annual report

of the

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

for the year ended March 31

1970

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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 Annual Report of the Director of Correction for the year ended March 31, 1970 is herewith respectfully submitted.

L. R. PETERSON
Attorney-General

Attorney-General's Office, January 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS BRANCH,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1970.

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, 1970.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH
Director of Correction

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ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

Corrections—a system

A major goal of corrections as a part of the criminal justice system is to make the community safer by preventing the offender's return to crime. Many people think of this problem of controlling crime as solely a task for the police, the Courts, and the correctional services. Crime cannot, however, be adequately controlled without the interest and participation of the public, for the public's attitude to crime and the criminal plays a large part in determining the extent to which the law is upheld, the degree to which the statutes are enforced, the action taken by the Courts, and the effectiveness of the correctional services. Crime affects each one of us, either directly or indirectly, for in the final analysis it is the public that is victimized and the taxpayer who pays the bill. The prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders must, therefore, be of prime concern to every citizen.*

To many people, crime and criminals represent a very narrow range of behaviour. This is not so. An enormous variety of acts and individuals make up the crime problem. The offender population comprises a heterogeneous group covering a wide age-range and presenting a spectrum of personality types and problems. Those in conflict with the law have little in common other than the fact that they have broken the law. The correctional services have, therefore, to deal with as wide a diversity of people and problems as the community manifests. There are no simple causes to criminal behaviour. In one case the cause may be rooted in the offender's distorted self-image, in the next it may result from some environmental factor; the list is unending. It takes no special training to realize that the 17-year-old offender from a small isolated community in one end of the Province will have quite different needs to his counterpart living in a crowded Vancouver suburb. The 30-year-old heroin addict, whose life is dominated by his need for the next "fix," has little in common with the 50-year-old skilled embezzler. In some cases an offender is nothing more than a nuisance, in others he is dangerous. If he is dangerous to the community, the community must be protected; if he is dangerous to himself, then he must be protected from himself.

The diversity of offenders poses immense problems for any correctional system. It is obvious that no single formula, no one programme, can deal effectively with those who come into conflict with the law. Not long ago the main focus of corrections was custody and containment. Every detail of prison life was governed by considerations of security. Prisoners' clothing was marked with broad arrows to proclaim the inmate as a fugitive from justice should he even try to regain the world of free men. Some criminals were obviously dangerous, so all were treated as if they were dangerous. It is fortunate that the public will no longer accept this as a solution. Locking all offenders away in a large prison is not only very expensive but it is largely ineffective and essentially inhuman. If the law-breaker is to become a responsible citizen, then he must be taught how to behave as one. This is an extremely difficult and complex task, but it is not necessarily an insurmountable one.

