing demands for their counselling services, especially at the young-offender units with highly disturbed inmates. The emotional and physical drain on our chaplains has been considerable, and it is hoped that we can again increase their number next year to help relieve this situation. Chaplains have continued to become more involved in the total programme of the institutions they serve; for example, at Oakalla the chaplains have joined the weekly senior administration meetings. The Warden reports that this has brought them into closer touch with administrative and training problems and has further unified the senior staff team.

Religious education sessions, held during the week, were introduced this year by a number of institutions as an integral part of their daytime programme. Many chaplains have assisted in staff-training by conducting discussion groups on the role of the chaplain. In addition, the Rev. H. G. Walker, Protestant Chaplain for the Vancouver Island Unit, provided the instruction on group dynamics for all academy courses held during the year.

Chaplains also experimented in new approaches to worship in an attempt to make the content more meaningful to men and women, many of whom are unfamiliar with the accepted forms and find them unreal and meaningless.

15. *Recreation*

All forms of hobby craft, with wood-carving and leather-tooling the most popular, were encouraged as part of the recreational programme. Several skilled Indian carvers were able to pass on their skills to younger Indian inmates in the camps. The younger trainees in young-offender institutions have little skill and no experience in the constructive use of leisure time. Their immaturity is very apparent in their lack of persistence and their inability to complete a project once started. Staff involved in hobby programmes spend much of their time attempting to maintain the level of interest until the trainee has reached the stage where he is experiencing sufficient satisfaction from what he is doing to keep him going.

16. *Community participation*

We have again this year been supplied with invaluable supportive services from community and government agencies active throughout the Province. Any list of these would include the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, the Provincial Department of Social Welfare, Canada Manpower, Department of Indian Affairs, and others. Perhaps the highlight of the year has been the volunteer worker programme at Oakalla and the Haney Correctional Institution. The M-2 " Man-to-Man " sponsorship programme was initiated by Job Therapy Incorporated, under the inspired leadership of Mr. Dick Simmons. This year two groups of 12 to 15 sponsors recruited from local churches visited every two weeks with 60 young offenders in the Westgate A Unit of Oakalla. These are youths who did not have visits from any relative or friend who could be a source of help upon release. Of the 20 from this group who have since been paroled, five have had direct assistance with employment or home placement from their M-2 sponsor.

University students have also participated as volunteer visitors to Oakalla, coming in once a week to meet with inmates in various units. The value of all these volunteers is of great significance as they provide a link to the outside world

and at the same time give the inmates an opportunity to learn social responsibilities as well as observing an example of maturity in people of their own age.

Inmates again this year made several significant contributions to the community. Crews from the Haney Correctional Institution and the Alouette River Unit aided in flood relief and repair work in West Vancouver. Haney Correctional Institution trainees helped build a new workshop for handicapped adults at Websters Corners and assisted at the Y.M.C.A. summer camp on Alouette River. Over 1,500 pints of blood were given to the Red Cross, toys were repaired for distribution to needy families at Christmas, and entertainment provided to elderly and bed-ridden patients at various community hospitals.

The Blue Mountain Cadet Corps at the Haney Correctional Institution had another very successful year and proved once again the value of trainees participating in a community-based venture. In two years' time this corps has advanced from 42nd place in the Province to 15th place. Twenty-six trainees again attended a two-week cadet-training camp in July at Albert Head as a part of their service experience.

The Alcoholics Anonymous groups continued to function at all institutions and utilized visitors from community A.A. groups as resource persons. These community A.A. groups are most willing to assist and help inmates after discharge, as well as during their time of incarceration. To help bridge the community gap, a limited amount of visiting outside A.A. groups was initiated this year, and has so far been successful and without incident. The A.A. programme, for many years traditional in prison, has now become so integrated into our correctional approach that one Warden reported it as being one of the most beneficial programmes available to inmates both in the institution and after release.

For the younger offender the Alcoholism Foundation and the Alcohol Research and Education Council and a number of private citizens all donated time to establish a programme in alcohol education at the Haney Correctional Institution.

Education

17. *Academic courses*

Extensive use continued to be made of the correspondence courses issued by the Department of Education. At Oakalla Prison, 143 sentenced inmates were involved in correspondence courses plus an additional 29 in the Remand Units. The Young Offenders' Unit at Westgate accounted for over 50 per cent of those taking such courses. With the concentration of recidivistic young offenders in this unit, their acute lack of education has become all too apparent. It is hoped that a teacher may be supplied for this group next year.

The regional gaols at Prince George, Kamloops, and Vancouver Island have all experienced significant advances this year in their educational programmes. With the opening of the new addition to the Prince George Regional Gaol, excellent classroom and library facilities became available. Courses are now given in these classrooms every week-day afternoon for inmates selected by the classification panel. A Correctional Officer supervises those on individual study courses and teaches elementary subjects to the remainder. Kamloops Regional Gaol was also fortunate in being supplied with classroom space in its new gaol. It has been able to arrange for a teacher from the school district to come in two evenings per week. This teacher also assisted the Correctional Officer in charge of the school in laying out courses and providing individual assistance to inmates. Vancouver Island Unit has been

receiving the voluntary teaching assistance of two sisters from St. Ann's Academy. They come to the institution three mornings each week to give instruction. This unit also has three inmates studying university courses through tutorial help given by a Correctional Officer and a professor from the University of Victoria.

New Haven continued to receive assistance from a local teacher who works with elementary-level classes and remedial cases. All other trainees here have compulsory correspondence course study every week-day evening.

The Academic Section at the Haney Correctional Institution has been particularly hard pressed this year due to the number of younger trainees received and their need for further education as a prerequisite for vocational training. The average level of their admissions is now Grade VIII. To add to the problem, many are school drop-outs or behaviour problems in school, with learning difficulties related to their immaturity and emotional disorders.

Classes continue at this institution in remedial education, industrial mathematics, and the accelerated Grade X course for those going into vocational training, as well as the correspondence course programme for those taking more advanced grades. The experiments reported last year in programmed learning for selected trainees were continued. The number and size of the remedial classes had to be increased to cope with the low academic achievement level of those being admitted to the institution.

One hundred and seventy, or approximately one third of the total population of the institution, were involved in some form of academic education. It is gratifying to note that nearly double the number of courses commenced were successfully completed this year as compared to two years ago.

18. *Vocational training*

The Haney Correctional Institution is the only institution in the Provincial Gaol Service with instructors accredited by the Department of Education and able to duplicate courses taught in the vocational schools in the Province. Trainees successfully completing these courses are granted Department of Education certificates.

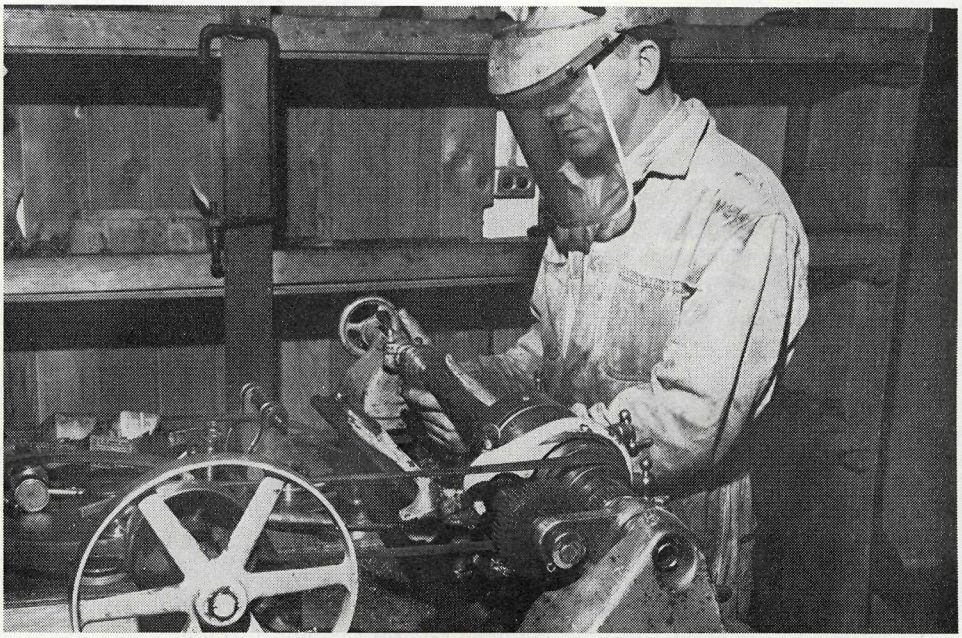
The majority of the inmates received, however, are neither motivated nor have they sufficient ability or education to profit from vocational training. For these inmates, staff have continued to concentrate on the development of character by stressing a high standard of work and persistence. It is to the credit of our Correctional Officers and instructors that many in the various work placements have learned sufficient skill to gain employment in the community. The kitchens, laundries, boiler-houses, and maintenance-shops in all gaols were able to train inmates on the job, some to a level where they were able to hold down employment in the community in that trade.

The Vocational Training Section at the Haney Correctional Institution has continued to face the demanding challenge of teaching an increasingly younger group, many in the 15- to 17-year age-group, with inadequate education backgrounds. This meant that trainees with a lower education had to be started at a more basic, simpler level of instruction with much slower progress. The problem raised by the lowering of the age-group and its affect on the system of training is one that will require careful study during the coming year.

The range of vocational training offered at the Haney Correctional Institution has continued to expand and now includes several secondary trades allied to those taught in the shops; for example, the auto mechanics' course, which specializes in

preparing students for apprenticeships in the trade, also gives instruction in service-station front-end work and auto wrecking. The machine, welding, carpentry, and other shops are also geared to this same wide range of employment preparation. The barber-shop, which probably places more of its graduates in the trade than any other, continued to be a popular course of training. At New Haven the wood and metalwork shops and the kitchen continued to offer instruction in these trades. Two-thirds of the New Haven trainees are juveniles, many of them behavioural problems at school and few with any significant work experience. None the less, with the training received at the institution, coupled with the aggressive efforts made on their behalf by the British Columbia Borstal Association on their release, many New Haven graduates obtained employment in skilled trades, a number being accepted for apprenticeship training.

The Prince George Regional Gaol has been experimenting with sending selected inmates to the Prince George Vocational School by the day and having them return to the institution at night. This scheme, commenced last year, is continuing to bring satisfactory results. It is hoped that, with the Provincial vocational schools planned for both Kamloops and the Colquitz area on Vancouver Island, we may shortly be able to expand this scheme to include the Kamloops Regional Gaol and the Vancouver Island Unit. Making use of on-going community resources is far preferable to attempting to duplicate them within the prison community. The risks taken in this type of venture are minimal, particularly when compared with the returns. As all our institutions offer some training of a pre-vocational nature, it is a natural progression for the inmate showing any skill or ability to move out into the community to take advantage of the vocational training provided there.



A section of the machine-shop at Haney Correctional Institution.

19. *Physical education*

Prince George Regional Gaol was provided with a gymnasium in its new addition. This has been put to good advantage in expanding the range of the physical education and team sport programme. Such a facility is invaluable in a region where outdoor exercise in winter is drastically limited by the climatic conditions.

Vancouver Island has organized compulsory physical education periods and team sports for the young parole-violator group. The gymnasium at this institution is also used extensively by the staff-training academy. At Oakalla a compulsory physical education and sports programme was in effect for all young offenders. Community soccer, baseball, and basketball teams came into the institution to play exhibition games with the unit teams. A wide range of inter-unit sports and track and field events were held during the year, with a healthy competitive spirit noted on all occasions. The East Wing soccer team entered the Vancouver Fifth Division League this year and completed a successful season without incident.

New Haven continued its compulsory physical training programme and again held a most successful sports day, to which parents and guests were invited. Visiting teams from the community come into the institution to compete in soccer, basketball, volleyball, and floor hockey. Overnight camping has now been added as an adjunct to the physical education programme.

At the Haney Correctional Institution the physical education programme has been organized to allow for a proper balance between unit sports, individual challenge events, round-robin games, compulsory physical education, and competitive games with community teams.

The Holiday Cup competition programme was held approximately every three months and stimulated a great deal of enthusiasm among trainees. It provided a wholesome break and a pleasant diversion for holiday periods at Easter and Christmas. All units take part in these tournaments, which include a number of major and minor sports. A sportsmanship trophy is presented to the unit displaying the highest degree of participation and sportsmanlike qualities.

Special events are held periodically throughout the year to provide diversity to the programme; one of these, which is unique to the Haney Correctional Institution and is most popular, is the annual loggers' day programme.

Some changes of regular programme have been made on a trial basis in an effort to involve more trainees in the programme on a competitive basis with both institution and community teams. In the past all teams representing the institution were all-star teams. This has been discontinued in order to give each unit an opportunity to represent the institution. All units with the exception of one have been involved with community competition. The required physical education programme has changed slightly so that those trainees who display a high degree of physical fitness on the new intake testing are no longer required to take this programme. Institution records over the years indicate that a high percentage of these trainees take an active part in the physical recreation programme on a regular and voluntary basis. Since doing well on the physical fitness test means exemption from the required physical education programme, trainees are inclined to give the test their maximum effort. A remedial weights programme has been included to give those trainees with low scores on the new intake test an opportunity to follow a regular programme of body-building and stamina. In conjunction with this programme, some trainees have been placed in a specialized remedial class geared to correct individual needs.

Prison industries and farm production

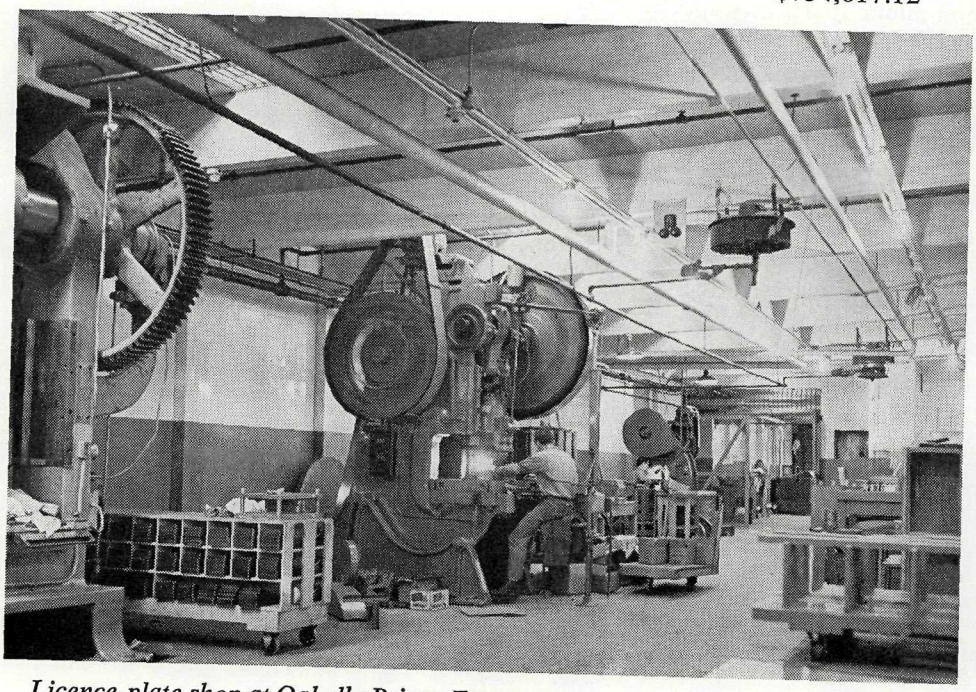
20. *Prison industries*

The major addition to prison industries this year was at Prince George, where space in the new addition allowed for the installation of a shoe-shop and the expansion of the tailor-shop. The shoe-shop will start production next year. At the moment equipment is being installed. The tailor-shop was able, through additional space and equipment, to expand its production to 8,100 articles of inmate clothing, 5,700 of which were shipped to other institutions.

