annual report

of the

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

for the year ended March 31
1969

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AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, February 10, 1970.

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Annual Report of the Director of Correction for the year ended March 31, 1969.

LESLIE R. PETERSON,
Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS BRANCH,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1969.

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

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the twelve months ended March 31, 1969.

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 L. R. PETERSON, Q.C., LL.D., *Attorney-General.*

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

SENIOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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

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

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICERS

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R. V. MCALLISTER,
Supervisor of Research.

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

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

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

S. A. THORVALDSON,
Supervisor of Classification.

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MRS. M. M. BERG,
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Probation.

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Warden, Oakalla Prison Farm.

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

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

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

V. H. GOAD,
Director, New Haven.

W. SCOTT,
Warden, Kamloops Regional Gaol.

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

G. J. CHAPPLE,
Officer-in-charge, Chilliwack Forest Camps.

PROBATION SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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Supervisor, Vancouver Region.

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

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

J. WIEBE,
Supervisor, Interior Region.

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

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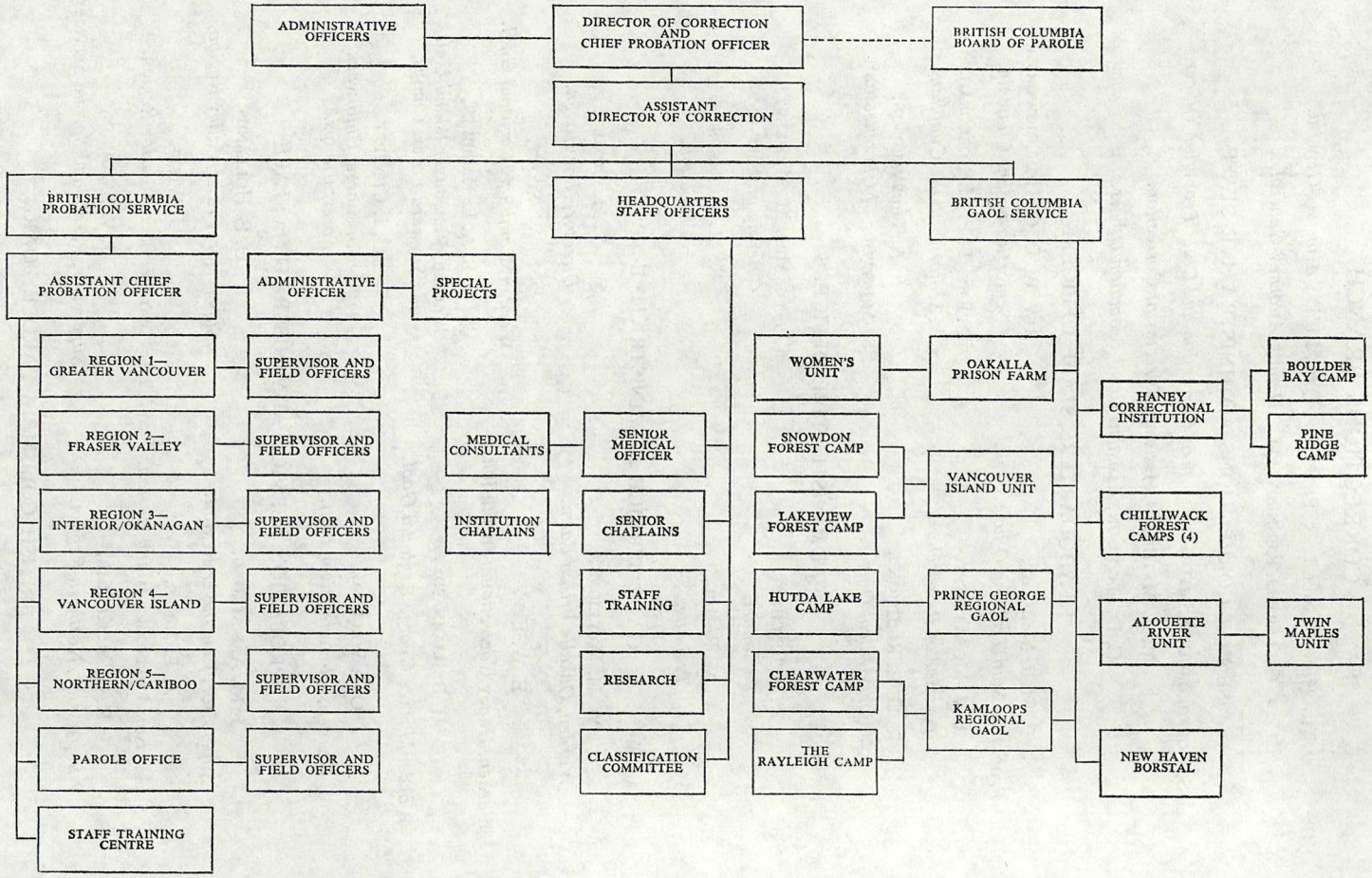

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

Foreword

For the second year in a row there has been a marked decrease in the total admissions to the gaols of the Province. The figure for the fiscal year 1968/69 shows a drop of over 4,500, or 32 per cent of last year's total. The policy of not laying public drunkenness charges, which came into effect during the latter part of the last fiscal year (January 1, 1968), was mainly responsible for this large decrease in admissions, coupled with the wider use of adult probation. However, it is of interest to note that in spite of the decrease in the total admissions of nearly one-third, there was no drop in the number of 18- to 23-year-olds, the young-adult age-group. This group has taxed our institutional accommodation to capacity and were it not for the fact that an additional 150 in this category were placed on probation this year we would have been forced to provide another institution to take care of them.

There is no doubt that a large number of young adults could be dealt with effectively on probation, with obvious savings to the taxpayer, if sufficient trained staff were available to supervise them. However, the present probation staff, even with a substantial increase in numbers this year, has not been able to cope with the referrals from the Courts, so great has the demand been. Our statistics show that during the four-year period 1965 to 1969, the probation case load across the Province has doubled to reach an all-time high of 5,547, well over twice the daily average population of all the gaols and correctional institutions in the Province. It is obvious, therefore, that to increase the probation services to the Courts we must attract and train more staff. As men and women with the desired qualities and educational training are much in demand, we must be in a position to offer salaries and working conditions that compare favourably with those of other professions and agencies. At the present time we are not able to do this.

To lighten the load of the Haney Correctional Institution and New Haven (the two institutions providing training programmes for the young-adult offender) so that they can spend more time with the more difficult, hard-core offender, two short-term camp programmes were instituted at Boulder Bay on Alouette Lake and at Centre Creek in the Chilliwack River Valley. These two experimental programmes stressing physical challenge and achievement were modelled on earlier experiments in search and leadership training with probationers conducted during the summers of 1964 to 1968. These summer courses have shown beneficial results and it was felt could be extended. It is too early as yet to say what the long-term results of the two year-round camps will be in successfully dealing with a selected segment of the young-adult offender population. Much will depend on the expertise of the Central Classification Committee, who have the difficult task of selecting candidates for this demanding programme, and, of course, on the highly trained camps' staff responsible for providing the leadership.

People constitute the most important element in any correctional system. Even in an age of automation and advanced technology it is still men and not buildings and equipment that are required to change attitudes and behaviour. And men with the level of character and personality necessary to succeed in this type

of work—able to withstand the frustrations and pressures, and often physical danger—are hard to come by. The turnover of basic-grade officers in the Gaol Service, though less than last year, was nearly 20 per cent, which means that much costly time is spent in training officers who do not remain. To attract and retain able young men who are prepared to make a career of this work is most difficult when the rewards to be earned are expressed more freely in terms of personal satisfaction to be gained than in financial returns.

I am pleased to be able to report the increased use being made of community re-entry programmes this year. There was a 26-per-cent increase in the use of day parole, and a start was made in introducing a work-release programme and home leaves for young-adult offenders. Tables detailing the results of these programmes are to be found in the body of this Report. It is felt that to be really effective, work-release should be introduced as a sentencing alternative, available to the Courts, rather than an administrative procedure as at present. In suitable cases an offender could be ordered to attend a prison at night or on the week-end for a stated period, while working during the day. Under the present system the offender frequently loses his job going through the Court process and another has to be found him, usually by the prison staff, before he can be placed on a work-release programme.

Home leaves of up to 10 days for selected young-adult offenders have been quite successful. The objective of the home-leave programme is to improve and develop family relations. The leaves are carefully planned ahead of time with a field probation officer reporting to the institution on the home situation and the desirability for such a visit. When approved, the trainee reports to the field officer on arrival at his home town and maps out a schedule with him. This usually includes interviewing prospective employers, attending counselling sessions with his wife, if he is married, and so on.

A growing number of volunteers, both individually and in groups, are becoming involved in correctional work, particularly with the young-adult offender. These contacts are proving most beneficial. Originally confined more to the young offender on probation, or groups visiting prisons to put on a show, they are now extending into areas involving lay counselling, hobby craft instruction, shopping trips for female prisoners prior to release, tutoring individuals enrolled in correspondence courses, and a wide variety of interest programmes.

The volunteers are usually selected and screened by their own organizations beforehand, and once appointed must agree to attend regularly either weekly or bi-monthly as required. They must be prepared to undergo a training and orientation programme prior to undertaking their duties. This type of organized volunteer assistance from community people frequently has a marked effect on even the most difficult and recalcitrant young offender and can be a most rewarding experience for the volunteer. I foresee an increasing role for the carefully selected, mature, adult volunteer in corrections, particularly in the field of probation and parole where there is a great need for acceptance of the offender by the community.

Increasing effort is being directed toward making prison a more exacting and meaningful experience. Offenders are committed to prison *as* punishment, not *for* punishment. It is, therefore, essential, that, whether young or old, they gain some direction and assistance in fitting them for their eventual return to society. Some are not prepared to accept any assistance and remain cynical and aloof to all attempts to help them. However, they must still pull their weight in contributing to the daytime work programme of the institution, and if unwilling, are made to do so, but they take little part in any voluntary programmes that are designed for their

welfare. Others willingly participate in programme and conform to all requirements while in prison. Those in this group require considerable support and assistance on the outside if the conformity they learnt in prison is to be maintained once they return to society. Prison work programmes are roughly divided into four categories:—

(1) *Production.*—Producing for the needs of prison (food and clothing) and manufacturing items required by other Government departments (auto licence-plates, highway signs, etc.), as well as an extensive forestry and park maintenance programme.

(2) *Maintenance.*—Providing all the institution services (including in some cases construction of buildings) required by a population of over 2,000 men and women.

(3) *Vocational Training.*—Instruction in over 15 trades. Vocational training is usually confined to the young-adult offender capable of learning a skilled trade.

(4) *Formal Education.*—During the day, these programmes are reserved for the young and those older men and women who are semi-illiterate and unable to communicate effectively. During the evening an increasing range of educational opportunities is being offered to all those interested in participating, from academic upgrading to courses in first aid, log scaling, mining, and human behaviour. With the co-operation of many local School Boards, these classes are given by visiting teachers from the community. In one instance the men are attending the normal night-school programme in a nearby town and mixing with the public. In another institution, two nuns from a teaching order visit on four days a week for two hours to hold classes in academic upgrading. This is part of our correctional programme which I hope can continue to expand. To be effective it requires trained and experienced teachers of a high calibre, for those under instruction are for the most part school failures and drop-outs.

> " Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
> And things unknown proposed as things forgot."
>
> —*Alexander Pope.*

Turning to women offenders, you will note from the statistics that there has been an even-larger decrease in the number of women admitted than men. Female admissions dropped by over 50 per cent, and the percentage of Indian women admitted fell from 40 per cent of the total last year, to 20 per cent of this. However, an interesting fact is, that whereas the age-group 23 and under represented 26 per cent of the total admissions last year, this year it represented 41 per cent of the total. This has heightened the interest shown in the proposed amendment to Federal legislation which would provide a definite-indeterminate type of sentence for female offenders under 21, with release on parole under supervision, similar to that in force for young males. Preparations are already under way to devise a programme of training suitable for these young women at the Women's Unit at Oakalla, should the new proposal become law in the coming fiscal year.