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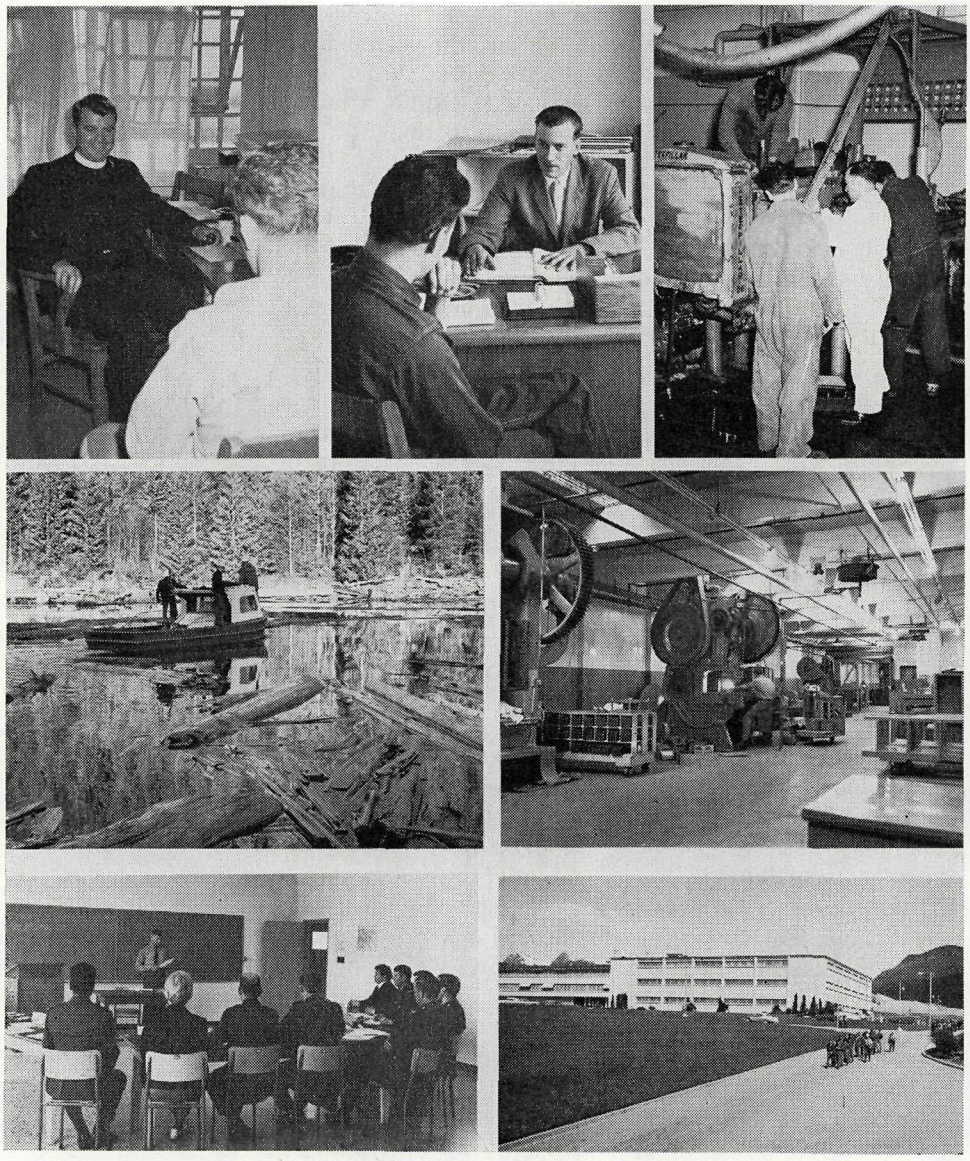
* *See* Appendix P, "Significant changes in legislation."

CORRECTIONS: A SYSTEM



Objective: To make the community safer by preventing the offender's return to crime.

The first step toward dealing with such a wide and diverse group of problem people must surely be to attempt to assess and classify each individual according to type, on the assumption that different types require different forms of treatment and containment. As William Temple once wrote:

> No man is a criminal and nothing else. There is always the something else—the person he was when he was not committing crimes.