At the Vancouver Island Unit, inmates, mostly parole violators, worked on the production of cement and wood products within an outdoor security enclosure. Approximately 4,000 cement blocks and 8,700 cement drain tiles were manufactured, all of which were used for farm buildings and drainage at the Vancouver Island Unit and the Twin Maples Farm. Over 6,000 cedar shakes were produced for the British Columbia Forest Service, in addition to 141 squares of cedar roofing shakes.

The largest production shops are at Westgate B Unit at Oakalla Prison. These continued to produce inmate clothing, licence-plates, filing and card cabinets, highway signs, and many other miscellaneous items for use both in our institutions and other Government agencies. The breakdown of this production and its market value are shown below:—

Prison Industry		Units	Market Value
Tailor-shop		24,064	$66,919.80
Sheet-metal shop		60,920	146,432.82
Licence-Plate shop		2,289,090	457,818.00
Knitting-mill (socks)	doz.	3,896	17,260.36
Shoe-shop	pr.	9,762	42,886.14
Fibreglass-shop		620	3,300.00
Total			$734,617.12



Licence-plate shop at Oakalla Prison Farm.

The sheep-metal shop, as reported last year, presents a fire hazard due to the volatiles required in the shop. Unfortunately it is located within the inmate living section of Westgate. In spite of extreme precaution, small fires have taken place in this area. As the building is of wooden construction, any major fire could quickly spread to the living area, which houses upwards of 200 men, and could be disastrous. It is imperative that this shop be moved. Discussions with the Department of Public Works to date have not resulted in any action.

21. *Farm production*

All regional gaols expanded their farm programmes this year and were able to produce a large amount of food. This has helped considerably in holding down over-all costs. Greater attention was given this year to the co-ordination of the various farms and the allocation of production schedules, so that those farms that could best grow certain crops specialized in these crops shipping their surplus to other institutions. The total farm production is detailed in the table below:—

Commodity	Oakalla Prison Farm	Vancouver Island Unit	Rayleigh Camp	Prince George Gaol	Total
Beef ..... tons	2.6	16.8	14.5	.....	33.9
Pork ..... tons	89.8	19.9	.....	.....	109.7
Vegetables ..... tons	128.4	29.5	200.8	57.3	416.0
Fowl ..... lb.	966.0	540.0	.....	.....	1,506.0
Milk ..... tons	126.3	.....	.....	.....	126.3
Fruits ..... lb.	.....	1,645.0	.....	.....	1,645.0
Eggs ..... doz.	21,239.0	11,302.0	.....	.....	32,541.0

Two canneries processed 6,688 gallons (cans).

Specialized institutions

22. *Alouette River Unit*

The significance of the proclamation in Vancouver of the *Summary Convictions Act Amendment Act,* providing for an indeterminate sentence of from 1 to 12 months for chronic alcoholics was difficult to assess as the effects of the new sentence did not show up in admissions until May. Three hundred and thirty-seven were sentenced to indeterminate sentences under the Act, and 287 received straight definite sentences. However, by January of the year the police, acting on instructions from the Attorney-General, discontinued laying charges of public drunkenness, and from then on the population of the unit dropped.

The capacity of the unit remained at 153, but the weekly population varied between 153 and 96. The daily average population for the first 10 months ranged between 145 and 153, but with the discontinuation of prosecutions in January the average dropped to 103. Of the 624 classified to the unit during the year, only 38 had to be returned, 24 for medical reasons and 14 as unsuitable for the rehabilitation programme.

More use was made by the unit of day parole this year. Twenty-five residents were released to work in the community by the day, returning to the unit at night. These men participated fully in community A.A. meetings.

A sanitation plant capable of handling double the capacity of the unit was completed and handed over to the Department of Public Works on December 1st.

Forest camps

23. *Organization*

The 10 minimum-security forest camps continued to operate throughout the year, the only major change being at Gold Creek Camp in Golden Ears Park. This camp was built 10 years ago with the objective of opening up the lower Garibaldi Park area as a public recreational resource. During this 10-year period, crews from the camp slashed the road right-of-way, cleared the south shore of Alouette Lake, and constructed picnic and camping sites.

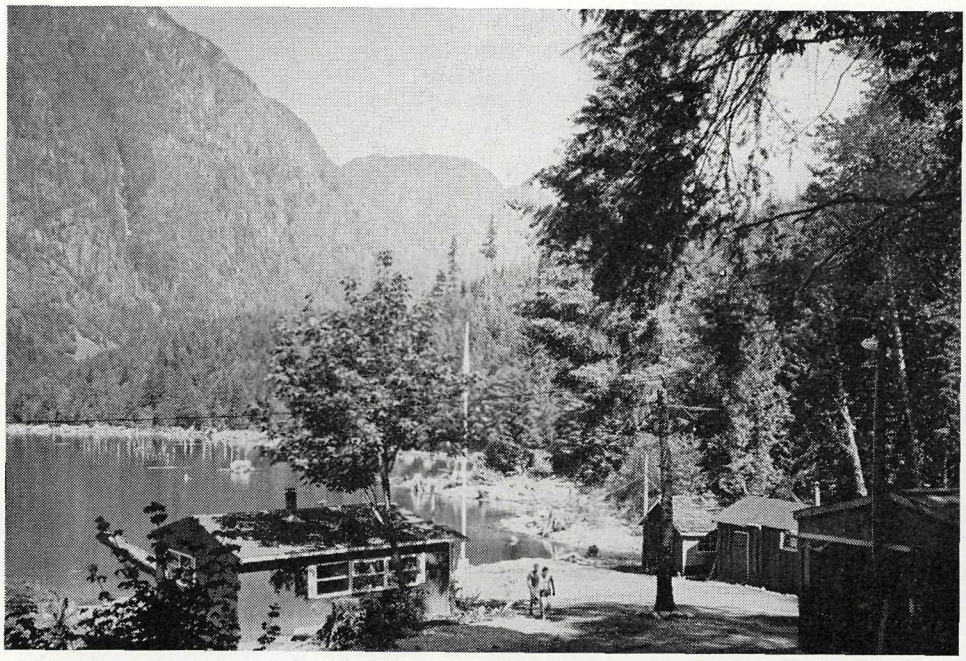
The area latterly became so popular as a public recreational resource that the camp itself had to be vacated. Having served its original purpose, a new stage was entered with its relocation at the upper end of Alouette Lake and Boulder Bay. At the moment it is in temporary buildings and tents while the permanent camp is being constructed. The objective for the new camp is to clear several hundred acres of debris off upper Alouette Lake and to open up road access to this area. Presently the camp can be reached only by boat.

Plans are under way to operate at Boulder Bay Camp an Outward Bound course for selected young trainees drawn from the population now going to the Haney Correctional Institution. Because of the experimental nature of these future plans, the officer-in-Charge reports directly to the Warden.

The Hutda Lake Camp in the Prince George region is still under construction. A small temporary camp has been operating at the building-site providing a labour force for construction.

24. *Capacity and intake*

The capacity of camps was reduced slightly by the relocation referred to above. The new Boulder Bay Camp in its temporary state has a capacity for 34, compared to 65 for the former Gold Creek Camp.



Boulder Bay Camp on Alouette Lake, one of the recently established forest camps for young offenders.

The rebuilding of the original camps in the Chilliwack Valley has continued throughout the year, with no effect on their capacity. The number of admissions to the forest camps during the year was as follows:—

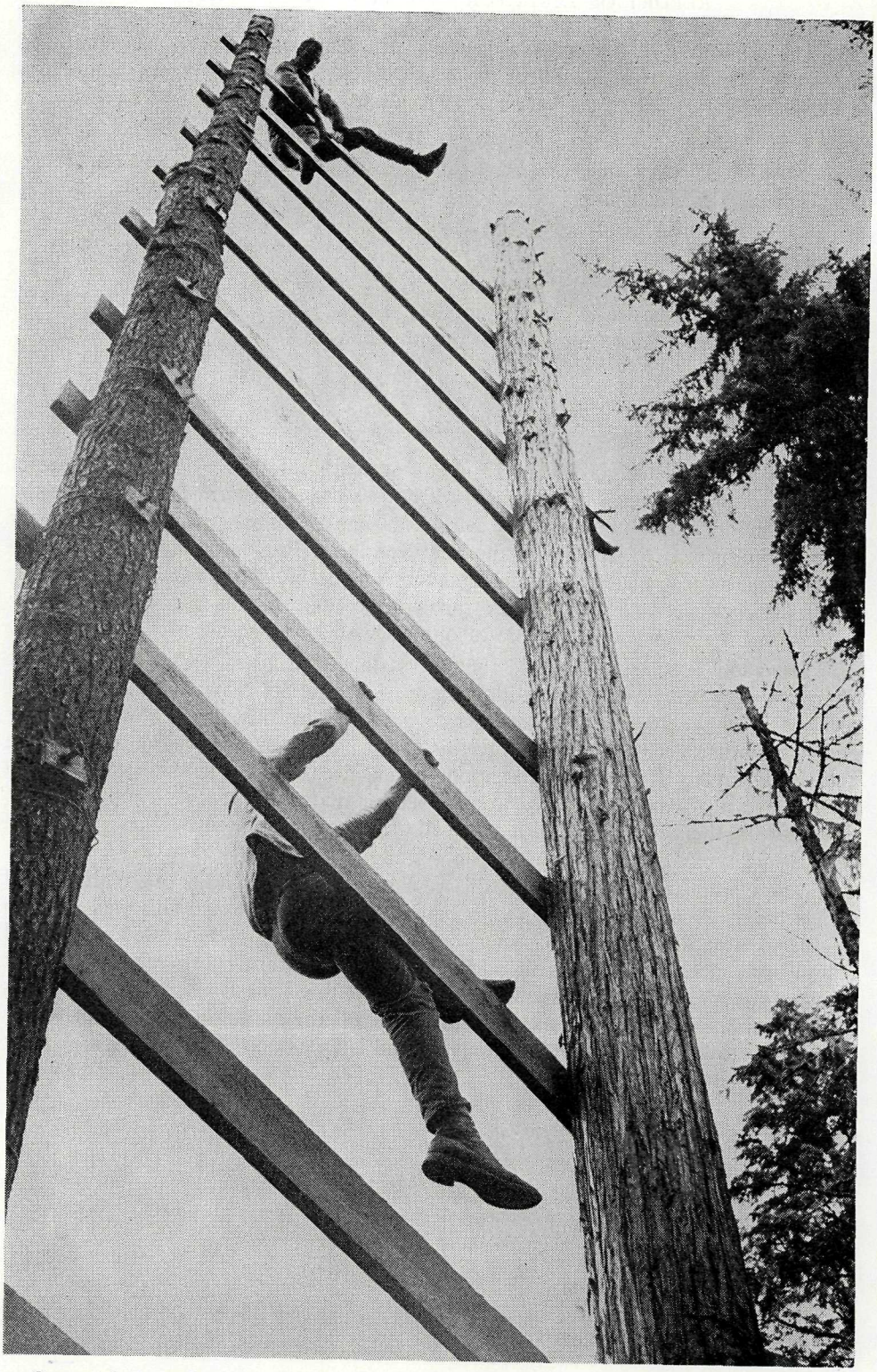
Camp	Admissions
Snowdon Forest Camp	177
Lakeview Forest Camp	168
Rayleigh Forest Camp	717
Clearwater Forest Camp	231
Chilliwack Forest Camps (four camps)	663
Gold Creek Camp (six months' intake)	69
Boulder Bay Forest Camp (three months' intake)	52
Pine Ridge Camp	371
Total	2,448

This total was an increase of 23 over last year's total. Rayleigh Camp again had the largest number of admissions as it houses the short-term alcoholics for the Interior region. The total for this camp was less than last year's 965, but only because the increased capacity of the new Kamloops Regional Gaol allowed it to accommodate those alcoholics with sentences of one month or less. The Interior region has a particular problem with transient alcoholics. It is hoped that the new legislation for dealing with chronic alcoholics will soon be extended to this area.

Snowdon Forest Camp on Vancouver Island continued to be kept for first offenders with no previous institutional experience, a policy which has been well confirmed by the high rehabilitation rate achieved by this camp. Many of the marijuana offenders were classified to this camp. Most of them being quite young and never having had to work to support themselves found it difficult to adjust to the forest-camp schedule of hard manual labour under all weather conditions. It is hoped that their experience with a rugged outdoor environment will be a maturing one.

The Chilliwack Forest Camps this year received, over and above their normal complement, 69 young offenders with indeterminate sentences. This was close to double last year's figure of 37 such cases. These young-adult offenders attend compulsory education classes in addition to a demanding work schedule in the forest. Escapes from the forest camps dropped this year to 39 from last year's figure of 52. This represents 1.10 per cent of the total number of prisoners transferred to forest camps during the year and is an astonishingly low figure. The escapes are detailed below:—

Camp	Escapes
Snowdon Forest Camp	----
Lakeview Forest Camp	3
Rayleigh Forest Camp	----
Clearwater Forest Camp	3
Chilliwack Forest Camps	21
Gold Creek Forest Camp	4
Boulder Bay Camp	2
Pine Ridge Forest Camp	6
Total	39



Outward Bound Course at Centre Creek Camp (Chilliwack Camps Group).

Fire suppression training. Haney Correctional Institution trainees exercise with Forest Service personnel.

25. *Achievement*

Again this year the forest camps continued to make significant contributions to the general economy of the Province.

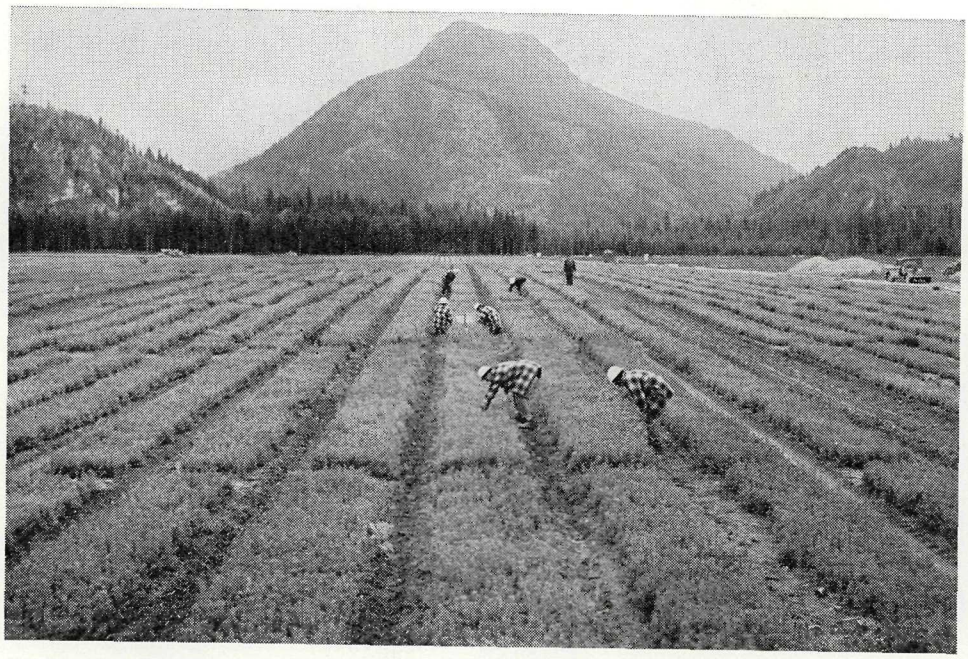
The sawmills at Pine Ridge, Lakeview, Chilliwack, and Hutda Lake Camps produced a total of 507,156 board-feet of lumber; 113,752 board-feet were supplied to the British Columbia Forest Service, 8,656 board-feet to the Parks Branch, and the remainder was used in camp construction and renovation. Shakes and thousands of survey stakes were also cut and delivered to the Forest Service.

