PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Annual Report

of the

Director of Correction

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1964

Printed by A. SUTTON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1965

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In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-four.
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VICTORIA, B.C., February, 1965.

To Major-General the Honourable GEORGE RANDOLPH PEARKES,
V.C., P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Annual Report of the Director of Correction for the year ended March 31, 1964.

ROBERT W. BONNER,
Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, CORRECTIONS BRANCH,
VANCOUVER, B.C., November 1, 1964.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the 12 months ended March 31, 1964.

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

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Director of Correction and Chief Probation Officer

M. A. Matheson
Assistant Director of Correction

C. D. Davidson
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Personnel and Staff Training Officer

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Supervisor of Research

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Senior Medical Officer

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Dietician

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Senior Protestant Chaplain

Rev. T. F. M. Corcoran
Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain

W. Lemmon
Supervisor of Classification

R. E. Fitchett
Administrative Officer

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W. H. Mulligan
Warden, Oakalla Prison Farm

J. Braithwaite
Warden, Haney Correctional Institution

H. B. Bjarnason
Warden, Prince George Gaol

E. E. Noel
Officer in Charge, Sayward Forest Camps

V. H. Goad
Director, New Haven

W. Scott
Warden, Kamloops Provincial Gaol

S. A. L. Hamblin
Officer in Charge, Vancouver Island Unit

J. Proudfoot
Officer in Charge, Chilliwack Forest Camps

PROBATION SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A. A. Byman
Supervisor, Vancouver Region

A. E. Jones
Supervisor, Vancouver Island Region

F. St. John Madeley
Supervisor, Fraser Valley Region

J. Wiebe
Supervisor, Interior Region

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Chairman

M. G. Stade
Secretary

Members:

F. C. Boyes, H. Keetch, E. Kelly, O. Orr

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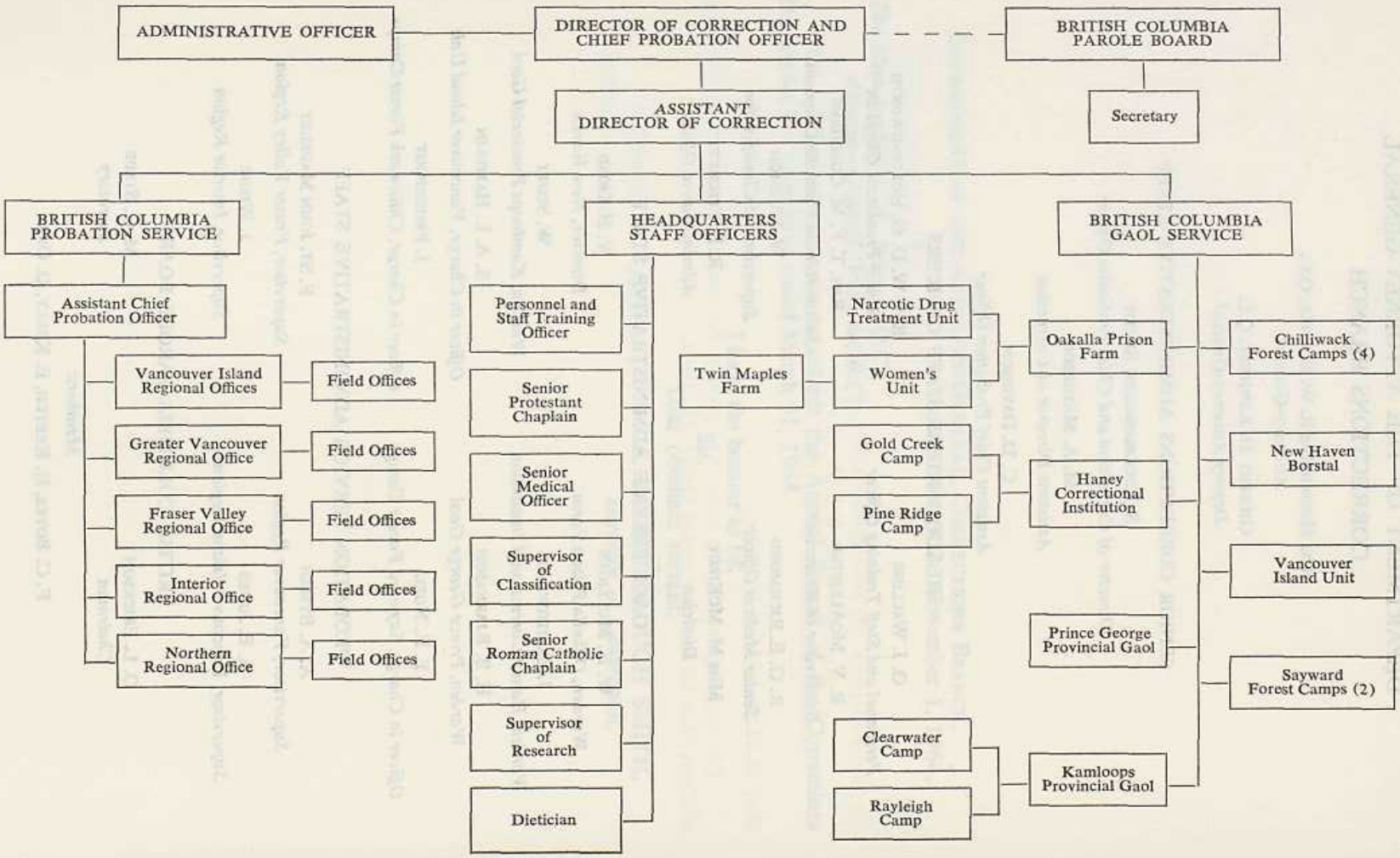

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Annual Report of the Director of Correction

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

GAOL SERVICE

The year 1963/64 was marked by a number of administrative changes. Promotion and transfer led to the replacement of the senior administrative officer in three of our institutions and the officers in charge of two groups of camps. In spite of these changes, which are always to a degree upsetting, the institutions concerned settled down with a minimum of disruption. The turnover of staff on the whole was slightly less than last year. To fill the vacancies caused by retirement and resignation and to man the new facilities which became operational during the 12-month period, 91 new staff were required. The training of these men and women placed a heavy burden on our limited training facilities. If the Gaol Service continues to grow and expand at its present rate, and there is every evidence that it will continue to do so for the next few years, it is imperative that we establish a small staff-training school to train new entrants and provide refresher courses for those already in the Service.

The daily average prison population showed a general increase of 13 per cent over last year. Despite this over-all increase, I am pleased to report we were able to reduce slightly the population of our largest single facility, Oakalla Prison Farm. This was made possible in part by detaching the Chilliwack camps from the Oakalla administration and setting them up as a separate entity under their own administration. This action removed 240 from the prison's count. Construction of two new camps, one in Kamloops and the other in the Sayward Forest, and the conversion of the old Colquitz Mental Home on Vancouver Island into temporary gaol accommodation (known as the Vancouver Island Unit) completed the operation and provided new accommodation for a further 220. If we are to continue to reduce Oakalla's population into manageable proportions, it will be necessary to accelerate our present construction programme. A new facility for 200 on Vancouver Island to take care of " waiting trial " prisoners and serve as a selection and classification centre for the camp development in the Sayward Forest, an additional wing to the Prince George Gaol along with a forest camp to look after those committed to prison in the rapidly developing north country, an enlarged replacement for the old Kamloops Gaol in the Central Interior to put an end to transferring prisoners to the Coast, and a treatment centre for alcoholics to replace the condemned old wooden annex building presently housing elderly inebriates at Oakalla are all urgently required. The expansion of regional, decentralized prisons and camps, away from the densely populated Coastal area, has the distinct advantage of keeping our facilities small and hopefully reducing recidivism by attempting to fit prisoners back into their own communities on their release rather than have them drifting into Vancouver's " skid road."

On the women's side, an additional facility along the lines of the Twin Maples Unit, which is described more fully in the section on the " Treatment of Women," is badly needed. The women's unit at Oakalla is the only facility for female prisoners in the Province. Housed in this single unit are women with long records,

habitués of Vancouver's " skid road " population, along with first offenders and many native women from the Interior. Indeed, a disturbing factor is the increase in the number of Indian women being committed to prison. These women, if they have to be committed, are best handled in a separate camp-like unit where they are receptive to training. An extension of the Twin Maples Unit is being requested for the forthcoming year.

Attention is again drawn to the problem of those prisoners waiting trial and waiting appeal and the lengthy periods served pending the pleasure of the Courts. Many of these men have already been sentenced on previous charges to long penitentiary sentences and are prepared to prolong their stay in a Provincial institution, at any cost, to avoid transfer to the Penitentiary. While time served in custody on appeal counts toward sentence, they will continue to find methods of delaying proceedings so that they will not have to work.

I would like to make special reference to the increasing use being made of classification, the expansion of our chaplain services, the development of counselling (both lay and group) in all our establishments, the advances in academic and vocational training, the continuing expansion of our forestry programme in conjunction with the Forest Service, the commencement of an experimental programme at Lakeview Camp for the more aggressive young recidivist, and the findings in connection with the Narcotic Treatment Unit. All these areas are dealt with in some detail in the following pages.

PROBATION SERVICE

The increase in the number of persons placed on probation is, I feel, a direct reflection of the quantity and quality of the services being provided. Wherever probation services are made available, they are quickly utilized to the full. This is particularly noticeable on the juvenile side, which accounts for some two-thirds of the total work load. The full use of adult probation is greatly curtailed by legislation limiting effective use to first offenders.

There is an evident need for the expansion of probation services to keep up with present demand alone. As will be noted in the following pages, many case loads are far too high for effective work.

The implementation of the Family and Children's Court legislation, with its emphasis on volunteer referrals, has increased the importance of the role of the Probation Officer as a practitioner and as a consultant to Court committees. There is a very real fear that in an effort to meet these commitments, probation may suffer some dilution. Consideration is being given to examining new techniques and procedures to make the optimum use of the Probation Officer's time. One such experiment is described on page 38.

The greatest single problem with which we are faced is that of staffing and training. Much thought is currently being given to ways and means of attracting men and women to probation as a career. At the same time, methods of selection are being reviewed to ensure that standards do not suffer, and that in an effort to increase the number of new entrants to the Service we do not lower basic standards. The compilation of a descriptive pamphlet emphasizing the challenge of probation and describing the duties of the Probation Officer, the availability of competent speakers to address undergraduate clubs and societies, the use of recruiting posters, and contacts with the National Employment Service and university placement bureaux are all being examined as possible ways of publicizing probation as a career.

The number of transfers of juveniles to Adult Court is a matter for concern and points up the inadequacy of our community resources for young people. The figure of 196 juveniles received in Oakalla during the year is an indication of the extent of the problem. Under the heading "Critical Issues," we have tried to come to grips with the problem and present examples of realistic alternatives to committal to an institution, some of which have been proven to be effective elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAOL SERVICE

STAFF

PROMOTIONS

1. *Oakalla Prison Farm.*—Mr. W. H. Mulligan was promoted to Warden 2 at Oakalla Prison Farm following the resignation of Mr. H. G. Christie in April, 1963. Mr. Mulligan had previously held the appointment of Warden 1 at the Prince George Gaol. In June, 1963, Mr. G. Watt was promoted to Deputy Warden at Oakalla Prison Farm following the earlier resignation of Mr. D. L. Clark.

2. *Prince George Gaol.*—Mr. H. B. Bjarnason, former Deputy Warden at this institution, was promoted to Warden 1 following the appointment of Mr. Mulligan to the Oakalla Prison Farm. Mr. E. Loveless, from the Oakalla Prison Farm, was promoted to Deputy Warden.

3. *New Haven.*—In January, 1964, Mr. H. V. Goad was promoted to Director, replacing Mr. G. Warnock, who took up an appointment with the Probation Service.

4. *Chilliwack Forest Camps.*—Upon the administrative separation of these camps from the Oakalla Prison Farm, Mr. J. Proudfoot, from Snowdon Forest Camp, was promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden in charge of these four forest camps.

5. *Sayward Forest Camps.*—To replace Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. E. E. Noel, from the Chilliwack Forest Camps, was promoted to Senior Correctional Officer in charge of these two forest camps.

6. *Senior Correctional Officers.*—As a result of Service-wide promotional panels, nine officers were promoted to this rank throughout the Service.

7. *Principal Officers.*—Fifteen were promoted to this rank on the recommendation of their respective Wardens.

8. *Correctional Officers.*—Thirty-seven qualified for promotion to Correctional Officer. Since creating this rank last year, 126 have been appointed throughout the Gaol Service.

RECRUITMENT

9. There were 69 separations from the permanent ranks of the Gaol Service, 10 less than last year. For a Service total of 843 permanent staff, this represents a turnover rate of 8.1 per cent, as compared with 9.5 per cent last year.

10. To fill these vacancies and to staff three new facilities (Lakeview Forest Camp, Rayleigh Forest Camp, and the Vancouver Island Unit), 91 officers and specialists were appointed to the Gaol Service.

11. Oakalla Prison Farm still suffers from a very high turnover in the temporary Security Officer ranks. By organizing annual leave on a year-round basis, the number of temporary positions has been reduced, but it is still a problem to recruit staff of the calibre required for temporary positions.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS' QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

12. To ensure a high standard of knowledge on the part of supervisory staff, a qualifying examination was set which must be passed prior to promotion to the position of Principal Officer. Two hundred and seventy-two officers wrote this three-hour examination, and 134 (49 per cent) qualified. It is obvious from these results that increased emphasis must be placed on basic in-service training and the development of promising young officers for promotion to supervisory levels.

In-service Training

13. *In-service Courses.*—Basic training was again conducted at Oakalla Prison Farm for the whole of the Service, with 115 officers completing the course. Sixty-four officers completed their advanced training at the Haney Correctional Institution.

A Field Training Journal has been prepared for all officers undergoing field training at their respective institutions. This journal, which is a personal issue, records the date and type of instruction they have been given by their various supervisors, and thus ensures that no areas are missed out.

14. *Joint Operations Leadership Training.*—This course was designed to train staff posted to the Lakeview Forest Camp in the Sayward Forest District on Vancouver Island. This forest camp for young adult offenders operates a training programme along the lines of the " Outward Bound " training scheme in England.

The first course of five weeks' duration was given to 14 officers in a Parks Branch camp in Garibaldi Park. The training was rigorous and required the recruits to work up to the limit of their physical and mental ability. No written examinations were held; instead, evaluations were made on each individual participant covering his standard of physical fitness, mental alertness, and demonstrated leadership ability.

The actual content of the course focused on the joint operations of forest fire-fighting and search and rescue techniques, as these were to be the core content of the training to be given to the inmates. They were thus required to develop skills in forest fire-fighting, mountain search and rescue, map-reading, survival in the forest, swimming and water safety, and physical-fitness training. In addition, to ensure they would be able to instruct effectively they were required to master techniques of leadership, group discussion, group and individual counselling, performance appraisal, and instructional methods.

To reinforce the classroom instruction, actual situations were used in which the officers were expected to apply their newly learned skills. These ranged from the preparation and presentation of lectures to assuming leadership for mountain-climbing and survival expeditions in Garibaldi Park. They were encouraged to evaluate themselves, and each in turn was evaluated by the other course members as well as the instructors. The success of this course led to a further course being given to a group of officers from the Chilliwack and Clearwater Forest Camps.

Specialized Courses

15. *Forestry.*—Twenty officers attended a three-day course at the British Columbia Forest Service Ranger Training School. The content included tree-planting, timber conservation, prevention and control of forest fires, and forest management.

16. *University Extension Courses.*—As in the past, staff have attended extension courses at the University of British Columbia. Courses taken this year included psychology, social work, and teaching methods.