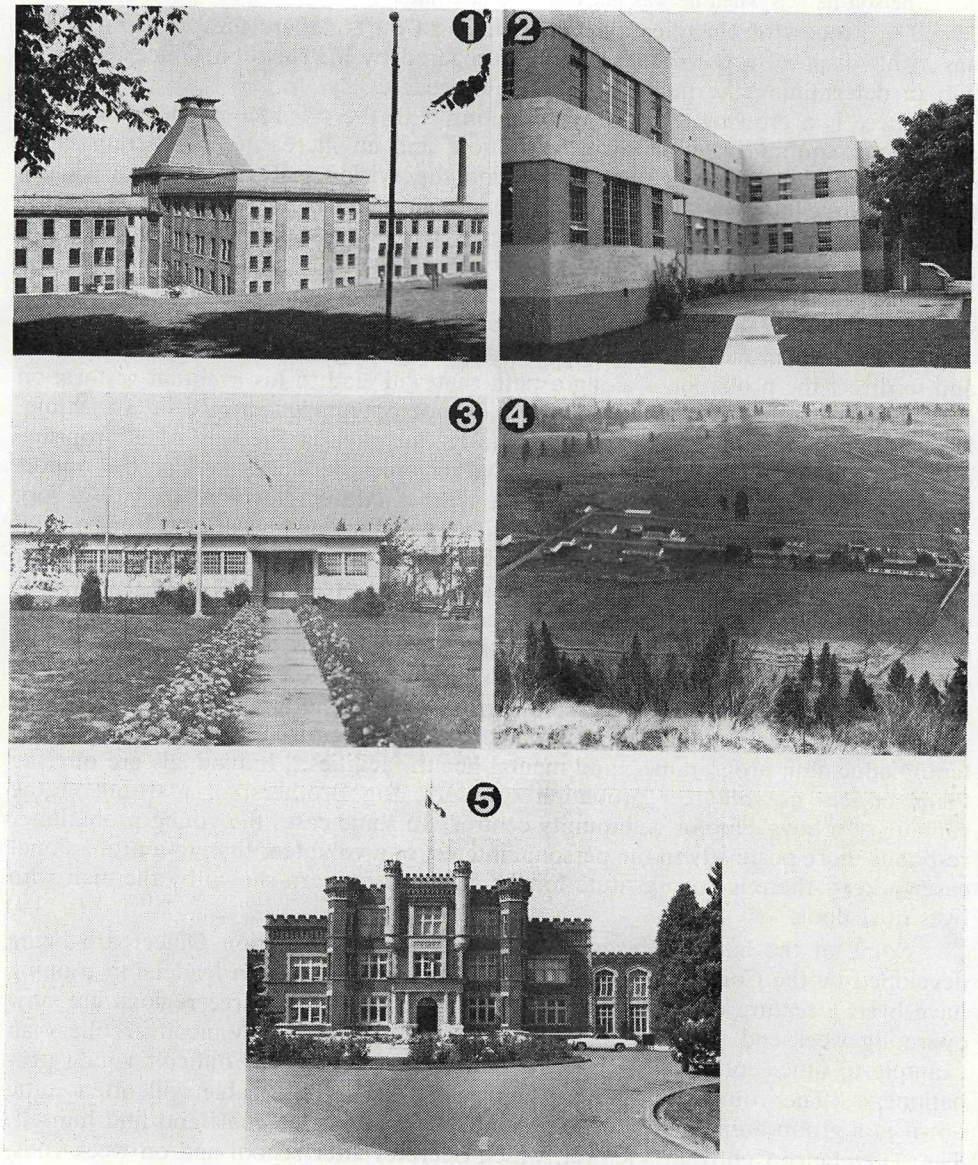
The process of classification begins in the Courts, where the presiding Judge has at his disposal a pre-sentence report prepared by a Probation Officer to assist him in determining the most appropriate sentence.

There is a growing trend toward dealing with the offender in the community rather than committing him to an institution, and an increasing number of cases each year are being placed under probation supervision. Results indicate clearly that in a large number of cases probation is an effective disposition. From the communities' point of view it is an unnecessary expense to lock an offender up unless it serves a useful purpose.

Success on probation depends to a large extent on the Probation Officer's skill and the available resources in the community. The officer is trained as a caseworker to deal with individual problem people, to guide, to counsel, to control, and to direct the probationer along a path that will lead to his eventual restoration as a useful member of society. But he cannot operate effectively in a vacuum. He requires all the assistance the community can offer in the way of appropriate resources. In one case it may mean a suitable recreational outlet, or the opportunity to obtain some trade-training, or a sympathetic employer to provide a job; another may require some more specialized service such as that offered by a mental health clinic; or a combination of all four may be necessary. It is not enough for the officer to be able to analyse an individual's need and prescribe the cure if the community he serves has none of the resources to offer. Probation as a correctional tool can only operate effectively where the community is alive and aware of its social needs. Fortunately, there is a growing awareness on the part of the general public of these needs, and interested groups are promoting the development of such resources as remand homes for juveniles, supervised recreational centres, family education programmes, and mental health facilities. Individuals are offering their services as volunteer probation sponsors, Big Brothers, or assisting in the running of a boys' club or community centre. In some cases the young probationer responds more positively to the personal interest of a volunteer than to a professional caseworker—there is no substitute for the care and concern shown by the man who lives next door.