The inadequacy of the present form of the definite-indeterminate sentence as it applies to young-adult male offenders was discussed in last year's Report. It was pointed out that a completely indeterminate sentence of two years less one day would overcome the present apparent disparity in sentencing practice. As it now stands, one youth can receive 12 months definite and 12 months indeterminate for theft of an auto, while another youth appearing before another Court could equally well receive three months definite and six months indeterminate for a similar offence

—the two youths both being sent to the same institution for training following committal. If it is felt that flexibility in sentencing is necessary for this type of offender, considered to be in need of training, then it should be in terms of making the punishment fit the offender rather than the offence. It is asking the impossible to expect correctional personnel to produce any lasting results if they are given insufficient time to complete the job. One youth may take much longer to change his ways than another, but this is seldom discernible in Court. This aspect of sentencing was discussed with the Magistrates at their Annual Conference in Trail this year. It was suggested that the most effective sentence from a training point of view is a short definite one followed by a lengthy indeterminate portion. This allows the Central Classification Committee sufficient flexibility to transfer those young adults requiring a short, intensive period of training to programmes such as that at Boulder Bay or Centre Creek, where they would be released on parole in from four to six months' time. This type of sentence would also be suitable for the youth requiring a lengthy period of retraining at Haney, New Haven, or Oakalla, for he could be retained at these institutions well into the indeterminate portion of his sentence if his response to training was slow and he was not ready for release.

Surely the ultimate objective must at all times be to return a former offender to the community as well prepared to lead an honest and a useful life as is possible.

The present situation in regard to the treatment of alcoholics is detailed in the body of this Report under the heading of " Specialized Institutions." Until such time as municipalities are prepared to provide the necessary medical service required under the new legislation, little more can be done. The fact that the chronic alcoholic is no longer being arrested and charged does not remove the problem. Those agencies working in the " skid road " areas are greatly concerned with the conditions existing there during this interim period. It is to be hoped that in particular the City of Vancouver, where the problem is greatest, moves quickly to set up at least a temporary Detoxication Centre so that chronic alcoholics can be medically examined and those in need of treatment brought before the Courts and an order made for their retention at the Alouette River Unit. As for the unit itself, its development continues, and this year a start was made on the construction of a new kitchen and stores building which will be a most worth-while addition to the present complex.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the site plan for the new Remand Centre at Coquitlam was completed by the end of the fiscal year and the initial planning of the structure itself is now under way. This institution, when completed, will house all waiting-trial prisoners for the Lower Mainland now being held in Oakalla, and will serve also as an admissions and classification centre for the same area. As most of the problems associated with Oakalla stem from the expanding waiting-trial population and the constant movement of prisoners to and from Court, the advent of the new Remand Centre will be greeted with enthusiasm. At the present time a daily average population of over 300 men and women are in the process of going through the Courts. Added to this is a group of sentenced prisoners who have a 30-day waiting period in which they can appeal before commencing their sentence.

Many of this latter group have received sentences of from two years to life imprisonment and are awaiting the completion of their appeal period before they can be transferred to the penitentiary to commence serving their sentence. Included amongst these are some highly dangerous men of the professional criminal class looking for an opportunity to escape before the gates of the penitentiary close upon them. To hold these men securely in the accommodation available at Oakalla and at the same time offer them any freedom of movement within the prison is almost

an impossibility. It is little wonder that prisoners in this category frequently become upset and at times suicidal. A modern, secure prison with adequate facilities for visitors, interviews with lawyers, correspondence, exercise, library, and a place where a man can prepare his case for trial will be a great step forward in the humane treatment of waiting-trial prisoners. This new prison will not be a place for treatment and rehabilitation, but a secure, functional holding unit, where men, many of them as yet unconvicted of any crime, can be treated as befits a citizen before the Criminal Courts. It is planned that the same institution will house a classification centre where those who have received a sentence can be interviewed, medically examined, and classified to the facility best suited for them to serve their sentence. It is hoped, too, that being located close to Riverview Hospital it will be possible to use some of that hospital's facilities to institute a ward for the care of disturbed prisoners not sufficiently mentally ill to warrant committal to a mental hospital, yet requiring specialized treatment for a limited period of time. This would help considerably in dealing with an increasing number of emotionally disturbed young adults, many of them grossly inadequate and unable to withstand the regimen of prison.

Chapter I. Staff and staff training

Recruitment and separations

The total authorized permanent complement for the Gaol Service this year amounted to 1,143, an increase of six. This increase over last year was accounted for by the addition of two nurses to the Gaol Service Hospital at Oakalla and four Security Officers to the Haney Correctional Institution. The two extra nurses now provide round-the-clock nursing care at the prison hospital. At the Haney Correctional Institution, the four new positions are being used to supervise the Remand Unit there for juveniles who have been raised to Adult Court.

A total of 218 staff was appointed to the permanent ranks of the Gaol Service to fill resignations and the additional positions added to the establishment. However, the over-all separation rate dropped from last year's all-time high of 25.4 per cent to 19 per cent. This turnover, amounting to 200 resignations, was concentrated at the Security Officer level. The low initial salary of Security Officers continues as the major factor in an extremely high separation rate at this rank. It is hoped that steps can be taken to alleviate this waste of training effort and loss of manpower.

Training

The Training Academy, opened in September, 1967, has now completed its second year of operation. This year it was involved in training 173 officers as shown hereunder:—

Staff by Institution and Rank at Training Academy

Institution	Security Officers	Correctional Officers	Principal Officers	Total
Oakalla Prison Farm	38	5	10	53
Haney Correctional Institution	34	6	8	48
Alouette River Unit	6	3	2	11
New Haven	1	1	----	2
Vancouver Island Unit	11	2	3	16
Prince George Regional Gaol	14	2	5	21
Kamloops Regional Gaol	10	----	3	13
Chilliwack Forest Camps	5	2	1	8
Headquarters	----	----	1	1
Totals	119	21	33	173

In line with the changing concepts in corrections toward the use of camp facilities and closer staff-inmate relationships, the training given staff is becoming more action- and experience-oriented.

Six Security Officer courses, each of six weeks' duration; one Correctional Officer course of two weeks' duration; and two Principal Officer courses, each of three weeks' duration, were completed for a total of 34,880 man-hours.

In addition to these training academy courses, the following specialized courses and conferences were held at various locations throughout the year:—

(1) Food Service Officers' Course.
(2) Search, rescue, and survival training.
(3) Courses in fire-fighting techniques.
(4) A Medical Officers' Conference.
(5) A Staff Training Officers' Conference.

Chapter II. Treatment of men

General

Population

The daily average number of male inmates in institutions and camps was 2,197, a drop of almost 100 from last year's average of 2,291. This is the first decrease in the prison population for three years. Both the changes in policy on arresting alcoholics, plus the rapid and continuous increase in probation case loads, can be credited with this trend reversal.

There was a total of 9,279 male admissions for all receiving gaols, a drop of 31 per cent from last year's total of 13,390.

The following table illustrates the drop for the receiving gaols, especially at Oakalla, which no longer is processing chronic alcoholics:—

Male Admissions to Receiving Gaols

	1967/68	1968/69	Difference	Per Cent Difference of 1967/68 Total
Oakalla Prison Farm	9,072	5,816	3,256	—36
Vancouver Island Unit	894	786	108	—12
Kamloops Regional Gaol	1,984	1,539	445	—22
Prince George Regional Gaol	1,227	1,018	209	—17
Remand Unit for Haney Correctional Institution	213	120	93	—44
Totals	13,390	9,279	4,111	—31

Juvenile admissions

The number of juveniles admitted to adult receiving institutions was 180, a reduction of 27 from last year and the second consecutive year in which juvenile admissions have decreased. This undoubtedly illustrates the wider range of preventive and probation services available to the Courts.

Discipline and security

The number of escapes from both institutions and forest camps dropped significantly for the second consecutive year. This year's total was 124, as compared to last year's 156 and the previous year's 164.

The number of infractions against Gaol Rules and Regulations rose 17 per cent this year. The bulk of the increase was at Oakalla, which is used to house the most aggressive and dangerous segment of the inmate population.

The Remand Wings at Oakalla, which were the scene of several major disturbances last year, experienced no problem this year. However, the most significant change for the year in inmate discipline occurred at the Haney Correctional Institution, where there was a decrease of 26 per cent in disciplinary infractions.

A high rate of attempted suicides and self-inflicted injuries continued at Oakalla. Fortunately, the number of actual suicides remained at three for the year. Oakalla's success at coping with this problem is indeed to be commended. The 12-cell observation unit established two years ago for cases considered to be suicidal has proven to be most effective.

The total number of assaults upon staff throughout the Service decreased by half this year to a low of 20. Considering that only two years ago assaults on staff numbered 69, this marks a significant decline. The calibre of leadership displayed by staff, their more-effective methods of control, and greater awareness of developing problems have done much to create a more humane and stable climate, both in institutions and camps.

Social education

New developments

During the year, extensive planning has taken place, resulting in the reorganization of the Haney Correctional Institution programme along the House lines followed in the Borstal System of training. Basically, this involves a Housemaster being in charge of each 50-man living unit at the institution. This Housemaster is responsible for the total training programme of the trainee and prepares all reports necessary for presentation of the case to the institutional Review Board. This Review Board has been established to study cases being considered for parole and must place its stamp of approval on each individual case before the trainee is granted an appearance before the Parole Board. Both these changes have helped a great deal in overcoming the largeness of the institution and in breaking down the communication barriers between staff and trainees. In effect, this institution is now operating on the basis of eight small treatment units, with a Housemaster responsible for the over-all co-ordination and planning within each unit.

One further change in organization at the Haney Correctional Institution was the reclassification of Counsellors to Probation Officers. The current Counsellors are being enrolled in the Probation Officers' Orientation Course, two at a time, in order to qualify them as Probation Officers.

This establishment of Probation Officers in a young-adult training institution has assisted greatly in preparing the young adults for re-entry into the community, and has improved communication between the institution and the Probation Field Service.

Lay counselling

All institutions reported continuing progress in their lay-counselling programmes. Of particular note is the development of lay counselling on a voluntary basis in the Remand Units at Oakalla, priority being given to first offenders.

At the Haney Correctional Institution, lay counselling has continued to be a responsibility of all House staff members. Each is assigned a case load of approximately six trainees, with the Housemaster making the assignments according to the needs of the trainee and the individual skills of the staff member. The lay counsellor is closely involved in decisions affecting any changes in the trainee's programme and in consideration of parole readiness. In addition, lay counsellors contribute to the report prepared by the Housemaster when a case is presented to the British Columbia or National Board of Parole.

The regional gaols are all using lay counselling. Each inmate serving a sentence of 30 days or longer is assigned a specific officer as his lay counsellor.

Group counselling

Group counselling has continued as one of the most widely used correctional methods in both institutions and forest camps. As in the past, Correctional Officers provide the leadership for these groups.

At the Haney Correctional Institution, consistent with the redefinition of roles and responsibilities noted above, group counselling has become increasingly the responsibility of the House. The focus of these group sessions is on problem solving. Consistent with the reality therapy approach, group leaders are encouraged to focus on day-to-day problems of group members. Problems involving institutional behaviour or adjustment give immediacy to the groups' problem-solving efforts. Regular community meetings involving all of the trainees in a House are held weekly. The primary purpose of the larger community meeting is the development of individual and social responsibility among trainees.

Group marital counselling with trainees continued throughout the year, involving both trainees and their wives on a voluntary basis. These groups provide an opportunity to deal both with many concerns young couples have regarding marriage and with some of the effects upon the relationship of the offence and incarceration of the husband.

At New Haven, group counselling continues to be carried out on three afternoons a week during working-hours on a compulsory basis.

In the regional gaols, encouraging developments were reported on the continuing use of group counselling on both a compulsory and voluntary basis.

Religious training

Two full-time and 17 part-time chaplains, under the supervision of two Senior Chaplains, serve the corectional institutions of the Province.