Staff Conferences

17. *Forest Camp Conference.*—A three-day living-in conference for supervisory staff and administrative officers from all forest camps was conducted at the University of British Columbia. The content included a thorough examination and discussion of forest-camp objectives, leadership qualities for staff, and standards of operation.

18. *Canadian Congress of Corrections.*—Four staff members attended this conference in Winnipeg. A paper on staff-training was presented by Dr. M. A.

Matheson and another on the treatment of female narcotic addicts, by Miss D. Coutts of Oakalla Prison Farm. Both papers were later published in the Canadian Journal of Corrections and Excerpta Criminologica.

19. *Chaplain's Conference.*—A two-day conference for all Protestant chaplains in the Service was organized by the Senior Protestant Chaplain. It was held in the Board Room of the Vancouver Public Library, with 15 full- and part-time chaplains in attendance. This annual conference of chaplains has been most valuable in bringing together men who work in widely scattered institutions and giving them an opportunity to discuss their problems and study new techniques in what is a growing and significant part of our correctional programme.

Conclusions

20. While progress has been made particularly in our training methods with the increased emphasis on situational leadership, there is little doubt that much more time is required for effective training to ensure the reinforcement of learning and the exercise of leadership skills on the ground rather than in the classroom. To leave the job of leadership training solely to the supervisor on the job is not good enough.

It has been demonstrated that we can train new officers to a much higher level than we have in the past. However, to continue this on a Service scale, we require a small full-time instructional staff and a training establishment similar to that operated by the police and Forest Service.

The advances in our correctional programme require staff trained to a higher level of skill and efficiency than was necessary when the emphasis was on detention, pure and simple. To achieve this level, full-time instructors and adequate training facilities are imperative.

TREATMENT OF MEN

Population

1. *Total.*—This year marked yet another increase in the number of offenders sentenced to institutions. The average daily population of male offenders rose to 2,295 from last year's 2,025, an increase of 13 per cent. In contrast to last year, when the population increase continued throughout the year, this year there was a dropping-off during the closing months. On March 31, 1964, there were 2,216 male inmates on the register, as compared to 2,303 at March 31, 1963.

2. *Oakalla Prison Farm.*—The convicted population of this prison has been reduced considerably by the opening-up of two additional Vancouver Island facilities —the Vancouver Island Unit and Lakeview Forest Camp. Also, the establishment of Rayleigh Camp at Kamloops has reduced drastically the number of prisoners transferred to Oakalla Prison Farm from the Interior.

3. *West Wing, Oakalla.*—The " waiting trial " and " remand " population in the West Wing continued at a high level throughout the year. In a wing with accommodation for 178, the count at times reached 250. The hazards of this overcrowding situation were detailed in last year's Annual Report and continue to hold true for this year. Both the receiving and holding of this group, which varies from young offenders to habitual criminals and sex deviates, is our greatest concern and represents a continually dangerous situation which must be rectified. The imprisoning of a man in a cell 20 hours or more of each day, for months, generates such levels of either hostility or depression that explosive action is almost inevitable. As the Senior Medical Officer reported: " There is much more tension in this wing than previously. Those with heavy sentences, and especially those awaiting hearing and appeal

who have been designated by the Courts as habitual offenders, spread an air of gloom and despondency which is contagious. Overcrowding and complete inactivity with lack of counsellors create the media which encourage the rapid growth of sociopathogenicity". Combined with the above, we have the hazard of housing this population, which includes many dangerous and violent criminals, in an inadequate and rapidly deteriorating cell block. As an illustration of this hazard, two inmates were able to cut a hole in the ceiling of their cell with a screw-driver and make good their escape from the unit.

4. *Old Gaol Annex, Oakalla.*—The Old Gaol Annex was again used throughout the year. Hopefully we will be able to vacate this unit upon the opening of the new unit on the present Allco property at Haney.

5. *Overflow Accommodation, Oakalla.*—The trailers that were brought into Oakalla Prison Farm in February of last year had to be used throughout this year due to excess population.

6. *Admissions Area, Oakalla.*—As we indicated last year, the extremely high population flowing through Oakalla has led to a complete saturation of the Records and Admissions area. Next to the excessive West Wing population, this is of greatest concern. The receiving, documentation, recording, bathing, handling, and storage of clothing and personal effects for both admissions and discharges, at the present average rate of 142 a day, is a very real problem. Last year we had an infestation of lice in this admitting area which was controlled with considerable difficulty. Again the Senior Medical Officer reports that " there is an excessive number of men arriving in a verminous condition, and many of these spread their vermin to the unit to which they are allotted." With the large number of inmates awaiting admission, often as many as eight have to be put into one holding-cell. This, combined with the fact that it is not until the bathroom stage in the admission process that a verminous condition is discovered, by which time the police escort have departed, makes it difficult to enforce section 23 of the *Police and Prisons Regulation Act*. However, if the situation does not improve, the police may have to wait for their prisoner receipt until the man has completed the entire admission process. The volume of admissions and the inadequacy of the admissions area place a very heavy strain on the staff, many of whom are required to put in hours of overtime.

7. *Prince George Gaol.*—This prison, which last year was well over its capacity, had an even higher population with which to contend. With accommodation for 97, its average daily population was 109, with the count ranging as high as 134. As a consequence, 119 prisoners had to be transferred during the year to other already overcrowded institutions.

The expansion planned for this institution is badly needed, and in view of the increasing population of this section of the Province is imperative for the future.

8. *Kamloops Gaol and Forest Camps.*—The capacity of the Kamloops Gaol was reduced by 10 in August, 1963, when part of the accommodation was loaned to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a city lockup.

Fortunately we were provided in November, 1963, with an additional camp facility at Rayleigh with accommodation for 60 inmates. This former Department of National Defence ammunition depot, with its large accompanying acreage, is eminently suited for a farm training programme. Its acquisition has eased the situation in the Kamloops area and has meant that fewer inmates have had to be transferred to the Coast.

The main gaol at Kamloops, a small wooden structure built in 1897, stands as the one building that must be replaced. In the hot Interior summer the tempera-

tures and atmosphere inside this small crowded building become intolerable. Fortunately the sentenced prisoners are able to get outside during the day. However, the facilities for those on remand or waiting trial are entirely inadequate.

9. *Vancouver Island Unit.*—The former Provincial Mental Home at Colquitz on Vancouver Island, vacated by the National Mental Health Services Branch, was converted back to a gaol as a temporary measure in January, 1964. This institution, which was built originally as a gaol in 1913, is providing some relief to Oakalla Prison Farm.

General

10. *Discipline.*—Fortunately there were no major infractions against discipline during the year. However, the increasing rate of assaults against officers—24 as compared to 16 last year—remains a cause for concern.

11. *Security.*—The number of escapes from closed and open facilities is given below, compared with the number of prisoners in custody during the year:—

	Number Housed	Number Escaped
Oakalla Prison Farm	14,672	25
Haney Correctional Institution and camps	1,745	27
Kamloops Gaol	1,848	—
Prince George Gaol	1,343	—
Vancouver Island Unit	67	2
Chilliwack Forest Camps	970	9
Clearwater Forest Camp	523	—
Rayleigh Camp	480	2
Sayward Forest Camps	298	5
New Haven Borstal	89	15
Totals	22,035	85

Classification

12. *Central Classification.*—The Central Classification Committee continued to interview and classify all admissions into the Central Classification Unit, which is housed in the South Wing at the Oakalla Prison Farm. A total of 2,165 interviews was conducted for the initial classification of inmates, and 210 interviews were conducted for reclassification purposes.

Of the total number of young offenders received with definite/indeterminate sentences, 375 were classified to the Haney Correctional Institution, 46 to New Haven Borstal, and 58 to the Oakalla Prison Farm.

With the opening of the Vancouver Island Unit, another institution was available for the placement of inmates serving definite sentences. Island residents, wherever possible, were selected for this unit, except those with narcotic histories. The establishment of this unit on Vancouver Island has provided a much better opportunity for Island prisoners to be visited by their families. An average of 40 per cent of the inmates received visits at this unit, which is an extremely high rate and most encouraging from the standpoint of maintaining family contact.

During the year the Chilliwack Forest Camps were sent inmates with slightly longer sentences, many of them from the younger middle-aged recidivist group. As an experiment, a small group of young offenders with definite/indeterminate sentences was sent to Pierce Creek Camp, where they were housed separately from the remainder of the population. This group comprised mainly loggers, millworkers, and fishermen. They were characterized by a limited education with no ambition for further learning and an intention to return to their previous type of employment. Sending them to a forest camp gave them an opportunity to increase

their knowledge of bush work, learn good work habits, and experience the give and take of group living. Members of the Provincial Parole Board visit the camp on a regular schedule to conduct Parole Board hearings, thus affording these youths the same opportunity for release on parole as they would receive in a training institution.

First offenders who are in good physical condition and have a definite sentence continued to be sent to Snowdon Forest Camp on Vancouver Island. The recidivist young offender who has been exposed to juvenile training-schools, the Haney Correctional Institution, or New Haven Borstal with little positive result has always presented a classification problem. The only alternative available for this type of young offender has been a return to the Haney Correctional Institution or remain at Oakalla Prison Farm, neither of which were considered desirable. In an effort to explore new and more rigorous ways of dealing with this group, they are now being classified to Lakeview Forest Camp, a new camp in the Sayward Forest District on Vancouver Island. To date 39 young offenders who were variously described as being manipulative, hostile, and impulsive have been classified to this camp. While it is too early to make any predictions, there are indications of changed behaviour in sufficient degree to warrant continuing the experiment.

13. *Institutional Classification.*—The inmates remaining at the Oakalla Prison Farm are classified by their institutional Classification Officer to the various units of the prison. At the Kamloops Gaol a start has been made to institute a classification system with the appointment of a senior officer to these duties.

At the Haney Correctional Institution the classification process has reflected a growing emphasis on setting realistic goals for trainees and requiring concrete achievement as a condition of referral for parole consideration. As a result of this emphasis, there has been more insistence on completing courses and fewer reclassifications from assigned programmes.

The present system of classification involves a detailed assessment of each trainee during the 10-day period following his reception. He is then interviewed by the Classification Committee, which lays down a broad programme for him to follow. This programme is incorporated in a treatment plan which is discussed with the trainee so that he clearly understands the areas where he must improve. When he is later transferred to his living unit, the members of the staff team in the unit review with him at regular intervals his progress toward the goals that have been set. In this way the classification and counselling processes are integrated to promote the rehabilitation of the individual.

Research

14. *Definite/Indeterminate Sentences.*—It is of interest to note the growing number of young Indians receiving definite/indeterminate sentences. This year they numbered 75. Most of them were classified to the Haney Correctional Institution.

While definite/indeterminate sentences are imposed for a wide variety of offences, 76 per cent were for theft, possession of stolen property, or breaking and entering.

15. *Alcoholic Population.*—The average monthly intake into the Oakalla Prison Farm of men convicted of intoxication (S.I.P.P.) is 474. Three hundred and forty-six (73 per cent) serve sentences of less than two months. The majority of this total monthly intake are short-term chronic recidivists, 73 per cent of them having been previously admitted to the Oakalla Prison Farm four or more times. As would be expected, 355 (75 per cent) come from the Vancouver Courts. These men are generally in the older age brackets. Approximately 300 of the monthly

intake (66 per cent) are over 40 years of age. Because of their age and their mode of living, they have numerous medical complaints and their work categories are generally restricted.

At any one time, Oakalla Prison Farm has a standing population of over 200 intemperate drinkers serving short sentences, in the older age range and generally in a poor medical condition. Many of these men are doing a life sentence on the instalment plan, as they are frequently arrested on the day or the day following their discharge and are returned to Oakalla Prison Farm. While the problem of the alcoholic offender is numerically greatest at Oakalla Prison Farm, it is by no means an insignificant part of the population admitted to both Kamloops and Prince George Gaols.

The problem of treating the alcoholic is most complex and is not made easier by the fact that there appears to be no clearly successful programme in the field of corrections. Nevertheless, efforts must be bent in this direction, and it is our hope that we will be able, through experimentation at the unit under construction at Haney, to probe the depths of this behaviour problem and work toward an effective rehabilitation programme.

The experimentation we have carried on over five years in the field of drug addiction has certainly borne fruit. Now, with the Federal Penitentiary Service moving into this field of drug treatment, at the new institution to be built at Matsqui, I feel we can redirect our efforts to the field of alcoholism and pass on our knowledge in the treatment of drug addiction to those who will have a direct responsibility for treating the addict.

16. *U.B.C. Psychological Testing.*—A graduate student in clinical psychology from the University of British Columbia has been given access to volunteer inmates at Oakalla Prison Farm in order to test them for psychopathic personality traits. This study is currently in progress, and no findings are yet available.

17. *Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit.*—Thirty drug addicts were admitted to this treatment unit during the year. The unit's average daily count varied between 10 and 12 addicts. While in this unit, the addict is subjected to a counselling programme under the direction of a psychiatrist, plus educational and work requirements. This summer the group worked in Seymour Mountain Park clearing brush, burning stumps, cutting firewood, and limbing trees.

The follow-up of 107 discharged addicts continued and revealed a success rate of 31 per cent for those addicts discharged for at least a year and as long as five years. Last year this success rate was 32 per cent for 96 discharged cases. Although this success rate is not high, it is certainly a significant break-through when compared to results elsewhere.

18. *Seven-year Follow-up of Criminal Narcotic Addicts.*—In conjunction with the School of Psychiatry at the University of British Columbia, a follow-up study was made, through fingerprint files of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of a sample 177 addicts admitted to Oakalla Prison Farm during 1954 to 1956. Of this group who had not received any special treatment, 20 per cent had no history of imprisonment for drug usage between 1960 and 1963. Thus the natural history of drug addiction indicates that without any special treatment beyond the standard gaol programme, in British Columbia, there is the prospect of recovery for 20 per cent. However, as has been indicated by our Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit, even with relatively limited treatment, recovery can be raised to over 30 per cent. It would appear therefore that there is good reason to view the rehabilitation of drug addicts with greater optimism than we have been doing, and that the pessimistic view of "once an addict, always an addict" is not borne out by the facts.

Religion

19. Since 1952, when the first full-time chaplains were appointed, three groups or classifications of chaplains have evolved. There now are full-time chaplains, part-time chaplains, honorary chaplains, and, in addition, theological students. All chaplains are appointed by the Department upon recommendation of the Senior Chaplains. The full-time chaplain classification is explanatory. He is assigned to a specific institution, where he operates a religious programme designed to meet the needs of the inmates of that particular institution. The part-time chaplains devote a minimum of 10 hours per week to the institution or camps for which they are responsible. They are invariably clergymen or priests in charge of a congregation in the immediate vicinity and play a vital role both in the institution and the community. The honorary chaplains are both clergymen and priests of experience who serve institutions in their area with no financial remuneration. In each case, however, they visit on a regular schedule and offer a service similar to that of the part-time chaplains.

The theological students conduct a discussion group once a week during the college term, under the direction of a full-time chaplain. Not only do they contribute to the religious programme of the institution, but it is felt that they add to their own knowledge of human nature and gain valuable training for the Christian ministry.

A survey of the work of all chaplains reveals how they seek to fulfil their ministry in spite of inadequate facilities. It is extremely difficult to create an atmosphere for dignified and meaningful worship in gymnasia, libraries, visiting areas, etc. Nor is it possible to do effective counselling when, in many of the older institutions, there is not even a private room where the chaplains and the inmate may talk or pray together.

The Gold Creek Camp chapel was redecorated by trainees during the year on their own initiative, and at Haney a room is being renovated as a sanctuary for private devotions or for small groups. Inmates are building an altar and furnishings for this sanctuary.

Pastoral counselling, group discussions, and study groups are all methods used by the chaplain, according to his own ability, to present the Christian gospel. By use of religious films, charts, and visiting speakers, interest is achieved and maintained, and religious faith is frequently deepened and strengthened.