Some of the back-up resources required by the Probation Officer are being developed by the Corrections Service. Summer programmes in leadership training have been a feature of probation in British Columbia, and three regions are now operating week-end programmes. The Probation Hostel in Vancouver offers an example to other communities of a residential programme for difficult young probationers. The young adult whose home situation is intolerable will often settle down in a group home and with some guidance sort out his goals and find himself. The Attendance Centre in Victoria, which operates after school and on week-ends, is another example of the success achieved by guided interaction. Any account of the community involvement in the promotion of resources for problem youths would be incomplete without mentioning the Salvation Army's House of Concord, at Langley. This most successful venture is providing a group-living experience for youthful probationers from across the Province, many of whom have been unable to function adequately in their own homes. It is gratifying to learn that the House of Concord is increasing its facilities and will shortly be able to double its intake.

REGIONAL GAOLS



1. Oakalla Prison Farm. 2. Women's Unit, Oakalla. 3. Prince George Regional Gaol. 4. Kamloops Regional Gaol. 5. Vancouver Island Unit.

Although the current ratio of three probationers in the community to every one person serving a sentence in a Provincial institution is an encouraging one, probation has by no means reached its full potential. In fact, with the projected increase in offenders, particularly in the age-group 16 to 24, it is imperative that greater use be made of probation. To do this will require a substantial reinforcement of facilities. The present force of officers and the resources at their disposal are at the point where any additional load would only dilute their services to a level of ineffectiveness, and bring probation into disrepute. Trained Probation Officers are in great demand across the country. To retain our present force and develop it we must be able to offer greater inducements in terms of adequate financial compensation and career satisfaction. At the same time it is equally important that local communities realize the necessity for expanding their resources, particularly those services designed to meet the needs of young people.

A prime consideration in any system of corrections is the element of control—the offender must be controlled until hopefully he can be restored as a responsible member of society. It is an unfortunate fact that there are people in our society who are beyond the reach of probation and have to be restrained physically. For these a period of incarceration is the only available resource. Some are irrevocably committed to criminal careers; others subscribe to the values of a hedonistic, drug-oriented subculture; still others are aimlessly uncommitted to goals of any kind. Many are confused, frustrated, and often hostile youths.

To accommodate this diversity of offenders, four regional gaols have been established across the Province, offering a variety of general-purpose programmes. These institutions act as receiving prisons for the men and women sentenced by the Courts in the regions they serve. They have aptly been described as "maids of all work," for they must hold the unconvicted, respond appropriately to the hostile and aggressive, protect the backward and immature, guard against the violent, prevent the illicit smuggling of drugs and weapons, while providing supervision, counselling, and instruction. To assist them in their task, a wide range of specialized institutions and minimum-security forest camps has been developed to accommodate those able to respond to such facilities.

The key to operating this system is the use made of classification.* Oakalla, the largest of the regional gaols, responsible for the heavily populated Lower Mainland, houses the Central Classification Committee, which acts as a co-ordinating body for the smaller committees in the other three regional gaols. The classification procedure consists of the collection and study of all available information gathered from pre-sentence reports, medical and psychiatric reports, and previous institutional records. This is followed by a personal interview with each inmate serving a sentence in excess of one month. An offender may be referred by the classification panel for medical assessment to the prison hospital, for psychiatric evaluation by a visiting psychiatrist, or a period of close observation by institution staff. On the basis of all the data available, a decision is then made as to the most appropriate placement of the individual within the total corrections system.