The Pine Ridge sawmill cut salvage logs reclaimed by the debris-clearing crew on Alouette Lake; the Lakeview mill, from lake salvage in the Sayward Forest; the Chilliwack mill, from clearing a dangerous log jam in the Chilliwack River; and Hutda Lake, from fire-hazard abatement work in the Prince George area.

Reforestation work was also carried on throughout the year. Tree nurseries at Rayleigh, Snowdon, and Chilliwack were again expanded; seedlings were transplanted, lifted, packaged, and planted for reforesting logged and burned-over areas. In addition, the transplant nurseries attached to the institutions at the Alouette River Unit and the Haney Correctional Institution were in full operation all year.

Crews were also employed in the construction and maintenance of access roads into previously inaccessible forest areas. As in the past, fire-suppression crews were trained at each camp. This summer, crews were called out to fight 40 forest fires. Inmates from Snowdon Camp were again used to man secondary lookout towers. They were flown in by helicopter, each for a seven-day period. Crews were supplied for work in Provincial parks in all regions of the Province. Projects included park maintenance, construction of roads, camp-sites, boat-launching ramps, beaches, and cutting firewood for public camp-sites. Clearwater Camp,

in the Wells Gray Provincial Park, had all its men on park maintenance throughout the year. For the first time, this year small inmate crews from this camp were sent out on projects under the sole supervision of Parks personnel. These were selected inmates and there were no adverse incidents reported.



Forest nursery maintenance (Chilliwack Forest Camps).

Chapter IV. Treatment of women

General

1. *Population*

The average daily population this year was 113, a slight increase of 12 over that of 1966. This increase was evident mainly in the "waiting trial" group. The remand and orientation unit, which houses up to a maximum of 30 women, during the year accounted for many of the problems with which the staff had to cope.

The count of females on March 31, 1968, was 106. During the year there were 1,228 admissions and a peak population of 142. As was noted last year, the drop in the female population continued and appeared to be due mainly to the increased use of probation and the opening of the Federal institution for narcotics addicts at Matsqui, which has a unit for females. The core problem within the sentenced female group is now the alcoholic and native Indian. Of the total admissions, 40 per cent were Indians; 67 per cent were sentenced for offences against public order and peace, nearly all of these being for liquor violations; 48 per cent had four or more previous admissions. Another significant feature is that almost two-thirds of the total population were under 34 years of age.

2. *Discipline*

There were 124 offences against gaol rules and one assault against a staff member. The Chief Matron reported that through group discussion and lay counselling, some offences were handled without referral to formal hearings.

3. *Vocational and technical training*

Through the continual emphasis by staff on the inmate's needs when she returns to the community, there has been increased interest encouraged in both academic and vocational training. The secretarial, high-school, commercial, and cosmetology courses were increasingly popular. The kitchen, laundry, sewing-room, and maintenance departments continued to provide constructive work and training for women not interested or not qualified to participate in vocational and technical training.

4. *Academic*

An average of seven students attended classes for 275 days last year. Ten academic courses were studied. Twenty-seven students wrote and passed tests in both elementary- and secondary-school correspondence courses. Remedial English was taken by all students.

5. *Physical education and sports*

Physical education and sports were again organized on a group basis with competitions and tournaments between the groups. Softball games were successfully arranged throughout the season with teams from the community.

6. *Religious training*

As in past years, both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains held regular Sunday services. Attendance at these services, as well as at the padres' hours and the Legion of Mary evenings, is always voluntary, and yet all are well attended by a large percentage of the population.

7. *Recreation*

Whenever summer weather permits, outdoor activity is stressed, whether it be softball, swimming, sun bathing, or a barbecue.

A great deal of time and assistance were given by volunteers from the St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the University of British Columbia, and other organizations. These organizations planned activities both in and out of doors. Projects designed to help in the community were also encouraged. The gymnasium was used fully for volleyball, badminton, and gymnasium sessions. Handicrafts of all types were popular.

8. *Social casework*

The social worker from the Elizabeth Fry Society continued to carry a case load of three to four women and saw them weekly. A social worker-therapist from the Forensic Clinic also had a weekly interview with one inmate. On a selective basis, inmates are now being referred to other agencies for casework services.

9. *Group and lay counselling*

Group counselling continued on a weekly basis. Lay counselling, introduced for the first time this year, was undertaken by both Security and Correctional Matrons. Many situations were resolved at an early stage through group discussion before they reached proportions that would interfere with the over-all programme.

10. *Community participation*

Contact is maintained with the community through visiting-service organizations, participation in blood-donor clinics, family-group visits, and so on. This year the women's choir participated in a Centennial programme, a play was produced for the Christmas party, and tours of the unit by interested groups were conducted on several occasions.

11. *Narcotic Drug Research Unit*

Experience has shown that positive motivation of the female drug addict can be encouraged by re-education on both a social and academic level. This year, emphasis was placed on this goal. Of the 21 admissions to the unit, nine attended school in classes from Grade V to X, with brush-up courses in some commercial subjects. Informal courses also were attempted to arouse interest in such topics as art, music, Canadian politics, basic English, fashion, and sewing.

During the year there were three incidents requiring disciplinary action. Wherever possible, such incidents were used in group discussions as learning experiences.

An informal course by the padres in religious history and trends is being organized, and it is hoped to introduce visitors from various denominations as speakers.

Sports and physical education continued to be popular in this unit.

Family visits through the year enabled women to maintain contact with their children and encourage a feeling of responsibility for the welfare of those children upon their release.

Here, as in the main women's unit, lay counselling is being used as well as the group method. Weekly visits to The Woodlands School and the C. G. Brown Pool are continuing. The members of the unit assisted the staff of Woodlands with the patients' Christmas party. An evening each week is spent with students from

the university, and has been useful in developing social skills and increasing interest in personal appearance.

Twin Maples Farm

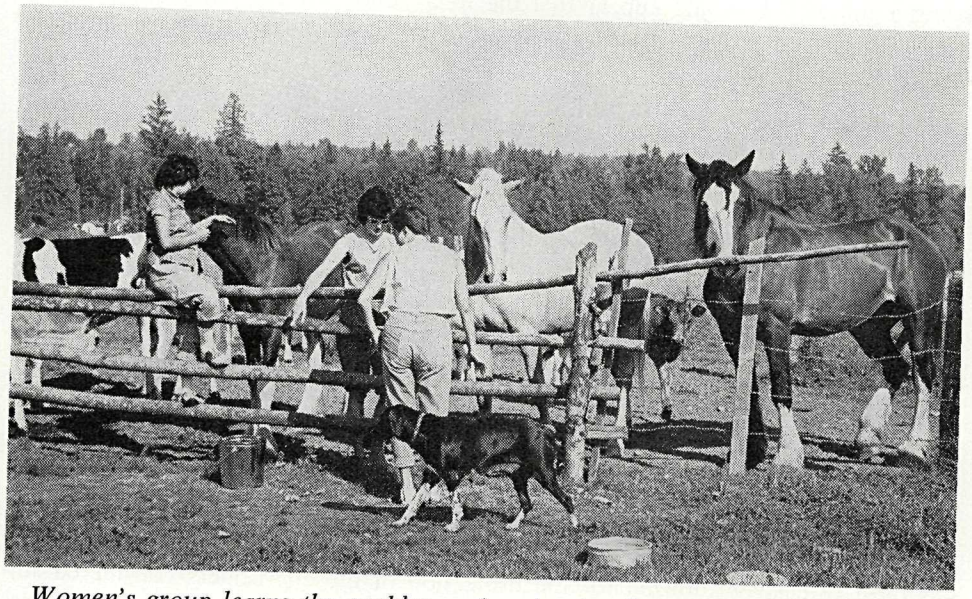
The entire programme at the farm is planned to assist the resident in making a worth-while place for herself in the community. This unit provides an excellent opportunity to teach women basic homemaking skills as well as gardening and care of live stock. It is hoped that upon their release they will be able to maintain better homes for their families.

All residents with a standing of Grade V or less attended school. Others attended to upgrade themselves in reading, writing, spelling, and mathematics. Outdoor sports were encouraged when weather permitted, and indoor exercising and dancing was part of the regular programme, along with hobbies and handicrafts.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains visited the farm regularly. Resident participation in joint padres' hours was good. The choral group of residents and matrons has been organized and added much to the Christmas season. Much valuable assistance has been given by the social worker from the Alcoholism Foundation and also from the John Howard Society both to residents and staff. It is believed that both lay and group counselling have been helpful in eliminating serious offences against rules and regulations. There were five minor offences and no escapes during the year. Lay counselling has been on a very personal basis, with one matron assisting a resident from the time of her admission to her release.

The farm produced a sizeable crop of hay for use at Oakalla. Vegetables and fruits were grown and frozen for winter use. Fifteen hundred feet of drain tile were laid to improve more land for planting next year.

The community is brought into the farm in the form of Alcoholics Anonymous groups, local entertainers, and service organizations, all of whom have expressed willingness to assist residents wherever possible.



Women's group learns the problems of caring for live stock at Twin Maples Farm.

Chapter V. Health, hygiene, and safety

A high level of medical services continued to be supplied throughout the Gaol Service under the leadership of the Senior Medical Officer. Eleven part-time medical officers, all of them community doctors, visited our various institutions on a regular routine basis throughout the year. They were assisted by specialists and out-patient clinics, a fully equipped 60-bed Gaol Service hospital at Oakalla, and an 11-bed security ward under the medical supervision of the Vancouver General Hospital. In terms of physical care, a most adequate service is provided, although at an increasingly higher cost each year.

The severest problem faced by the medical staff is that of the highly disturbed inmate. This is illustrated by an examination of the admissions to the central hospital at Oakalla, which reveals that the largest category was 173 patients for mental observation, the next largest being 99 cases for musculo-skeletal complaints. Further, at the Haney Correctional Institution, the main facility for young-adult offenders, one-quarter of the treatments given at sick parades were anti-convulsion treatments. Unfortunately our capacity to deal with this rapidly increasing state of psychological pathology is restricted. Our psychiatric facilities are limited in the small ward at the Oakalla hospital. Planning for new facilities as part of the new Remand Centre complex is proceeding in discussions with the Departments of Mental Health and Public Works.

Several significant points were reported by Wardens and officers in charge of institutions. The Director of New Haven reported that as a group his lads are not physically robust and have a variety of attention-seeking complaints. However, as they move up the promotional ladder and gain self-confidence, their appearances on weekly sick parades diminish. At the Haney Correctional Institution the hospital officer reported an increase in the proportion of those less physically sound trainees being admitted. It would appear that the trend among young offenders is toward a more neglected physical state as well as an increase in the degree of emotional instability.

In contrast, it is interesting to note that the older inmates at Alouette River Unit were reported as having shown a steady improvement in fitness due to enforced sobriety, regular and substantial meals, and hard work.

Apart from the greater number of physical and psychiatric ailments, the young-offender group is also responsible for the highest accident rate. While it is true that they have the most active physical education and sports programme, they also have a disproportionate number of accidents in the handling of tools and equipment, another reflection of their general lack of work sophistication and immaturity.

Accident reports are submitted on all accidents, and boards of inquiry held where necessary. Each institution and camp has its own safety committee, which reviews accidents and makes recommendations to the Warden on safety matters.

The following excerpts taken from the Senior Medical Officer's report for the year are pertinent:—

"At Oakalla Prison Farm there has been a lessening of emergency medical and surgical conditions during the year, especially toward the end.

" It has been gratifying to record that the Observation Unit in the South Wing has been extensively utilized for the protection of those prisoners considered suicidal; had it not been in operation, there would undoubtedly have been many more

suicides, although there was one suicide in this unit itself. The number of suicides by hanging was three, compared with six for the year before. There were three natural deaths. Proportion of natural to unnatural deaths continues to be inverted, and has been so since 1966. The reduction in the number of suicides was not so much due to a decrease in suicidal ideas of prisoners, but mainly, I think, due to the skill of the staff in detecting them and the use of the Observation Unit, though at any moment this inference could be proven presumptuous. There has also been a decrease in episodes of self-injury by slashing. Although the total population has been lower, the increasing proportion of those awaiting trial and appeal to those awaiting classification or training has resulted in increase of medical requirements in the South and West Wings. The services of the staff and resources of the Vancouver General Hospital have been, as ever, invaluable, and continue to raise the standards of the medical care of prisoners to a level which may well be unsurpassed elsewhere, though we have still a long way to go.

" The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory on the whole; the state of heroin addicts on admission continues to show less severe use of that drug, but they are using increasing amounts of methadone and barbiturates. Some have been on authorized methadone dosage from the Narcotic Foundation of British Columbia; therefore, withdrawal treatment at Oakalla, in which methadone is used, has to be modified and prolonged for such individuals, especially for those who were in the special group treated by the Narcotic Addiction Foundation with massive methadone medication. The marijuana-users show no evidence of withdrawal physically. Some of those who have been using the amphetamines have required treatment for ' let down ' symptoms on withdrawal.

" We greatly appreciated the services of the nurse from Division of Venereal Disease Control, who routinely obtained blood specimens from each prisoner on admission, and we shall miss her assistance, though it is good to know that syphilis is now so relatively rare that further examinations of that sort are no longer necessary at Oakalla. Dr. M. L. Allan has continued to be responsible for tuberculosis control and treatment. The number of patients treated for tuberculosis in the prison hospital has shown a persistent decrease over the years. The apparatus used for routine miniture chest films is in need of replacement, and it is hoped that during the next 12 months a newer machine will be installed. Dr. E. Lewison has again contributed his eminent services in plastic surgery (rhinoplasty and otoplasty), and he participated in a conference of surgical and social rehabilitation representatives at the Montfiore Hospital and Medical Centre in New York on December 19, 1967. This was a conference study of the results of a three-year project in the use of plastic surgery on disfigured inmates in New York City gaols.

" Dr. A. M. Marcus has continued his estimable psychiatric sessions for half a day a week, and he has seen some women inmates in his office at the Vancouver General Hospital. His consultations have inevitably been to assume the nature of assessments. Treatment of any psychiatric nature is not possible with the very limited time at Dr. Marcus's disposal.

" We have lost the services of Dr. E. Lipinski as forensic psychiatrist. In the short time he was with us, he accomplished a great deal and pointed the way to more.

" Dr. J. C. Thomas has examined an increased number of those referred to him by the Courts.