In most institutions the chaplain is the sponsor of the Alcoholics Anonymous group, and arranges with local community groups for their co-operation. At Haney the group celebrated its sixth birthday this year.

Realizing the relationship of the inmate to the community on his release to be tenuous, the chaplains are increasingly attempting to alleviate the situation by referrals to after-care agencies and to local churches.

20. *Protestant Worship.*—Services are held weekly in all institutions and periodically in the forest camps.

Special services are held on Remembrance Day and at Christmas and Easter. Holy communion is regularly observed.

Holy Week missions were conducted, with evident interest in both the Oakalla Prison Farm and the Haney Correctional Institution. Visiting missioners made an impact on both staff and inmate alike.

Family services where inmates invite members of their own family to worship with them were again held—four times at the Haney Correctional Institution and once at the New Haven Borstal.

The Christmas midnight service at the Haney Correctional Institution is, in the judgment of the chaplain, " the most significant service of the year."

Two classes of advanced religious training to prepare trainees for membership or confirmation in the church of their choice were held at the Haney Correctional Institution.

21. *Roman Catholic Programme.*—The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is held every Sunday, and holy day confessions are held before each service.

A Holy Week mission was held at Haney prior to Easter.

Personal interviews and pastoral counselling and padre's hours are an integral part of the programme in each institution.

Social Training

22. *Group Counselling.*—Group counselling as a corrective technique has continued to develop to the point where it is now in operation at all institutions and camps. As the Haney Correctional Institution reports: " In this area we have far exceeded our own expectations. After a few sessions with the group, most trainees lose their inherent hostility and quite often are able to verbalize their ideas, fear, hopes, and ambitions. This in turn gives staff a better insight into the trainees' problems, as they appear to the trainees themselves. While some of these problems can be talked out at group counselling sessions, others can be passed on to counsellors or lay counsellors to assist in planning a trainee's complete rehabilitation programme."

23. *Recreation.*—Active sports and hobby programmes are in operation throughout the Service.

The Native Fellowship Group at the Haney Correctional Institution continued to operate this year. The members of this group, as the name implies, are native Indians. The club's sponsor, a native Indian himself, is well qualified to lead this group, as he is quite experienced at wood-carving and once taught at St. Michael's Indian Residential School at Alert Bay. The Native Fellowship Group is making a concentrated effort to revive the once-famous art of totem-pole carving. In the process, it is hoped, the members will learn or improve skills, gain more self-confidence and self-respect, and thereby overcome some of the problems facing them. Some of their cultural and historical past is also being taught, and besides totem-pole carving it is planned to create a complete Indian art centre, which would include native artcrafts, various types of Indian clothing, a map of British Columbia showing the location of each tribe, and a scroll explaining the mythology of the various tribes. The centre would be located on the Haney Correctional Institution grounds, near the gate-house. Some day, it is hoped, this will develop into a complete and authentic show-piece representing all British Columbia Indian tribes. The project has gained momentum, and it is anticipated that good progress will be made.

Counselling

24. *Unit Teams.*—At the Haney Correctional Institution there is a team consisting of a Principal Officer, Counsellor, Parole Officer, and the unit officers attached to each of the eight living units in the institution. This team works closely together to devise and implement a specific treatment plan for each inmate. The results of this unified approach are reflected in the increased co-ordination of the staff and a growing interest and enthusiasm in the individual trainee's progress under training.

25. *Alcoholics Anonymous.*—Alcoholics Anonymous groups continued to operate in all institutions under the direction of interested staff members and with outstanding support from Alcoholics Anonymous groups in the community.

26. *Lay Counselling.*—In addition to the casework carried out by professionally trained counsellors, lay counselling under their direction is carried on by Correctional Officers. These officers carry four to five cases in addition to their regular duties and are becoming increasingly efficient. At the Haney Correctional Institution the Correctional Officer handles his cases from start to finish, including the preparation of pre-parole summaries and presentation of the case to the British Columbia Parole Board.

Education

27. *Academic Training.*—With the increasing emphasis being placed on education, a larger number of inmates participated this year in educational programmes.

At Oakalla, reading kits have been utilized for helping inmates with a low reading capacity. This remedial programme has enabled many to advance to the point where they can continue their education through correspondence courses.

Prince George Gaol has continued its academic classroom programme, with a high level of success. This is an outstanding example of the type of programme that can be developed in a regional gaol.

The Haney Correctional Institution has initiated an intensive accelerated programme, similar to those available in the community, to increase a trainee's academic standing in a shortened period of time. This is especially valuable to those trainees requiring a higher academic standing in order to qualify for a vocational training course. In addition, there is now a class for slow learners and near-illiterates.

28. *Vocational Training.*—The vocational training programme at the Haney Correctional Institution has operated much the same as last year. It is interesting to note that an increasing number of Indian trainees are taking vocational training in woodwork construction.

One problem developing in this area is the deterioration of machines which have been in constant use for seven years and are now both obsolescent and worn out. If we are to keep abreast of modern industry, we must have up-to-date equipment and machinery for training purposes. It is to be hoped that funds will be made available for the gradual replacement of obsolescent machinery.

Inmates assigned to the boiler-house have continued to combine work and study. This year three at the Haney Correctional Institution and two at Oakalla passed the examinations and qualified as fourth class steam engineers.

Work

29. *Construction.*—The outstanding work project of the year was the completion of the Westgate Annex, which was planned by the Department of Public Works and built entirely by inmate labour under the supervision of Oakalla officers. This building will house production shops presently located in the Westgate Unit and thereby release space for living accommodation.

Farming, maintenance, and general labour projects continued throughout the year.

30. *Reforestation.*—The Haney Correctional Institution continued to send up to 90 men daily to work on the Blue Mountain reforestation project. They have also continued to develop their tree nursery.

31. *Production.*—The following table gives a breakdown of the year's production from the Oakalla shops. Internal consumption is defined as items produced for, and used by, the Department of the Attorney-General, while external production indicates items produced for other Government agencies.

Shop	Number of Items Produced	Value of Internal Consumption	Value of External Consumption
Tailoring	22,900	$58,567.10	———
Sheet-metal	86,345	19,947.00	$262,072.71
Sock—pairs	44,880	20,615.08	———
Licence-plate—singles	2,497,281	———	———
Shoe—			
New	3,601	86,535.90	———
Repairs	3,804	———	———

The sheet-metal shop had a full production year with over double the output of last year. Items coming from this shop include filing-cabinets of varied design, ballot-boxes, Land Registry cabinets, and highway signs.

The tailoring, sock-manufacturing, and shoe shops no longer are able to produce items for other Government departments as the increase in our own population requires all the items they produce.

The fibreglass moulding shop had to be closed to allow the space to be used for housing inmates.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN

General

1. *Population.*—During the year there were 1,143 admissions, 757 of whom were from Vancouver City, the remaining 386 from other Courts throughout the Province. The average daily count was 133, which was a substantial drop from last year's 143. This drop was due to the transfer of Doukhobour women to the Federal Mountain Prison at Agassiz.

There was an increase in the number of native Indian women received from outlying districts. This group now accounts for 40 per cent of the daily average population and reflects the fact that Indian women are becoming involved to an increasing extent in more serious types of offences.

The large metropolitan areas, however, remain the source of the severest problem cases. Upon admission the drug-users are in a deplorable condition, suffering from withdrawal symptoms and deteriorated to the point of being subject to convulsions. The alcoholics are admitted on the verge of delirium tremens, frequently complicated by injury or disease. A number of admissions are in various stages of pregnancy and in need of gynecological care. The high percentage of these women are subject to frequent emotional upset and border on the near-psychotic; many of them are recent discharges from the Provincial Mental Hospital. For this reason there is an urgent need for qualified registered nurses on continuous duty.

2. *Discipline.*—There were 14 disciplinary infractions and 1 assault on a matron. This is a decrease of 50 per cent from last year's 28 infractions and 2 assaults. The fact that discipline has continued to be good in spite of population pressures reflects great credit on the Chief Matron and her staff.

3. *Security.*—In spite of an increasing number of escape-risk prisoners awaiting transfer to the Kingston Penitentiary, the security of the unit has been maintained at a high level. There was only 1 escape from the main unit and none from the Twin Maples Farm.

4. *Population Pressure.*—The most pressing problem reported by the Chief Matron is the overcrowded condition of the Reception Unit. This is complicated by the number of cases awaiting trial and those awaiting transfer to the Kingston

Penitentiary. Attention must be given to expanding this accommodation to allow for an adequate Remand and Transfer Unit.

The original gaol building was built for a population of 45. This winter the count in this building never dropped below 60 inmates. Over the last few years the original building has added to it additional space for 34. Cottages constructed in the immediate vicinity have added space for another 34, creating a total capacity of 113. Unfortunately, however, ancillary facilities, such as the admitting area, clinic, kitchen, laundry, and workrooms, have not been expanded. Consequently these facilities, designed for a population of 45, have had to handle a population of 113 and over. This overload has not only created frequent breakdown of machinery, but also caused tension and pressure on both staff and inmates working in these congested areas. The next five years will undoubtedly see the flow of females to this prison increased to the point where the present facilities will be totally inadequate.

Religion

5. Owing to the smaller number of women inmates, it is possible for both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains to interview each new admission of their faith and to exercise a closer and more personal pastoral ministry than in larger institutions.

6. *Protestant Worship.*—The Oakalla Protestant chaplain conducts public worship on three Sunday afternoons a month, while the fourth is conducted by the Salvation Army. In addition, he holds padre's hours once a week, the programme consisting of the showing of a religious film followed by discussion. In addition, there are two group-discussion meetings weekly—one in the main building conducted by the chaplain and one in the cottages conducted by a theological student from the Union College.

On March 1st a worship centre, consisting of an altar and reredos set into the wall of the gymnasium, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Godfrey P. Gower, Bishop of New Westminster.

Twin Maples Farm is visited periodically, and inmates there attend local churches regularly.

7. *Roman Catholic Worship.*—The spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic inmates are ministered to by the senior Roman Catholic chaplain. Mass is offered each Sunday morning and on sacred holy days. Individual spiritual counselling and instruction is given, the Legion of Mary assisting the chaplain in this area.

Education and Social Training

8. *Education.*—Classroom and correspondence work has continued, plus vocational training in power-sewing and cosmetology.

9. *Social Training.*—Group counselling, group discussion, and activity have been used extensively throughout the year combined with an active sports and hobby programme.

Outside community groups, Alcoholics Anonymous, the Legion of Mary, and the Elizabeth Fry Society have regularly held group meetings, which were well received. The following extract from the Chief Matron's report illustrates the impact of the volunteer visitors at this unit:—

"Our volunteers, individual and group, are perhaps our greatest asset in developing social training programmes. Through one volunteer, others were contacted, and considerable help was enlisted from the community to stage a fashion show at the women's unit. An inmate group, having received sufficient coaching in modelling

clothes, participated in putting on a fashion show with the assistance of models and talent from the community. This project served a dual purpose in that the group benefited from specific training and the general gaol population enjoyed first-class entertainment.

"Three dozen Education and Social Work students from the University paid 12 weekly visits to three inmate groups during the fall and winter months. The students and inmates were responsible for arranging their own programmes from week to week.

"Each inmate group appeared to react differently toward their visiting student group. The Pan Abode report will probably demonstrate the more sophisticated type of reaction to community worker. Our younger addicts reacted more like a normal family group when receiving their student group. Usually, prior to the students' arrival, there would be a great show of cleaning up the unit and preparing lunch for the visitors. Also, group members were often overheard pridefully telling inmates from other groups that their student group would be visiting that evening. This particular group was always enthusiastic when receiving students and became quite accustomed to conversing with them. Being placed in the position of hostess to students once a week prepared the group for impromptu entertaining. On several occasions their group served tea to visiting concert groups, mixing with the visitors, chatting quietly and informally. This approach demonstrates a marked change in the community groups as compared with the reaction in former years. Then, the tendency of groups when occasional visits from the community took place was to remain in an area talking to each other and neglecting to converse with the visitors. The general result of the volunteer programme is that the inmates are less hostile and less resentful toward society. They feel that there are certain groups in the community who understand the delinquents' problems and are ready and willing to donate their time to giving constructive help."

Satellite Women's Unit

10. *Twin Maples Farm.*—The following report is presented in detail as an illustration of how the women's unit is attempting to meet the problems of training native Indian women:—

"This group consists of mainly Canadian Indian women who are usually sentenced under the *Government Liquor Act*. However, they are not always alcoholics. Their sentences range from one week to six months and the average stay is two months. Their ages are from the late teens to the sixties. Most of them come from the reserves, surprisingly from the northern part of British Columbia, where alcoholism is on the increase.

"Twin Maples Farm consists of about 275 acres and is not too isolated—just a typical farm. After a while the inmates feel that this is not a gaol and they begin to act as if they were not in one. To be able to go out of the door without the matron locking the door seems to change the whole atmosphere.

"The aims of the afternoon programme were to set up a school, to do group counselling, and give examples of good family life in work and play. We were trying to get the Indian women to stand up for themselves instead of letting people push them around, as seems typical.

"The school was set up and is functioning quite well. We have many illiterates. About 90 per cent of the inmates have had less than a Grade IV education. Those who had a bit of education were eager to learn. Those who were completely illiterate and those who had about Grade VI were not eager to learn. Most of the women who were illiterate were older and felt embarrassed in front of the younger ones.

They felt that the younger ones would think of them as stupid. The approach was to teach them at an adult level and to teach them to read sentences before learning to know all the words in the sentence. They were taught practical things like counting money, asking for things, and reading street signs. They tried to learn not to be shy in front of strangers. We found that we did not have to repeat the words as often as one does in the primary grades. We found that we had to teach them the English language as well as reading and writing. They learned far better when presented with objective things.

" It was more difficult to learn about the deep things of life. They did not want to think of non-objective things. Everything spiritual must be linked with something concrete or they have a difficult time understanding. After a while they started to ask questions about this and that, and at times it was difficult to explain in simple terms, but it was worth the effort.

" The ones least interested in educational improvement were the younger members in their teens and early twenties who had more education than most of the other women. These inmates did not care to improve their education. They want to have the most by doing the least. This is very typical of their age-group. They wanted to learn one day and the next day were unconcerned.

" Group counselling was the battle of the day. They came, but it was difficult for them to realize what it was all about. Each time we had a new group member we would have to start almost at the beginning again. The staff wanted them to talk about anything in which they were interested, but they were most apathetic about it all, which made it difficult to get started. We found we had to start needling someone, so that it was necessary for the person to defend herself or " lose face." Most of our sessions started with a hostile feeling that ended with a good feeling. These women could not understand that they were to talk out in a group and not among themselves.

" Most of them are honest, and when they do not like someone you certainly know it. They have a way of completely ignoring you. They are not really rude, but you feel as if you were not really there. Sometimes the group members wanted to talk things over in their own dialect, and this is not considered rude in their society: ' We are not talking about anything that you are interested in.' Many of the inmates felt that we were being stupid to talk about how one feels when one is doing something. Many of the native women are extremely shy and self-conscious.

"A lot of the women felt that we were not really interested in them as people but were only doing this because it is our job. They could not understand why we were so interested in them being accepted by their own and the white society. One of the group members once said, ' It's a funny thing that I had to come to gaol to find out that I am just as good as a white person.' Many of them feel that they are caught between two worlds, and so they are.

" One of the ways we found that they started to change was in letting them criticize others. We encouraged them to tell us how we could improve, and in turn we tried to tell and show them how they could improve. At first this was hard to do because they felt that they would be punished if they said something out of turn. However, when they found out that we tried to accept them at face value, they did the same with us and a trust grew between the staff and inmates.