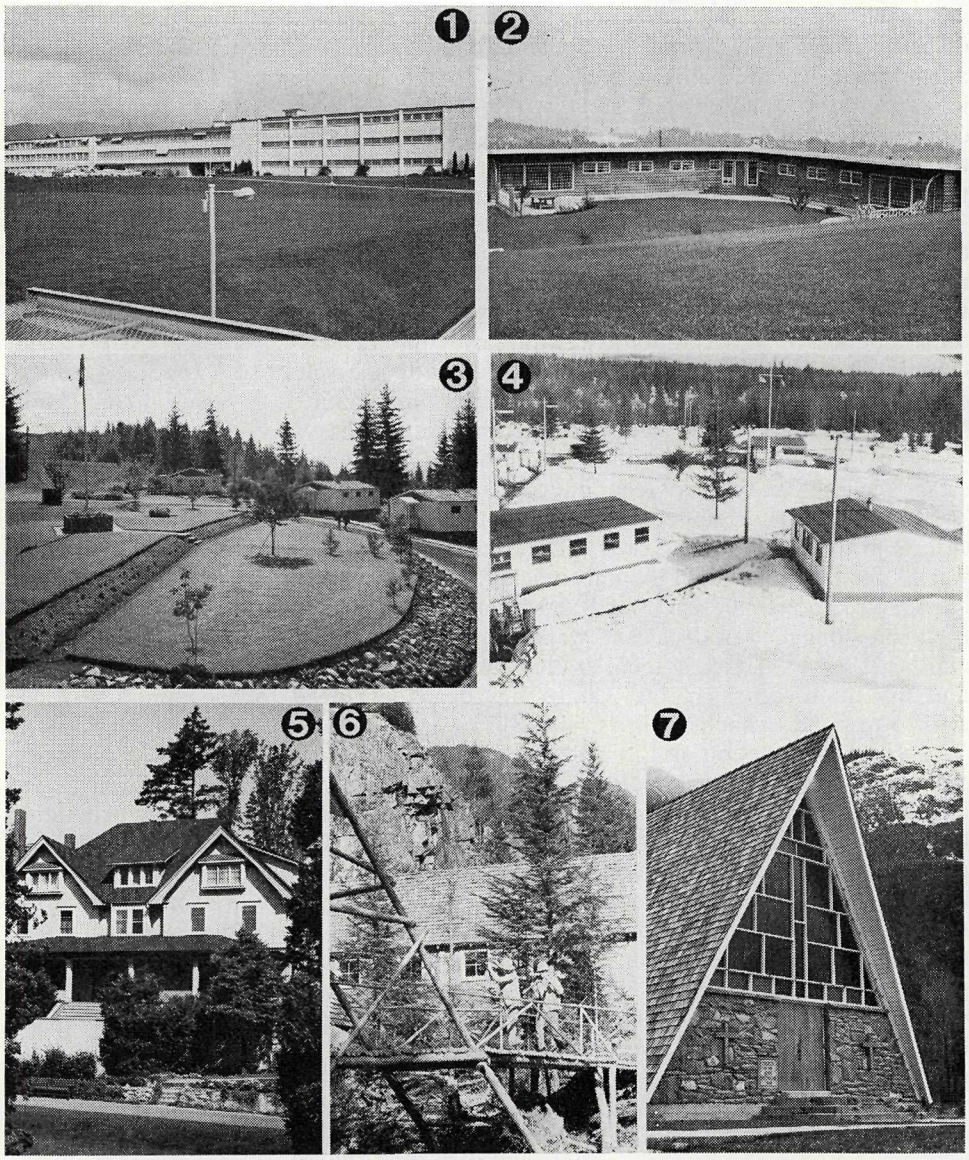
This could mean a transfer to

(1) a training institution for young adults, such as New Haven, the Haney Correctional Institution, or the Westgate A Unit at Oakalla (these three facilities accommodate mainly those sentenced to definite-indeterminate sentences with a high probability of release on parole under supervision);

(2) one of two wilderness camps for young adults specializing in a high-intensity training programme of achievement through strenuous physical challenge;

* *See* Appendix P, "Classification criteria (correctional institutions)."

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS



1. Haney Correctional Institution. 2. Cottage for Female Young Offenders. 3. Pine Ridge Forest Camp. 4. Snowdon Forest Camp. 5. New Haven Borstal. 6. Boulder Bay Forest Camp. 7. Chapel, Chilliwack Forest Camps.

(3) a forest camp for selected male offenders of any age, sentenced by Courts in the Lower Mainland, who have not previously been committed to prison;
(4) one of eight forest camps (two of which serve each of the four regional gaols throughout the Province) for physically fit men who do not require the control of a secure prison;
(5) a treatment institution for male chronic alcoholics.

Sentenced women are taken direct from the Courts to the Women's Unit at Oakalla, where they undergo a similar classification process. The Women's Unit and a small treatment centre for female alcoholics outside Vancouver are the only two correctional institutions for adult females in the Province. They provide a wide diversity of programming for a group of under a hundred females.