Chaplains are available both for worship, religious instruction, all forms of counselling, and pre-release assistance. New admissions are visited as are those in hospital or isolation. In fact, there are few areas within an institution in which the chaplain does not become deeply involved. By working with community groups, chaplains have done much to lessen the gap between the institution and the community.

One camp chaplain reports his most effective contact has been through direct involvement in the work programme, working alongside the trainees during the day, eating lunch with them, and by informal chats with individuals. Whatever the means used, the chaplain is often able to develop a very close relationship with an inmate and provide the necessary impetus to bring about change.

Community participation

Oakalla, being located within the largest urban area in the Province, has received the greatest attention from the public. During the year, 41 groups of interested citizens and organizations visited the institution for organized tours. In addition, some 215 visits were made to the institution by volunteer groups from the community. Amongst those organizations visiting were: Alcoholics Anonymous sponsors, job therapy volunteers, leaders and workers from the Vancouver Indian Centre, students from the University of British Columbia, and members of the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Legion of Mary, the John Howard Society, St. Andrews Wesley Church, and the Mormon Missionary. In addition, some 15 individuals from the community assisted in specialized functions. These were mainly school teachers, recreation coaches, and discussion-group leaders.

The Haney Correctional Institution Cadet Corps placed 13th out of 43 Cadet Corps in the Province. Twenty-six cadets attended a 10-day summer camp at Albert Head on Vancouver Island.

As in the past, A.A. groups have continued at all facilities with a high level of assistance provided by volunteer members from the community. Inmates from a number of institutions attended A.A. meetings in the community on a monthly or bi-monthly basis.

At Prince George Gaol the inmates volunteered to work in their own time on a Kiwanis project erecting a historical replica of Fort George on the banks of the Fraser River. This project was received very well by the community and drew favourable publicity from the local newspapers. As a result, several inmates were given employment leads and one man placed on Work Release through the sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club. Another project took a crew of volunteers to the Nechako Improvement District, where a park-site was cleared for the community.

Many institutions and camps donated blood to the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics throughout the year. At Oakalla, three Blood Donor Clinics were held, with 608 inmate volunteer donors participating.

Education

Academic courses

At the Haney Correctional Institution there were several encouraging developments in remedial teaching this year. Two new classes were added to better prepare trainees for vocational-shop entry.

With the introduction of monthly progress meetings to ensure a review of effort and achievement, correspondence course completion rose from 30 to 37 per cent.

At New Haven, the remedial teacher, Mrs. Bernice Govier, continued her dedicated and valuable service. A total of 21 trainees received instruction and coaching in elementary English and mathematics.

Oakalla has relied on the Department of Education correspondence courses for the bulk of its educational programme. However, this approach is far from satisfactory with persistent young offenders, nearly all of whom are school drop-outs. In an effort to bring a higher level of motivation to this group, a full-time teacher was assigned this year to the Westgate A Unit. There are now over 24 young offenders involved in two classes each day. The results to date have been encouraging and it is hoped that this effort can be expanded in the future.

At Vancouver Island Unit, approximately 25 per cent of all sentenced inmates took part in some form of academic training. School, which is being supervised by two nuns from St. Ann's Academy, is progressing at a high level, and those inmates considered capable have been switched to programmed learning, with most satisfactory results.

The programme of academic training and upgrading initiated at the Kamloops Regional Gaol during the past year was continued and intensified by increasing the number of class nights from two to four. The basis of this programme was to upgrade students to Grade X (vocational) to enable them upon discharge to qualify for entry to one of the Provincial Vocational Schools.

At Prince George, the addition of the new library and study room provided a much-improved environment for study, and elementary level courses continued under the instruction of a Correctional Officer.

Vocational training

To meet the needs of an increasing number of younger inmates with no prior work experience and little idea how to plan their own future, the Haney Correctional Institution established a series of preparatory courses for trainees prior to entering vocational training. This allows them the opportunity to explore trade opportunities,

their own interests and skills, and also become accustomed to shop routine, regulations, and safety requirements.

At New Haven, the wood- and metal-working shops continued, as did the carpentry, fibreglass, and upholstery shops at Oakalla.

At Kamloops, a three-month course in cookery was offered for the first time by the Adult Education Department of the local school district, and the Department of Mines and Resources put on a short course for prospectors at the Regional Gaol. Both courses met with an enthusiastic response.

Prince George added three new courses this year, log scaling, power-sawing, and basic mechanics. Of four inmates who wrote the scaling examination, three were successful.

Physical education

The compulsory physical education programme for all young offenders continued throughout the year. In addition, a wide variety of field sports and gymnasium activities was offered. The use of outside teams visiting the institutions and inmate teams participating in community leagues was further extended, and all institutions reported positive results.

Prison industries and farm production

Prison industries

The major development in the prison industries programme occurred this year in the Prince George Regional Gaol, which was, by virtue of its major addition last year, able to expand significantly its prison industries production. The tailor-shop, with more room and additional inmates, was able to produce 11,282 articles of inmate clothing. Of this total amount, half was shipped out for use in other institutions. The shoe-shop set up this past year made commendable progress. A total of 1,426 pairs of romeo work slippers was manufactured and 400 were shipped to other institutions.

Vancouver Island Unit again produced a large number of cement blocks, drain tiles, cedar stakes and shakes in the security compound for young offender parole violators. Over 15,000 drain tiles were produced and shipped to Twin Maples Farm, where they are being used in a land-drainage scheme. The 25,000 cedar stakes produced were all shipped to the Forest Service for use in survey work throughout British Columbia.

The major production shops at Oakalla Prison Farm continued in operation throughout the year. The breakdown, in terms of units produced, is shown below:—

Prison Industry		Units
Tailor-shop		13,964
Sheet-metal shop		56,808
Licence-plate shop		2,737,266
Knitting-mill (socks)	doz.	2,257
Shoe-shop	pr.	8,029

Farm production

The farm programmes at the regional gaols were further expanded this year, and in spite of the poor weather a large amount of food was produced. This has helped considerably in holding down the over-all food costs. The total farm production is detailed in the following table:—

Commodity		Oakalla Prison Farm	Vancouver Island Unit	Rayleigh Camp	Prince George Regional Gaol	Total
Beef	tons	1.2	16.7	15.8	.....	33.7
Pork	tons	82.4	20.8	.....	.....	103.2
Vegetables	tons	70.1	162.5	247.5	49.5	529.6
Fowl	lb.	1,856.0	1,650.0	.....	.....	3,506.0
Milk	tons	128.0	.....	.....	.....	128.0
Fruit	lb.	.....	850.0	.....	.....	850.0
Eggs	doz.	17,004.0	11,840.0	.....	.....	28,844.0
Silage and hay	tons	132.0	170.0	137.0	.....	439.0

As a result of more intensive planning and co-ordination of the various farms, the Vancouver Island Unit, Kamloops and Prince George Regional Gaols were able to ship significant quantities of produce and beef this year to other institutions, and the two canneries increased their production. Plans for the coming year call for the development of the beef herd at the Vancouver Island Unit and the breaking of additional land at Prince George.

Specialized institutions

Alouette River Unit

The amendment to the *Summary Convictions Act* providing for an indeterminate sentence for chronic alcoholics was itself amended by the action of the Legislature in 1968. The object of the new amendment was to remove the alcoholic offender from the law and deal with him as a medical problem rather than a legal one. The City of Vancouver, where the problem is greatest, is planning a diagnostic and detoxication centre which, when it is completed, will allow the implementation of the new amendment. Chronic alcoholics will then be committed directly by the Courts to the Alouette River Unit for a one-year indeterminate period. This will eliminate the previous procedure of the alcoholic being admitted on conviction to a prison for classification.

Meanwhile, the Alouette River Unit is being developed with additional facilities to equip it for the eventual treatment of the chronic alcoholic committed on an indeterminate basis.

The Twin Maples Farm camp for females has now been brought under the administration of the Alouette River Unit and provides a similar rehabilitation programme for female alcoholics.

An encouraging development in the treatment of the alcoholic is the establishment of Half-way Houses in various communities throughout the Province. These facilities are organized or operated by groups of concerned citizens who have evidenced a high degree of interest and involvement in their work. Four such Half-way Houses are now in full operation in the Cities of Haney, Prince George, Prince Rupert, and Mission.

Forest camps

Organization

Gold Creek Camp on Alouette Lake was relocated last year farther up the lake to commence a new project of clearing the upper lake of hundreds of acres of floating debris and develop it for recreational use.

This new camp at Boulder Bay, along with Centre Creek Camp in the Chilliwack Valley, has undertaken the development of an experimental programme for young-adult offenders serving definite-indeterminate sentences who it is felt do not

require a lengthy period of retraining. Both these camps are operated along the lines of Outward Bound Training, stressing challenge and achievement. The Boulder Bay course is of four months' duration, while the Centre Creek course takes six months to complete. Those who successfully complete these courses are recommended to the British Columbia Parole Board for release under supervision to the community. To provide an accurate evaluation of the effectiveness of this training, a matched control group is being sent to the Haney Correctional Institution for the more traditional form of young-offender training provided at that institution. Both the group at the camps and the control group at the Haney Correctional Institution wil be followed after release to determine whether a short, sharp, intensive period of training, stressing physical challenge, is effective for this type of offender.

If the camp programme proves to be effective, it can be doubled by adding those in the control group presently being sent to the Haney Correctional Institution.

We are particularly concerned with the development of such non-institutional programmes for the less-criminalistic young-adult offender in order that the Haney Correctional Institution can concentrate on the most disturbed and aggressive young offender who has failed to respond to other forms of treatment. As mentioned previously, we are being faced with an increased proportion of young offenders who are presenting more severe problems all the time.

On June 28, 1968, the first group of 12 trainees started on their four-month training programme at Boulder Bay. By March 31, 1969, 36 had successfully completed the course and been granted parole. At Centre Creek Camp, the first group of 11 trainees started their six-month course on September 1, 1968.

Capacity and intake

The total forest camp capacity was increased by 60 over last year with the opening of the Hutda Lake Forest Camp in the spring. This now makes a total in the Province of 11 minimum-security forest camps for male prisoners. The rebuilding of the original camps in the Chilliwack Valley is now almost complete, with no change in their capacity. The number of admissions during the year was as follows:—

Camp	Admissions, 1968/69
Snowdon Forest Camp	161
Lakeview Forest Camp	144
Rayleigh Forest Camp	632
Clearwater Forest Camp	320
Chilliwack Forest Camps (4)	482
Boulder Bay Forest Camp	124
Pine Ridge Forest Camp	198
Hutda Lake Forest Camp	240
Total	2,301

Snowdon Forest Camp on Vancouver Island continued to be kept for first offenders with no previous institutional experience. Many of the young marijuana offenders were classified to this camp. It is of some concern to note that there were 19 admissions with university level education this year and that of the total 161 admissions, 50 were for breaches of the *Narcotic and Drug Act*. Fortunately, the forest camp experience emphasizing vigorous manual labour in a rugged outdoor environment appears to have been a maturing one for this particular group. Escapes from the forest camps for the year numbered 40, an increase of 1 over last year. This figure represents 1.8 per cent of the total transferred to forest camps, an impressively low figure.

Achievement

All camps continued to make significant contributions to the Forestry and Parks programmes throughout the Province.

Crews were trained at each camp for fire suppression, but because of the cool summer they were called out only four times—three in the Interior and one in the Chilliwack Valley. The only fire occurring in a park was at Myrtle Lake in Wells Gray Park. Here, a crew of seven and one officer was flown in by helicopter to extinguish the blaze.

Several Provincial Parks benefited from inmate work crews during the summer. In the Golden Ears Park, Boulder Bay Camp continued to work on the removal of several hundred acres of floating debris on Upper Alouette Lake. From this debris the camp has been able to salvage sawlogs and cut up several hundred cords of wood for use in public camp-sites. Crews from the Haney Correctional Institution also worked in this area cutting wood, maintaining grounds, and clearing beaches. Wells Gray Park in the Interior received the services of crews from Clearwater Camp for clearing access roads, trails, camp-sites and clean-up and maintenance work.