" It was found that the longer a woman was in the institution, the greater the improvement in her personality. This did not, of course, always apply. One young woman was here for six months and developed a mother-daughter relationship

with the matron, who was teaching her how to take care of the house and also how to cook. She said, ' I learned to talk in the evenings and it is easier to work in the day.' This inmate was shy and scared, always looked down at her feet when she was talking to staff, rocked back and forth in her chair at the table, but she really bloomed and became a much more secure person.

" Often gaols make a person feel insecure because there is someone doing the thinking for them. We offset this at the farm when we have our weekly ' beef and think ' sessions. We ask for suggestions, and the group members sometimes see their suggestions put to work. We are ready to accept ideas, but what is more important is some one listening to them, giving them encouragement for improvement, praising them when they have done a good job. Some of the women really surprised us, but they felt that we appreciated what they did, and this was most important.

" We tried to do what the average family should do. The family unit was stressed, as most of these women had children. We tried to teach them that everyone is responsible for his or her own actions. Everyone had chores to do in the evening. There were lists posted and changed regularly. We had only two incidents in the year when we had to send a group member back to the prison for not doing what she was supposed to do. In each incident the women themselves felt that the particular member should go back to the prison. There were times when some of the inmates wanted to go back because they felt that they did not like what they were doing, but we had them work on and soon they were co-operating. These women would often help each other when their own work was finished without any prompting from the staff.

" The idea of having a small, closely knit community is very good for the inmates. The women went to church in the local community. We encouraged the group members to dress as nicely as possible in the civilian clothes that they had. A group of church ladies came to our monthly meetings. Most of the women were shy, but as they got to know each other, they grew fond of the visiting ladies. The Alcoholics Anonymous played a good role because they often brought Indian people in with them, and some of the inmates began to realize that not only white people belong to Alcoholics Anonymous, and if other Indian people belong, they can belong too.

" The best way the group members learned was from the example of the staff. I think this is the most important thing of all. We tried to give them responsibility for helping around the farm. They knew that someone alse would enjoy the results of their work, just as they were enjoying the results of the work of others. It was found that if they accepted responsibility and were respected as a person, they started to change toward authority. The staff helped them by working along with them instead of by just telling them what to do."

Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit

11. *Volunteer Work*.—The work of this unit was described at some length in last year's Annual Report. One of the aspects of training which was only lightly touched on was the volunteer programme undertaken by the unit at The Woodlands School for the training of the mentally retarded. The unit sends volunteers to The Woodlands School on a weekly basis. Details of this voluntary " service project " are given in the following extract from the matron's report:—

" The Pan Abode group, known to the patients as ' The Blue Ladies,' goes to Ward 1, Cedar Cottage, each Thursday afternoon from approximately 1.30 to 3 p.m. Ward 1 houses female patients who are not only retarded mentally, but who

suffer from physical disabilities as well. Many of the children are spastics, and all are wheelchair or bed patients. Because of their physical incapacity, it is extremely difficult to involve them in normal sports and recreational activities of the School, and for this reason the school staff have particularly requested that we continue to work as volunteers on this ward.

" During the summer months ' The Blue Ladies ' go to the ward and visit briefly with all of the patients and any special friends which they may have. Depending on how many Pan Abode members are in the group and how many go to Woodlands on any one Thursday, a number of patients are selected who are able to go swimming. These patients are then taken to the swimming-pool by the Pan Abode group and by any of the Woodlands staff available.

"At the pool the Pan Abode girls assist in removing dressing-growns, etc., lifting the patients from their wheelchairs on to the pool deck, and securing the patients in life-jackets or inner tubes. The patients are then placed in the pool, and each member takes charge of one or two patients in the water. The patients are walked around the pool, encouraged to splash and kick to help maintain some kind of muscle tone, and generally made familiar with the water. After about an hour the school swimming instructor has all the patients placed on the pool deck again and allows the Pan Abode group use of the entire pool area for about 10 minutes. The group then changes out of their bathing-suits and assists in putting the patients back into their chairs, putting on dressing-gowns, and wheeling them back on to the ward.

"As can be seen, there is a tremendous amount of physical handling of the patients required when they go swimming. The school is unable to involve this ward in a swimming project without the assistance of ' The Blue Ladies.'

" During the winter months when it is too cold to take the patients swimming, the Pan Abode remains on the ward performing various services for the patients. The patients are often very anxious to have letters written to their families. This is a very difficult undertaking, for many of the patients have severe speech difficulties and great patience is required in deciphering their wishes. One patient is completely mute, and letter-writing for her involves interpretation of her sign language by trial and error, asking other patients to help out, etc.

" When materials are available, the Pan Abode group may also give manicures, set hair, apply make-up, and generally give the patients a ' boost ' by helping them with their grooming. The winter programme is much more psychologically taxing for the group than is the summer swimming programme, the latter more physically taxing.

" Some group members gain a tremendous amount of gratification from these visits to the School. They are able to express affection toward the children, who are greatly in need of specialized care and attention. The response of the children to affection given is warm and spontaneous. Some group members find these trips very wearing: they are initially somewhat repulsed by the physical appearance of the children and depressed by the general hopelessness of their situation. They can see the value of their visits however, and usually become more comfortable in the setting over a period of weeks and as they become better acquainted with their individual patients.

" We have found that The Woodlands School project has been invaluable to the Pan Abode programme over the years. It provides a real opportunity to improve public relations between the institution and another segment of society; many members of the nursing and professional staff have expressed very warm feelings about the kind of effort put forth by the group on these visits and claim this is their best,

most useful, and most faithful volunteer group in the entire School. The girls in turn have a real opportunity to feel useful and needed, capable of giving and with something concrete to give in a setting where their efforts are very gratefully received. The intensely emotional nature of the experience gives group members a common bond of experience which makes them feel special as a group and as individuals."

12. *Evaluation.*—A short follow-up study of the 22 addicts released from this unit from April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1964, showed that 50 per cent abstained from drugs after release. While the numbers involved are not large, they are nevertheless indicative of an encouraging trend.

FOREST CAMPS

1. *Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee.*—This Committee, under the co-chairmanship of the Assistant Chief Forester and the Director of Correction, met twice during the year to plan and review forestry projects. The District Committee organization and the functions of the Forest Operations Officers for both Forest Service and Corrections Branch operated effectively and have proven the value and feasibility of interdepartmental co-operation at all levels.

At the present time there are over 500 inmates involved in the forestry programme throughout the Province, which has necessitated close and careful supervision to ensure proper direction for this sizeable work force.

Chilliwack Forest Camps

2. *Administration.*—On July 15, 1963, these camps were separated administratively from Oakalla and established as an autonomous facility with an officer in charge. Admissions are now received from Central Classification rather than directly from Oakalla, as was the practice in the past.

Each of the four camps has now been given a name rather than being identified by a number. They are also now organized as self-contained units with their own staff and defined work areas. The result has been a much greater identification by both inmates and staff with their particular camp and a far clearer assignment of work responsibilities.

The four camps are co-ordinated by the officer in charge and a small headquarters unit to handle records, stores, and vehicular maintenance.

3. *Population.*—The camps were operated at their capacity of 240 throughout the year and did much to relieve the overcrowded conditions at Oakalla.

With our increasing experience in camp operation, there has been a trend toward sending more problem inmates to these facilities. Inmates who 10 years ago would never have been considered for a camp placement now go there as a matter of course. In spite of this, our escapes have been few and discipline no problem. Camp staff often remark on the startling change that takes place in some inmates after a short period in camp. With the experience of greater freedom, responsibility, and vigorous challenging work, few fail to respond.

4. *Social Training.*—Group counselling and educational and recreational programmes continue to be developed at all camps.

5. *Forestry Work.*—Trails and roads were constructed at various locations in the Chilliwack Valley.

Nursery production reached an all-time high with 1,304,000 trees lifted and planted. At the present time there are 2,200,000 seedlings of all species in the nursery, which is now being expanded.

Rehabilitation of bush areas, fire protection, and logging and sawmill operations also continued throughout the year.

Haney Correctional Institution Camps

6. *Gold Creek Camp.*—This camp continued to be engaged in a wide variety of work and maintenance projects in southern Garibaldi Park. On Sunday, May 19, 1963, trainees and staff from this camp safely removed an injured Boy Scout from the slopes of Sugar Loaf Mountain. The staff and trainees effected the rescue without incident and were rewarded by the tremendous appreciation shown by the parents and the boy for their efforts.

7. *Pine Ridge Camp.*—Inmates continued reforestation work on the 10,000-acre Blue Mountain project. Roads were extended, a tree nursery established, stand treatment given, and logs salvaged for the saw and planer mills.

Kamloops Camps

8. *Rayleigh Camp.*—This camp, situated 11 miles north of Kamloops on the North Thompson River, was opened in September, 1963. The work crews to date have been employed on the immediate site, but plans are under way for future forestry work.

9. *Clearwater Forest Camp.*—This camp has continued to carry out varied work projects in the Wells Gray Provincial Park for the Parks Branch, Department of Highways, and the Forest Service. This included work on the park access road, Dutch Lake Park, and Helmcken Falls Road, as well as the continued development of recreation sites in the deeper reaches of the park.

Sayward Forest Camps

10. *Snowdon Forest Camp.*—This camp was established last year to work on projects in the Sayward Forest District, which lies north of Campbell River on Vancouver Island. The year's work included planting, pruning, clearing access roads, developing tree research plots, and fire suppression. Camp fire-suppression crews put out four fires in rough and remote areas. The local Forest Ranger, who had participated in the training of these crews, was pleased with the results.

11. *Lakeview Forest Camp.*—On November 2, 1963, this camp, built by crews from Snowdon, was officially opened and received its first intake of inmates. The camp is situated some 20 miles north of the Snowdon Forest Camp and will carry out forestry work in the northern and interior sections of the Sayward Forest District.

As described earlier in this Report, the intake for Lakeview is chosen from the younger recidivist group, including many with aggressive tendencies who have failed to respond to the more traditional methods of training. They are subjected to a demanding two-month training course in fire-fighting, search and rescue, first aid, and life-saving. They are then required to put this training into practice by working on remote forestry projects which necessitate travelling long distances through the forest on foot, living out in the open in all weathers and subsisting on the rations they are able to carry on their backs. The objective of the training is to redirect their aggression into acceptable channels and provide them with opportunities to discover and develop in themselves qualities of character such as courage, perseverance, honesty, responsibility, and compassion for others. It is as yet too early to evaluate this training, but the camp staff report enthusiastically on the initial impact it is having and the changes they are observing in the attitude and outlook of many of those undergoing the training. The camp motto—"To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield"—reflects the spirit of this new training venture and the determination of those involved to make it a success.

Staff selected for this camp must possess a high quality of leadership.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Senior Medical Officer's Report

" General

" Present medical services show constant expansion as additional units are instituted and each requires adequate medical attention in the form of part-time physicians and qualified nursing staff. Much of the onus of health services in a prison system rests on those medicallly responsible for the central establishment from which the trainees are transferred, and, as far as possible at Oakalla Prison Farm, all inmates undergoing classification are screened and, when possible, remedial medicine or surgery is carried out so as to render the subject fit for the type of training in the unit to which he has been allocated. Sufficient examination and treatment at the central establishment should ensure that illness in any of the detached units should be minimal. Return to the central establishment is sometimes necessary for illness or injury which has arisen subsequent to transfer as inadequate medical examination and immediate resources at some of the smaller detached establishments can cause much unnecessary inconvenience and transportation. Much of the medical service has to be devoted to the large transient population which is continuously passing through Oakalla Prison Farm. Oakalla Prison Farm hospital is also a central prison hospital. The clinical work there is considerable, as can be seen from the attached statistics. Thus there is a heavy demand on medical personnel to serve the function of classification, to provide a high standard of medical hospital care, and to co-ordinate the resources of the Vancouver General Hospital to care for the more permanent residents of the gaol—the hard-core habitual offenders, the more aged, the more mentally disturbed, and the more physically handicapped.

" Oakalla Prison Farm

" Throughout the year there has been a very high turnover of population, as mentioned above, and this has strained medical services to their utmost, and I wish to pay tribute to all those in the administration, professional, technical, and custodian capacities who have helped so vitally in seeing that medical attention is available to so many people in so many predicaments. Inevitably many medically unqualified staff members are involved in medical situations, if only when a decision has to be made for referral to a qualified member, and any neglect or misjudgment could very easily result in calamity.

" With the new prison hospital in operation for its first full year, we have had to balance the increased resources it affords with the budget. This has meant invoking the assistance of the Vancouver General Hospital with both its out-patient and in-patient services to relieve the expenditure which is necessarily incurred by paying our Oakalla consultants for their services in the prison hospital. On the other hand, transportation and escort demands limit the number we can send to the Vancouver General Hospital. The attached statistics show the number and types of cases treated by our own and general hospital agencies. Our own panel of specialists has contributed much to highly skilled and immediate care in the treatment of patients in the prison hospital. Surgery of an increasing major degree has been undertaken in the prison hospital, though there is a limit placed on the type of surgery we can undertake by the lack of sufficient registered nursing staff for post-operative care of an intensive nature. Even with our present operation we need a nurse without exception on each shift, and this is not possible with our present complement, as we have insufficient nursing staff to cover relief duties, days off, vacations, and sickness.

" We have increased the efficiency of out-patient services within the gaol by adding a nurse who works solely in these areas for the day shift, assisted by a male medical orderly. The number of inmates treated daily on this basis is high. The amount of medication is directly proportional to the number of disturbed inmates, to the adequacy of the recreational programme, the creativity of the working programme, and the skill and sufficiency of the counselling and custodial staff.

" Two spheres of medical care have exceeded the extent of our present facilities and are revealing as regards the trend of present-day penology. These are the medical services required for those awaiting trial and the number of inmates mentally ill. The excessive population in the ' awaiting trial ' wing is a partial explanation only of the former exigency. There is much more emotional tension in this wing than previously. Those with heavy sentences, and especially those awaiting hearing and appeal who have been designated by the Courts as habitual offenders, spread an air of gloom and despondency, which is contagious. Overcrowding and complete inactivity with lack of counsellors create the media which encourage the rapid growth of sociopathogenicity. Our treatment of the individual not yet judged guilty and of the appellant calls for earnest consideration and action.

" The present mental observation ward in the prison hospital has been found to be inadequate as regards accommodation. At present we could fill such a ward with twice the number of beds and still have no facilities for treatment other than that of observation and of psychiatric emergencies. One hundred were committed to Essondale during the year. We have welcomed the services of Dr. A. M. Marcus, of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, in assessing some of our patients, and also the services of Dr. McGregor, who has visited weekly from Essondale and advised as to needs for committal of certain patients to the Mental Hospital. We have stressed in every Annual Report the need for a special unit and programme for the treatment of the grossly sociopathic offender, including the sex offender. Much of this could be met on an out-patient basis in a forensic clinic such as has been instituted in Toronto. Oakalla inevitably houses the rejects of all the other correctional units in British Columbia, and psychiatrically we have almost nothing to offer. The efforts of the lay staff in working with these young sociopaths are highly commendable, and the quality of their services can be judged by the infrequency of seriously pathological and dangerous episodes and the minimal incidence of punitive measures. These men and women, almost entirely professionally unaided, work under conditions of stress which have little or no public recognition, and this, indeed, in itself is a tribute to their services, as if there were notoriety, it would likely be because of disaster rather than of achievement.

" We are again indebted to the Provincial health services for the constant attention we are paid by Dr. Hakstian in tuberculosis control. The number of active tuberculosis cases has shown a marked decrease in the last few years. Also we have much co-operation from the Division of Venereal Disease Control. There has been an increase in the number of those admissions with venereal disease and the incidence of syphilis has risen.

" Our dental officer, Dr. Johnson, is kept extremely busy. As usual, preventive dentistry has to take a very second place as many patients with grossly defective teeth require a number of extractions. We have no funds for dentures, which in many instances would afford a valuable contribution to their rehabilitation and general health. Owing to a lack of funds, we have had to curtail extensively the supply of glasses and optometric examinations.