Perhaps the most significant development in the past year in dealing with sentenced offenders was an amendment to the Gaol Rules and Regulations, passed by Order in Council, permitting leaves and work releases to inmates of Provincial institutions. This type of community programme presents a drastic new approach to correctional management and has much to commend it, for the offender does not become institutionalized, nor are his initiative or confidence sapped, as so often happens when a man or woman has spent much time in a large prison.

The sight of men and women leaving an institution each morning with a lunch bucket under their arm and returning again in the evening is a novel experience for those associated with the prison tradition of locking people behind bars. Details on the extent to which these new possibilities have been used so far are noted elsewhere in this Report. Much work has yet to be done in preparing the public to accept this type of innovation, in obtaining the co-operation of employers so that employment opportunities are available, and in establishing a satisfactory method of control and supervision for those participating in community programmes of this nature. There is no doubt that the objective of viewing an offender as an industrious, responsible wage-earner, supporting his family, meeting his financial commitments, and generally paying his way, is well worth planning and working toward.

Much is heard nowadays about systems and modern technical expertise and the necessity for the latest in up-to-date facilities and equipment in conducting any successful operation. While it would be foolish to turn our backs on the technical advantages we enjoy over our progenitors, we must not forget that what still counts for most in correctional work is not physical facilities or systems, but men and women. "A school is a teacher with a building round him, not a building with a teacher inside."

The results of recent evaluative research conducted on successful cases indicated that in over half the cases the influence of a staff member was the responsible factor in their reformation. These officers were not the easy-going, permissive type, attempting to make "good fellows" of themselves by placing few demands on their charges and overlooking infringements of the rules—they were frank, fair, considerate men and women who showed a personal interest in those in their care, without pretention or condescension, and who by their own conduct and example inspired confidence and respect. The following are some examples taken from wardens' annual reports:

- An inmate addicted to alcohol and LSD with a history of parental rejection and a series of foster homes, was admitted for "offensive weapon, theft, and break and enter." During a group-counselling session with his Correctional Officer, this inmate expressed concern over his alcohol and drug problem and was particularly worried as to where he could go and seek help on his discharge. The Correctional Officer, through his warden, took the inmate home after his discharge at no charge for room

and board. He behaved well and was assisted with transportation and in finding a job. In the first 10 days he became drunk, but phoned the officer, who, at 1.30 a.m., picked him up and took him home. No further problems have been experienced. He now has a job and his own accommodation, but comes regularly to visit this officer, who commented: "Last week he visited us, told us about his work and that he is finding it easier to say 'no' to drinks when offered."

- A young inmate was admitted to the special training programme at Centre Creek Forest Camp. He had served a previous term, when he was described as lazy, belligerent, and with a poor attitude toward staff.

During the early stages of training his belligerent attitude created many disciplinary problems for him. Staff persisted in their demands and he progressed slowly. Eventually he developed a good relationship with his Correctional Officer. As his trust and attitudes developed, his general effort and performance improved to the point where above-average reports were recorded. He often sought advice and help with personal problems.

This inmate graduated from the course on December 15, 1969 on a British Columbia parole and made a point of thanking each individual staff member with a handshake for the help he had been given during his six months' stay.

He has kept in contact with the Centre Creek staff and has driven from Vancouver to Chilliwack to discuss matters of concern to him. He made a point of appearing for the graduation of Troop 13 on September 27, 1970, and asked if he could say a few words on his own behalf. He did not know anyone in the graduating troop, but introduced himself as a graduate of the course and made the statement that if it were not for the programme and the staff who had put much time and effort helping him, that he would not have been there to attend this graduation. He stayed for some time after the ceremony to visit with the staff and introduced the young lady in his company as his future wife.

He completed his parole and has maintained contact with staff up to this point.

Certainly one of the most encouraging developments in corrections in British Columbia has been the development by the staff of the treatment programme for chronic alcoholics at the Alouette River Unit and Twin Maples Farm:

- Harry was admitted on a confirming order, a very nervous man of 49 years who had lost all confidence in himself. He wrote everything he wanted to say, because, he said, "I can't remember anything now."

Harry started drinking in 1943 prior to joining the RCAF, and in the next 20 years he drank anything available. He was in a state of continual intoxication except for enforced periods of sobriety. He had been hospitalized frequently.