In the summer months, a detached camp of 20 from Clearwater was established at Mahood Lake for clearing lakeshore and the construction of boat ramps, trails, and roads. On Vancouver Island, from Snowdon, crews continued work on the development of Quinsam and Elk Falls Parks. They installed 3,400 feet of pipe-line to provide a water service at Miracle Beach Camp-site. Chilliwack Camps provided crews for maintenance and clearing camp-sites in the Cultus Lake Park.

The development of forest-fire-suppression roads and trails was again a significant work area for the camps. Road right-of-way and trails were cleared, roadside undergrowth slashed and burned, bridges reconstructed, and gravel hauled to fill wash-outs and holes. Attention to flood control was given by clearing out ditches, constructing culverts, and cleaning creek beds considered to be dangerous.

The sawmills at Pine Ridge, Lakeview, Chilliwack, and Hutda Lake Camps produced a total of 464,018 board-feet of lumber; 108,689 board-feet were supplied to the Forest Service, 23,268 board-feet to the Parks Branch, and the remainder was used in camp construction and renovation. Other wood production included several hundred cords of firewood supplied to the Parks Branch for camp-sites; 265,000 stakes for survey work by the Forest Service; and 14,000 fence posts for the Highways Department.

Reforestation work was again carried on throughout the year. Several hundred acres across the Province were prepared for reforestation and then planted with seedlings from nurseries constructed and maintained by camps' inmates. The tree nurseries at Chilliwack and Snowdon were expanded even further this year and work continued at the Haney Correctional Institution on the preparation of land for future nursery development. In addition, the nurseries at Rayleigh and the Alouette River Unit were in full operation all year.

The first major project in range management occurred this year with the establishment of a detached camp on Opax Mountain manned by inmates from Kamloops Regional Gaol. Here, crews worked on fencing and trail building in connection with a range experiment.

The Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Corrections Branch and Forest Service representatives met twice during the year to decide on major projects and the co-ordinated use of resources.

Chapter III. Treatment of women

General

Population

The average daily population decreased considerably this year to 80. The peak reached was 110. The total admissions were 558, of which 114 were native Indians. There were 245 crimes against public order and peace. Of these, 41 per cent were for liquor violations and 36 per cent for breaches of the *Narcotic and Drug Act.*

The facilities of the Remand Unit were again taxed to their limit with an increasing number of emotionally disturbed women requiring medical attention and constant observation, the result of excessive use of hallucinatory and other drugs.

A great deal of concern is felt for the non-delinquent type of law-breaker, usually a first offender charged under the *Narcotic Control Act* for possession or casual trafficking in marijuana. In the majority of cases, a common characteristic of the family environment was found to be the permissive attitude toward the use of marijuana by either parents or other adult authority.

With greater emphasis on lay counselling and group discussion in this unit, there was more opportunity for the newly committed offender to develop freely and release some of her hostilities.

Discipline

There were 135 offences against Gaol Rules during the year. As in previous years, some offences were used for learning experiences through group discussion and lay counselling.

Vocational and technical training

The sewing-room, kitchen, and laundry continued to operate as training areas for those home-making skills in which many of the women are deficient.

General maintenance by an inmate crew was carried out under the direction of a male staff carpenter. In all cases, the objectives have been development of good work habits and the importance of team work.

Academic education

An average of eight students per month was involved in educational courses. The academic classroom operated 230 days.

Physical education and sports

Physical education and organized sports continued to have a positive effect on the inmate population. Although players on the softball team were less skilled than in past years, good sportsmanship improved. Socialization with the outside players does much to give inmates an insight into the lives of average working-girls who are able to accept standards set by society.

Religious training

Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains carried out active programmes. This year a greater number of inmates participated than ever before. Twelve women received diplomas upon completion of a course in Bible Study.

Recreation

Every effort was made to involve inmates in outdoor activities whenever weather permitted.

Some of the outside groups who came regularly on a voluntary basis to participate in programmes with inmates were:—

The University of British Columbia students.
Elizabeth Fry Society.
Legion of Mary.
St. Andrews-Wesley Church members.
Alcoholics Anonymous.

The contribution of these organizations was of immeasurable value in keeping inmates in touch with normal people from the community.

Social casework

In addition to the individual and lay counselling programmes now maintained at this unit, a great deal of assistance is given in both the internal programmes and the after-care planning and counselling of inmates by the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, and the Vancouver Indian Centre. The staff of the unit are able to refer those they counsel to the agency most suited to the individual.

Group and lay counselling

Lay counselling by staff members continued throughout the year to the point where staff are gaining considerable insight into the needs of their charges. Through both group and lay counselling, many disturbing situations are resolved and prove useful learning experiences.

Community participation

Three Blood Donor Clinics were held during the year, with good participation. Service organizations and family visits at Christmas and Easter also brought the community closer to the inmate population. Whenever possible, selective groups of inmates participated in humanitarian projects in the community.

Narcotic Drug Research Unit

Since most addicts are now assigned to the female unit of the Matsqui Drug Treatment Centre, the Narcotic Addiction Treatment Unit for females was closed.

Paroles

During the year, two inmates were granted day parole and 16 received National paroles.

Twin Maples Farm

In November of 1968 the administration of Twin Maples Farm was transferred from Oakalla Prison Farm to the Alouette River Unit. The result has been distinctly favourable. An expanded farm programme has been enthusiastically undertaken by both staff and residents.

The aim has been to provide useful training in gardening, poultry raising, and in those home-making skills which will be of benefit to the women returning to rural areas.

A tailor-shop, employing up to seven inmates, was opened at the unit to manufacture some of the more-specialized types of outdoor clothing apparel required by inmates throughout the Gaol Service. The quality of workmanship was exceptionally high. It is planned to use the tailor-shop as a winter work programme when the farm work slackens for the season.

Alcoholics Anonymous meetings were held regularly, both at the farm as well as in the community, throughout the year.

Upgrading academic courses are available to all residents in the classroom. Hobbies are encouraged and the value of physical exercise is stressed. Use is made of a local community swimming-pool.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains conducted services regularly. Whenever possible, contact with the community is encouraged through service organizations and Blood Donor Clinics. The farm and its residents continued to be favourably accepted by the neighbourhood generally.

Chapter IV. Health, hygiene, and safety

A high level of medical services continued to be supplied throughout the Gaol Service under the direction of the Senior Medical Officer. Assisting him were 11 part-time medical officers covering the regional gaols and forest camps as well as a full-time physician at the Gaol Service Hospital at Oakalla. Extensive use was made of visiting specialists and out-patient clinics. The 11-bed security ward at the Vancouver General Hospital was again used to good advantage, with over 200 admissions.

As in the past, the severest problem faced by the medical staff is that of the highly disturbed inmate. The largest single category of admissions from other units to the central hospital on the Oakalla grounds was for mental observation. A great deal of staff time is consumed with these cases, especially those who are not committable under the *Mental Health Act*. Although several meetings were held in regard to policy on the transfer of border-line cases to Riverview Hospital, the issue is still far from being resolved.

The number of accidents increased this year to a total of 777. This increase can be partially attributed to the increased proportion of young irresponsible inmates, many of whom are now being transferred to forest camps and working with axes in the forest. This same group also show a disproportionate number of accidents resulting from sports activities.

There were 19 Boards of Inquiry held to investigate accidents. Fortunately, most of them were of a minor nature and only seven cases resulted in any permanent disability. The organization of Safety Committees in each institution and camp has resulted in a much more responsible attitude being taken by inmates toward accident prevention.

Chapter V. Community re-entry programmes

General

There was a total of 869 cases released by various authorities for supervision in the community—58 per cent by the British Columbia Parole Board, 33 per cent by the National Parole Board, and 9 per cent by miscellaneous means. The details are given in the following table:—

Type of Paroles Authorized, 1968/69

Released from—	National Parole	Combined National/ British Columbia Parole	British Columbia Parole	Chronic Alcoholics[1]	Other[2]	Total
Haney Correctional Institution and camps	33	23	349	----	----	405
Oakalla Prison Farm (male)	74	3	53	4	1	135
Chilliwack Forest Camps	37	3	57	1	----	98
Alouette River Unit (male)	29	----	2	31	----	62
Vancouver Island Unit and camps	32	1	26	----	1	60
Prince George Regional Gaol	36	----	----	----	----	36
Oakalla Prison Farm (female)	25	----	----	----	----	25
Kamloops Gaol	23	----	1	----	----	24
New Haven	----	1	20	----	----	21
Alouette River Unit (female)	2	----	----	----	----	2
Riverside	----	----	----	----	1	1
Totals	291	31	508	36	3	869

[1] Released under section 64, *Summary Convictions Act*.
[2] By Order in Council under supervision of Chief Probation Officer.

Day parole

Day paroles continued to increase, with 104 compared to 82 last year. The over-all success rate of those completing day parole amounted to 87.5 per cent, and 45 per cent of these were retained by their employers after release from the institution. Three continued with Vocational School attendance.

The following table gives details of day-parole releases:—

Released from—	Total Released, Day Parole	Successful	Day Parole Terminated by—				
			Expiration of Sentence	Granting of—		Injury	Revocations or Suspensions
				National Parole	British Columbia Parole		
Alouette River Unit	35	27	23	3	----	1	8
Oakalla Prison Farm (male)	30	28	21	6	1	----	2
Oakalla Prison Farm (female)	20	20	15	5	----	----	----
Vancouver Island Unit	16	13	9	1	3	----	3
Prince George Regional Gaol	3	3	3	----	----	----	----
Totals	104	91	71	15	4	1	13

Work release

Important amendments were made to the Provincial Gaol Rules and Regulations on May 7, 1968, enlarging the powers to release prisoners undergoing sentence

in Provincial institutions for educational or humanitarian reasons. The offender placed on work release is still a prisoner, he has a sentence to serve, and must spend his non-working hours under confinement.

The first work releases were authorized on May 17, 1968. A total of 26 cases were granted work release; 25 were able to secure employment for varying periods up to 81 working-days. The total earnings of those released on work release amounted to $11,213, an average of $448 per person. Thirty per cent of these total earnings helped to support prisoners' families, 13 per cent went toward compensation and debts, 9 per cent to help defray costs of imprisonment, 20 per cent toward the cost of clothing and personal expenses, and 28 per cent to savings which the prisoner took out with him on his final release from the institution.

The over-all success rate of those completing work release amounted to 69 per cent. After release from the institution, 78 per cent of these were retained by their employers. It is interesting to note that half of those involved in this programme were eventually granted National parole.

The following table gives details of this programme:—

Released from—	Total Work Releases	Successful	Work Release Terminated by—						
			Expiration of Sentence	Granting of		No Work Located	Injury	Death	Revocations or Suspensions
				National Parole	British Columbia Parole				
Alouette River Unit	16	12	6	4	2	1	2	----	1
Vancouver Island Unit	5	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	3
Prince George Regional Gaol	3	3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----
Kamloops Gaol	2	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	26	18	7	9	2	1	2	1	4

Home Leave

During the year a total of 17 were granted home leaves for periods of up to 10 days. Twelve of these were trainees from the Haney Correctional Institution. Only one leave had to be cancelled for misbehaviour.

The objective of the home-leave programme is primarily to allow the sentenced young-adult prisoner, who is undergoing a period of training and is working toward release on parole, an opportunity to visit his home for the purpose of strengthening home and community ties and helping him to prepare himself for his final release to the community.

Vancouver Parole Services

During the year, 222 new cases were assigned to Provincial Parole Officers working in the Greater Vancouver area for supervision; 106 successfully completed their paroles and 79 were revoked.

Community involvement

Job Therapy Inc., a private association of laymen from various church congregations in the Greater Vancouver area, organized two teams of volunteers to meet regularly with groups of young adults at the Haney Correctional Institution and Oakalla Prison Farm on a bi-monthly basis. This programme has proved to be particularly helpful to the homeless offender who has no regular visitors.