" The fabric of some of the main buildings shows steady deterioration. The admitting area continues to be entirely inadequate, for records, storage, and bathing. There is an excessive number of men arriving in a verminous condition, and many of these spread their vermin to the unit to which they are allotted. On examination of individuals prior to transfer to other establishments, we find some infested. The Westgate Unit and the Old Gaol are often plagued with cockroaches. The plumbing services in the older buildings are in need of replacement or increased maintenance. The Old Gaol continues to be a condemnable building from the public health point of view, and we look forward to speedy closure by the opening of other establishments. Many of the occupants of the Old Gaol are senile or otherwise physically frail, and they need much better accommodation and geriatric care. Some kitchen fabric is showing deterioration; there is lack of adequate ventilation and lack of space to cater for the remarkable high number of meals issued. It is greatly to the credit of the steward and his staff that satisfactory standards of catering have been maintained. The proposed new bake-house will be a great improvement. On the farm the building housing the apparatus for preparation of pig-food is derelict and condemnable.

" The Women's Building

" The excessive number of women inmates has produced equally excessive demands on all services. The amount of serious emotional disturbance has increased, and the nursing staff has been pressed almost beyond endurance. We physicians have great respect for the quality of their services, which are carried out in an astonishingly efficient manner in the face of such heavy pressures. All departments are having to provide for almost double the number of inmates for which they were originally planned. Twin Maples Farm helps to relieve the burden to some extent. The very best is made there of old buildings at minimal cost. Those requiring attention on sick parades are increasing in numbers, and the services of an additional part-time physician to attend at times more convenient to the administration is urgently necessary. The nursing staff has to care for those awaiting trial in addition to their nursing duties. It is difficult enough under present circumstances to provide for those in need of medical treatment, to administer the clinic, and to carry out the necessary documentary recording without having to supervise those who are on the infirmary floor for no reason other than that they are awaiting trial. The number of persons passing through the women's clinic is more than the limited area available accommodates. Dr. A. M. Klady, from the Division of Venereal Disease Control, is examining an increasing number of women. It is hoped to start a clinic for those at Twin Maples Farm, and arrangements for this are under consideration.

" Pan Abode Units

" These units for the treatment of narcotic addiction continue to be in operation. Dr. Stephenson continues to supervise them psychiatrically. In the women's unit especially, much has been learned as regards the dynamics of group counselling and approaches closely the therapeutic community as instituted by Dr. Maxwell Jones and Dr. Baan. Drug addicts as a whole, as observed on their arrival at Oakalla Prison Farm, have admitted to lighter use of narcotics than in previous years. Whereas it was quite common for them to use 8 to 10 capsules daily, the usual amount now is 2 to 3 capsules daily, often less. Unfortunately they are using an increasing amount of barbiturates, and some narcotic addicts are becoming alcoholics instead. Our routine method of withdrawal continues to be most satisfactory.

" Haney Correctional Institution

" I have continued to pay regular visits to this institution and to the satellite camps. There is increasing use of the medical resources at Oakalla Prison Farm for specialist examination and for surgery. Any trainee in need of general hospital treatment is transferred to the Oakalla Prison Farm for assessment and from there to the Vancouver General Hospital if necessary. Dr. A. Trudel, with the assistance of his nursing staff, continued to achieve medical resources of high standard, more especially considering additional responsibilities which are placed on the nursing staff in any institution where there is only a part-time physician, in this case a relatively large establishment. The inclusion of nursing staff in unit teams adds to the interests of medical personnel in the total training programme, but it should be viewed more carefully in the light of the requirements of their established role.

" The standard of hygiene and living in both the camps is very satisfactory and is inevitably reflected in the morale of the trainees. We have been fortunate to retain the part-time psychiatric services of Dr. Peter Middleton. It has been a pleasure to observe the impact of the philosophy and techniques of training at Haney Correctional Institution on some grossly disturbed young offenders who have failed to respond to other establishments. Some have had to be returned to Oakalla, where the gravity of their personality disorder has been most apparent.

" New Haven

" This establishment continues to exemplify the great contribution to the training of the less habitual young offender offered by a small Borstal-type institution. Medically the good health of the trainees and the absence of morbid behaviour pay tribute to the integrity of the programme. Group counselling has continued to be a highly effective part of the training, and the New Haven group is almost an ideal medium for such a technique. Perhaps of all recent developments in penology, group counselling is proving the most generally applicable and the most economical, and perhaps the most effective.

" Chilliwack Forest Camps

" I have continued to visit these camps, usually at six-monthly intervals. Medical services have greatly improved there with the appointment of Dr. J. L. de Montigny as part-time physician. Also the provision of a truck converted for ambulance use has assisted a great deal. There is close liaison between the medical services at Chilliwack camps and the medical department at Oakalla Prison Farm. Any inmate of the camp who requires more than elementary medical treatment is transferred to Oakalla. Hygiene in the other camps has been greatly improved by new ablution huts. The new camp is well designed from this point of view.

" Research

" Dr. Kenneth A. Evelyn, Director, G. F. Strong Laboratory for Medical Research, and his team have continued their research, the objective of which is to establish normal standards for certain commonly used diagnostic laboratory tests. The subjects are volunteers, mostly inmates from Oakalla, some from New Haven, and some from the Haney Correctional Institution. Dr. Evelyn prefaces his progress report as follows: ' During the period covered by this report the project has functioned smoothly and has resulted in the accumulation of a large volume of valuable data. As emphasized in the original description of the project, all of the tests performed on the inmates who volunteer their services are established diagnostic tests which are in use in the Vancouver General Hospital, but they have one thing in

common—namely, that their clinical usefulness would be greatly increased if the normal range of test results were more accurately known.'

"Apart from the value of the research in itself, the inmates concerned feel that they are contributing to medical science, and therefore to the health and treatment of their fellow humans at large. There is no personal gain involved. Some staff members have also volunteered to act as subjects for the research. Dr. Evelyn draws special attention to those inmates who have been willing to participate in the Red Cell Survival tests, which have required repeated attendance spaced over periods of several weeks. We in the medical department greatly appreciate the visits of Dr. Evelyn and his team.

" Conclusion

" Once again we wish to express our appreciation of the co-operation we always receive from yourself and your administrators.

" There must clearly be a limit to medical costs on the one hand, and on the other we must keep pace with the standards of medical care in the community as a whole. Were it not for the constant assistance of the hospital custodial staff and a willing team of inmates who become skilled in their respective medical tasks, we would lag far behind."

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROBATION SERVICE

PROBATION SUPERVISION

1. *Probation Cases.*—During the year 2,257 new cases were placed on probation, an increase of 556 over the number of new cases added last year. Of the total new cases, 32.3 per cent came from Magistrates' and other Adult Courts and 67.7 per cent from Family and Children's Courts.

There has been a striking increase in the number of voluntary cases referred to Probation Officers by police, parents, and school-teachers concerned with the negative behaviour of a child. Whereas last year there were 81 such cases, this year the total was 365. This increase is due to the new Family and Children's Court legislation directing Probation Officers to assist cases, as far as possible, on an out-of-Court basis.

2. *Pre-sentence Reports.*—A total of 2,467 pre-sentence reports was prepared for the Courts by Probation Officers, an increase of 352 over last year's total. The number of instances in which a pre-sentence report was prepared and some disposition other than probation made amounted to 210. In some instances, reports were asked for on cases with extensive criminal records not legally eligible for probation. While we are pleased to provide this service, the primary role of the Probation Officer must be supervision, and officers have been instructed to concentrate on this and give the preparation of pre-sentence reports on cases with extensive previous criminal records a low priority. In many cases this may mean requesting further time from the Court to allow for the preparation of the report.

3. *Case Loads.*—As of March 31, 1964, there were 2,266 individuals under probation supervision, an increase of 636 over this time last year. In addition, there were 117 cases under voluntary supervision, 52 cases referred by the Family and Children's Court for counselling, and 138 parolees who were released to the care of Probation Officers. For this total of 2,573 cases, there were 46 Probation Officers in the field, creating an average case load of 56 plus 50 pre-sentence reports for the year.

Our average case loads are continuing to grow year by year; in 1961/62 the average case load was 40 plus 58 pre-sentence reports; in 1962/63, 41.8 plus 54 pre-sentence reports. Of even greater concern than this over-all high average is the number of critically high case-load areas. On March 31, 1964, the following were the highest case loads carried by individual officers: Kamloops, 118; Kelowna, 113; Prince George, 121; Nanaimo, 100, 96, 78; Courtenay, 103; Port Alberni, 87; Whalley, 78; Chilliwack, 89; and Abbotsford, 81. As one can readily appreciate, case loads of this size do not allow sufficient time for adequate supervision and tend to dilute the service a Probation Officer can render the Courts to a point where it becomes ineffective. It is hoped that recruitment to the Service will make it possible to relieve these extremely high case loads in the very near future.

STAFF

4. *Movement.*—There were 12 new Probation Officers appointed this year, all of whom were university graduates, selected from 109 individuals interviewed. Due to the level of responsibility carried by a Probation Officer, the highest standard possible has been maintained in the selection of candidates. This accounts for the small number of Probation Officers actually appointed when compared to the number of applicants interviewed.

Five Probation Officers resigned during the year, and one was released from the Service due to an unsatisfactory rating during his training period. Of the five who resigned, two returned to university to graduate study, two received appointments to higher positions in other government services, and one transferred to the Department of Social Welfare.

With the promotion of Mr. F. St. John Madeley to Probation Officer 3, a new probation region, the Fraser Valley, was organized, to which he was assigned as supervisor.

5. *Training.*—The orientation course of 3½ months for all new Probation Officers was continued throughout the year. One slight change that was made in this training was to assign new Probation Officers to a field office for two weks prior to the start of the classroom instruction in order that the theory they encounter during their later training would have greater meaning. The careful selection of new Probation Officers plus the high standard required during their orientation training has resulted in a group of highly trained and skilled Probation Officers moving into the various communities of the Province each year.

Two refresher courses were conducted for experienced Probation Officers to keep them abreast of current developments and to introduce them to new techniques being evolved in the field of probation. We have continued to follow the practice of having these officers on course live in as a group for two weeks at the University of British Columbia. This has a distinct advantage as it removes the officers from day-to-day domestic distractions and helps to create an atmosphere conducive to informal discussion, particularly in the evenings.

The annual conference took place at Parksville on Vancouver Island, with the theme "New Techniques in Probation." The specific new techniques examined were group counselling and family counselling. In addition, there was an intensive analysis of the new *Family and Children's Court Act* following a formal presentation of the legislation by the Deputy Attorney-General. This presentation resulted in many questions being settled and was welcomed enthusiastically by the Probation Officers.

The University of British Columbia School of Social Work field placement unit continued to operate in the office space provided at New Haven. Seven graduate students in social work were placed in this unit for their field-work training during the year and worked in conjunction with the Burnaby Family and Children's Court.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

6. *Juveniles Placed Under Probation Supervision.*—There were 1,528 new juvenile cases assigned to Probation Officers during the year. This represents approximately two-thirds of the total case load. Nearly all of these 365 voluntary supervision cases were juveniles.

7. *Committals to Training-schools.*—During the year there were 57 committals to training-schools from Courts not served by a Probation Officer. This is a slight drop from last year's 70 such cases, but does continue to indicate the urgent need for probation service in these as yet unmanned areas.

8. *Transfers to Adult Court.*—There were 167 juveniles transferred to Magistrate's Court in the communities serviced by Probation Officers. This is a slight decrease from last year's total of 188, but still remains alarmingly high. Of still greater concern are the 196 juveniles received at the classification centre at Oakalla Prison Farm during the year. This figure includes those juveniles transferred to Magistrate's Court in communities as yet unserved by a Probation Officer.

9. *Family and Children's Court Act.*—The implementation of this Act on July 1, 1963, with its stated objective of assisting and guiding families and individuals, has resulted in a very striking increase in the number of voluntary cases referred to our Probation Officers for family counselling. This legislation should be regarded as a truly significant step forward in the struggle toward the prevention of crime. Plans are already under discussion for research into the family and its functions, to better determine how families can, with the assistance of a Probation Officer, control and guide the delinquent or potentially delinquent children.

10. *Court Committees.*—Family and Children's Court Committees are being established in the various areas of the Province. Probation Officers in the field have been instructed to assist these committees materially by presenting them with facts and figures on the problem of delinquency as it exists in their area in order to help them focus on the most critical needs of their community.

11. *The Appointment of Volunteer Probation Officers.*—A start has been made in using the services of volunteer Probation Officers in areas where it has not been possible to appoint a full-time officer. Provided they possess the necessary qualities of character and knowledge and are capable of working under guidance, volunteer Probation Officers can be a most valuable asset to any field officer. The training and supervision of these volunteers is therefore of the utmost importance to the Service as a whole and will require most careful planning. They are being asked to deal with young lives, many of them badly damaged by the time they reach the Court. It must be clearly understood at the outset that good intentions are not a substitute for skill and training.

12. *Children's Remand-Detention Home.*—In co-operation wth the Department of Social Welfare, a receiving and remand home was established this year at Willow Point to serve the Campbell River and Courtenay areas. This should be a valuable asset both to the probation and welfare staff in these communities.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

13. *Regional Development.*—The Fraser Valley was established as a probation region this year and a supervsor placed in charge. Vancouver, Vancouver Island, and the Interior regions continued to operate under full-time supervision; this leaves only the northern area of the Province as yet without a supervisor.

Quarterly meetings continue to be held at headquarters with the supervisors and senior administrative staff to deal with developments and needs within each region. These meetings have provided an opportunity for the interpretation of changes in policy and ensure that consistency is maintained in the over-all direction of the Service.

14. *Field Offices.*—A new field office was established in Richmond, and a male and a female Probation Officer were transferred there from the Vancouver office to service this area. The Vernon and Prince Rupert offices were both reopened, and a second officer placed in North Vancouver and Burnaby to relieve the high case loads in those communities.

15. *Victoria Family and Children's Court.*—On September 1st all Probation Officers serving in the Victoria Family and Children's Court were brought under the provisions of the *Probation Act* and became members of the Provincial Probation Service. This move has provided uniformity and has facilitated the direct supervision of the Probation Officers serving this Court.

In October, 1963, an experienced Senior Probation Officer was placed in charge of this Court, and an additional Probation Officer transferred to provide greater case coverage.

16. *Psychiatric Services.*—In mid-December, 1963, arrangements were completed with the University of British Columbia Department of Psychiatry to retain Dr. Marcus on a part-time basis. Dr. Marcus's services have been made available to the Probation Officers in the Greater Vancouver region to assist in diagnostic and treatment work with selected cases.

17. *Probation and the Court.*—It is felt that the effectiveness of the probation order can be heightened by its more imaginative use. Placing youthful offenders on probation for the maximum term of two years has in many cases been most effective. The longer period not only gives the officer more time to work with the youth, but also allows him to vary the intensity of his supervision, tapering it off and placing fewer demands on him as he responds, or, alternatively, tightening the controls if his conduct appears to be deteriorating and there is evidence of his slipping back to his former behaviour. Probation applied in this way provides a much more meaningful experience, and by rewarding achievement presents the probationer with a realistic challenge.

The immediate enforcement of controls is essential if the probationer is not responding or is becoming lax in carrying out the conditions of his probation order by missing interviews, arriving late, or failing to observe specific instructions. Controls and limits must be placed on many youths if a change in behaviour is to be achieved. Returning the probationer to Court is often the most effective disciplinary action and points up the fact that the Court's responsibility does not end with the placing of the youth on probation, but continues until his probation period is successfully terminated. The return of a probationer to Court for violation of a condition of his probation order is often a most critical period, and much will depend on the depth of the Court's concern and the wisdom of its judgment as to whether the probationer will be won or lost. Additional terms of probation, lengthening the probation period, a severe warning, or a remand in custody for a short period have proved effective alternatives to committal to an institution.