During his stay at the Alouette River Unit, Harry decided he wanted sobriety and that AA would be the way of life for him. He did not want to return to Vancouver, even though he might have existed there on his burnt-out pension. He realized he needed support, and contacted a brother in Calgary who would help him help himself, not carry him. On June 24, 1970, Harry was discharged from the Alouette River Unit to Calgary, with a condition of his release that he would contact his supervisor monthly by mail.

Every month Harry wrote, reporting that he was working and attending AA. The letters became more lucid and organized. Here is a verbatim extract from his October letter: "I find that I get along fairly well in Calgary and especially since I always seem to have something to do. I wonder sometimes about the A.R.U. and if there have been any changes, or any planned, and, in fact, mentioned a word or two about the theory of the institution and its purpose and goals—I found some very interested listeners—this was at the last A.A. meeting—I am and will always be hopeful that it will be a success. I will close on this note and until next month, I remain, Soberly yours, H.S."

Harry has had only five months' sobriety, but that amounts to 150 days, and any alcoholic will say that that's a long time without a drink, especially for a person who has had no more than a few sober days in the past 20 years.

At Twin Maples Farm the staff have developed a comparable programme for females, again with encouraging results:

- Jane was the subject of a confirming order, March 9, 1970. She was 54 years old, a tall, untidy, obese woman in dire need of dentures, with a colourful vocabulary. She had been drinking since she was 9 years old. At the initial classification panel she stated that she did not have a problem with alcohol, and all she needed was to get back to Saskatchewan, get a "still," and make her own brew. Jane stated she had been drinking bay rum because she was a diabetic and it did not contain sugar. She ended the first

session by touching her toes a few times to prove alcohol had not been damaging to her health. She was bitter at being detained at Twin Maples.

Our impression at that time was that we would not be able to help Jane or involve her in programme and possibly not sustain her at this unit. However, in less than four months, Jane had worked out many of her problems and hang-ups with the help of her lay counsellor; she had participated in the total programme, and made a realistic release plan which included AA participation.

Jane was discharged in a happy state of mind on July 3, 1970, to live at the Sancta Maria House. She remained there two months and took an interest in the home. She was helpful to the other residents, especially the younger ones. Later she moved into a suite of her own in an older house, with a view of the city, which she appreciates. She continued with the AA programme, and four months after her discharge she is still sober.

The work of the Parole Officer in supervising cases in the community after release is a critical link in the process of reintegrating offenders into the community. The institution or camp training is, in a sense, a staging ground preparing the offender for release. The Parole Officer must continue to develop the progress made within a correctional institution to the point where the individual is capable of fulfilling the responsibilities of a free citizen.

- Bill was imprisoned for over 15 convictions of fraud and false pretences. In the past he was regarded as a spoiled, materially oriented young man with little concern for others. On release, employment was arranged. Counselling by his Parole Officer was directed to the problems of finances, restitution, relationships with his father and family, and attempts to modify any further manipulative behaviour. Bill's reaction to counselling and intervention by his Parole Officer was most favourable. He paid off his debts and gradually became aware of other people's needs. In terms of maturity, the Parole Officer was able to bring him to the point where he realized that if he used his capabilities positively he could do just as well, or better, in life than in the past, when he had employed criminal tactics to obtain what he wanted.

Chapter I. Staff and staff-training

Probation Service

Appointments and separations

During the course of the year, 21 Probation Officers and Probation Interviewers were trained and appointed to staff. In the same period there were 13 separations, leaving a net gain of eight for the year.

Gaol Service

Recruitment and separations

A total of 156 staff was appointed to the permanent ranks of the Gaol Service to fill 162 resignations. The remaining six vacancies were dropped from the establishment to offset the decrease in the inmate population.

The over-all separation rate of institutional staff dropped for the second consecutive year to 14.2 per cent. Again, this turnover was concentrated in the Security Officer rank. The low starting salary for this group of staff, combined with shift work and its adverse effect on family life, continue as major factors in the extremely high separation rate at this rank.

Recruitment presented fewer difficulties than in previous years, and all institutions were able to fill their requirements.

Dr. R. G. E. Richmond retired in November 1969 as Senior Medical Officer, ending a long and distinguished career in corrections both in British Columbia and England.