St. Leonard's House accommodated 36 young-adult parolees for varying periods of up to 12 months. The Dick Bell-Irving Home continued to serve young trainees from New Haven released on parole under the supervision of the British Columbia Borstal Association. A privately operated residence in the City of Vancouver accommodated 38 Provincial parolees during the year.

Such resources are economical and favourable alternatives to what otherwise would be unsatisfactory and unsupervised urban placements. Without these facilities, many resourceless offenders would not have been released until the expiration of their sentences.

Two new Half-way House residences for alcoholics were developed during the year—Fraser House in Mission and St. Benedict's Lodge in Victoria. There are now a total of five such Half-way Houses in the Province, including Maple Ridge House in Haney, Chatham House in Prince Rupert, and the Harvey Elliott House in Prince George. During the year the five houses accommodated a total of 644 men for varying periods.

Close to 100 per cent of all offenders sentenced to Provincial correctional institutions and gaols eventually returned to the community. It is in the community that they have to learn to survive and overcome pressures and temptations. The more prisoners are introduced to the responsibilities of community living with sufficient safeguards to protect society, the better prepared they will be to face reality when they are no longer under any authority or supervision.

We are greatly indebted to employers and voluntary sponsors and to those agencies both public and private concerned with the rehabilitation of offenders for their invaluable assistance during the year. The variety of programmes now being offered to assist offenders to re-enter the community is encouraging.

Chapter VI. British Columbia Probation Service

Statistics

Comparative Case Statistics for the Years 1967/68 and 1968/69

	1967/68	1968/69
New probation cases—		
Males—		
Under 18 years	1,926	2,131
18 to 24 years, inclusive	709	873
25 to 39 years, inclusive	282	359
40 to 64 years, inclusive	147	167
65 years and over	6	6
	3,070	3,536
Females—		
Under 18 years	262	220
18 to 24 years, inclusive	104	94
25 to 39 years, inclusive	41	58
40 to 64 years, inclusive	16	11
65 years and over	.....	2
	423	385
Totals, new probation cases	3,493	3,921
New parole cases—		
National parole	68	122
Order in Council	5	3
Provincial parole	572	520
	645	645
New miscellaneous and voluntary cases (this figure includes Provincial releases from training schools)	2,364	2,976
Grand totals	6,502	7,542

Comparison of Probation Service Activity

	1967/68	1968/69	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Per Cent
New probation cases	3,493	3,921	+428	12.0
New parole cases	645	645	..	.....
New miscellaneous cases	2,364	2,976	+612	25.4
Pre-sentence reports—				
Juvenile	1,787	1,756	−31	2.0
Adult	2,283	2,413	+130	6.0

General

The number of new probation cases totalled 3,921, an increase of 428 over the previous year. This total was made up of 3,536 male probationers and 385 female probationers. The greatest percentage involved were young male probationers—60.3 per cent were under the age of 18, 24.7 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 24, and only 15 per cent were over the age of 25.

The total case-load carry-over at the end of the year was 5,547, as compared to 4,565 for the previous year. This case load divided between the total field staff gives an average case load per officer of 58.4 cases, as compared to 53.7 the previous year.

Appointments and separations

As a result of a vigorous recruitment campaign throughout the year, 32 qualified officers were added to the Probation Service. During the same period, 15 staff left the Service to take up appointments elsewhere.

Staff-training

Training carried on as in previous years. Two 17-week courses were held for university graduates selected for induction into the Service and one 12-month non-degree course. In May, a Training Centre was established at Marpole next to the Probation Hostel with individual offices for each trainee and a number of lecture and seminar rooms. This will now serve as a centre for all future Probation Officer Training Courses.

During the year a number of Probation Officers completed the three-year Correctional Certificate Course offered by Vancouver City College, and six Probation Officers were granted financial assistance to continue post-graduate studies at various universities throughout the country.

The Probation Service's 11th Annual Conference was held in Kamloops in October and focused on the community as a resource potential for the field Probation Officer. Miss A. Selander, Executive Director of the Voluntary Association for Health and Welfare for British Columbia, was the keynote speaker.

Policy changes

The general policy initiated by the Attorney-General in respect to not charging juveniles with Provincial Statute or municipal by-law offences was continued throughout the year. This was further augmented by an experiment in Kamloops Subdivision area, which commenced in October, in which Probation Officers, upon being advised that an alleged offence had been committed by a juvenile, were to interview the juvenile and his parents prior to any formal charges being laid. If, after assessing the youth's background and circumstances and further discussion with the police, it was felt that the matter could best be dealt with informally, then the Probation Officer would assume the supervision of the juvenile on a voluntary basis without a formal Court order.

The experiment was evaluated at the conclusion of a six months' period and the results were found to be sufficiently satisfactory to continue the policy for a further period.

As a result of the policy initiated by the Attorney-General in June, 1968, whereby prosecutors were required to obtain Departmental approval before making application to have a child raised from the Family and Children's Court to Adult

Court, the number of children so transferred underwent a substantial decrease, 88 as compared to 137 for the previous year.

Regional developments

Probation Officers have continued their interest in the community development of much-needed facilities and resources. Staff have participated in a variety of activities such as radio interviews, seminars on drug usage, as well as talks and discussions with a wide variety of community groups. In most areas, officers have gathered resource material for use by Family and Children's Court Committees and have assisted in promoting the organization of local remand facilities. Efforts have also been made by many officers to involve interested community people who have the time to give to act as probation sponsors.

A close liaison has been maintained with the Salvation Army's House of Concord, which has continued to be a most helpful resource to the Probation Officers of the Lower Mainland. A field officer works closely with the staff of the house and supervises all probationers who reside there. The Regional Probation Officer for Region II serves as a member of the Admission Committee for the house.

In Chilliwack, Probation Officers were involved in an interesting community experiment aimed at curtailing the incidents of shoplifting by juveniles. Merchants in the area who were involved in the experiment were pleased with the results.

Three Probation Interviewers attached to Family and Children's Courts in various parts of the Province have assumed the responsibility of assisting with the initial contacts in respect to maintenance cases, undertaking the pre-screening of maintenance order applications and following up on the enforcement of the orders. Where casework services are required, the interviewer transfers the case to a Probation Officer.

Psychiatric services

The Probation Officers in the Greater Vancouver area continued to use the diagnostic and group treatment services offered by Dr. Bennet Wong. Dr. Anthony Marcus, the Head of the University Forensic Clinic, also saw a number of probationers referred for psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.

Marpole Hostel

Six youths were in residence at the hostel at the beginning of the year. During the year, 20 boys were admitted and 19 discharged, leaving seven in residence at the end of the year.

The hostel and its residents have been fully accepted by the Marpole community, as evidenced by the interest and support afforded the hostel by the community associations and service clubs in the area.

A Probation Officer was closely associated with the hostel throughout the year, rendering a casework service to the residents and liaisoning regularly with the school counsellor to keep as many of the residents as possible attending school regularly.

Chronic alcoholics released under a probation order

A significant development in the programme for chronic alcoholics has been the formation of Half-way Houses sponsored by various private organizations. Such Half-way Houses are complementary to the treatment provided in an institution, as the majority of alcoholics do not have community roots and frequently reside in

substandard housing in the "skid road" area. The Half-way House provides improved living accommodation, an environment geared to the non-use of alcohol, as well as companionship and support of other residents and the staff. In such an atmosphere the alcoholic can see an alternative way of life for himself from which he should derive some personal satisfaction. Half-way Houses have been established at Haney, Mission, Burnaby, Prince George, and Prince Rupert. They have played a most important part in helping to re-establish the alcoholic offender in the community following his treatment in an institution.

Search and leadership training (Porteau Cove)

For the fifth consecutive summer a Search and Leadership Training Course was held for probationers from across the Province selected on the basis of their failure to respond to normal probation methods. Thirty-four attended, ranging in age from 14 to 17. All but one graduated at a special ceremony on the final day, which was attended by parents, Magistrates, and a number of field Probation Officers.

The programme now based at Porteau Cove Camp in Howe Sound lasts for one month. The total group is subdivided into three patrols of 10 to 12 lads each, with two staff attached. These Co-ordinators, as they are called, remain with the patrol throughout their whole month-long course and are responsible for their initial indoctrination, their training, and their progress.

The programme commences in camp, where basic survival skills and techniques are acquired and each group learns to live together and function as a group. As progress is made, expeditions into the mountains or on the water commence. With each successive sortie, the challenges increase and eventually culminate in a week-long expedition, when the demands placed on the groups are heavy and definite objectives have to be attained. One of the features of the training is a 36-hour solo expedition, when each lad goes off on his own to a selected spot in the wilderness to be by himself and live off the land. Faced with himself, alone, and in the wilderness, this is sometimes the turning point for a youth who has seldom, if ever before, had to stop and think about his life.

Time alone will indicate the long-term results of this type of training. This year, each youth will continue to have at least six months' supervision by a field Probation Officer on returning to his home location. Initial reports from these officers invariably indicate that some positive change has taken place in the probationer as a result of the course experience.

Provincial Probation Offices

HEADQUARTERS:
1075 Melville Street, Vancouver 5.

ABBOTSFORD:
Courthouse, Abbotsford.

BURNABY:
6355 Gilpin Street, Burnaby 2.

CAMPBELL RIVER:
110 Birch Street, Campbell River.

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

CLOVERDALE:
5691—177B Street, Cloverdale.

COURTENAY:
Courthouse, Courtenay.

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

DAWSON CREEK:
10300B Tenth Street, Dawson Creek.

DUNCAN:
271 Canada Avenue, Duncan.

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

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

KAMLOOPS:
118 Victoria Street, Kamloops.

KELOWNA:
435 Bernard Avenue, Kelowna.

LILLOOET:
Courthouse, Lillooet.

MARPOLE PROBATION OFFICE:
8982 Hudson Street, Vancouver 14.

MARPOLE HOSTEL:
8982 Hudson Street, Vancouver 14.

MERRITT:
2025 Granite Avenue, Merritt.

NANAIMO:
Courthouse, Nanaimo.

NELSON:
Courthouse, Nelson.

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

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

NORTH VANCOUVER:
1676 Lloyd Avenue,
North Vancouver.

PENTICTON:
Courthouse, Penticton.

PORT ALBERNI:
1101 Sixth Avenue North,
Port Alberni.

POWELL RIVER:
4687 Ewing Place, Powell River.

PRINCE GEORGE:
Courthouse, Prince George.

PRINCE RUPERT:
Courthouse, Prince Rupert.

REVELSTOKE:
307 First Street, Revelstoke.

RICHMOND:
110, 815 Park Road, Richmond.

SECHELT:
P.O. Box 99, Sechelt.

SMITHERS:
P.O. Box 2267, Smithers.

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

TERRACE:
P.O. Box 1598, Terrace.

TRAIL:
203, 805 Spokane Street, Trail.

VANCOUVER:
719, 193 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4.
3200 East Broadway, Vancouver 12.

VERNON:
3402—30th Street, Vernon.

VICTORIA:
1039 Johnson Street, Victoria.
2020 Cameron Street, Victoria.

WILLIAMS LAKE:
Courthouse, Williams Lake.

Chapter VII. British Columbia Board of Parole

During the year ending March 31, 1969, 537 trainees were released on parole, 532 on the regular order of parole and five under the condition of day parole. This is an increase of about 11 per cent over last year. During the same period, 192 had their paroles revoked, an increase of 13 per cent from last year's rate.

Board membership has been retained at five—Mr. Oscar Orr, Acting Chairman; Mr. Eric Kelly; Mrs. J. M. Norris; Mr. Arnold Webster; and Dr. G. Kirkpatrick.

During the year, Mr. F. C. Boyes, the only remaining charter member of the Board, died. His deep understanding of human nature enabled him to add strength of purpose and enjoyment of life to the many who came in contact with him. Mr. M. G. Stade, for 20 years Secretary to the Board, retired in March. His dedication contributed greatly to the successful operation of the Board.