Whether wider powers of imposing sanctions could be delegated to Probation Officers to avoid the necessity of returning probationers to Court for breaches of a minor nature is a matter currently under examination.

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMMES

18. *Group-counselling Evaluation.*—In February, 1963, one juvenile and one adult group commenced a programme of group counselling. A non-directive type of group leadership was provided by the Probation Officers in charge of each of these experimental groups in an effort to force the members into examining and discussing the problems they face and to gain support from the group in assuming individual responsibility to deal with their own problems. During the initial stages, problems of poor attendance arose. These were met by returning the offenders to Court for further disciplinary action. The discussions in the groups varied over a wide range of topics. One of the most significant advances was the apparent breaking-down of the delinquent sub-culture in the group and the resistance of the members imbued with this culture to discuss themselves or their individual problems.

As a result of the progress made with these pilot groups, it has become apparent that many probationers can be handled just as effectively on a group basis as on an individual basis. One of our Vancouver Probation Officers is now handling his entire case load on a group-counselling basis. Groups meet both during the daytime and in the evening for those on shift work. The officer finds that he has more time for supervision as each individual is seen weekly within the group, and sufficient time remains for him to give concentrated attention to those with special problems.

While it has been shown that many probationers can be handled on a group basis, the grossly disturbed young juvenile with severe home problem situations is not sufficiently stable to utilize this form of counselling. Much more work has to be done with the family in these cases, and in some instances where the severity of the family problem is such that the probationer must be removed for his own protection, alternative living accommodation has to be provided.

19. *Family Interviewing.*—Another experimental project was initiated during the year by four officers using a family-centred interviewing technique. The theory behind this technique is that much time can be saved by bringing together all the family members at one time to outline the problem and impress upon them that the rehabilitation of the offender is their responsibility and can only be achieved by their co-operative effort as a family unit. This approach encourages them to make decisions which are understood by all the family members and eliminates the playing-off of one parent against the other by the child. The experience gained by the Probation Officers involved in this project will help us assess the potential of this approach and its possible use for the future.

CRITICAL ISSUES

20. *Inadequate Resources for Juveniles.*—Mention has already been made of the large number of juveniles being transferred to Magistrate's Court and the high committal rate to prison. Problem juveniles in the 14–17 age-group present the greatest placement concern. Foster homes in most instances are not willing to take in a behaviour problem, especially an older one, and, because of the lack of any alternative placement, many are committed to a training-school or are transferred to Adult Court with a resultant prison sentence. Probation Officers report that Courts are reluctant to commit mature juveniles of 16 and 17 years to an overcrowded training-school, but tend rather to transfer them to Magistrate's Court in the belief that they will likely receive greater training opportunities in a young-adult correctional institution. Unfortunately this introduces them to an older, often more sophisticated, age-group.

Adequate treatment and training facilities for juveniles remain an imperative need if we are to stop the flow at a later date into our adult institutions. All too often the Family and Children's Court is faced with the alternative of placing a youth for the second or third time on probation and having him return to a grossly inadequate home, which has been the prime reason for his delinquency in the first instance, or committing him to a training-school. There is at present a wide unfilled gap between probation and the training-school. The need for more diversified facilities to allow a youth to remain in the community under proper supervision and control is urgent. Several alternatives that have been used effectively in other jurisdictions are currently under examination:—

(*a*) *Probation Hostel.*—There is no doubt that the establishment of a living-in hostel where youthful probationers would be required to reside while they continue their schooling or employment, and where they would receive some discipline and support, would provide a most useful resource. Such hostels aim at providing a sympathetic yet disciplined regime with the chance to learn self-discipline in adapting oneself to others. Thus, with sufficient understanding and skill in the staff of the hostel, the resident youth can be helped to acquire more constructive social attitudes, and this, together with personal help given by the supervising Probation Officer, makes his rehabilitation more likely. The social training given by the hostel need not be elaborate. It is training, with mature adult

support and control, in regular habits of work, in the useful employment of leisure, in personal hygiene, and, above all, in living acceptably with contemporaries and older people.

(*b*) *Week-end Training Programme.*—An interesting approach to cases that do not require complete severence from their homes, but present problems, is to take them every Friday afternoon after school or work to a residential week-end training facility. Here they would remain in a training and work programme until Sunday afternoon, when they would be returned to their homes. This approach has been combined with a parent education programme, the object being to improve the youth's home situation and his associations in the community. The advantage of this approach is that the emotional ties to the home are retained and the responsibility is kept as a parental one. At the same time it removes the boy from the home for short periods to relieve the emotional pressures which are often present. This approach is much less costly than full-time committal to a training-school or residence in a hostel. The boy is kept in school or at his regular job and is removed from the home situation only during the potentially dangerous week-end period. The worker also has the opportunity to work with the parents and bring the home situation up to an adequate level. The week-end programme is designed along the lines of character development similar to the " Outward Bound " training in England. A continuing relationship is provided with a wholesome adult authority figure through the staff involved with the boy on the week-ends. Thus the staff can counteract the home's inadequacies and provide a parent substitute whose continuing support can help to carry the child through his developmental years. This programme could be combined with long-term courses during the summer holiday period where the boy would be employed in an outdoor programme similar to that undertaken by the present school-boy crews organized by the Parks Branch.

(*c*) *Social Assistance with Medical Coverage.*—Another possibility for the older juvenile, where the Court feels a placement away from home is desirable, is the provision of social assistance with medical coverage under the supervision of a Probation Officer. This would permit the Probation Officer to place the youth in a group-living home, or even in lodgings, while he arranged for apprenticeship training, training on the job, or a subsidized work placement. This would require registration, possibly through a welfare field officer, with the eligibility factor being the Court order.

21. *Victoria Family and Children's Court.*—The work of the Family and Children's Court has been severely hampered by overcrowded facilities and has placed an additional strain on an already overloaded staff. Additions to staff have forced the officers serving this Court to share accommodation, and hence there is little or no privacy to allow for effective counselling.

The stenographic staff are similarly forced to work in overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions, with several offices having poor ventilation and no windows. In addition, the public waiting-room is most inadequate. The result of these present facilities has led to some inefficiency and loss of man-hours, for which the probation staff cannot be held responsible.

22. *Cars.*—A Probation Officer, apart from his time in Court, is constantly on the move. Only a minority of interviews takes place in the office. This means

a good deal of work for the Probation Officer, often in the home of the probationer. Also, for pre-sentence reports many sources of information are tapped throughout the community, and in order to provide proper supervision the Probation Officer must be constantly travelling throughout his area. As each Probation Officer serves several Courts, often some distance apart, the practice of sharing cars has proven to be unsuccessful. It is therefore imperative that an adequate number of cars be supplied to keep up with the expanding staff.

PAROLE SUPERVISION

23. *Staff.*—Five Probation Officers have been assigned to supervise parole cases in the Lower Mainland area and to carry out pre-release investigations with young adults serving indeterminate sentences at the Haney Correctional Institution and Oakalla Prison Farm. These officers act as members of the unit training teams working with the youths in the institutions. We have continued to supply one Probation Officer to act as secretary to the British Columbia Parole Board.

24. *Parole Cases.*—Supervision was provided for 395 cases released under the authority of the British Columbia Parole Board and 19 cases released by the National Parole Service. Of these latter 19 cases, four were released from the British Columbia Penitentiary and took up residence outside the Lower Mainland region in areas covered by our staff.

PROBATION SERVICE FIELD OFFICES

VANCOUVER:
Room 205, 1075 Melville Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.

ABBOTSFORD:
P.O. Box 444, Courthouse, Abbotsford, B.C.

BURNABY:
7272 Kingsway, Burnaby 1, B.C.

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

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

CLOVERDALE:
The Family and Children's Court, Cloverdale, B.C.

CRANBROOK:
P.O. Box 699, Courthouse, Cranbrook, B.C.

DAWSON CREEK:
10300B—10th Street, Dawson Creek, B.C.

DUNCAN:
Box 641, Duncan, B.C.

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

KAMLOOPS:
Room 211, 523 Columbia Street, Kamloops, B.C.

KELOWNA:
350 Doyle Avenue, Kelowna, B.C.

NANAIMO:
Room 105, Courthouse, Nanaimo, B.C.

NELSON:
Room 2, Courthouse, Nelson, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER:
Room 618, 713 Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C.

NORTH VANCOUVER:
117 East 15th Street, North Vancouver, B.C.

PENTICTON:
Room 4, 284 Main Street, Penticton, B.C.

PORT ALBERNI:
Room 216, 400 Argyle Street, Port Alberni, B.C.

PRINCE GEORGE:
Courthouse, Prince George, B.C.

PRINCE RUPERT:
Courthouse, Prince Rupert, B.C.

RICHMOND:
Room 105, 676 No. 3 Road, Richmond, B.C.

SECHELT:
Box 387, Sechelt, B.C.

TRAIL:
815 Victoria Street, Trail, B.C.

VERNON:
Courthouse, Vernon, B.C.

VICTORIA:
Room 104, Law Courts, Victoria, B.C.
Family and Children's Court, 1947 Cook Street, Victoria, B.C.

WILLIAMS LAKE:
Box 697, Speers Building, 72 Second Avenue, Williams Lake, B.C.

APPENDICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF PAROLE ANNUAL REPORT

A progress report of the activities of the British Columbia Board of Parole during the calendar year 1963 and other relevant material are presented for constructive analysis and to better evaluate the use of parole in our programme of correction.

The following statistical statements were compiled from the records of the British Columbia Board of Parole:—

(1) Summary of Meetings Held and Cases Dealt With, 1963.
(2) Progressive Summary of Meetings Held and Cases Considered, 1949–63.
(3) Comparative Statement of Releases on Parole and Revocations for 1961, 1962, and 1963.
(4) Analysis of Revocation for the Years 1961, 1962, and 1963.
(5) Miscellaneous Statistical Information, 1963.

Success in the field of corrections is achieved only by the combined efforts of an efficient team. The British Columbia Board of Parole gratefully acknowledges the direction and assistance of S. Rocksborough Smith, Director of Correction, and Dr. M. Matheson, Deputy Director of Correction. We have enjoyed the full co-operation of Warden W. H. Mulligan and his staff at Oakalla Prison Farm, Warden J. Braithwaite and his staff at the Haney Correctional Institution, and Director George Warnock and his staff at New Haven. The Board is deeply appreciative of the efforts of these men to provide the best possible programme for those entrusted to their charge. Mr. V. H. Goad was appointed Director of New Haven in December, 1963, and to him we extend our best wishes for success. To the Probation Department we express our appreciation and satisfaction with their efforts to provide supervision for our parolees. To the officers of this Department assigned to the institutions as Parole Officers, we extend our gratitude for their excellent contribution to the programme. In a similar capacity and serving New Haven, the Borstal Association has used initiative and provided a splendid example of community effort in the after-care field.

The British Columbia Board of Parole consists of five members, the number having been increased from three to five in 1962. The vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. E. G. B. Stevens, former Director of Correction, in 1962, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Oscar Orr, Q.C., in March, 1963. We welcome Mr. Orr; his legal knowledge and long, distinguished experience as a senior Magistrate for the Province of British Columbia have already proven most helpful.

During the past two years, changes in policy have evolved so that in 1963 it became necessary to revise the Manual of Procedure. Improved outlines for reports to the Board, including a glossary of headings and terms, were further developed and brought up to date. In re-editing the manual, the co-ordination of all facilities involved in parole was kept in mind constantly. The revised edition appears to have been well received. One hundred copies were printed, and a rerun in the near future is indicated.

The Parole Decision Summary, for the use of Board members, has developed over the past few years and provides a visual base for parole prediction. By pointing out areas of decision significant to the Board, it provides guidance to institutional and after-care personnel in preparing pre-parole reports for the Board. The utili-

zation of this summary still is in the experimental stage, and hopefully by focusing attention on what is thought to be significant in parole prediction it may yet provide a basis for research in this very important area.

Your attention is drawn to the activity of the Board as indicated in Statistical Statements Nos. 1 and 2. The number of meetings held by the Board each year remains nearly constant, varying only a little from the average six meetings per month. There has been a slight increase in the number of new cases dealt with, while miscellaneous cases considered have again declined. This decrease continues to reflect improved liaison between the Board and the training institutions, so that the requirements for parole are more fully met before a case is presented.

In 1962 the Board considered 419 new and review cases and paroled 324, or 77 per cent. In 1963, 428 new and review cases were considered and 298 were paroled, or 70 per cent. From this it may be fairly assumed that higher standards of parole selection are being used.

The demands made on the National Parole Service have declined, and only four cases were considered involving National Parole in definite/indeterminate sentences. The explanation probably lies in the steady increase in the length of the training period required over the past three years. At all times there has been good liaison and complete co-operation, with each Board maintaining its individuality in the matter of parole decisions.

Interesting comparisons are made between numbers released on parole and revocations in Statements Nos. 3 and 4. Worthy of note is the continuing decline since 1959 in the annual number released on parole. The increased use of probation and higher standards of parole selection appear to account for this, and in turn reflects a more diversified and purposeful use of sentences by Magistrates, followed by more demanding programmes in training institutions and more careful parole selection by the Parole Board.

Revocations occurred at the same rate as in 1962—namely, 37 per cent—of the total released on parole. Contributing to this average was a 1-per-cent reduction in rates for New Haven and the Haney Correctional Institution and a 12-per-cent increase for Westgate, Oakalla Prison Farm. The increased rate of revocations from Oakalla Prison Farm corresponds with the recent policy which classifies nearly all trainees with definite/indeterminate sentences to the Haney Correctional Institution, leaving only the medically unfit and psychiatric cases at Oakalla Prison Farm. The Parole Board is presently concerned with the reasons for classification and the training programme provided trainees presented to the Board for parole consideration from Oakalla Prison Farm. The 61-per-cent revocation rate seems to indicate that institutional requirements for parole consideration are no longer a valid basis for judging fitness for parole.

In Statement No. 5 comparison is made from information drawn from Statements Nos. 3 and 4 with respect to revocations following first, second, and third paroles and first, second, and third sentences. It bears out the fact that parole is a justifiable risk in granting two paroles up to and including the second prison sentence. After this the trainee becomes a poor risk; 86 per cent of those granted parole for the third time failed, while 60 per cent of those paroled following the third prison sentence failed. These statistics indicate more intensive pre-release training and more careful parole selection are required for these repeaters.

Previously only the length of the training period provided revokees was recorded, and for this group the period of training has increased from 8 months in 1959 to 13.3 months in 1963. This year it was possible to record the length of the training period provided for all trainees released on parole. The over-all average

turns out to be 11.8 months, which is 1.5 months less than the average for revokees only. However, the average training periods for revokees only is a valid indication of the trend toward more intensive preparation for parole that has developed during the past five years. It should be noted that the increase in the length of the training period has, during the past three years, provided no evidence of creating better parole risks. It appears that the impact made on a trainee during an approximate period of nine months in programme reaches a maximum; additional time spent in programme has not proven helpful. In other words, institutional programmes seem to be geared to a nine-month training period. Either parole should be granted at this point or more attention given to providing greater challenge and responsibility during the latter months.

The final item in our Statistical Statement No. 5 touches on the effectiveness of supervision. Here it is assumed that if the activities of parolees are adequately supervised, 75 per cent of all paroles would be revoked prior to Court action. On this basis, supervision by the British Columbia Borstal Association is 59 per cent effective, personal supervision by Parole Officers is 38 per cent effective, supervision by field Parole Officers is 26 per cent effective, while supervision by correspondence is only 19 per cent effective.