" The X-ray department has been as busy as ever under the most helpful supervision of Dr. J. D. Stevenson. The laboratory technician, Mrs. I. Leverett,

we welcomed early in the fall, and she is now trained to culture chromosomes, thereby enabling me to carry out some research into the chromosome content of inmates with certain physical and behaviour patterns. This has been made possible by the kindness of Dr. Murray Barr and his colleague, Dr. F. R. Sergovich, who are typing the chromosomes for us at the University of Western Ontario.

" Research into gastric contents by analysis has been carried out during the year on volunteer subjects by Dr. P. Nunn and Dr. I. D. Holubitsky, of the Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia. It is hoped that this research will contribute much to the detection and treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

" The consulting surgeons and anæsthetists, Drs. D. G. Ulrich, R. B. G. Foxwell, and J. Carroll, have remained as active members of the medical team. Dr. W. Johnson has continued his dental services at Oakalla Prison Farm and Haney Correctional Institution.

" Medical services for the women at Oakalla have been maintained with the assistance of Dr. P. Gurjar and the visiting physician, Dr. H. K. Kennedy, from the Division of Venereal Disease Control. We are glad to have Mrs. Mary Klingensmith as the first established registered nurse on the staff of the women's building.

" Twin Maples Farm has relieved the pressure of numbers in the women's building at Oakalla and it a valuable area for training and treatment, worthy of accommodating a larger number of women than at present, and of treating more of the younger women who are at present retained at Oakalla.

" The narcotic-addiction treatment units for men and women offenders continue to be helpful, as all small units are. These units, if utilized to the full, have high potential for the therapy of any group, whether they be addicted or non-addicted. The formation of a therapeutic group for 12 of the young offenders in Westgate A is urgently needed.

" There has been continuous progress in the cooking and service of food at Oakalla. The men's kitchen, structurally, has been greatly improved, and the separate bakery under the hospital is a great asset. Total elimination of cockroaches by the Pied Piper agency has been a very progressive event in the history of hygiene at Oakalla.

" The changing function of Oakalla to that mainly of an ' awaiting trial ' and classification establishment renders the present buildings increasingly outmoded, and an entirely new prison complex is urgently needed. The setting at present is such that at any moment a chain reaction of grave and tragic events could be triggered, and it is difficult to express sufficient appreciation of the devoted service of the senior staff in both the West and South Wings at Oakalla, who, by their wisdom and practice day by day and hour by hour, perform what to many would seem an impossible and intolerable task. Adjustments to the routine in these wings, such as the serving of coffee in the exercise yard and evening exercise, have assisted greatly.

" Medical services in all your establishments have been in the hands of my competent colleagues. It is encouraging to observe progress in the treatment of alcoholics at the Alouette River Unit, a social venture which prospers by its own techniques, unassisted by psychiatry. The increasing availability of hostels and half-way houses and the indeterminate sentence of 12 months have greatly added to treatment resources. The classification of more disturbed offenders to open institutions such as the camps has abundantly justified itself, and much credit is due to the staff and methods of training in these units. I feel we could be even more courageous and reduce the Oakalla population very considerably with more

facilities of this nature. The numbers returned to Oakalla as medically unfit for camp activities have been surprisingly few, and some form of camp employment has been found for those so physically handicapped that in earlier years they would have been rejected.

" It is greatly to the credit of the staff and curriculum at the Haney Correctional Institution that so many of the more persistent younger offenders have completed their courses of training there without resorting to a return to Oakalla. Contagion from the more morbid behaviour at Oakalla could readily have travelled. A brief epidemic of slashing was rapidly and skillfully controlled. The Remand Centre at the Haney Correctional Institution for youths under the age of 18 has been of great assistance.

" New Haven has encountered a general trend toward younger and more neurotic offenders and has met the challenge with wise adaptability. Group counselling there remains the alma mater of this technique, which has now successfully stood the test of several years of operation. I regard it as the most effective, most creative, yet most inexpensive correctional medium so far achieved, if carried out as at New Haven.

" From the viewpoint of the medical observer, this year has shown progress as, for example, the staff training at university and technological levels and in training courses within the institutions. The camp at Porteau Cove operated by your Probation Branch is worthy of world-wide recognition and example. The increasing use of day paroles justifies the hope that the practice will be extended 100 per cent each year. Many hostels would be most advantageous.

" In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of your constant support of medical services and of the faithful co-operation of those with whom I work so closely, Warden Mulligan and his staff at Oakalla, and the staff at headquarters. Also, I am deeply indebted to all my medical colleagues and the staff of all your establishments. Were it not for the loyal, patient, and vocational services of these people, the annual medical report would paint a different picture. I would especially like to record the leadership of Mr. Don England as hospital administrator and Mrs. I. Passey as superintendent of nursing at Oakalla."

Chapter VI. Parole

General

1. *Parole cases*

There was a total of 228 cases released by the National Parole Board, 466 by the British Columbia Parole Board, and 247 by the Chief Probation Officer under the amendment in 1967 to the *Summary Convictions Act*. Additional to these full parole cases, there were cases released on partial paroles for medical or other reasons.

2. *Day parole*

Day parole was used more extensively this year, with 82 paroles compared to 46 for last year. The follow-up data on last year's day-parole cases shows that as of March 31, 1968, 58 per cent were recidivists. The follow-up period on the current year's parolees is over a much shorter time and consequently shows a very low recidivism rate of 27 per cent. The details on the day-parolee releases are given in the following table:—

	Total Released, Day Parole	Completed Day Parole	Number of Recidivists	Per Cent Recidivists
1966/67				
Oakalla Prison Farm (male)	25	25	16	64
Oakalla Prison Farm (female)	11	11	9	82
Alouette River Unit	7	7	2	28½
Prince George Gaol	3	3	----	----
Chilliwack Forest Camps	----	----	----	----
Vancouver Island Unit	----	----	----	----
Totals	46	46	27	58
1967/68				
Oakalla Prison Farm (male)	21	21	5	25
Oakalla Prison Farm (female)	27	26	8	30
Alouette River Unit	22	22	8	36
Prince George Gaol	4	4	----	----
Chilliwack Forest Camps	1	1	----	----
Vancouver Island Unit	7	6	1	14
Totals	82	80	22	27

With the greater use of day parole, attention has been given to the special needs of these cases. At Vancouver Island Unit the top floor of the administration building was set aside for day-parolee accommodation in order to segregate them from the main prison and allow them to assume greater responsibility for themselves. This area has its own kitchen, laundry, sleeping, recreation, and ablution facilities. Here the day parolee is responsible for his own maintenance and housekeeping. With the exception of his curfew, he is expected to assume all the responsibilities of an average citizen.

3. *Parole for alcoholics*

The amendment of the *Summary Convictions Act* allowing Courts to sentence chronic alcoholics to an indeterminate period of 12 months, with prior release possible under an order of the Chief Probation Officer, came into effect March 31, 1967.

During the current year 249 cases were released under supervision for the remainder of their indeterminate sentence, 217 of which came from the Alouette River Unit. A sample of 142 cases from the Alouette River Unit was studied to determine the results achieved with them during their period of parole. The results were as follows:—

	Parole Cases	Average Period of Supervision (Weeks)
Completed period of supervision with no new sentence or revocation	64	23
Received new sentence or revocation during period of supervision	57	12
Period of supervision to continue after March 31, 1968, but no new sentence or revocation to that date	21	19
Total	142	

The average stay under sentence at the Alouette River Unit for this sample was 10 weeks; average age, 45 years; and average number of previous gaol committals, 22. They are primarily the "revolving door" chronic alcoholics, which makes the results achieved to date with these cases under supervision in the community most encouraging. We will know in the next fiscal year how they survive after their parole period is finished and the assisting supervision and control lifted.

4. *Half-way houses*

The Maple Ridge Half-way House Association again provided invaluable support to the Haney Half-way House, which is used extensively by the Alouette River Unit for its dischargees.

A new half-way house was established this year in Prince George. It has been named the Harry Elliot Half-way House and has a capacity for 28 alcoholics. Another new one is the St. Leonard's House, established for young-adult releases in the Vancouver area.

British Columbia Board of Parole

The Chairman of the British Columbia Board of Parole reports as follows on parole for young offenders with indeterminate sentences:—

"During the year ended March 31, 1968, 470 trainees were released on parole —466 on the regular order of parole and 4 under the condition of day parole. This is an increase of about 14 per cent over last year. During the same period 146 had their paroles revoked, a decrease of 8 per cent from last year's rate.

"Board membership has for the most part been retained at five. Mr. F. C. Boyes, appointed Chairman on September 15, 1966, and a member since the Board's inception in 1949, was granted leave of absence on December 28, 1967, because of ill health. Mr. Oscar Orr was appointed Acting Chairman, and Mr. E. G. B. Stevens was appointed a member for a two-month period commencing January 1, 1968. Following this Dr. Gordon Kirkpatrick was appointed a member on March 1, 1968. At the end of the year the membership of the British Columbia Board of Parole consisted of the following: Mr. Oscar Orr (Acting Chairman), Mr. Eric Kelly, Mrs. J. M. Norris, Mr. Arnold Webster, and Dr. Gordon Kirkpatrick.

" The Board held 89 sittings and considered an average of nine cases at each. In addition, Board members conducted interviews at the Chilliwack Forest Camps and the Vancouver Island Unit on seven occasions.

" Twelve trainees applied for National parole during the definite portion of their sentences. In nine cases the British Columbia Board of Parole supported their applications and a National certificate of parole was granted with parole being continued under a British Columbia order of parole. Three applications were not supported. Liaison with the National Parole Board continues to be good, and we acknowledge with thanks their co-operation with our parole programme.

" Of the 460 individuals receiving definite-indeterminate type sentences during the period April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, 337 (73 per cent) were released on British Columbia orders of parole, 111 (24 per cent) were discharged on completion of their sentences, and 12 (3 per cent) were still in custody at the end of the year. On the basis of consideration we find that 351 (76 per cent) were presented for parole consideration, and of these only four (3 per cent) were refused parole. The 95 who were not presented had failed to measure up to institutional standards.

" The closing of the newly formed Forensic Clinic under Dr. Lipinski ended a promising diagnostic resource and is deeply regretted. In this regard the Board supports the extension of psychiatric services and believes that personnel and funds should be made available for a larger and better forensic service.

" The following statistical statements for the fiscal year April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968, are derived from our office records and form the basis of this annual report.

" Statement No. 3 compares releases with revocations from each institution and in total. The over-all success rate rose to 69 per cent. This cancelled out the 8-per-cent drop in 1966/67 by returning to the 1965/66 level. The Chilliwack Forest Camps lead with a 75-per-cent success rate, New Haven follows with 72 per cent, and next the Haney Correctional Institution with 69 per cent, being followed by the Vancouver Island Unit with 62 per cent and Oakalla Prison Farm with 61 per cent.

" Statement No. 4 is a comparison of revocations based on Court action with those based on other parole violations. This comparison is helpful in evaluating policy and practice in parole supervision. Under close supervision and assuming that it is expedient to revoke a parole prior to further involvement with the law, the majority of revocations should be based on violations other than Court action.

" This year there were 466 released on a regular British Columbia order of parole. The average age on release was 20.8 years, and the average training period was 13.1 months. These figures have remained nearly constant over the years, the Chilliwack Forest Camps having the shortest training period (10.2 months) and Oakalla the longest (13.9 months).

" There were 146 paroles revoked. The average age of the revokees was 20.8 years, the same as for releases. The average training period was 12.8 months, slightly less that for releases.

" Most revocations occur within the first four months, and the figures indicate that parole officers are working with parolees a little longer than perviously before recommending revocation."

Chapter VII. British Columbia Probation Service

General

1. *Probation cases*

A total of 3,493 new cases was placed on probation during the year. Of this total, 3,070 were males and 423 were females. In respect to the males, 62.7 per cent were under the age of 18, 23 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 14.3 per cent were 25 years of age or more. These figures indicate a slight increase over the total for the previous year, as well as a small decrease in percentage under the age of 18 and a concomitant small increase in the percentages of those 18 to 24 and over 25 years of age respectively.

2. *Pre-sentence reports*

An increase in the number of pre-sentence reports prepared, in which some disposition other than probation was made, can be reported for the current year. The total number of reports prepared was 4,060, as compared to 3,724 for the previous year. Of this total, approxiamtely 44 per cent were prepared on juveniles while 56 per cent were prepared on adults. It should be noted the preparation of pre-sentence reports constitutes an important part of a Probation Officer's responsibilities, and that the number of pre-sentence reports prepared on offenders in which some disposition other than probation was made by the Courts exceeded the number of cases actually placed on probation by some 560 cases.

3. *Case loads*

As at March 31, 1968, the active probation case load was 2,854, of which 1,220 were adults and 1,634 were juveniles. This total case-load carry-over was 132 cases more than the previous year.

Parole cases at the end of the year numbered 448, of which 47 were being supervised for the National Parole Service. The remaining 401 cases were cases released under the authority of the British Columbia Board of Parole, or persons who had been found to be chronic alcoholics by the Magistrates' Courts of the City of Vancouver and after a period of institutional treatment were released for community supervision under the authority of an order of release granted by the Chief Probation Officer. Also included in the 401 cases were a very small number who had been found not guilty of an offence by reason of insanity, remanded in custody pending the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor, and subsequently granted a conditional release under the authority of an Order in Council.

In addition to the 448 parole cases, 199 juveniles were being supervised. These juveniles came from the training-schools, having been granted a provisional release to enable them to again live in the community.

Another major increase in the case-load carry-over is exhibited in the increase in maintenance-order supervision cases and voluntary cases. The maintenance-order case load increased from 379 for the last fiscal year to 537 in this year, and the voluntary cases similarly increased from 250 to 372.

In addition to the cases previously mentioned, another 155 trainees in institutions were helped to formulate satisfactory post-release plans. This planning involves securing adequate living accommodation, constructive employment, and counselling so that the offender, when released from custody, will want to live a law-

abiding life and will have the opportunity of carrying out his resolution under favourable conditions.

The total case-load carry-over at the end of the year was 4,565, as compared to 3,937 for the previous year. The average case load per field officer at the end of the year was 53.7, which figure is almost identical with the previous year. It should be noted, however, that while this is a good average figure, certain officers were carrying in excess of 75 cases, and that additional staff are still required to bring these case loads down to a more workable level.

Staff and staff-training

4. *Probation staff—promotions, appointments, separations*

(*a*) There were 30 new Probation Officers appointed during the year, and five returned from educational leave of absence. This total number of appointments was the result of an extensive recruiting campaign for university graduates from all British Columbia universities, plus those in the Pacific Northwest of the United States that might have Canadian students. In addition, recruiting took place outside British Columbia. This effort gained two experienced Probation Officers from elsewhere in Canada and three from England. We were also fortunate this year in being able to add three Probation Officers who were promoted from the Gaol Service, having completed their degrees while in the Service. Six interviewers were also appointed this year.

(*b*) *Separations.*—Seventeen Probation Officers left the Service during the year, 12 of whom were trained and experienced field Probation Officers, the other five being Probation Officers in training. Of the 12 field Probation Officers, 10 left for positions with higher salaries and two for personal reasons. The separation of these 12 trained and experienced Probation Officers represents the loss of a year's recruitment and training effort, besides the disruption and curtailment of service to Courts and probationers. The critical issue involved here is the salary of field staff, which must be brought into line with recognized professional development, as is done in the case of teachers.