The statistical statements which follow indicate the number of meetings held, the number of cases considered, a comparative statement of parole releases and revocations, the number of revocations due to Court action as compared with technical violations of the conditions of parole, and miscellaneous statistical information.

Statistical statements, British Columbia Board of Parole

Statement No 1.—Summary of Meetings Held and Cases Considered, April 1, 1968, to March 31, 1969

Number of sittings held		84
Decisions made—		
New cases considered		513
Miscellaneous—		
British Columbia-National paroles considered	42	
Day paroles	7	
Reviews	42	
Special consideration	9	
Decisions reconsidered	16	
Revocations considered	240	
Other decisions	26	
Administrative decisions	6	
		388
Total decisions made		901
In co-operation with National Parole Service—		
Applications for National parole supported by British Columbia Board of Parole		41
Disposition of cases—		
Support withdrawn	—	
Granted National parole	36	
Cases pending	5	
Total	41	
Applications for National parole not supported by British Columbia Board of Parole		1
Total new cases considered		42
Average number of cases dealt with per sitting		10.7
Released on parole during the fiscal year		532

Statement No. 2.—Progressive Summary of Meetings Held and Cases Considered, 1949 to 1968/69

Year	Number of Meetings	Decisions Made		
		New	Miscel-laneous	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
1964 (January, February, and March)	17	91	63	154
1964/65	76	374	270	644
1965/66	81	426	320	746
1966/67	84	417	342	759
1967/68	89	470	327	797
1968/69	84	513	388	901
Totals	1,161	----	----	11,106

Average number of decisions per meeting, 9.6.

Statement No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Releases on Parole and Revocations

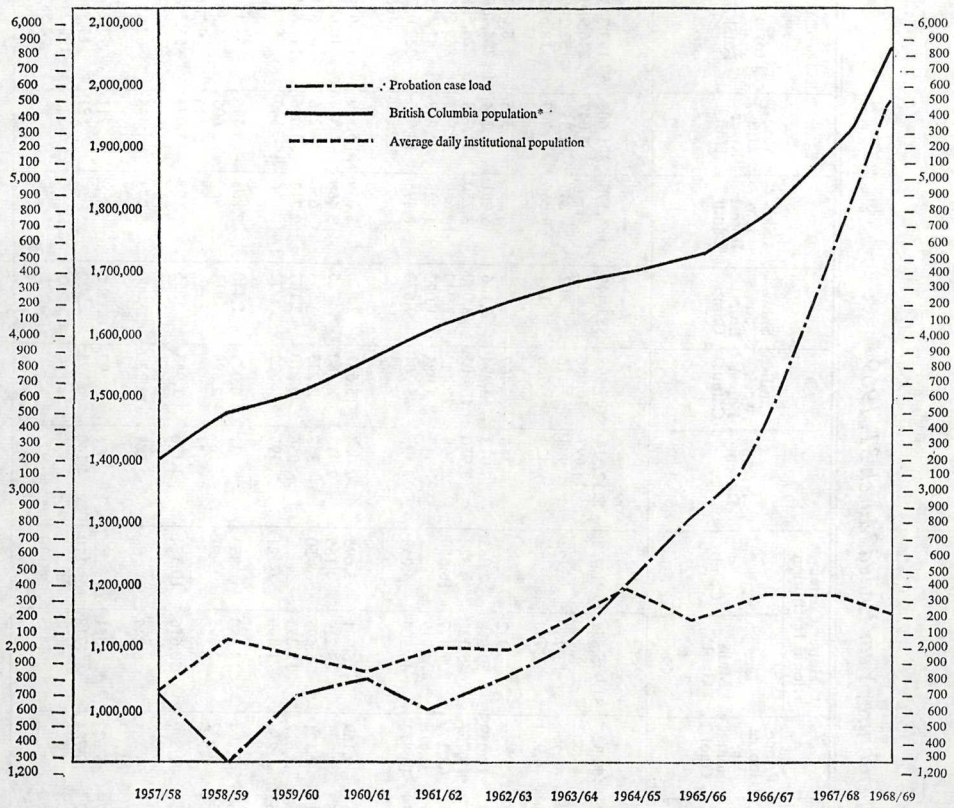
	Vancouver Island Unit			Chilliwack Forest Camps			Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Kamloops Regional Gaol	Alouette River Unit	Totals		
	65/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	68/69	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69
Released on parole	(19)	8	27	23	36	57	62	70	56	28	32	21	294	320	368	1	2	411	466	532
Revocations	(8)	3	6	11	9	14	31	27	29	7	9	5	105	98	137	1	.....	161	146	192
Percentage	42	38	22	48	25	25	50	39	52	25	28	24	36	31	37	100	.....	39	31	37
Conversely—																				
Successfully completed paroles	(11)	5	21	12	27	44	31	43	38	21	23	19	189	222	301	.....	1	250	320	414
Percentage	(58)	62	78	52	75	77	50	61	68	75	72	90	64	69	82	.....	50	61	69	78

Statement No. 4.—Revocations Based on Court Action and Other Parole Violations Compared

	Vancouver Island Unit			Chilliwack Forest Camps			Oakalla Prison Farm			New Haven			Haney Correctional Institution			Kamloops Regional Gaol	Alouette River Unit	Totals		
	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69	68/69	68/69	66/67	67/68	68/69
Revocations—																				
Based on Court action	4	2	3	9	5	9	22	16	20	3	5	4	63	64	87	1	.....	101	92	124
Percentage	57	67	50	82	56	64	71	59	69	43	56	80	60	65	64	100	.....	63	63	65
Based on other violations	3	1	3	2	4	5	9	11	9	4	4	1	42	34	50	.....	.....	60	54	68
Percentage	43	33	50	18	44	36	29	41	31	57	44	20	40	35	36	.....	.....	37	37	35
Total revocations	7	3	6	11	9	14	31	27	29	7	9	5	105	98	137	.....	.....	161	146	192
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100	100	100

Statement No. 5.—Miscellaneous Statistical Information, Year Ended March 31, 1969

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Parolees			
Total released on regular order of parole	411	466	532
Average age (years)	20.4	20.8	20.5
Average training period (months)	13.1	13.1	11.5
Institutional comparison—			
Vancouver Island Unit (months)	17.5	12.1	15.5
Chilliwack Forest Camps (months)	7.9	10.2	8.3
Oakalla Prison Farm (months)	14.1	13.9	15.1
New Haven (months)	10.5	12.0	11.3
Haney Correctional Institution (months)	13.5	13.4	11.1
Kamloops Regional Gaol (months)	-----	-----	26.6
Alouette River Unit (months)	-----	-----	8.5
Revokees			
Total revocations	161	146	192
Average age (years)	20.1	20.8	20.1
Average training period (months)	13.1	12.8	12.7
Average period on parole (months)	3.8	4.1	5.1
Occurrence of revocation relative to period of parole—			
During 1 to 4 months (per cent)	69	64	58
During 5 to 8 months (per cent)	24	23	28
During 9 months or over (per cent)	7	13	14
Day Parole			
Released on the condition of day parole—			
From Haney Correctional Institution	1	-----	----
From New Haven	-----	-----	----
From Oakalla Prison Farm	1	2	----
From Vancouver Island Unit	-----	2	5
Totals	2	4	5


Probation case load
British Columbia population*
Average daily institutional population
2,100,000
2,000,000
1,900,000
1,800,000
1,700,000
1,600,000
1,500,000
1,400,000
1,300,000
1,200,000
1,100,000
1,000,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,200
1957/58
1958/59
1959/60
1960/61
1961/62
1962/63
1963/64
1964/65
1965/66
1966/67
1967/68
1968/69

Annual statistical tables

1. *Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1969*

	Oakalla Prison Farm							Haney Correctional Institution							
	Men's Gaol	Women's Gaol	Narcotic Drug Treatment Units	Subtotal	Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Main Gaol	Camps	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total
Expenditure															
Salaries	$2,461,349	$421,818	$69,927	$2,953,094	$316,999	$473,500	$463,323	$1,905,862	$91,422	$112,514	$407,398	$83,447	$84,176	$301,608	$7,193,343
Temporary assistance	89,808	32,538	4,603	126,949	15,406	20,993	17,802	.....	.....	14,697	16,086	.....	.....	5,047	216,980
Office expense	19,390	1,305	55	20,750	2,122	4,114	3,500	13,769	24	904	3,115	802	845	2,351	52,296
Travelling expense	2,751	513	.....	3,264	306	2,134	4,950	2,780	.....	429	766	173	3,066	707	18,575
Office furniture and equipment	1,566	248	.....	1,814	684	998	338	932	.....	346	467	.....	.....	505	6,084
Heat, power, and water	99,258	5,193	.....	104,451	38,587	16,070	17,059	59,618	2,085	7,913	13,294	5,106	5,061	15,224	284,468
Clothing and uniforms	83,011	9,734	700	93,445	10,090	14,332	19,757	45,221	328	3,950	16,401	3,080	3,250	14,744	224,598
Provisions and catering	303,728	15,039	.....	318,767	36,888	74,210	68,341	207,477	16,550	8,398	76,442	13,940	14,680	33,903	869,596
Laundry and dry-goods	14,364	5,839	.....	20,203	2,835	1,965	2,818	4,919	.....	512	3,985	1,072	1,128	2,038	41,475
Inmates' earnings	64,011	8,166	.....	72,177	9,585	16,867	13,872	46,504	4,058	3,595	25,264	7,670	8,475	13,985	222,052
Printing and publications	405	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
Maintenance and operation of equipment	18,655	2,368	188	21,211	11,092	15,313	9,169	26,931	3,695	2,084	15,531	2,950	8,059	5,589	121,624
Equipment and machinery	52,137	3,930	800	56,867	7,384	9,775	7,935	8,219	4,155	2,313	8,480	725	3,458	1,354	110,665
Medical supplies	33,527	5,356	5,400	44,283	1,360	5,194	4,121	5,595	50	347	2,235	553	650	2,266	66,654
Medical services	53,535	8,779	.....	62,314	5,131	5,195	8,622	12,273	.....	956	8,210	2,167	2,712	4,035	111,615
Library	2,201	261	.....	2,462	190	46	264	1,490	21	197	22	72	76	547	5,387
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	24,083	3,944	.....	28,027	5,264	14,436	5,294	18,580	859	837	6,074	1,440	2,803	5,796	89,410
Transport of prisoners	6,325	1,678	.....	8,003	2,411	2,112	3,637	2,695	.....	167	2,894	911	960	605	24,395
School supplies	634	.....	307	941	.....	.....	.....	6,856	.....	1,473	.....	.....	.....	516	9,786
Supplies for training	5,758	3,076	.....	8,834	1,597	616	2,890	30,616	10,574	2,176	1,943	555	698	3,074	63,573
Motor-vehicles and accessories	7,751	.....	.....	7,751	.....	9,378	3,461	6,847	.....	2,541	15,230	7,000	5,973	4,436	62,617
Incidentals and contingencies	808	55	50	913	30	407	27	551	.....	8	97	.....	.....	211	2,244
Farm operation	60,815	344	.....	61,159	32,579	17,417	784	718	110	4,140	93	.....	.....	581	117,581
Licence-plate shop	190,216	.....	.....	190,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,216
Group work programme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,585	30	972	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,587

Vocational shops	2,633			2,633											2,633
Recreational facilities and supplies			200	200											200
Acquisition and construction of buildings									5,676		6,680				12,356
Prison industries	114,532			114,532			31,374							9,265	155,171
Advertising								493							493
Total institutional expenditure	$3,713,251	$530,184	$82,230	$4,325,665	$500,540	$705,072	$689,338	$2,412,531	$139,637	$171,469	$630,707	$131,663	$146,070	$428,387	$10,281,079
Add Public Works maintenance costs	60,408			60,408	5,835	18,000	29,790	23,013		3,574				4,908	145,528
Totals	$3,773,659	$530,184	$82,230	$4,386,073	$506,375	$723,072	$719,128	$2,435,544	$139,637	$175,043	$630,707	$131,663	$146,070	$433,295	$10,426,607
Public Works costs—															
Maintenance	$60,408			$60,408	$5,835	$18,000	$29,790	$23,013		$3,574				$4,908	$145,528
Capital projects	75,660			75,660											75,660
Totals	$136,068			$136,068	$5,835	$18,000	$29,790	$23,013		$3,574				$4,908	$221,188