These percentages are at once both startling and debatable, and it must be pointed out that they do not necessarily reflect adversely on the amount of effort or the sincerity of the supervising agent. Rather, they seem to be indicative of the amount of overload and possible shortcomings in the areas of identification and decision. If these deductions are valid, it would appear that more positive standards for the supervision of parolees should be developed.

The ineffectiveness of supervision by correspondence points up a need for personal supervision in outlying areas. It is suggested that we approach the British Columbia Borstal Association and enlist its co-operation in providing sponsors for these areas, who would work with and under the direction of the Probation Officers. With the help of this community organization, many of those now supervised by correspondence could be provided with sponsors who have, at this point, a 59-per-cent effective supervision rating.

Looking backward over 1963 we note the following significant developments in training facilities and techniques:—

(*a*) The " pre-release " training camp and the " unit " training system now serving trainees classified to the Haney Correctional Institution.

(*b*) Increased support of the programme by employers. Parole Officers and the Borstal Association are to be commended for developing this area of community responsibility.

(*c*) The inclusion of Parole Officers as part of the institutional unit teams, effectively linking past performance with the present programme on entering the institution with community placement on release.

(*d*) The staff-training programme now well organized throughout the Service.

(*e*) The Manual of Procedure for the British Columbia Board of Parole providing positive direction in standards and procedures used by the Board.

Looking forward in 1964 we note that while advances were made in many areas during the year, the challenges in 1963 to a large extent remain, so that with some additions and alterations our attention should again be directed to

(*a*) continuing to improve our procedures and standards of parole prediction so that better training programmes and effective supervision are encouraged;

(*b*) seeking the solution to problems of employment and supervision and encouraging community responsibility in those areas by

(i) promoting the establishment of half-way houses for the use of those who need a home away from home or have no home and are young enough to require one;

(ii) having institutional academic and vocational standards assessed and developed to the point where continuity with academic and vocational programmes in the community can be predetermined;

(*c*) giving whole-hearted support to efforts now being initiated to improve the status of our Indian community;

(*d*) assuming a more active role in the field of correction as a liaison group effectively interpreting responsibility as it applies to the individual trainee, the correctional institution, and the community.

This report attempts to present facts and figures that reveal the role being played by the British Columbia Board of Parole in the field of correction. It is hoped the comments and analysis will create an awareness of our achievements and responsibilities and form a basis on which to develop the best possible parole system for British Columbia.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD AND CASES DEALT WITH, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1963

Number of meetings held		73
Cases dealt with—		
New cases considered		355
Miscellaneous—		
Revocations considered	138	
Reviews	73	
Delayed action	15	
Special consideration	29	
National parole	4	
Total miscellaneous cases		259
Total cases dealt with		614
In co-operation with the National Parole Service—		
Cases supported for National Parole	2	
Cases not supported for National Parole	2	
Total considered for National Parole		4
Average number of cases dealt with per meeting		8.4
Released on parole during 1963		298

STATEMENT NO. 2.—PROGRESSIVE SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD AND CASES CONSIDERED, 1949–63

Year	Number of Meetings	Cases Considered		
		New	Miscellaneous	Total
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
Totals	730	—	—	7,205

Average number considered per meeting, 10.

STATEMENT NO. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RELEASES ON PAROLE AND REVOCATIONS, 1961, 1962, AND 1963

	Westgate, Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Total		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Released on parole	73	73	51	25	30	31	282	221	216	380	324	298
Revocations	29	35	31	2	9	9	88	76	71	119	120	111
Percentage	40	49	61	12.5	30	29	31	34	33	31	37	37
Successfully completed paroles	44	38	20	23	21	21	194	145	145	261	204	187
Percentage	60	51	39	87.5	70	71	69	66	67	69	63	63

Comparison on Basis of Times Paroled

	First Parole	Second Parole	Third Parole	Fourth Parole	Totals
Released during 1963	250	41	7	—	298
Revoked during 1963	86	19	6	—	111
Percentage	34	46	86	—	37
Succesfully completed paroles	163	22	1	—	187
Percentage	66	54	14	—	63

Statement No. 4.—Analysis of Revocations for the Years 1961, 1962, and 1963

	Westgate Pan Abode Main Gaol, Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Totals		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Revocations based on Court action	18	25	26	1	3	5	52	50	54	71	78	85
Percentage	62	71	84	50	33	56	59	66	76	60	65	77
Revocations based on parole violations	11	10	5	1	6	4	36	26	17	48	42	26
Percentage	38	29	16	50	67	44	41	34	24	40	35	23
Total revocations	29	35	31	2	9	9	88	76	71	119	120	111
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Comparisons on the Basis of Prison Sentences

Revocations following—												
First prison sentence	11	15	5	2	8	8	55	51	47	68	74	60
Second prison sentence	18	20	17	0	1	1	33	25	15	51	46	33
Third or more prison sentences	—	—	9	—	—	0	—	—	9	—	—	18

Releases and Revocations, 1963

	Following First Prison Sentence	Following Second Prison Sentence	Following Third Prison Sentence	Totals
Released on parole	194	74	30	298
Revocations	60	33	18	111
Percentage	31	45	45	37

Based on percentages arrived at in 300 consecutive cases, 65 per cent serving first prison sentence, 25 per cent serving second prison sentence, 10 per cent serving three or more prison sentences.

STATEMENT NO. 5.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1963

	1961	1962	1963
Total revocations	119	120	111
Average age of revokees (years)	19.5	20.5	20.5
Average length of training period (months)—			
For revokees	10.8	11.7	13.3
For all parolees	——	——	11.8
For parolees from Haney Correctional Institution	——	——	11.6
For parolees from New Haven	——	——	12.1
For parolees from Oakalla Prison Farm	——	——	12.7
Average time on parole before revocation	——	——	4.9
Revokees in relation to times revoked—			
Revoked for the first time	99 (83%)	108 (90%)	93 (84%)
Revoked for the second time	17 (14%)	8 (7%)	16 (16%)
Revoked for the third time	3 (3%)	4 (3%)	2 (2%)
Totals	119 (100%)	120 (100%)	111 (100%)
Revokees in relation to times paroled—			
Paroled for the first time	——	98 (82%)	86 (77%)
Paroled for the second time	——	15 (12%)	19 (17%)
Paroled for the third time	——	6 (5%)	6 (6%)
Paroled for the fourth time	——	1 (1%)	——
Totals	——	120 (100%)	111 (100%)
Previous involvement with the law—			
Revokees with minor or no previous convictions	19	14	13
Revokees with probation and (or) B.I.S. records	49	60	47
Revokees with records as repeaters	51	46	51
Totals	119	120	111

Percentage of Parolees Revoked in 1963

	Parole	Sentence
Following first prison sentence	34	31
Following second prison sentence	46	45
Following third prison sentence	86	60

Occurrence of Revocations Relative to Time on Parole

	Per Cent
During 1 to 4 months on parole	55
During 5 to 8 months on parole	30
During 9 to 12 months on parole	15

Day Parole

Three only were released on day parole (all from New Haven).

Supervision

An effective rating for supervision has been based on the assumption that 75 per cent of all revocations should occur prior to Court action. Revocations based on Court action in excess of 25 per cent would detract proportionately from a 100 per cent effective rating.

	Local Parole Officer's Personal Supervision	Local Parole Officer's Correspondence Supervision	Field Parole Officer's Personal Supervision	Borstal Association	Total
Revocations based on Court actions	23	12	45	5	85
Revocations based on other parole violations	9	2	11	4	26
Totals	32	14	56	9	111
Effective rating	38%	19%	26%	59%	31%

Respectfully submitted.

O. L. ERICKSON,
Chairman, British Columbia Parole Board.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROVINCIAL PROBATION SERVICE STATISTICS

Year	New Probation Cases	New Follow-up Cases	Pre-sentence Reports	Total Cases	Miscellaneous
1942/43	63	24	49	136	——
1945/46	105	50	84	239	——
1948/49	276	36	262	574	——
1951/52	591	33	472	1,096	74
1954/55	831	151	892	1,874	238
1957/58	1,431	395	1,602	3,428	80
1959/60	1,593	489	1,896	3,978	95
1960/61	1,745	448	2,255	4,448	93
1961/62	1,491	491	1,989	3,971	94
1962/63	1,701	408	2,115	4,224	81
1963/64	2,257	414	2,467	5,138	365

NEW PROBATION CASES

Year	Under 20 Years	20–25 Years	Over 25 Years	Probationers		
				Married	Single	Total
1951/52	496	49	46	40	551	591
1954/55	710	65	56	58	773	831
1957/58	1,193	124	114	120	1,311	1,431
1959/60	1,302	131	160	168	1,425	1,593
1960/61	1,371	178	196	194	1,551	1,745
1961/62	1,152	158	181	177	1,314	1,491
1962/63	1,323	174	204	219	1,482	1,701
1963/64	1,833	188	236	245	2,012	2,257

NEW FOLLOW-UP CASES

Year	Under 20 Years	20–25 Years	Over 25 Years	Probationers		
				Married	Single	Total
1951/52	22	11	——	3	30	33
1954/55	107	41	3	8	143	151
1957/58	234	159	2	14	381	385
1959/60	267	206	16	26	463	489
1960/61	247	195	6	17	431	448
1961/62	310	167	14	22	269	491
1962/63	245	150	13	35	373	408
1963/64	267	129	18	15	399	414

TRANSFERS FROM FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURT TO MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Year	Total	Year	Total
1962/63	188	1963/64	167

ANNUAL REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1964

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven
	Main Gaol and Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit	Women's Gaol, Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit, and Twin Maples Farm		Main Institution	Gold Creek and Pine Ridge Camps	
1. Total net expenditure for maintenance in British Columbia—						
Year ended March 31, 1963	$2,958,215	$295,020	[1]	$1,553,330	$218,842	$113,470
Year ended March 31, 1964	2,872,060	304,570	$443,644	1,630,915	233,755	120,238
Increase		$9,550	$443,644	$77,585	$14,913	$6,768
Decrease	$86,155					
2. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—						
Year ended March 31, 1963	$6.30	$6.30	$5.21	$11.39	$5.36	$8.22
Year ended March 31, 1964	5.88	5.88	6.07	11.62	5.84	8.68
Increase			$0.86	$0.23	$0.48	$0.46
Decrease	$0.42	$0.42				
3. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—						
Year ended March 31, 1963	$0.92	$0.92	$0.92	$1.23	$1.11	$0.55
Year ended March 31, 1964	0.91	0.91	1.20	1.29	1.14	.60
Increase			$0.28	$0.06	$0.03	$0.05
Decrease	$0.01	$0.01				
4. Daily average population—						
1963	1,096	141	190	374	112	38
1964	1,142	133	224	392	112	39
Increase	46		34	18		1
Decrease		8				

	Vancouver Island Units			Kamloops Gaol			Prince George Gaol	Provincial Totals
	Main Gaol	Snowdon Camp	Lakeview Camp	Main Gaol	Clearwater Camp	Rayleigh Camp		
1. Total net expenditure for maintenance in British Columbia—								
Year ended March 31, 1963				$211,351			$415,986	$5,766,214
Year ended March 31, 1964	$188,610[2]			253,877			415,610	6,463,279
Increase	$188,610			$42,526				$697,065
Decrease							$376	
2. Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—								
Year ended March 31, 1963				$5.50	$5.56		$7.77	
Year ended March 31, 1964	26.39	$7.47	$8.51	6.92	5.68	$9.71	8.16	
Increase				$1.42	$0.12		$0.39	
Decrease								
3. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—								
Year ended March 31, 1963				$0.74	$1.09		$1.01	
Year ended March 31, 1964	$0.873	$1.55	$1.18	0.89	1.10	$1.07	0.95	
Increase				$0.15	$0.01			
Decrease							$0.06	
4. Daily average population—								
1963				51	59		107	2,168
1964	32	50	45	44	59	49	109	2,430
Increase							2	262
Decrease				7				

[1] Included in Oakalla Prison Farm Main Gaol expenditure.
[2] Includes expenditure for camps.

1. Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1964

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution and Camps	New Haven	Vancouver Island Units			Kamloops Gaol			Prince George Gaol	Provincial Total
	Main Gaol and Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit	Women's Gaol, Narcotic Drug Treatment Unit, and Twin Maples Farm				Main Gaol	Snowdon Camp	Lakeview Camp	Main Gaol	Clearwater Camp	Rayleigh Camp		
On register, April 1, 1963	1,422	162	—	510	40	—	59	—	46	61	—	119	2,419
Received—													
From Courts	11,430	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,769	—	—	1,212	15,554
By transfer	230	7	—	201	2	—	8	—	24	462	480	1	1,234
By recapture	28	1	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
By revocation of parole (*B.C. Parole Board*)	60	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	85
By forfeiture of certificate of parole (National)	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
From headquarters classification	—	—	959	526	47	66	143	67	—	—	—	—	1,808
From temporary parole	2	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
By internal movements	1,263	98	—	592	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1,972
From bail	164	41	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	224
By breach of recognizance	60	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Returned after medical treatment	—	—	11	25	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	38
Totals	14,672	1,470	970	1,745	89	67	211	87	1,848	523	480	1,343	23,505
Discharged—													
Case dismissed	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
By expiry of sentence	8,548	939	660	212	3	15	108	15	1,281	—	—	941	12,722
By certificate of parole (National)	46	17	5	89	—	1	7	3	—	—	—	8	176
To B.C. Penitentiary	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
By pardon	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
By escape	25	1	9	27	15	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	83
By death	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
By payment of fine	195	51	—	1	—	—	2	2	161	—	—	47	459
By release of Court order (including bail)	973	149	10	12	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	33	1,212
By suspended sentence	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	29	71
By transfer	1,883	41	—	71	3	—	—	6	235	460	420	138	3,257
By internal movements	1,263	98	—	592	—	—	19	16	73	9	—	—	2,070
By order of parole (B.C. Parole Board)	39	—	—	223	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
By temporary parole	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
By Order in Council	2	—	53	2	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	76
By continuation of parole	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	18
By deportation	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	31
Totals	13,683	1,332	737	1,231	49	18	151	44	1,806	469	422	1,226	21,168
On register, March 31, 1964	989	138	233	514	40	49	60	43	42	54	58	117	2,337

[1] Ex-escapee.