(*c*) *Promotions.*—Mr. K. M. Richardson was appointed a Probation Officer 4 and assumed his duties as administrative assistant at headquarters. The growth of the Service has made it impossible for the Assistant Chief Probation Officer to handle all the administrative matters of Service-wide significance. This new position was established to provide him with assistance. There were seven officers promoted to the rank of Senior Probation Officer (Probation Officer 3) during the year.

5. *Probation Service general training courses*

(*a*) *Degree training course.*—Two 16-week training courses for university graduates were held in 1967, one in May and one in October. A new emphasis was given to Probation Officer training during the year as a result of a critical examination of the current programme. During the second course, officers-in-training were given a minimum of classroom instruction, sufficient to enable them to function in a field office, and then placed in the field. The aim was to achieve a closer integration of theory and practice with the emphasis more on the practical day-to-day problems of case-handling. To further heighten this development, plans were initiated at the end of the year to construct a number of small individual offices at the training centre for student use so that the trainees could carry out their interviews and prepare their assignments at the centre under the supervision of their instructors, rather than in overcrowded, busy field probation offices, where the supervision would be less intense and more haphazard.

(*b*) *Non-degree training course.*—Because of the difficulty experienced in attracting a sufficient number of university graduates to fill vacancies in the probation staff, a new in-service training programme was put into effect to provide those without degrees with sufficient background in the behavioural sciences to enable them to carry out their duties as Probation Officers. The course was constructed to provide an eight-month academic period at Vancouver City College, during which students attended both day and night-school classes, followed by a field placement for training in case-handling. Eight students were selected for the first course, five of whom were competent experienced officers from the Gaol Service. It is anticipated that the course will be continued as long as recruitment of university-trained people still fall short of our staff requirements. Academic courses included English, Sociology, Crime Causation, Counselling Techniques, the Family in Society, Human Growth and Development, and a course in social problems. This formal instruction was supplemented by weekly seminars devoted mainly to the techniques involved in case-handling. Graduates of this course will enter a slower promotional scheme than students with university degrees, as they will be required to serve five years as Probation Officer 1 before being eligible for promotion to Probation Officer 2.

6. *Probation Service Conference—10th Annual*

The 10th Annual Probation Service Conference was held October 24 to 26, 1967, at the Royal Towers Hotel in New Westminster. The theme for the discussions was a critical examination of the pre-sentence report with a view to evolving a more flexible and useful format for use throughout the Service. As a result of these deliberations, a new format is under consideration for introduction early in the new year. Magistrates were invited to participate in the discussion, and their comments were of considerable value in developing a new format. Over 100 probation staff attended the two-day conference.

7. *Vancouver City College courses and corrections certificate*

Two programmes have now been established with the Vancouver City College, one for the training of non-degree Probation Officers, the other the three-year certificate course in corrections.

A total of 75 Probation Service and Gaol Service staff was involved in the three-year night-school programme arranged with the Vancouver School Board and leading to a certificate in corrections. Of the original class of 25, 16 are now in the third year and are expected to graduate at the conclusion of their classes. Twenty-one were involved in the second year of this programme and a total of 38 in the first year. Of this last total, eight were students from the Probation Officers' one-year training course and two were partial students who had an interest in assisting Probation Officers as volunteers. It is gratifying to report that there are more applicants than vacancies for this programme.

8. *University educational assistance*

A total of six staff, five from the Probation Service and one from the Gaol Service, was assisted with financial grants to return to university for graduate study in social work.

Four Probation Officers returned to duty this spring after completing their Master of Social Work degree, and one Probation Officer returned after completing his graduate work for the Master of Arts degree in psychology.

A total of 11 staff was given financial assistance this year for undergraduate courses. As mentioned earlier, three officers from the Gaol Service benefited from

this financial assistance programme and joined the Probation Service with their degrees completed.

Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

9. *Juveniles placed under probation supervision*

There was a drop in the number of juvenile boys placed on probation during the year—1,926 this year as compared to 2,040 for the previous year. Similarly the number of girls under 18 years of age placed on probation dropped from 270 to 262. This drop in new juvenile probation cases during the year may be explained by the interaction of several different factors. In October, 1967, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Regina vs. David Lorne Smith, a general policy was initiated by the Attorney-General whereby juveniles would not be charged with violations of Provincial Statutes or municipal by-laws, and, instead of formal prosecutions, the police would make a greater use of warnings, and such violators would be referred to the parents, to the Probation Service, or to the Social Welfare Department. As this policy was only in force for a part of the year under review, one cannot draw comprehensive conclusions.

Is will be noted the number of miscellaneous and voluntary cases increased over the previous year, and this increase would tend to balance the decrease in juveniles placed on probation. Our Service continues to provide a supervisory service to an increased number of juveniles, more of whom are coming to our attention on referral from police, parents, or school counsellors rather than by an order from the Family and Children's Court.

10. *Transfers to Adult Court*

Again this year, it is gratifying to be able to report a decrease in the number of transfers to Adult Court under the provisions of section 9 of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*. For the year under review the number of such transfers totalled 137 for Courts outside of Vancouver, as compared to 151 for the previous year. It is hoped this number will continue to drop in the year ahead, and that if and when the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* is either amended or repealed, the new legislation will either eliminate provisions for transfer entirely or will in some manner drastically limit its use.

11. *Family and Children's Court*

Services rendered in respect to cases in the Family and Children's Court increased substantially during the year. The number of miscellaneous and voluntary cases increased from 1,546 to 2,032. This increase combines greater activity in respect to maintenance cases, as well as rendering supervision to juveniles without the formality of a Court appearance and a probation order.

12. *Regional developments*

REGION I comprises the Greater Vancouver area, exclusive of New Westminster, plus Squamish, the Sunshine Coast, and the Powell River-Westview area. There are five field offices in this region. It is primarily an urban or semi-urban area and has the largest population of all our probation regions.

Family and Children's Courts and Committees.—No new Family and Children's Courts were established in this region during the year.

During the year the Family and Children's Court Committees were active. The Richmond Committee played a part in the setting-up of a remand-receiving

home for juveniles. In Powell River the Committee has joined forces with the Powell River District Youths' Services Association and is anticipating a campaign to establish two group-living homes. In Sechelt the Indian Youth Guidance Committee works closely with the Probation Officer and gives supervision to residents of the Sechelt Indian Reserve. It is anticipated a similar development will take place on the Sliammon Reserve north of Powell River.

In West Vancouver, plans are being made for an anaugural meeting of a new Court Committee, while in North Vancouver the Committee gave much consideration to the establishment of a proper remand home. The Burnaby Committee has continued to be active, and in May, 1967, sponsored a meeting to discuss the need for a Lower Mainland regional remand centre.

In North Vancouver, one of the Probation Officers initiated a group counselling project with the help of a school principal. This group meets during school hours in a room set aside by the principal.

The use of probation sponsors has been initiated in the region, and this activity was given impetus by a dinner meeting held in New Westminster at which Judge Leenhouts was the guest speaker.

The supervision of persons who were found to be chronic alcoholics has centred mainly in Region I. Cases under supervision rose during the summer and fall to over 70, but in December, 1967, a policy was enunciated whereby such persons would no longer be processed through Court. At March 31, 1968, the probation interviewers in Vancouver were supervising 58 releasees from Alouette River Unit and an additional 15 who had been placed on a suspended sentence by the Court.

REGION II extends east from New Westminster through the Fraser Valley to Chilliwack and then north to Lillooet. There are nine field probation offices, located in the major centres within the region. This region has many correctional institutions, both Federal and Provincial, and their presence has increased the work of field Probation Officers within the region. Because of good highways, many people commute daily from their semi-rural homes to their employment in the urban centres. Similarly there has been a shift from rural farms to the towns and urban areas on the part of many of certain groups—that is, Mennonite farmers—and this has entailed adjustment problems for their children.

The Probation Officers attached to the Alouette River Unit come under the joint supervision of the Warden and the regional Probation Officer, inasmuch as their primary function is to prepare the inmates after a relatively short period of institutional training for conditional release.

Family and Children's Courts and Committees.—No new Courts were established during the year. In September, 1967, with the addition of a second Probation Officer to the Surrey Family and Children's Court staff, intensified pre-Court marital counselling became possible, and many unhappy family situations were resolved by the efforts of this officer. In the New Westminster Family and Children's Court, the Probation Officer has concentrated on casework with husbands, resulting in an increase in consent maintenance orders.

The New Westminster Court Committee has been active during the year and has obtained sponsorship for two group-living homes by two service clubs. The Committee has also discussed a regional detention home with neighbouring municipalities. The Langley Committee has been involved in planning the establishment of a local mental health council, while the Surrey Committee has been examining youth activities and delinquency prevention.

The House of Concord, established by the Salvation Army and located near Langley, has been a most helpful resource to the officers of the region, and one

Probation Officer has been acting as a liaison person and supervising all probationers who have been admitted to this home for teen-age boys.

REGION III embraces the Okanagan and Kootenay areas of the Province, and nine field offices are located within the region. Dam construction and accelerated industrial and mining developments have had an effect on the probation work load during the year.

Family and Children's Courts and Committees.—In January, 1968, a fully complemented Court was established in Kamloops, and plans are under way for similar Courts in both Penticton and Revelstoke. Discussions have also been initiated in the Cranbrook-Kimberley area. Greater attention has been given to the family and maintenance side of the Courts, and efforts will be made to strengthen enforcement procedures through the appointment of probation interviewers in the larger Courts. The interviewer will concentrate on the enforcement of maintenance orders.

Family Court Committees have been active in Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, and Revelstoke. The activities of these Committees have had an impact in terms of more people becoming aware of the social problems and resource needs of their respective communities.

Lay probation sponsors or volunteers have also been utilized by the officers within this region. In Penticton a social action committee on the Indian reserve was promoted by the local Probation Officer, and this group has taken over the supervision of native probationers.

During the year the officer at Cranbrook, along with the public health nurse, initiated a discussion group for parents of probationers in which the initial focus was "Communication with Teen-agers." The officer at Nelson also initiated a discussion group of probationers residing at the New Denver Youth Centre.

REGION IV consists of the whole of Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands. There are seven field offices within this region.

Family and Children's Courts and Committees.—As forecast last year, the staff of the Greater Victoria Family Court moved from their inadequate accommodation on Coal Harbour Road into new facilities adjacent to the detention home at 2020 Cameron Street. The new facilities provide excellent accommodation for the Court and probation staff. The staff have given emphasis to maintenance cases, and close liaison has been kept up with the various municipal welfare departments.

In Campbell River the Court Committee concentrated on providing day-care centres, and in conjunction with the Family Services Society and the Department of Social Welfare one centre providing care for 10 children was opened. In Courtenay the Committee has campaigned for the construction of a group-living home, and with the aid of the Rotary Club it is anticipated the planning will become a reality. The Committee has also sparked other community projects. In Nanaimo the Committee appointed in the fall of 1967 has been promoting the development of a combined remand-receiving home. The North Cowichan Committee has played a part in the development of a generalized volunteer programme, co-sponsored an institute on alcoholism, and has worked toward a foster home to be used as a remand centre for transient children. In Victoria the Committee played an active part in obtaining the new Court and office facilities. It is anticipated the Committee will now turn to an evaluation of community needs and ways and means of obtaining new resources.

During the year consultative help was given by the officer stationed at Courtenay to the Cormorant Island Youth Guidance Committee at Alert Bay. This group has provided supervision to native children.

Group counselling has also been initiated by two staff members of the Greater Victoria Family and Children's Court staff with three groups of juvenile probationers.

Lay sponsors for probationers have been utilized by many of the officers of the region, especially in the Duncan-North Cowichan area.

REGION V encompasses the northern portion of the Province. From 100 Mile House in the south, the region extends northward. Prince Rupert forms the western boundary, while Dawson Creek and Fort St. John are the most eastward points in the region. Dam construction and pulp-mill development have gone ahead in the eastern half of the region, but present planning indicates similar industrial development in the western half of the region.

There are seven field probation offices within the region, including a new office at Terrace, which was opened in September, 1967. With the opening of this office, improved services are available to the Courts of Terrace and Kitimat, and personal supervision can be given to people residing in the Nass River area.

Family and Children's Courts and Committees.—There are no fully implemented Family and Children's Courts within the Region. However, the Probation Officers have worked closely with the Judges of the Courts, and regular probation services have been given. During the year a new Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment was opened at Houston, and services to the new Courts are provided by the Smithers Probation Officer.

Family and Children's Court Committees have not been too active throughout the region during the year. The Prince Rupert Committee lost an energetic and valued member when Dr. Elliott left the city.

The officer at Terrace recruited and has been using probation sponsors in several Indian communities in the Nass River area. Similarly the officers at both Fort St. John and Dawson Creek are utilizing probation sponsors at Chetwynd, Hudson Hope, and Fort Nelson. It is anticipated that greater use will be made of such sponsors during the coming year.

13. *New field office*

As noted previously, a new field office was opened at Terrace in September, 1967.

14. *Psychiatric services*

During the year the probation staff in the Greater Vancouver area utilized to the fullest extent the psychiatric services available through the Forensic Clinic and its Director, Dr. E. Lipinski. All staff regretted his resignation from this clinic at the end of January, 1968.

Throughout the year the services of Dr. Bennet Wong have been utilized for diagnosis and group psychiatric treatment of teen-agers.

15. *Marpole Hostel*

Marpole Hostel was reopened in June, 1967, when new house parents were found. During the winter months seven lads were in residence. The hostel provides a warm, homelike atmosphere for boys who are unable to make a satisfactory adjustment in their own homes or foster homes. Some of the resident boys attend the ordinary public schools in the area, while others have been working. During the summer and fall, on week-ends the residents assisted in the maintenance work at Porteau Cove.

16. *Treatment for chronic alcoholics*

As forecast in last year's Report, the Vancouver Magistrates' Court made abundant use of the amendment to the *Summary Convictions Act* in respect to chronic alcoholics. In most cases the sentences imposed were the maximum allowed under the amendment, but in some cases shorter periods were imposed by the Court. The majority of persons so sentenced (all males) were transferred to Alouette River Unit; however, some were retained at Oakalla Prison Farm as they required daily medical attention.

During the period of institutional treatment, post-release plans were evolved by the Probation Officers attached to the institution, and in other cases the probation interviewers stationed in Vancouver and Haney were asked to assist in the planning. The majority of this type of trainee have no firm community roots, and for almost all such persons, planning involved finding a half-way house or hostel which would give the person a permanent address following release on parole. The Probation Service and the Corrections Branch are most grateful for the help given by the Maple Ridge Half-way House, Miracle Valley, the Pilot, Central City Mission, and Harbour Lights, as well as the other hostels.

When the inmate is considered by the institutional staff to be ready for release on parole, and when an adequate post-release plan has been developed for the man, a recommendation for release is forwarded to the Chief Probation Officer, who, in turn, if he concurs with the evaluation and planning, issues an order of discharge from detention, which includes specific conditions by which the releasee must abide. These conditions include reporting to a designated person, not changing domicile without the prior permission of the supervising officer, and abstaining from the use of intoxicating beverages. Because of specific medical problems or conditions, a very limited number of trainees were released without the requirement of regular reporting.

During the year 249 persons were so released.