2. *Operational Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1969*

	Oakalla Prison Farm (Male and Female)	Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Provincial Total
					Main Gaol	Camps						
Expenditure for maintenance—												
Year ended March 31, 1968	$4,176,364	$517,027	$640,873	$644,074	$2,165,473	$262,267	$162,926	$621,722	$109,670	$138,108	$424,208	$9,862,712
Year ended March 31, 1969	4,386,073	506,375	723,072	719,128	2,435,544	139,637	175,043	630,707	131,663	146,070	433,295	10,426,607
Increase	$209,709	----------	$82,199	$75,054	$270,071	----------	$12,117	$8,985	$21,993	$7,962	$9,087	$563,895
Decrease	----------	$10,652	----------	----------	----------	$122,630	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Prisoner-days—												
Year ended March 31, 1968	369,339	43,564	62,836	43,695	150,747	29,492	13,907	79,107	17,115	19,196	50,931	879,929
Year ended March 31, 1969	326,506	44,760	70,761	54,026	158,602	10,300	11,908	59,728	16,913	17,809	32,879	804,192
Increase	----------	1,196	7,925	10,331	7,855	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Decrease	42,833	----------	----------	----------	----------	19,192	1,999	19,379	202	1,387	18,052	75,737
Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1968	$11.30	$11.87	$10.20	$14.74	$14.36	$8.89	$11.71	$7.86	$6.41	$7.19	$8.33	$10.26
Year ended March 31, 1969	13.43	11.31	10.22	13.31	15.36	13.56	14.70	10.56	7.78	8.20	13.18	11.96
Increase	$2.13	----------	$0.02	----------	$1.00	$4.67	$2.99	$2.70	$1.37	$1.01	$4.85	$1.70
Decrease	----------	$0.56	----------	$1.43	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Expenditure for provisions and catering—												
Year ended March 31, 1968	$348,189	$31,718	$64,587	$67,797	$190,803	$27,672	$8,207	$90,213	$12,512	$13,967	$41,793	$897,458
Year ended March 31, 1969	318,767	36,888	74,210	68,341	207,477	16,550	8,398	76,442	13,940	14,680	33,903	869,596
Increase	----------	$5,170	$9,623	$544	$16,674	----------	$191	----------	$1,428	$713	----------	----------
Decrease	$29,422	----------	----------	----------	----------	$11,122	----------	$13,771	----------	----------	$7,890	$27,862
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1968	$0.94	$0.73	$1.03	$1.55	$1.26	$0.94	$0.59	$1.14	$0.73	$0.73	$0.82	$0.95
Year ended March 31, 1969	0.98	0.82	1.05	1.26	1.31	1.61	0.71	1.28	0.82	0.82	1.03	1.06
Increase	$0.04	$0.09	$0.02	----------	$0.05	$0.67	$0.12	$0.14	$0.09	$0.09	$0.21	$0.11
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	$0.29	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

3. *Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1969*

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps							Grand Total
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female											
On register, morning of April 1, 1968	872	106	123	162	160	502	36	200	57	56	96	.....	2,370
Received during year—													
New admissions (from Court)	5,816	558	786	1,539	1,018	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,837
New admissions (by transfer)	.....	.....	165	.....	7	455	38	453	161	129	314	45	1,767
Readmissions	677	94	106	35	18	192	6	29	5	15	23	.....	1,200
Totals	7,365	758	1,180	1,736	1,203	1,269	80	682	223	200	433	45	15,174
Discharged during year—													
By expiration of sentence and payment of fine	2,529	324	437	1,267	839	102	9	316	148	128	204	23	6,326
By escape	16	3	3	12	2	64	8	10	2	1	4	.....	125
By death	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
By transfer to Provincial Mental Hospital	57	4	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
By release on parole	131	27	38	24	36	405	21	97	15	6	32	2	834
By transfer to other Provincial gaols	1,606	45	358	96	73	171	3	75	28	32	67	.....	2,554
By release to Court and to bail	1,777	254	209	106	88	35	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2,472
By transfer to penitentiary	305	27	18	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381
Miscellaneous	71	4	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	92
By order of Chief Probation Officer	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	31	.....	36
Totals	6,500	688	1,067	1,530	1,049	794	42	501	194	167	339	25	12,896
On register, afternoon of March 31, 1969	865	70	113	206	154	475	38	181	29	33	94	20	2,278
Escape index[1]—													
1965/66	0.11	.....	0.43	0.36	.....	4.17	22.68	1.67	1.17	6.82	(2)	(2)	0.14
1966/67	0.12	0.38	.....	0.27	.....	6.46	20.20	2.99	0.86	1.52	(2)	(2)	0.74
1967/68	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.13	0.07	5.05	29.26	2.35	.....	1.37	0.61	(2)	0.77
1968/69	0.21	0.39	0.25	0.69	0.16	5.04	10.00	1.46	0.89	0.50	0.92	.....	0.82

[1] Escape index $= \frac{\text{total escapes} \times 100}{\text{total admissions}}$.

[2] Institutions included in Oakalla for these years.

4. *Accommodation (Capacity)*

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps							Provincial Total	
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm		
	Male	Female											Male	Female
Cabins	----	----	----	60	60	113	8	240	60	60	----	----	601	----
Cells (single)	324	10	130	26	113	100	----	----	----	----	----	----	693	10
Cells (double)	577	24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	577	24
Rooms (single)	----	44	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	44
Rooms (double)	----	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	36
Dormitory (cubicles)	96	60	----	----	----	108	----	----	----	----	----	----	204	60
Dormitory (open)	107	----	----	124	27	188	40	----	----	----	153	60	639	60
Totals	1,104	174	130	210	200	509	48	240	60	60	153	60	2,714	234

5. *Population*

Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1968	896	113	119	172	119	493	38	216	47	52	139	----	2,291	113
Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1969	814	81	123	194	148	463	33	163	46	49	90	19	2,123	100
Increase	----	----	4	22	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	----	----
Decrease	82	32	----	----	----	30	5	53	1	3	49	----	168	13
Peak number, year ended March 31, 1969	918	110	144	221	171	515	40	200	62	63	104	22	----	----
Lowest number, year ended March 31, 1969	683	44	101	160	129	400	27	128	27	33	75	16	----	----

[1] The addition of these numbers yields an invalid total.

6. Education

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	81	1	9	2	11	1	67	4	47	4½	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	1½	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	9
Primary	66	1	14	2½	5	½	46	3	49	5	3	½	-----	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	2	1	2
Elementary	2,135	37	183	33	363	38½	719	47	533	52	258	45	20	53	79	39½	42	26	72	56	135	43	18	40
High School	3,318	57	328	58	542	57	679	44	382	37	312	54	18	47	255	56	98	61	53	41	157	50	20	44½
College	216	4	24	4½	30	3	28	2	14	1½	2	½	-----	-----	8	2	19	12	3	2	13	4	2	4½
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

7. Race

Caucasian	5,056	87	387	69	816	86	1,009	66	646	63	489	85	37	97	351	77	138	86	96	74½	267	85	18	40
Negroid	61	1	5	1	5	½	3	-----	6	½	2	-----	-----	-----	2	½	2	1	2	1½	1	½	-----	-----
Oriental	41	1	3	½	2	½	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non-Brit. Columbia Indian	170	3	49	9	7	1	27	2	172	17	10	2	-----	-----	17	4	-----	-----	1	1	14	4½	7	15½
British Columbia Indian	488	8	114	20½	121	12	499	32	201	19½	74	13	1	3	81	18	21	13	30	23	32	10	20	44½
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

8. Nationality

Canadian (citizen)	4,995	86	507	91	825	87	1,514	98½	944	92	555	97	37	97	402	89	149	92½	123	95	292	93	41	91
British	253	4	19	3	46	5	2		20	2	6	1	1	3	18	4	3	2	1	1	15	5	1	2
Sub-totals	5,248	90	526	94	871	92	1,516	98½	964	94	561	98	38	100	420	93	152	94½	124	96	307	98	42	93
American	148	2½	20	4	14	1	13	1	23	2½	1	-----	-----	-----	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	2	5
European	386	7	7	1	54	6	8		33	3	12	2	-----	-----	21	5	8	5	4	3	3		1	2
Oriental	16	½	1	1	1	1	-----	½	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Other	18		4		11		2		5	½	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	½	1	½	1	1	1		-----	-----
Sub-totals	568	10	32	6	80	8	23	1½	61	6	14	2	-----	-----	33	7	9	5½	5	4	7	2	3	7
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

9. Civil Status

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	3,603	62	249	45	502	53	1,011	66	684	67	504	88	38	100	284	63	115	71½	64	49½	122	39	18	40
Married	1,124	19	152	27	254	26	295	19	188	18½	52	9	----	----	97	21	37	23	40	31	101	32	12	26
Widowed	92	2	25	4½	16	2	34	2	23	2	2	½	----	----	4	1	----	----	2	½	6	2	3	7
Separated	745	13	92	16½	132	14	160	10	107	10½	13	2	----	----	54	12	7	4½	17	3	60	19	3	7
Divorced	252	4	40	7	47	5	39	3	23	2	4	½	----	----	14	3	2	1	6	5	25	8	9	20
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

10. Age-group

15 years and under	----	----	----	----	2	½	----	----	----	----	8	1½	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
16 years to 17 years	38	1	2	½	8	1	6	½	6	½	112	19½	11	29	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
18 years to 23 years	2,082	36	226	40½	410	43	497	32	272	26½	443	77	26	68	197	44	111	69	43	33½	15	5	22	49
24 years to 34 years	1,558	26	194	35	226	24	401	26	338	33	8	1½	----	----	155	34	40	25	44	34	85	27	11	24½
35 years to 45 years	1,217	21	91	16	149	15½	364	24	247	24	3	½	----	----	60	13	6	4	25	19½	129	41	7	15½
46 years and over	921	16	45	8	156	16	271	17½	162	16	1	----	----	----	37	8	4	2	17	13	15	27	5	11
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

11. Use of Alcohol

Abstainer	493	9	96	17	97	10	53	3½	51	5	30	5	6	16	33	7	29	18	4	3	1	½	6	13
Temperate	1,887	32	224	40	198	21	191	12½	618	60	368	64	25	66	143	32	46	29	23	18	35	11	23	51
Intemperate	3,436	59	238	43	656	69	1,295	84	356	35	177	31	7	18	277	61	86	53	102	79	278	88½	16	36
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

12. Use of Narcotics

Abstainer	5,107	88	370	66	848	89	1,486	96½	1,004	98	435	76	24	63	410	91	113	70	120	93	308	98	41	91
Infrequent user	7	12	52	9½	20	2	45	3	8	1	140	24	14	37	14	3	48	30	----	----	4	1	1	2
Habitual user	702		136	24½	83	9	8	½	13	1	----	----	----	----	29	6	----	----	9	7	2	1	3	7
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

13. Creed

Protestant	2,891	50	238	43	563	59	635	41	409	40	278	48	31	82	178	39	94	58½	83	64½	196	62½	18	40
Roman Catholic	2,122	36	248	44	283	30	840	55	545	53	184	32	7	18	198	44	39	24	34	26½	105	33½	26	58
Atheist-agnostic	283	5	26	5	17	2	52	3	8	1	80	14	.....	.....	31	7	15	9½	8	6	10	3	1	2
Other	520	9	46	8	88	9	12	1	63	6	33	6	.....	.....	46	10	13	8	4	3	3	1	.....	.....
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	78	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