2. Accommodation and Population of Correctional Institutions

Establishment	Accommodation					
	Cells		Other		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Oakalla Prison Farm—						
Main Prison	740	.....	218	.....	958	.....
Women's Gaol	.....	10	.....	103	.....	113
Narcotic Drug Treatment Units	.....	.....	11	10	11	10
Twin Maples Farm	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Chilliwack Forest Camps	.....	.....	240	.....	240	.....
Haney Correctional Institution—						
Main Institution	100	.....	288	.....	388	.....
Gold Creek Camp	.....	.....	65	.....	65	.....
Pine Ridge Camp	.....	.....	65	.....	65	.....
New Haven	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....
Vancouver Island units—						
Main Prison	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Snowdon Forest Camp	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Lakeview Forest Camp	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Kamloops—						
Main Prison	16	.....	19	4	35	4
Clearwater Camp	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Rayleigh Camp	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Prince George Gaol	94	.....	3	.....	97	.....
Totals	1,050	10	1,189	133	2,239	143

Establishment	Population					
	Daily Average Population		Greatest Number		Least Number	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Oakalla Prison Farm—						
Main Prison	1,087	.....	1,321	.....	1,080	.....
Women's Gaol	.....	133	.....	163	.....	107
Narcotic Drug Treatment Units	9	.....	12	.....	6	.....
Twin Maples Farm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilliwack Forest Camps	224	.....	246	.....	191	.....
Haney Correctional Institution—						
Main Institution	392	.....	412	.....	377	.....
Gold Creek Camp	56	.....	65	.....	39	.....
Pine Ridge Camp	56	.....	65	.....	39	.....
New Haven	39	.....	42	.....	36	.....
Vancouver Island units—						
Main Prison	32	.....	52	.....	15	.....
Snowdon Forest Camp	50	.....	61	.....	40	.....
Lakeview Forest Camp	45	.....	59	.....	15	.....
Kamloops—						
Main Prison	41	2	53	4	28	.....
Clearwater Camp	59	.....	62	.....	51	.....
Rayleigh Camp	49	.....	62	.....	10	.....
Prince George Gaol	109	.....	134	.....	72	.....
Totals	2,248	135	2,646	167	1,919	107

3. Sex of Admissons

	1962/63	1963/64	Increase or Decrease
Males	13,559	14,296	+737
Females	1,285	1,291	+6
Totals	14,844	15,587	+743

4. Educational Status of Admissions

	1962/63	1963/64	Increase or Decrease
Illiterate	865	891	+26
Elementary	9,158	9,080	−78
High school	4,635	5,374	+739
College or university	,186	209	+23
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

5. Nationality (Place of Birth) of Admissions

British—			
Canada	12,984	13,575	+591
Great Britain and Ireland	432	489	+57
Other British countries	369	290	−79
Totals	13,785	14,354	+569
Foreign—			
United States	216	223	+7
European	810	909	+99
Oriental	24	35	+11
Other foreign countries	9	35	+26
Totals	1,059	1,202	+143
Grand totals	14,844	15,554	+710

6. Racial Classification of Admissions

White	11,552	11,630	+78
Coloured	113	102	−11
Canadian Indian	3,124	3,756	+632
Mongolian	55	66	+11
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

7. Civil Status of Admissions

Single	9,081	9,408	+327
Married	2,515	2,472	−43
Widowed	475	589	+114
Separated	2,155	2,411	+256
Divorced	618	674	+56
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

8. Ages on Admission

18 years and under	629	661	+32
19–21 years	1,191	1,318	+127
21–25 ,,	1,433	1,527	+94
26–30 ,,	1,884	1,702	−182
31–40 ,,	3,783	3,971	+188
41–50 ,,	3,135	3,494	+359
51–60 ,,	1,931	1,987	+56
Over 60 years	858	894	+36
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

9. Habits as to Use of Alcohol of Admissions

Abstainers	578	571	−7
Temperate	2,608	3,057	+449
Intemperate	11,658	11,926	+268
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

10. Habits as to Use of Narcotics of Admissions

Abstainers	13,743	14,796	+1,053
Infrequent users	120	20	−100
Habitual users	981	738	−243
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

11. Creeds (on Admission)

	1962/63	1963/64	Increase or Decrease
Roman Catholic	7,080	7,358	+278
Church of England	2,997	2,777	−220
Presbyterian	1,157	1,247	+90
United Church	1,578	2,109	+531
Baptist	391	346	−45
Lutheran	704	706	+2
Greek Catholic	,73	127	+54
Other Christian creeds	61	189	+128
Doukhobor	127	20	−107
Hebrew	20	19	−1
Buddhist	16	18	+2
Others	182	143	−39
Atheist	33	31	−2
None	425	464	+39
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

12. Duration of Sentence of Admissions

Under 1 month	8,320	8,257	−63
1 month and under 2 months	1,746	2,355	+609
2 months and under 3 months	1,081	1,043	−38
3 months and under 6 months	959	943	−16
6 months and under 12 months	684	625	−59
12 months and under 18 months	213	260	+47
18 months and over	115	100	−15
Indefinite sentence	377	337	−40
Sentenced to penitentiary	421	388	−33
Probation	18	11	−7
Death sentence	2	2	....
Suspended	188	529	+341
To mental hospital	31	52	+21
Unfinished	381	400	+19
Case dismissed	21	59	+38
Not guilty	287	193	−94
Death in gaol	....	....	....
Immigration	....	....	....
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

13. Previous Convictions of Admissions

None	3,963	4,266	+303
1	1,790	1,876	+86
2	1,162	1,242	+80
3	786	869	+83
4	617	665	+48
5	558	534	−24
6	464	477	+13
7	376	387	+11
8	361	349	−12
9	302	308	+6
10	291	260	−31
11	246	233	−13
12	217	214	−3
13	180	199	+19
14	218	181	−37
15	178	175	−3
16	154	143	−11
17	157	127	−30
18	132	130	−2
19	94	127	+33
20	181	192	+11
21–30	819	792	−27
31–40	553	561	+8
41–50	339	379	+40
51–60	184	256	+72
Over 60	522	612	+90
Totals	14,844	15,554	+710

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

	Committed			Sentenced		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) Crimes against the Person						
Abduction	13	1	14	14	——	14
Abortion	1	4	5	1	3	4
Assault, common	213	6	219	245	5	250
Assault, felonious	214	——	214	236	——	236
Attempted suicide	3	——	3	5	——	5
Bodily harm	31	9	40	30	5	35
Shooting with intent	7	——	7	2	——	2
Manslaughter	13	——	13	22	——	22
Murder and attempt	18	4	22	4	1	5
Carnal knowledge	8	——	8	8	——	8
Rape and assault with intent to rape	35	——	35	30	——	30
Criminal negligence	13	——	13	18	——	18
Child neglect	——	1	1	——	1	1
Totals	569	25	594	615	15	630
(b) Crimes against Property						
Arson and incendiarism	7	4	11	11	1	12
Breaking and entering	729	13	742	967	12	979
Robbery	136	12	148	142	7	149
Forgery	136	12	148	356	3	359
Fraud	140	5	145	241	5	246
False pretences	308	20	328	992	14	1,006
Conspiracy	49	3	52	86	——	86
Possessing house-breaking instruments	18	1	19	33	——	33
Uttering	9	4	13	16	4	20
Taking auto without owner's consent	21	——	21	25	——	25
Receiving stolen goods	300	12	312	370	6	376
Trespass	48	——	48	63	——	63
Mischief (damage property)	51	1	52	47	1	48
Theft over $50	484	5	489	600	5	605
Theft under $50	784	23	807	896	15	911
Theft by conversion	6	37	43	10	23	33
Totals	3,226	152	3,378	4,855	96	4,951
(c) Crimes against Public Morals and Decency						
Bigamy	8	——	8	11	——	11
Indecent assault	36	——	36	42	——	42
Indecent exposure	12	——	12	14	——	14
Gross indecency	23	——	23	25	——	25
Incest	5	——	5	5	——	5
Keeper of a bawdy house	——	1	1	——	——	——
Juvenile delinquency	51	1	52	52	1	53
Perjury	4	2	6	6	2	8
Prostitution	——	69	69	——	61	61
Buggery	7	——	7	20	——	20
Preventive detention	——	——	——	13	——	13
Totals	146	73	219	188	64	252
(d) Crimes against Public Order and Peace						
Breaches of *Government Liquor Act*	7,362	833	8,195	7,587	829	8,416
Breaches of *Excise Act*	1	1	2	11	1	12
Breaches of *Narcotic and Drug Act*	154	83	237	193	65	258
Breaches of by-laws (not including G.L.A.)	96	4	100	176	4	180
Breaches of *Motor-vehicle Act*	449	13	462	813	13	826
Possessing offensive weapon	70	6	76	80	6	86
Breach of recognizance	9	16	25	19	16	35
Escaping	5	——	5	23	——	23
Failing to stop at scene of accident	20	——	20	24	——	24
Impaired driving	738	21	759	748	21	769
Obstructing an officer	65	10	75	102	9	111
Selling or giving liquor to Indians (not including G.L.A.)	5	——	5	6	——	6
Unlawful shooting	3	——	3	3	——	3
Vagrancy	493	7	500	468	5	473
Causing a disturbance	231	19	250	273	17	290
Totals	9,701	1,013	10,714	10,526	986	11,512
(e) Other Offences Not Enumerated Above						
Other offenders	620	29	649	759	24	783
Grand totals of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), 1963/64	14,262	1,292	15,554	16,943	1,185	18,128
Grand totals of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), 1962/63	13,563	1,281	14,844	15,605	1,168	16,773

15. Employment of Prisoners—Daily Average Population

	Oakalla Prison Farm		Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Vancouver Island Units			Kamloops Gaol			Prince George Gaol
	Drug Huts, Main Prison, and Camps	Women's Prison		Main Institution	Camps		Main Gaol	Snowdon Camp	Lakeview Camp	Main Gaol	Clearwater Camp	Rayleigh Camp	
1. Manufacturing	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Building trades	29	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7
3. Vocational training	32	21	—	124	25	49	—	—	20	—	—	—	7
4. Mechanical service	14	—	—	4	10	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
5. Farming	72	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	20	17
6. Forestry	58	—	232	110	40	—	—	38	14	—	—	—	8
7. Domestic service—													
Sewing and mending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Cleaners	122	29	—	15	4	—	7	4	2	3	2	3	—
Labourers	106	—	—	11	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Gardeners	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Culinary-workers	59	11	—	56	15	—	5	6	6	4	8	6	16
Clerks	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hospital orderlies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Stokers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Laundry-workers	44	14	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	8
8. Unemployable	37	16	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	18
9. Unemployed	459	26	—	15	—	—	6	—	—	20	—	—	21
10. Outside employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	30	—
11. Classification	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,142	133	232	392	112	49	31	50	45	44	59	70	126

16. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1964

	Oakalla Prison Farm			Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Vancouver Island Units			Kamloops Gaol			Prince George Gaol
	Main Prison	Women's Prison	Drug Huts		Main Institution	Camps		Main Gaol	Snowdon Camp	Lakeview Camp	Main Gaol	Clearwater Camp	Rayleigh Camp	
Wardens	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Secretaries	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chief Matron	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Custodial														
Deputy Wardens	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Assistant Deputy Wardens	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Correctional Officers	14	2	—	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	4
Principal Officers	21	—	1	5	15	4	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
Principal Matrons	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correctional Officers	—	—	—	—	40	13	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Matrons	—	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Security Officers	135	—	2	52	70	7	—	21	7	13	10	11	13	19
Training														
Deputy Wardens	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Deputy Wardens	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chaplains	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Classification Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisor of Guidance and Counselling	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisor of Academic Education	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisor of Social Education	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisor of Vocational Education	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational Officers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instructors, Academic	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instructors, Vocational	—	—	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Workers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rehabilitation Officers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counsellors	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matrons	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Officers	152	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultant, Recreation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correctional Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Maintenance														
Business Managers-Bursars	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman of Works	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

16. Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1964—*Continued*

	Oakalla Prison Farm			Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Vancouver Island Units			Kamloops Gaol			Prince George Gaol
	Main Prison	Women's Prison	Drug Huts		Main Institution	Camps		Main Gaol	Snowdon Camp	Lakeview Camp	Main Gaol	Clearwater Camp	Rayleigh Camp	
Chief Engineers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant Chief Engineers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Stewards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman of Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dietician	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Chief Steward	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Mechanic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreman of Plate-shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen, Electric	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry Managers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accountants	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storekeepers	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tool Control Officers	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tradesmen	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Principal Officers	27	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Officers	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Stenographers	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenter Foremen-Overseers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics, Heavy Duty	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stores Driver	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.B.X. Operators	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grounds Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical														
Doctors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentists	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	½	—	⅕	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Prison Hospital Officers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technicians	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Officers	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Hospital Security Officers	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holiday relief	24	9	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camps Administrative Officers	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	438½	61	12⅕	62	261	25	17	34	13	16	15	13	14	48

17. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1964

	Oakalla Prison Farm			Chilliwack Forest Camps	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Vancouver Island Unit and Camps	Kamloops Gaol and Forest Camps	Prince George Gaol	Provincial Total
	Main Prison	Women's Prison	Drug Huts		Main Institution	Camps					
Expenditures											
Salaries	$1,762,716	$259,417	$58,526	$255,554	$1,230,130	$130,348	$86,223	$89,889	$175,339	$261,634	$4,309,776
Office expense	21,223	1,930	396	3,258	15,389	13	316	1,636	1,942	3,307	49,410
Travelling expense	753	208	100	699	2,648	———	347	5,233	901	2,185	13,074
Office furniture and equipment	1,003	———	———	848	1,787	———	———	74	602	881	5,195
Heat, light, power, and water	*106,270*	———	———	8,645	*65,167*	7,833	8,003	7,344	1,097	23,801	228,160
Clothing and uniforms	66,091	6,129	700	16,289	34,933	8,220	4,498	11,449	7,733	17,371	173,413
Provisions and catering	409,898	———	———	97,303	196,886	48,181	8,783	33,451	37,173	57,557	889,232
Laundry and dry-goods	41,539	5,191	———	2,968	5,274	584	455	4,339	6,318	8,591	75,259
Inmates' earnings	54,748	7,610	———	30,561	35,965	18,843	2,994	10,853	21,371	7,020	189,965
Printing and publications	379	———	———	———	84	———	———	———	———	———	463
Maintenance and operation of equipment	22,734	1,742	244	9,107	14,237	5,533	1,093	2,950	6,294	3,565	67,499
Equipment and machinery	56,980	5,210	224	4,429	4,742	5,658	2,151	10,065	2,897	6,832	99,188
Medical supplies	21,222	3,242	———	4,161	4,674	367	142	783	1,475	4,543	40,609
Medical services	29,993	1,307	100	5,039	4,016	950	678	2,387	1,476	5,765	51,711
Library	1,827	86	———	———	1,107	103	278	51	157	119	3,728
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	43,287	2,442	———	2,776	12,645	1,767	668	2,633	5,488	9,311	81,017
Transportation (prisoners)	18,285	4,478	———	4,648	2,312	642	140	1,733	780	3,287	36,305
School supplies	148	———	———	———	3,951	495	730	———	———	———	5,324
Supplies for training	2,148	1,100	———	———	21,625	670	1,558	395	———	1,792	29,288
Motor-vehicles and accessories	11,136	1,815	———	4,913	3,193	9,000	———	6,442	2,182	26,522	65,203
Incidentals and contingencies	1,233	———	———	———	1,025	———	———	195	———	443	2,896
Farm operation	39,742	———	———	1,436	736	68	4,741	———	———	———	46,723
Sheet-metal plant	175,839	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	175,839
Group work programme	———	———	———	———	5,525	29	656	———	———	———	6,210
Vocational shop	2,797	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	2,797
Recreational facilities and supplies	———	———	200	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	200
Acquisition and construction of buildings	———	———	———	10,852	———	———	———	———	———	2,396	13,248
Prison industries	56,947	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	56,947
Other grants (advertising)	———	———	———	———	404	———	———	———	———	———	404
Totals	$2,948,938	$301,907	$60,490	$463,486	$1,668,455	$239,304	$124,454	$191,902	$273,225	$446,922	$6,719,083
Public Works expenditure—											
Repairs and maintenance	48,264	———	———	———	21,002	———	———	———	———	———	69,266
Other votes	81,857	———	———	———	4,118	———	———	———	———	———	85,975
Gross expenditure	$3,079,059	$301,907	$60,490	$463,486	$1,693,575	$239,304	$124,454	$191,902	$273,225	$446,922	$6,874,324
Revenue											
Miscellaneous refunds	$94,658	$10,272	$1,920	$11,364	$53,456	$5,549	$4,153	$3,094	$6,432	$10,492	$201,390
Sales maintenance (meal tickets included)	17,955	———	———	———	9,204	———	63	———	———	———	27,222
Keep of prisoners	123,671	16,350	———	8,478	———	———	———	198	12,916	20,820	182,433
Total refunds	$236,284	$26,622	$1,920	$19,842	$62,660	$5,549	$4,216	$3,292	$19,348	$31,312	$411,045
Total cost	$2,842,775	$275,285	$58,570	$443,644	$1,630,915	$233,755	$120,238	$188,610	$253,877	$415,610	$6,463,279

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE MILK BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

for the

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1964