The legislation also made provision that where the releasee did not live up to the conditions he acknowledged in the order of discharge from detention, on the production of a certificate signed by the Chief Probation Officer outlining the specific violations, the person could be apprehended, taken into Court, and recommitted to custody for the unexpired portion of the original sentence. During the year 58 persons were so dealt with by the Court. These figures indicate that approximately one in five, or 20 per cent, of those conditionally released violated the conditions of their provisional release. However, it must be remembered that most of these people had very extensive histories of intemperate use of alcohol, and some had previously been admitted to Oakalla on 50 or 60 separate occasions on a charge of being unlawfully intoxicated in a public place.

Supervision of these persons following their release from the institution was mainly carried out by probation interviewers, stationed both in Vancouver and Haney. The interviewers worked closely with Alcoholics Anonymous, the Alcoholism Foundation of Birtish Columbia, as well as the people in charge of the different half-way houses or hostels.

Because of many factors, including the thinking that chronic alcoholics should be regarded as a medical problem rather than a legal one, instructions were issued to the police that no further charges were to be laid for being in a state of intoxication in a public place. Persons would in future be taken into protective custody by the police and held until they became sober, then released without appearing in Court. This new policy came into force in January, 1968, and prosecutions of chronic alcoholics ceased. The *Summary Convictions Act* was further amended by the

Legislature during the January-April session, but the new amendments did not come into force during the fiscal year 1967/68.

17. *Search and leadership training—Porteau Cove*

The experience gained over the past years pinpointed the necessity of having a permanent base camp for search and leadership training. Different sites were considered, and eventually, through the co-operation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, a location at Porteau Cove, near Britannia Beach on Howe Sound, was selected as having all the desirable attributes. Construction of three dormitory sleeping buildings and a combined kitchen-dining hall started in April. Construction-grade lumber and shakes cut by trainees of Provincial correctional institutions were trucked to the camp-site, and, under the direction of a qualified carpenter, crews of trainees from correctional institutions erected the camp.

For the 31 course participants who arrived at Porteau Cove late in June, a new way of living opened up. The course trainees were specially selected probationers between 14 and 18 years of age. They were lads who had not responded favourably to ordinary probation supervision and who, it was felt, needed the stimulation and challenge which search and leadership training could provide. This kind of training, which follows Outward Bound principles and philosophy, seeks to develop a positive sense of personal worth combined with a vital awareness of one's dependence on others, through the achievement of tasks and objectives in a setting in which one is pitted against the primary forces and obstacles of nature.

The six weeks' training course might be considered as divided into two parts—the first and longer part in which physical stamina and endurance are built up and new skills are learned, and the second in which the skills and endurance are utilized to overcome the challenge of a specific expedition objective—although in actual practice the two are closely interwoven.

A typical day started between 5.30 and 6.30 a.m. with a good run, a dip in the sea, then breakfast and camp clean-up. The day then began in earnest with classes in first aid, life-saving, woodsmanship and survival techniques, mountain-climbing, boat-handling, civil defence methods, and fire suppression. Community involvement was enhanced by the use of civilian instructors for the first aid and civil defence courses, and in their turn the trainees rendered a community service by clearing park land near Squamish. Physical stamina was developed on the rope and log obstacle course, and at the same time the lads learned the necessity of co-operation and consideration for others. The full day ended with " lights out " at 10 p.m.

With muscles toughened and skills learned, the trainees moved on to the second phase of the training—the expeditions. The total group was divided into three smaller groups. One group hiked through dense bush and undergrowth from Squamish to Jervis Inlet, while another group made the return trip. One of the groups travelled by canoe from Earls Cove back to Porteau Cove through the Sechelt Rapids, down Sechelt Inlet, then following a portage at Sechelt, down the Strait of Georgia, and back to Porteau. Another group in the sailboat " Sea Explorer " travelled from Porteau to Deserted Bay on Jervis Inlet and return. This group, because of lack of wind, were forced to row for almost 15 hours in order to reach their destination by the appointed time. In addition, each lad completed a 36-hour solo survival expedition, during which time, with the barest of essentials, he had to look after himself completely.

The course finished with the graduation exercises and demonstration programme held at the camp on August 5th, at which time certificates were given out by the Honourable Robert Bonner, Attorney-General. All but one of the trainees successfully passed the civil defence examination, and three only failed to pass the examina-

tion on fundamentals of first aid. The minimum standard in all other courses was achieved by all trainees, except one who was unable to complete the course.

No summary of a course of this type would be complete without special mention of the staff, whose leadership and devotion to the ideal carried them through long days of rigorous activity and separation from their own families.

The personal impact of the course is perhaps best expressed in the words of one of the trainees, " This programme teaches you how to be a man and to be able to take better care of yourself."

After completion of the course the trainees returned to their own homes, and ordinary probation supervision was resumed.

Provincial probation offices

HEADQUARTERS:
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver 5.

ABBOTSFORD:
Courthouse, Abbotsford.

BURNABY:
6355 Gilpin Street, Burnaby 2.

CAMPBELL RIVER:
110 Birch Street, Campbell River.

CHILLIWACK:
Room 75, Courthouse, 77 College Street, Chilliwack.

CLOVERDALE:
5691—177B Street, Cloverdale.

COURTENAY:
P.O. Box 1017, Courthouse, Courtenay.

CRANBROOK:
Room 213, Courthouse, 102 South 11th Avenue, Cranbrook.

DAWSON CREEK:
10300B Tenth Street, Dawson Creek.

DUNCAN:
271 Canada Avenue, Duncan.

FORT ST. JOHN:
Courthouse, Fort St. John.

HANEY:
Room 4, Mide Block, 22336 Lougheed Highway, Haney.

KAMLOOPS:
118 Victoria Street, Kamloops.

KELOWNA:
435 Bernard Avenue, Kelowna.

LILLOOET:
Courthouse, Lillooet.

MARPOLE PROBATION OFFICE:
8982 Hudson Street, Vancouver 14.

MARPOLE HOSTEL:
8982 Hudson Street, Vancouver 14.

MERRITT:
Nicola Valley Medical and Dental Building, 2025 Granite Avenue, Merritt.

NANAIMO:
Courthouse, Nanaimo.

NELSON:
Courthouse, Nelson.

NEW WESTMINSTER:
100, 320 Columbia Street, New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURT:
511 Royal Avenue, New Westminster.

NORTH VANCOUVER:
1676 Lloyd Avenue, North Vancouver.

PENTICTON:
Courthouse, Penticton.

PORT ALBERNI:
Public Safety Building, 1101 Sixth Avenue North, Port Alberni.

POWELL RIVER:
4687 Ewing Place, Powell River.

PRINCE GEORGE:
Courthouse, Prince George.

PRINCE RUPERT:
Courthouse, Prince Rupert.

REVELSTOKE:
307 First Street, Revelstoke.

RICHMOND:
105, 676 No. 3 Road, Richmond.

SMITHERS:
P.O. Box 2267, Smithers.

SURREY FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURT:
17671—56th Avenue, Cloverdale.

TERRACE:
P.O. Box 1598, Terrace.

TRAIL:
203 Federal Building, 805 Spokane Street, Trail.

VANCOUVER:
719, 193 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4.

VERNON:
3402—30th Street, Vernon.

VICTORIA:
Room 104, Law Courts Building, Victoria.
Family and Children's Court, 2020 Cameron Street, Victoria.

WILLIAMS LAKE:
Speers Building, 72 Second Avenue, P.O. Box 697, Williams Lake.

Probation statistics, April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

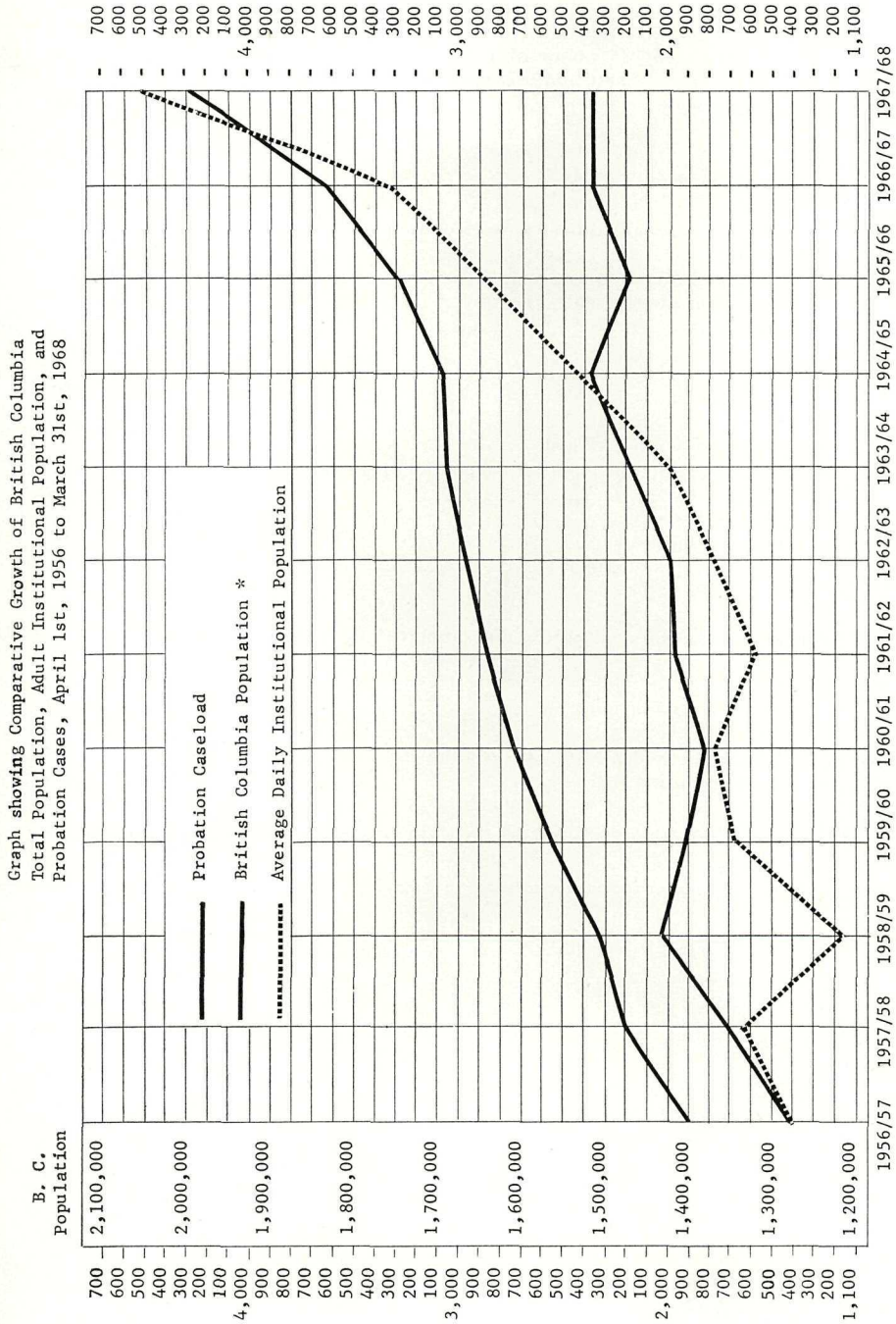
New probation cases—		
Males (married, 419; single, 2,651)—		
Under 18 years	1,926	
18 to 24 years, inclusive	709	
25 to 39 years, inclusive	282	
40 to 64 years, inclusive	147	
65 years and over	6	
		3,070
Females (married, 81; single, 342)—		
Under 18 years	262	
18 to 24 years, inclusive	104	
25 to 39 years, inclusive	41	
40 to 64 years, inclusive	16	
65 years and over	----	
		423
Total new probation cases		3,493
New parole cases (British Columbia Parole Board, 572; Order in Council, 5; National Parole, 68)—		
Under 18 years	35	
18 to 24 years, inclusive	402	
25 to 39 years, inclusive	86	
40 to 64 years, inclusive	116	
65 years and over	6	
Total (married, 95; single, 550)		645
New cases, provisional release from training-schools—		
Boys	287	
Girls	45	
		332
New miscellaneous cases		2,032
Pre-sentence reports—		
Juveniles	1,787	
Adults	2,283	
		4,070
Grand total		10,572

Transfers from Family and Children's Court to Ordinary Courts

1962/63	188	1965/66	210
1963/64	167	1966/67	151
1964/65	178	1967/68	137

Comparison of Probation Service Activity

	1967/68	1966/67	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Per Cent
New probation cases	3,493	3,453	+40	1
New parole cases	645	480	+165	34
New Provincial releases from training-school	332	236	+96	40
New miscellaneous cases	2,032	1,546	+486	31
Pre-sentence Reports				
Adult	2,283	2,062	+221	11
Juvenile	1,787	1,662	+125	8



* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Population Estimates.

APPENDICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF PAROLE

TABLE NO. 1.—SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD AND CASES CONSIDERED, APRIL 1, 1967, TO MARCH 31, 1968

Number of sittings held		89
Decisions made—		
New cases considered		470
Miscellaneous—		
British Columbia-National paroles considered	12	
Reviews	53	
Special consideration	54	
Revocations considered	201	
Administrative decisions	7	
		327
Total decisions made		797
In co-operation with National Parole Service—		
Applications for National parole supported by British Columbia Board of Parole		11
Disposition of cases—		
Support withdrawn	2	
Granted National parole	9	
Total	11	
Applications for National parole not supported by British Columbia Board of Parole		1
Total new cases considered		12
Average number of cases dealt with per meeting		9
Released on parole during the fiscal year		466

TABLE NO. 2.—PROGRESSIVE SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD AND CASES CONSIDERED, 1949 TO 1967/68

Year	Number of Meetings	Decisions Made		Total
		New	Miscellaneous	
1949	5	.....	.....	15
1950	12	.....	.....	79
1951	12	.....	.....	61
1952	14	.....	.....	72
1953	23	.....	.....	147
1954	37	.....	.....	343
1955	44	.....	.....	409
1956	51	.....	.....	521
1957	69	.....	.....	621
1958	84	457	460	917
1959	93	450	684	1,134
1960	70	389	460	849
1961	74	417	356	773
1962	69	331	319	650
1963	73	355	259	614
1964 (January, February, and March)	17	91	63	154
1964/65	76	374	270	644
1965/66	81	426	320	746
1966/67	84	417	342	759
1967/68	89	470	327	797
Totals	1,077	.....	.....	10,205

Average number of decisions per meeting, 9.5.