14. Duration of Sentence

Under 1 month	1,911	33	172	31	153	16	732	47	446	44	2	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 month and under 2 months	289	5	40	7	165	17	198	13	120	12	4	1	.....	.....	11	2½	5	3	2	½	25	8	4	9
2 months and under 3 months	239	4	22	4	56	6	93	6	70	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	13	21	13	11	9	66	21	8	18
3 months and under 6 months	421	7	61	11	147	15	192	12½	116	11	7	1	.....	.....	115	25	65	40½	42	32	119	38	24	53
6 months and under 12 months	345	6	51	9	121	13	105	7	77	7½	18	3	.....	.....	99	22	45	28	43	33½	68	21½	8	18
12 months and under 18 months	138	2½	12	2	44	5	38	2½	33	3	22	4	1	3	47	10	5	3	13	10	16	5	1	2
18 months and under 24 months	110	2	7	1½	14	1½	29	2	22	2	14	2	.....	.....	25	6	2	1	5	4	6	2	.....	.....
24 months and over	10	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....
Definite-indeterminate	549	9	.....	1	52	5½	38	2½	19	2	481	83½	37	97	97	21	17	11	13	10	13	4	.....	.....
Penitentiary	212	4	24	4½	12	1	18	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasure of Lieut.-Governor	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not finished/Court	749	13	12	2	101	11	22	1½	65	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released at Court (no gaol sentence)	841	14	157	28	86	9	72	5	46	4½	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

15. Previous Admissions

Nil	2,480	43	258	46	629	66	762	50	497	48½	469	82	38	100	363	80	160	99½	109	85	217	69	41	91
One	918	16	70	12	172	18	219	14	169	16½	100	17	.....	.....	63	14	1	½	14	11	70	22	2	5
Two	487	8	43	8	58	6	123	8	76	7	6	1	.....	.....	17	4	.....	.....	3	2	19	6	1	2
Three	310	5	26	5	22	2½	74	5	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	3	2	6	2	1	2
Four to ten	892	15	100	18	37	4	218	14	141	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Eleven or more	729	13	61	11	33	3½	143	9	99	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,816	100	558	100	951	100	1,539	100	1,025	100	575	100	38	100	453	100	161	100	129	100	314	100	45	100

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

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps						
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm
	Male	Female										
(a) Crimes against the Person												
Abduction	10			3		4						
Abortion	1											
Assault, common	164	1	25	51	25	15		9	4	2	10	
Assault, causing bodily harm	8		27	5	41	16		13	4	5	8	4
Assault, with intent and other	157	14	10	16	9	2	1	5		3	4	
Attempted suicide	2		1									
Shooting, with intent	3		1		1			1			1	
Manslaughter	5	1	1	2	1	2			1		1	
Murder (non-capital)	31	3		6	1							
Attempted murder	5			1				1				
Carnal knowledge	2		2		1					2		
Rape and assault, with intent	31		8	4	10	5		2		1		
Criminal negligence	15	2	5	7	4	3		3	1		1	
Seduction	3	2										
Indecent assault (female)	44		13	8	11	7		3	3	2		
Cut, wound, or attempt			1					2		1		
Duty to safeguard danger												
Sexual intercourse												
Sub-totals	481 (8½%)	23 (4%)	94 (10%)	103 (7%)	104 (10%)	54 (9½%)	1 (3%)	39 (9%)	13 (8%)	16 (12%)	31 (10%)	4 (9%)
(b) Crimes against Property												
Arson and incendiarism	7	1		2	1	5						
Breaking and entering	576	11	99	87	81	148	18	70	12	16	24	3
Robbery	209	23	10	14	21	23	1	9	1	1	11	2
Forgery	93	7	4	6	11	14		9		2	6	
Fraud	81	10	14	12	25	5		12		1	11	2
False pretences	201	25	40	65	28	21		17	7	11	33	8
Conspiracy	12	4	1	13	3							
Possessing housebreaking instruments	24		4	2	3	4		2	1	2	3	
Uttering	3		11	14	8	6		7	1	2	4	
Taking auto without consent	8	1	1	7	3	1		2	3			
Receiving or possessing stolen goods	235	10	42	70	46	41	2	39	4	11	14	2
Trespass	7	2	5	4	10							
Mischief (damage property)	36	8	9	10	22	4		8	1		1	
Theft and attempted theft—												
Over $50	359	24	56	78	134	105	8	63	12	10	31	6
Under $50	651	39	69	91	75	21	1	51	12	17	50	2
By conversion	2		1	1								

Unlawfully in dwelling	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-totals	2,504 (43%)	165 (30%)	366 (38%)	478 (31%)	471 (46%)	398 (69½%)	30 (79%)	289 (64%)	54 (34%)	73 (57%)	188 (60%)	25 (56%)
(c) Crimes against Morals and Decency												
Bigamy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	16	—	1	4	7	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Gross indecency	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bawdy-house inmates	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeper of bawdy-house	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	27	—	11	12	5	6	—	1	1	—	1	—
Perjury	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Prostitution	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buggery	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obscene matter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indecent act	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring and living off avails of prostitution	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sub-totals	73 (1%)	94 (17%)	15 (2%)	18 (1%)	17 (2%)	8 (1%)	—	8 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (1½%)	2 (½%)	—
(d) Crimes against Public Order and Peace												
Driving while intoxiacted	68	3	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Government Liquor Act offences	134	3	33	59	39	—	—	3	3	1	11	1
Excise Act offences	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic and Drug Act offences	475	90	82	18	7	72	6	26	50	7	2	4
By-law offences	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of *Motor-vehicle Act*	393	12	73	110	51	1	—	21	18	7	8	—
Possession of offensive weapon	156	9	10	9	18	12	1	10	3	4	11	—
Breach of recognizance	46	11	10	1	6	10	—	3	2	2	5	—
Escape	9	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Failed to stop at accident	15	—	10	14	6	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Impaired driving	520	27	127	270	137	1	—	23	9	4	28	2
Obstructing peace officer	71	5	7	13	13	2	—	2	3	—	—	—
Indian Act (liquor)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unlawful shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy (A, B, D)	289	16	44	70	15	1	—	3	3	3	5	3
Causing disturbance	247	67	26	182	110	2	—	6	—	—	6	2
Pointing firearm	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public mischief	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructing justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangerous driving	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Unlawfully board ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sub-totals	2,447 (42%)	245 (44%)	445 (47%)	755 (49%)	403 (39%)	104 (18%)	7 (18%)	102 (22%)	92 (57%)	33 (25½%)	77 (24½%)	15 (33%)
(e) Other Offences (Unclassified)												
Other offences	311 (5½%)	31 (5%)	31 (3%)	185 (12%)	30 (3%)	11 (2%)	—	15 (3%)	—	5 (4%)	13 (4%)	1 (2%)
Grand totals	5,816 (100%)	558 (100%)	951 (100%)	1,539 (100%)	1,025 (100%)	575 (100%)	38 (100%)	453 (100%)	161 (100%)	129 (100%)	314 (100%)	45 (100%)

17. *Work Placement of Admissions (Daily Average Dispersion)*

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Oakalla Prison Farm				Vancouver Island Unit		Kamloops Regional Gaol		Prince George Regional Gaol		Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manufacturing (shops)	64	8	—	—	—	—	3	2	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32
Maintenance (shops)	40	5	2	2½	12	10	10	5	10	7	7	1½	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—
Farming	34	4	10	12	37	30	34	18	8	5½	—	—	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	14	5	3	87	19	—	—	42	26	25	54	26	53	51	57	—	—
Domestic	155	19	29	36	47	38	28	14	32	22	95	20½	7	21	43	26	10	22	10	20½	25	28	6	32
Maintenance (grounds)	63	8	3	4	—	—	24	12	39	26½	9	2	—	—	39	24	4½	10	4	8	—	—	—	—
Vocational	9	1	7	9	—	—	5	3	—	—	95	20½	18	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Academic	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	9	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Academic and labour	—	—	1	1	7	6	8	4	1	½	51	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Day parole	1	—	1	1	3	2	½	—	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	5
Awaiting disposition (unemployed)	216	26½	19	23½	15	12	35	18	32	22	23	5	—	—	17	10	—	—	8	16½	—	—	—	—
Unemployable (unfit)	187	23	2	2	—	—	3	2	1	½	4	1	—	—	6	4	½	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Search, rescue, and labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation	12	1½	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	½	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under observation	6	1	3	4	—	—	1	½	—	—	7	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condemned cells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	27	3	—	—	1	1	½	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In cells (unemployed employables)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Recreation and Conservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Highways	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	814	100	81	100	123	100	194	100	148	100	463	100	33	100	163	100	46	100	49	100	90	100	19	100

18. *Institutional Staff as of March 31, 1969*

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps								Totals
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female				Main Gaol	Camps							
1. Administration—														
Warden 2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Warden 1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Deputy Warden 2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Deputy Warden 1	8	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
Director (New Haven)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Clerical and stores—														
Clerk, Principal 6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Principal Officer (Clerk)	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9
Senior Correctional Officer (Accountant)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk 2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Clerk 3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Clerk 4	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Clerk 5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Clerk-Stenographer 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk-Stenographer 2	5	—	1	1	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	18
Clerk-Stenographer 2 (part-time)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk-Stenographer 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk-Stenographer 3 (part-time)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk-Stenographer 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk-Stenographer 5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Operator, Bookkeeping Machine	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Operator, Switchboard 2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Photographer 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stockman 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Stockman 6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisor of Stores	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Maintenance and trades—														
Carpenter	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Painter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Electrician	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Engineer, Stationary 2	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Engineer, Stationary 3	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Engineer, Stationary, Chief	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

18. *Institutional Staff as of March 31, 1969*—Continued

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps								Totals
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol	Prince George Regional Gaol	Haney Correctional Institution		New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female				Main Gaol	Camps							
3. Maintenance and trades—*Continued*														
Engineer, Stationary, Assistant Chief	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Foreman, Mechanics and Blacksmithing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Electrician	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Foreman, Carpenter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Licence-plate Shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Plumber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Sheet-metal Shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Assistant, Licence-plate Shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman, Assistant, Sheet-metal Shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foreman of Works 1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Laundryman 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mechanic, Heavy Duty	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Mechanic, Welder	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plumber	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Service Officer 2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Service Officer 1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
Engineer, Building Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Social-work staff—														
Counsellor 1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Counsellor 2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Probation Officer 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Probation Officer 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Probation Officer 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Social Worker (New Haven)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisor, Guidance and Counselling	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisor, Social Education	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Instructors and teachers—														
Instructor (Cook)	4	—	2	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
Instructor, Vocational 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Instructor, Vocational 3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Supervisor, Academic Education	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisor, Manual Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisor, Vocational Education	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Instructor (New Haven, Oakalla Prison Farm)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
Instructor, Carpenter	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Teacher, Academic (part-time)	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Teacher, Academic	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
6. Medical and hospital staff—														
Physician (part-time)	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	8
Dental Officer 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hospital Officer, Senior	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Medical Specialist 3 (Headquarters)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nurse, Staff 2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nurse, Psychiatric, Assistant Charge	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pharmacist 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nurse, Superintendent, 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Technician, X-ray, 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Technician, Laboratory, 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Medical Specialist 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Miscellaneous specialists—														
Chaplain, Senior Protestant (Headquarters)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chaplain, Roman Catholic (Headquarters)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chaplains	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chaplains (part-time)	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	16
Recreational Consultant 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. Correctional staff—														
Senior Correctional Officers	13	—	1	3	2	10	1	1	4	1	1	3	—	40
Senior Correctional Matrons	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Principal Officers	30	—	6	5	7	17	2	1	5	1	1	3	—	78
Principal Matrons	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Correctional Officers	79	—	14	26	24	71	10	7	41	7	8	15	—	302
Correctional Matrons	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27
Security Officers	219	—	24	38	29	102	4	1	10	5	4	17	—	453
Security Officers (part-time)	15	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Security Matrons	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	35
Security Matrons (part-time)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Correctional Officer (suspended)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Security Officer (suspended)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Security Matron (suspended)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senior Correctional Officer (retirement leave)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	440	62	57	84	83	299	17	19	70	17	14	53	22	1,238

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