TABLE NO. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RELEASES ON PAROLE AND REVOCATIONS, 1965/66, 1966/67, AND 1967/68

	Vancouver Island Unit			Chilliwack Forest Camps			Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Totals		
	1965/66	Total, 1965–67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Released on parole	15	(19)	8	21	23	36	57	62	70	26	28	32	276	294	320	395	411	466
Revocations	1	(8)	3	5	11	9	28	31	27	4	7	9	83	105	98	121	161	146
Percentage	7	42	38	24	48	25	49	50	39	15	25	28	30	36	31	31	39	31
Conversely—																		
Sucessfully completed paroles	14	(11)	5	16	12	27	29	31	43	22	21	23	193	189	222	274	250	320
Percentage	93	(58)	62	76	52	75	51	50	61	85	75	72	70	64	69	69	61	69

TABLE NO. 4.—REVOCATIONS BASED ON COURT ACTION AND OTHER PAROLE VIOLATIONS COMPARED

	Vancouver Island Unit			Chilliwack Forest Camps			Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Totals		
	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Revocations—																		
Based on Court action	.....	4	2	3	9	5	20	22	16	1	3	5	54	63	64	78	101	92
Percentage	.....	57	67	60	82	56	71	71	59	25	43	56	65	60	65	64	63	63
Based on other violations	.....	3	1	2	2	4	8	9	11	3	4	4	29	42	34	43	60	54
Percentage	.....	43	33	40	18	44	29	29	41	75	57	44	35	40	35	36	37	37
Total revocations	.....	7	3	5	11	9	28	31	27	4	7	9	83	105	98	121	161	146
Percentage	.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE NO. 5.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL INFORMATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968

	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Parolees			
Total released on regular order of parole	395	411	466
Average age (years)	20.2	20.4	20.8
Average training period (months)	12.9	13.1	13.1
Institutional comparison—			
Vancouver Island Unit (months)	13.7	17.5	12.1
Chilliwack Forest Camps (months)	7.7	7.9	10.2
Oakalla Prison Farm (months)	13.5	14.1	13.9
New Haven (months)	12.6	10.5	12.0
Haney Correctional Institution (months)	13.1	13.5	13.4
Revokees			
Total revocations	121	161	146
Average age (years)	20.9	20.4	20.8
Average training period (months)	13.4	13.1	12.8
Average period on parole (months)	3.9	3.8	4.1
Occurrence of revocation relative to period of parole—			
During 1 to 4 months	73%	69%	64%
During 5 to 8 months	21%	24%	23%
During 9 months or over	6%	7%	13%
Day Parole			
Released on the condition of day parole—			
From Haney Correctional Institution	2	1	—
From New Haven	1	—	—
From Oakalla Prison Farm	—	1	2
From Vancouver Island Unit	—	—	2
Totals	3	2	4

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1968

	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total
	Men's Gaol	Women's Gaol	Narcotic Drug Treatment Units	Total				Main Gaol	Camps						
Expenditure															
Salaries	$2,273,211	$388,102	$60,858	$2,722,171	$281,160	$438,471	$411,317	$1,687,664	$149,850	$118,758	$370,511	$75,978	$86,553	$273,900	$6,616,333
Temporary assistance	67,023	34,485	7,617	109,125	16,326	7,043	7,261	.....	.....	.....	11,596	.....	.....	5,079	156,430
Office expense	21,491	987	99	22,577	4,018	3,210	3,681	16,412	1,070	789	3,112	.....	.....	2,747	57,616
Travelling expense	2,928	132	.....	3,060	1,605	2,105	3,938	2,568	600	600	887	100	3,033	914	19,410
Office furniture and equipment	483	417	174	1,074	324	1,545	754	1,506	.....	381	812	.....	.....	872	7,268
Heat, power, and water	95,922	5,474	700	102,096	34,330	13,884	26,704	52,260	8,533	7,249	12,683	3,516	3,550	15,720	280,525
Clothing and uniforms	65,753	12,527	800	79,080	9,534	16,883	27,593	40,529	9,382	3,807	17,411	1,349	1,358	14,539	221,465
Provisions and catering	332,369	15,820	.....	348,189	31,718	64,587	67,797	190,803	27,672	8,207	90,213	12,512	13,967	41,793	897,458
Laundry and dry-goods	15,460	6,808	.....	22,268	2,277	2,031	3,652	3,993	2,200	601	4,520	.....	.....	3,283	44,825
Inmates' earnings	66,067	8,704	.....	74,771	8,921	13,425	8,507	17,780	29,749	4,238	33,746	7,744	9,268	21,773	229,922
Printing and publications	440	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440
Maintenance and operation of equipment	21,668	1,359	192	23,219	9,018	13,878	5,943	19,096	10,229	2,553	17,018	2,602	4,656	6,259	114,471
Equipment and machinery	54,006	5,216	.....	59,222	10,180	11,921	8,663	9,327	5,000	2,349	9,466	213	109	5,004	121,454
Medical supplies	32,119	4,641	2,700	39,460	1,437	4,231	3,289	5,598	500	236	2,112	710	802	3,054	61,429
Medical services	51,563	9,392	2,700	63,655	5,167	4,232	8,081	9,392	3,200	1,085	7,997	2,167	3,461	4,699	113,136
Library	2,332	305	.....	2,637	424	280	350	1,482	100	208	49	.....	.....	472	6,002
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	22,874	6,387	.....	29,261	5,789	15,651	10,020	13,823	5,034	871	6,143	2,439	2,310	6,078	97,419
Transport of prisoners	9,423	2,466	.....	11,889	4,007	2,498	3,795	1,266	1,500	152	3,640	.....	.....	1,709	30,456
School supplies	363	.....	300	663	.....	.....	.....	4,141	800	1,068	.....	.....	.....	449	7,121
Supplies for training	3,147	1,890	.....	5,037	799	602	3,138	43,613	293	2,230	2,146	283	766	2,503	61,410
Motor-vehicles and accessories	9,478	3,519	.....	12,997	13,118	5,945	.....	4,574	5,000	.....	12,488	.....	8,275	4,611	67,008
Incidentals and contingencies	1,088	70	50	1,208	.....	444	136	648	50	39	90	57	.....	273	2,945
Farm operation	54,445	1,176	.....	55,621	24,260	6,007	1,395	711	.....	3,606	94	.....	.....	1,074	92,768
Sheet-metal plant	230,220	.....	.....	230,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,220
Group work programme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,403	.....	1,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,421

1. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968—*Continued*

	Oakalla Prison Farm							Haney Correctional Institution							
	Men's Gaol	Women's Gaol	Narcotic Drug Treatment Units	Total	Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Main Gaol	Camps	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total
Expenditure—Continued															
Vocational shops	$3,223			$3,223											$3,223
Recreational facilities and supplies			$200	200											200
Acquisition and construction of buildings								$198	$1,505		$14,988				16,691
Prison industries	91,222			91,222											91,222
Advertising								695							695
Total institutional expenditure	$3,528,318	$509,877	$76,390	$4,114,585	$464,412	$628,873	$606,014	$2,132,482	$262,267	$160,045	$621,722	$109,670	$138,108	$416,805	$9,654,983
Add Public Works maintenance cost	61,779			61,779	52,615	12,000	38,060	32,991		2,881				7,403	207,729
Totals	$3,590,097	$509,877	$76,390	$4,176,364	$517,027	$640,873	$644,074	$2,165,473	$262,267	$162,926	$621,722	$109,670	$138,108	$424,208	$9,862,712
Value of farm production					$57,614										$57,614
Cost of farm production					24,260										24,260
Net value					$33,354										$33,354
Public Works costs—															
Maintenance	$61,779			$61,779	$52,615	$12,000	$38,060	$32,991		$2,881				$7,403	$207,729
Capital projects[1]	51,751			51,751				5,642						113,154	170,547
Totals	$113,530			$113,530	$52,615	$12,000	$38,060	$38,633		$2,881				$120,557	$378,276

[1] Cost of capital projects is not included as part of maintenance costs.

2. Operational Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1968

	Oakalla Prison Farm	Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total
					Main Gaol	Camps						
Expenditure for maintenance—												
Year ended March 31, 1967	$3,777,629	$453,663	$459,849	$455,228	$1,997,589	$237,483	$148,038	$578,047	$110,084	$119,312	$328,111	$8,665,033
Year ended March 31, 1968	4,176,364	517,027	640,873	644,074	2,165,473	262,267	162,926	621,722	109,670	138,108	424,208	9,862,712
Increase	$398,735	$63,364	$181,024	$188,846	$167,884	$24,784	$14,888	$43,675	.....	$18,796	$96,097	$1,197,679
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$414	.....	.....	.....
Prisoner-days—												
Year ended March 31, 1967	398,294	37,635	61,091	42,445	142,482	36,296	12,889	74,955	16,840	15,070	39,420	877,417
Year ended March 31, 1968	369,339	43,564	62,836	43,695	150,747	29,492	13,907	79,107	17,115	19,196	50,931	879,929
Increase	.....	5,929	1,745	1,250	8,265	.....	1,018	4,152	275	4,126	11,511	2,512
Decrease	28,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1967	$8.76	$11.79	$7.52	$10.45	$13.57	$6.31	$11.13	$7.52	$6.39	$7.75	$8.06	$9.02
Year ended March 31, 1968	11.30	11.87	10.20	14.74	14.36	8.89	11.71	7.86	6.41	7.19	8.33	10.26
Increase	$2.54	$0.08	$2.68	$4.29	$0.79	$2.58	$0.58	$0.34	$0.02	.....	$0.27	$1.24
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0.56	.....	.....
Expenditure for provisions and catering—												
Year ended March 31, 1967	$351,153	$26,969	$68,715	$52,117	$177,070	$40,314	$9,369	$90,756	$11,589	$10,802	$36,439	$875,293
Year ended March 31, 1968	348,189	31,718	64,587	67,797	190,803	27,672	8,207	90,213	12,512	13,967	41,793	897,458
Increase	.....	$4,749	.....	$15,680	$13,733	.....	.....	.....	$923	$3,165	$5,354	$22,165
Decrease	$2,964	.....	$4,128	.....	.....	$12,642	$1,162	$543	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1967	$0.88	$0.72	$1.12	$1.23	$1.24	$1.11	$0.73	$1.21	$0.69	$0.72	$0.92	$0.96
Year ended March 31, 1968	.94	.73	1.03	1.55	1.26	.94	.59	1.14	.73	.73	.82	.95
Increase	$0.06	$0.01	.....	$0.32	$0.02	.....	.....	.....	$0.04	$0.01	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	$0.09	.....	.....	$0.17	$0.14	$0.07	.....	.....	$0.10	$0.01
Daily average population—	Male Female											
Year ended March 31, 1967	980 111	103	167	116	390	100	38	205	46	41	108	2,405
Year ended March 31, 1968	896 113	119	172	119	412	81	38	216	47	52	139	2,404
Increase	 2	16	5	3	22	.....	.....	11	1	11	31	.....
Decrease	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

3. Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1968

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
	Male	Female												
On register, morning of April 1, 1967	933	111	102	160	102	517	41	191	42	43	114	2,245	111	2,356
Received during year—														
New admissions (from Court)	9,072	1,024	894	1,984	1,227	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,390	1,024	14,414
New admissions (by transfer)	.....	.....	285	10	2	380	60	663	177	168	618	2,363	.....	2,363
Readmissions	770	93	261	13	22	215	22	36	11	7	75	1,432	93	1,525
Totals	10,775	1,228	1,542	2,167	1,353	1,325	123	890	230	218	807	19,430	1,228	20,658
Discharged during year—														
By expiration of sentence and payment of fine	5,332	808	596	1,748	943	128	2	513	135	121	405	9,923	808	10,731
By escape	19	4	1	3	1	67	36	21	.....	3	5	156	4	160
By death	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
By transfer to Provincial Mental Hospital	90	5	.....	6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	5	111
By release on parole	158	13	177	12	19	363	32	73	16	6	227	1,083	13	1,096
By transfer to other Provincial gaols	2,173	.....	404	99	60	206	15	83	22	31	74	3,167	.....	3,167
By release at Court and to bail	1,665	263	239	117	121	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,194	263	2,457
By transfer to Penitentiary	358	28	.....	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	391	28	419
Miscellaneous	104	1	2	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	1	143
Totals	9,903	1,122	1,419	2,005	1,193	823	87	690	173	162	711	17,166	1,122	18,288
On register, afternoon of March 31, 1968	872	106	123	162	160	502	36	200	57	56	96	2,264	106	2,370
Escape index—														
1965/66	0.11	.....	0.43	0.36	.....	4.17	22.68	1.67	1.17	6.82	.....	0.15	.....	0.14
1966/67	0.12	0.38	.....	0.27	.....	6.46	20.20	2.99	0.86	1.52	.....	0.76	0.38	0.74
1967/68	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.13	0.07	5.05	29.26	2.35	.....	1.37	0.61[1]	0.80	0.32	0.77

[1] First complete year as a separate institution.

4. Accommodation (Capacity)

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowden Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total	
	Male	Female										Male	Female
Cabins	12	11	------	60	30	88	8	240	60	60	------	558	11
Cells (single)	324	10	130	26	113	100	------	------	------	------	------	693	10
Cells (double)	577	24	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	577	24
Rooms (single)	------	44	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	44
Rooms (double)	------	36	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	36
Dormitory (cubicles)	96	60	------	------	------	96	------	------	------	------	------	192	60
Dormitory (open)	107	------	------	124	27	200	40	------	------	------	153	651	------
Totals	1,116	185	130	210	170	484	48	240	60	60	153	2,671	185

5. Population

Daily average number	896	113	119	172	119	493	38	216	47	52	139	2,291	113
Peak number	1,035	142	138	214	174	547	44	239	62	63	153	(1)	(1)
Lowest number	809	94	98	127	87	425	26	182	32	37	96	(1)	(1)

1 No Provincial total available. The addition of these numbers yields an invalid total.

6. Education of Admissions

	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit	
	Male		Female																			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	201	2	27	3	9	1	92	5	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1½	2	1	.....	.....	9	1½
Primary	200	2	29	3	8	1	90	4	69	5½	4	1	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	3	2	17	3
Elementary	4,108	45	484	47	485	41	1,024	52	638	52	285	48	24	40	304	46	55	31	74	44	311	50
High School	4,326	48	463	45	619	52	757	38	451	37	303	51	36	60	316	48	111	63	83	49	268	43½
College	237	3	21	2	58	5	21	1	20	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	17	2½	9	5	8	5	13	2
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

7. Race

Caucasian	7,586	83	527	51	1,008	85½	1,333	67	795	65	510	86	53	88	486	73	142	80	130	77	507	82
Negroid	85	1	4	½	2	½	2		6	½	2	½	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Oriental	66	1	2	½	2		5	1	3	½	.....	.....	1	2	3		1	½	.....	.....	2	
Non-British Columbia Indian	350	4	78	8	15	1	19		142	11	14	2½	.....	.....	29	4	3	1½	6	4	36	6
British Columbia Indian	985	11	413	40	152	13	625	32	281	23	67	11	6	10	143	22	31	18	32	19	67	11
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

8. Nationality

Canadian	7,716	85	939	92	1,117	95	1,944	98	1,133	92	534	90	60	100	598	90	165	93	163	97	533	86
British	455	5	40	4	28	2	5		31	3	15	2½	.....	.....	23	3½	5	3	3	2	39	6
Sub-totals	8,171	90	979	96	1,145	97	1,949	98	1,164	95	549	92½	60	100	621	93½	170	96	166	99	572	92
American	215	2	24	2	5	½	14		13	1	17	3	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2
European	630	7	17	1½	18	1½	16	2	24	2	27	4½	.....	.....	38		5	3	2	1	29	5
Oriental	35	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		6	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	½	1	½	.....	.....	1	1
Other	21	½	4	½	11	1	.....	.....	20	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		1	½	.....	.....	4	
Sub-totals	901	10	45	4	34	3	35	2	63	5	44	7½	.....	.....	42	6½	7	4	2	1	16	8
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

9. Civil Status

Single	5,542	61	382	37	661	56	1,323	67	832	68	526	89	59	98	387	58	116	65	107	64	334	54
Married	1,330	15	332	32½	302	26	326	16	212	17	58	10	1	2	160	24	49	28	33	19½	66	11
Widowed	230	3	50	5	21	2	61	3	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	1	½	21	3½
Divorced	500	5	75	7½	73	6	65	3	32	3	1	.....	.....	.....	19	3	2	1	7	4	58	9
Separated	1,470	16	185	18	122	10	209	11	113	9	8	1	.....	.....	85	13	10	6	20	12	139	22½
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

10. Age-groups

15 years and under	2	½	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	22	4	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 to 17 years	45		2	.....	21		8		9		191	32	19	32	6		2	1	1	½	.....	.....
18 to 23 years	2,008	22	265	26	444	38	467	24	339	28	367	62	39	65	182	27	89	50	54	32	15	2½
24 to 34 years	2,205	24	391	38	277	23	446	23	323	26	10	1½	.....	.....	230	35	54	30	61	36½	113	18
35 to 45 years	2,305	25½	234	23	183	16	582	29	305	25	3	½	.....	.....	143	22	24	14	33	20	271	44
46 years and over	2,507	28	132	13	253	21	480	24	250	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	15	8	5	19	11	219	35½
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

11. Use of Alcohol

Abstainers	399	4½	109	11	97	8	31	2	36	3	33	6	19	32	29	4	22	12	10	6	.....	.....
Temperate	1,481	16½	291	28	256	22	204	10	433	35	335	56	26	43	134	20	60	34	33	20	31	5
Intemperate	7,192	79	624	61	826	70	1,749	88	758	62	225	38	15	25	500	76	95	54	125	74	587	95
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

12. Use of Narcotics

Abstainers	8,499	94	801	78	1,098	93	1,970	99	1,206	98	520	88	54	90	648	98	155	87½	154	92	616	99½
Infrequent user	3	6	32	3	23	2	8	1	11	1	2	12	1	2	10	1	21	12	4	2	1	½
Habitual user	570		191	19	58	5	6		10	1	71		5	8	5	1	1	½	10	6	1	
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

13. Creed

	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit	
	Male		Female																			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Protestant	4,495	50	395	38½	700	59	764	39	442	36	320	54	46	77	279	42	109	62	105	62	291	47
Roman Catholic	3,538	39	522	51	386	33	1,158	58	738	60	161	27	14	23	294	44	50	28	53	31½	264	43
Atheist-agnostic	91	1	31	3	63	5	40	2	22	2	76	13	.....	.....	34	5	11	6	6	4	31	5
Other	948	10	76	7½	30	3	22	1	25	2	36	6	.....	.....	56	9	7	4	4	2½	32	5
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

14. Duration of Sentence

Under 1 month	4,584	51	572	56	296	25	1,161	59	587	48	1	½	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
1 month and under 2 months	419	5	58	6	148	13	267	13	199	16	1		.....	.....	33	5	.....	.....	2	1	57	9
2 months and under 3 months	389	4	36	3½	79	7	108	6	82	7	4	1	.....	.....	113	17	23	13	13	8	94	15
3 months and under 6 months	567	6	70	7	178	15	159	8	102	8	2	½	.....	.....	174	26	71	40	48	29	93	15
6 months and under 12 months	520	6	69	7	140	12	89	5	56	4½	31	5	3	5	152	23	51	29	49	29	27	4½
12 months and under 18 months	198	2	14	1	50	4	42	2	30	2½	28	4½	1	2	76	12	15	8½	21	12½	3	½
18 months and under 24 months	86	1	4	½	33	3	21	1	18	1½	19	3	2	3	34	5	6	3	16	10	4	1
24 months and over	10		.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	½	.....	.....	7	1	1	½	1	½	.....	.....
Definite-indeterminate	471	5	.....	.....	64	5	22	1	19	1½	467	79	54	90	69	10	10	6	18	10	332	54
Penitentiary	264	3	23	2	19	2	15	½	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasure of Lieutenant-Governor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not finished with Court	717	8	18	2	74	6	12	½	33	3	37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released at Court without gaol sentence	847	9	160	15	97	8	86	4	90	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

15. Previous Admissions

Nil	2,808	31	303	30	770	65	840	42	541	44	512	86	59	98	530	80	176	99½	124	74	56	9
One	1,156	13	96	9	173	15	239	12	164	13½	77	13	1	2	96	15	1	½	24	14	52	8
Two	715	8	74	7	69	6	139	7	92	7½	4	1	------	-----	23	3	------	-----	11	7	42	7
Three	461	5	62	6	41	3½	118	6	49	4	------	-----	------	-----	8	1	------	-----	5	3	41	7
Four to ten	1,603	18	231	23	62	5	329	17	193	16	------	-----	------	-----	6	1	------	-----	4	2	136	22
Eleven or more	2,329	25	258	25	64	5½	319	16	188	15	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	291	47
Totals	9,072	100	1,024	100	1,179	100	1,984	100	1,227	100	593	100	60	100	663	100	177	100	168	100	618	100

16. Offences for Which Prisoners Were Admitted during the Year (by Major Offence)

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit
	Male	Female									
(a) Crimes against the Person											
Abduction	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Abortion	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Assault, common	149	2	16	62	20	14	----	15	5	----	6
Assault, felonious	179	----	16	7	13	1	----	----	10	2	4
Assault causing bodily harm	2	15	36	7	47	13	----	24	----	12	12
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Shooting with intent	4	----	----	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----
Manslaughter	5	3	1	4	----	1	----	2	1	----	----
Murder	30	1	----	3	8	2	----	----	----	----	----
Carnal knowledge	7	----	5	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----
Rape and assault with intent	18	----	3	6	6	6	----	----	----	1	----
Criminal negligence	10	----	3	5	1	6	1	----	3	----	----
Attempted murder	2	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seduction	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
Indecent assault	58	----	10	1	5	9	2	4	3	2	----
Cut, wound, and attempt same	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Duty to safeguard danger	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sexual intercourse (female under 14)	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Intercourse (stepdaughter)	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sexual intercourse (female under 16)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Totals	478 (5%)	22 (2%)	92 (8%)	102 (5%)	107 (9%)	55 (9½%)	4 (7%)	46 (7%)	23 (13%)	17 (10%)	22 (3½%)
(b) Crimes against Property											
Arson and incendiarism	12	3	2	----	2	2	----	4	1	----	----
Breaking and entering	487	8	80	75	73	189	17	72	16	12	9
Robbery	190	15	19	12	27	26	2	10	1	6	1
Forgery	121	8	5	1	10	21	----	24	2	1	9
Fraud	105	13	15	3	24	3	----	14	4	2	7
False pretences	237	26	63	65	25	23	3	37	10	16	31
Conspiracy	20	3	----	8	4	----	----	2	----	----	----
Possessing housebreaking instruments	16	----	1	----	3	5	----	3	----	----	----
Uttering	15	1	12	10	8	2	1	6	1	6	2
Taking auto without consent	17	----	1	8	3	1	----	4	----	----	----
Receiving stolen goods	209	7	47	51	46	46	3	39	15	9	7
Trespass	7	----	2	3	5	----	----	----	----	----	8
Mischief (damage property)	38	2	17	14	6	6	1	4	4	----	4
Theft and attempted theft—											
Over $50	381	29	78	57	60	115	16	76	15	20	15
Under $50	506	40	83	103	68	25	2	58	6	18	38
By conversion	3	----	3	1	5	----	----	1	1	1	----
Unlawfully in dwelling	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Counterfeiting	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	2,364 (26%)	155 (15%)	428 (36%)	414 (21%)	369 (30%)	464 (78%)	47 (78%)	354 (53%)	76 (43%)	91 (54%)	131 (21%)

(c) Crimes against Morals and Decency											
Bigamy	3	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Indecent exposure	15	-------	3	5	1	-------	2	4	2	-------	1
Gross indecency	17	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Incest	5	-------	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Bawdy-house inmates	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Keeper of bawdy-house	2	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	54	3	18	14	5	8	1	11	3	5	1
Perjury	4	-------	1	1	3	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Prostitution	-------	127	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Buggery	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Obscene matter	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Indecent act	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Living off avails of prostitution	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Totals	103 (1%)	134 (13%)	28 (2½%)	25 (1%)	11 (1%)	8 (1%)	3 (5%)	15 (2%)	7 (4%)	5 (3%)	2 (½%)
(d) Crimes against Public Order and Peace											
Driving while intoxicated	58	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	3
Government Liquor Act offences	3,612	476	199	755	402	-------	-------	81	11	14	422
Excise Act offences	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	1
Narcotic and Drug Act offences	412	95	60	3	17	33	4	14	25	9	-------
By-laws offences	26	-------	-------	2	7	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Breach of *Motor-vehicle Act*	375	5	91	87	51	7	-------	33	6	10	3
Possession of offensive weapon	129	6	9	11	12	9	-------	16	3	1	5
Breach of recognizance	30	18	6	-------	7	3	-------	4	3	3	8
Escape	4	-------	2	1	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Fails to stop at accident	7	1	14	-------	6	2	-------	1	1	1	1
Impaired driving	507	25	123	179	86	-------	-------	45	13	7	16
Obstructing peace officer	70	9	8	9	23	7	1	13	6	2	-------
Indian Act (liquor)	2	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Unlawful shooting	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Vagrancy (A, B, D)	270	10	44	49	11	-------	-------	6	-------	-------	1
Cause disturbance	260	35	16	96	86	-------	-------	5	-------	1	2
Point firearm	-------	-------	-------	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Public mischief	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Obstruct justice	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Dangerous driving	-------	-------	-------	6	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------
Totals	5,763 (64%)	680 (67%)	578 (49%)	1,209 (61%)	708 (58%)	64 (11%)	6 (10%)	223 (34%)	68 (38%)	49 (29%)	463 (75%)
(e) Other Offences (Unclassified)											
Other offences	364 (4%)	33 (3%)	53 (4½%)	234 (12%)	32 (2%)	2 (½%)	-------	25 (4%)	3 (2%)	6 (4%)	-------
Grand totals	9,072 (100%)	1,024 (100%)	1,179 (100%)	1,984 (100%)	1,227 (100%)	593 (100%)	60 (100%)	663 (100%)	177 (100%)	168 (100%)	618 (100%)

17. Type of Employment (Daily Average, Monday to Friday, Inclusive)

	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit	
	Male		Female																			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manufacturing (shops)	78	9	----	----	16	13½	----	----	10	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Maintenance (shops)	49	6	2	2	11	9	9	5	5	4	10	2	----	----	13	6	----	----	----	----	5	4
Farming	38	4	----	----	28	24	21	12	6	5	----	----	9	24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Forestry	----	----	----	----	----	----	41	24	8	7	125	25½	----	----	69	32	25	53	33	63	109	78
Domestic	172	19	39	34	16	13½	36	21	32	27	115	23	8	21	46	22	13	28	11	21	24	17
Maintenance (grounds)	65	7	6	5	29	24	24	14	----	----	15	3	----	----	35	16	7	15	6	12	----	----
Vocational	12	1½	10	9	5	4	----	----	----	----	113	23	20	52½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Academic	----	----	8	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	45	9	1	2½	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Academic and labour	----	----	12	10	----	----	4	2	4	3	26	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Day-parole employment	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	½	½	----	----	----	----	½	----	----	----	½	1	1	1
Unemployed (awaiting disposition)	191	21	29	26	11	9	27	16	32	27	27	5½	----	----	28	13	----	----	1	2	----	----
Unemployable (unfit)	----	----	3	3	----	----	3	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	5	2	1	2	½	1	----	----
Borstal training	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Search, rescue, and labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isolation	12	1½	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	8	2	----	----	½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Under observation	9	1	2	2	----	----	5½	3	½	½	4	1	----	----	----	----	½	1	----	----	----	----
Condemned cells	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hospital	29	3	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	5	1	----	----	----	----	½	1	----	----	----	----
In cells (unemployed employables)	239	27	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Construction labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	15	----	----	----	----	16	8	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	896	100	113	100	119	100	172	100	119	100	493	100	38	100	216	100	47	100	52	100	139	100

18. Institutional Staff as of March 31, 1968

Pay Classification	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Total
	Male	Female				Main Gaol	Camps						
1. Administration—													
Warden 2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Warden 1	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4
Deputy Warden 2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	7
Deputy Warden 1	8	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	13
Director	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
2. Clerical and stores—													
Senior Correctional Officer (Accountant)	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Clerk, Principal	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Principal Officer (Clerk)	1	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	7
Clerk, Senior	2	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Clerk, Junior	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Clerk 1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Clerk 2	3	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
Clerk 3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	7
Clerk-Stenographer 1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 2	4	-----	1	-----	1	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	15
Clerk-Stenographer 2 (part time)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3
Clerk-Stenographer 3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 3 (part time)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Operator, Bookkeeping Machine	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Operator, Switchboard, 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Photographer 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Stockman 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Stockman 6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Supervisor of Stores	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
3. Maintenance and trades—													
Carpenter	1	1	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
Painter	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Electrician	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3
Engineer, Stationary, 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Engineer, Stationary, 3	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Engineer, Stationary, Chief	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Engineer Stationary, Assistant Chief	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Foreman, Mechanics and Blacksmithing	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1

18. INSTITUTIONAL STAFF AS OF MARCH 31, 1968—*Continued*

Pay Classification	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Total
	Male	Female				Main Gaol	Camps						
Foreman, Electrician	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Foreman, Carpenter	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Licence-plate Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Plumber	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Sheet-metal Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Assistant, Sheet-metal Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman of Works 2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Laundryman 4	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Mechanic, Heavy Duty	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	4
Mechanic, Welder	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Plumber	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Food Service Officer 2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Food Service Officer 1	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	7
Engineer, Building Maintenance	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
4. Social-work staff—													
Counsellor 1	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Counsellor 2	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Counsellor 2 (part time)	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Counsellor 3	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Probation Officer 1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2
Probation Officer 3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
Social Worker	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Guidance and Counselling	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
5. Instructors and teachers—													
Instructor, Vocational	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12
Cook 4 (Instructor)	----	----	1	----	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	1	9
Instructor, Vocational, 2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor, Vocational, 3	----	----	----	----	----	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	13
Supervisor, Academic Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Manual Arts	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Vocational Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Teacher, Academic	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Teacher, Academic (part time)	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor (New Haven)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3
Instructor, Carpenter	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor, Cook	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1

6. Medical and hospital staff—													
Dental Officer 2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Hospital Officer, Senior	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Hospital Officer	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Nurse, Staff 2	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Nurse, Psychiatric, Assistant Charge	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Pharmacist 2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Physician (part time)	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Nurse, Superintendent, 2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Technician, X-ray, 3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Technician, Laboratory, 4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Officer (Hospital Officer)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
7. Miscellaneous specialists—													
Chaplain (part time)	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Recreational Consultant 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
8. Correctional staff—													
Senior Correctional Officer	13	-----	1	3	2	7	1	1	4	1	1	3	37
Senior Correctional Matron	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Principal Officer	29	-----	5	5	7	16	6	1	4	1	1	3	78
Principal Matron	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Correctional Officer	65	-----	11	30	24	60	12	7	35	4	6	10	264
Correctional Matron	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
Security Officer	224	-----	29	36	29	94	9	1	17	8	6	22	475
Security Officer (part time)	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Security Matron	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60
Security Officer and Cook	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Officer and Records	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Officer and Medical	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Officer and Carpenter	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Officer and Armourer	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Security Matron and PBX	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Correctional Officer (leave of absence)	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Correctional Matron (leave of absence)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	412	87	54	82	82	275	28	19	68	14	14	50	1,185

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