Development and training

British Columbia Corrections personnel made a major contribution to the Canadian Congress of Correction held in Vancouver in June 1969. It was a most successful conference and attracted experts from many parts of the world.

The Staff Training Academy completed its third year of operation in facilities at the Vancouver Island Unit, graduating 143 officers. Plans are currently being developed to move the academy to Pierce Creek Camp in the Chilliwack Valley, which was closed at the end of this year as an inmate forest camp due to the reduction in prisoner population. This facility will make an excellent training centre.

Hundreds of staff participated in the special courses, conferences, and seminars offered by specialists in Government or outside agencies. This did not include the considerable amount of in-service training conducted by various institutions to meet specific training requirements.

The development by the University of British Columbia of a programme of training leading to a certificate in criminology was welcomed.

It has been most gratifying to note in the reports from institutions that the results of in-service training are very noticeable. There is a continuing enlargement of trained and experienced staff who have exhibited a significant increase in morale.

Chapter II. Probation

General

During the year, 4,348 new probationers came under supervision. This figure indicates an increase of 427 over the previous year. Of the 4,348 cases, 3,877 were males and 471 were females. In respect to the males, 60 per cent were under the age of 18. The major increase came in the age-group 18 to 24 years.

The percentage of women placed on probation increased during the year by 11 per cent.

At the end of the year, the total case-load carry-over was 6,490, an increase of 943 over the previous year. This works out at an average case load per field officer of 59.5 cases. In spite of extensive recruiting, training, and the use of interviewers and volunteers, the case load remains high due to the massive increase in the use of probation, parole, and voluntary probation supervision. Fortunately, the success rate remains relatively unchanged.

Regional developments

- All regions reported increased requests from Courts for pre-sentence reports. Specific increases were noted for reports on persons convicted under the *Narcotic Control Act.*

- Family Division Committees have been active in various centres throughout the year helping to develop a greater variety of placement resources for juveniles, making the public more aware of the need for local detention facilities for children before the Courts, establishing group-living homes, organizing lectures and discussions on "family living," promoting attendance centres, and in many other areas.

- Much greater use was made of volunteers. Plans were under way at the end of the year for a massive demonstration project in North Vancouver to show how volunteer probation sponsors can be recruited, trained, and used to assist in supervising youthful probationers. Small groups of volunteer native Indian sponsors have been recruited and given supervisory responsibilities in a number of areas with success. In general, more emphasis is being placed on community outreach. Increased news coverage helped to publicize the Probation Officer's job and the need for greater community concern and participation.

- The use of Probation Interviewers to maintain the enforcement of Court maintenance orders has resulted in regular and prompt receipt of payments by deserted wives and has reduced the need in many cases of their having to rely on social assistance.

- Many regions reported special group projects instigated by Probation Officers
  - —for school drop-outs;
  - —for deserted teen-age girls;
  - —to use schools after hours as recreational centres;
  - —to work with young drug-users.

Marpole Probation Hostel

This hostel, first opened in 1965, is operated by the Probation Service to provide as normal a home-setting as possible for eight juveniles who either have no homes of their own or whose homes are not suitable. All those approved for residence in the hostel are under the age of 18 and have as a condition of their probation order "a condition of residence."

During the past year there were 17 admissions and 16 discharges, leaving eight in residence at the end of the year.

The hostel and its residents are fully accepted by the community, and all local resources are utilized.

The use of illicit drugs is becoming an ever-increasing problem, and most boys referred to the hostel have had experience with either marijuana, LSD, or glue-sniffing. Constant vigilance is necessary to detect symptoms of drug-usage during the first month of residence. However, after a month in the hostel, an improvement is usually effected, and once a relationship develops between the resident and the houseparents the attitude to such behaviour changes.

SALT Programme

August 1969 saw the graduation for the sixth consecutive year of another Search and Leadership Training Programme at Porteau Cove. Thirty juvenile probationers, aged 14 to 17 years, took part in the month-long programme. As in former years, the basis for selection was failure to respond to normal probation supervision with the possibility of transfer to Adult Court and committal to an adult correctional institution.

The youths received instruction in civil defence, first aid, and search and rescue methods; practised survival techniques in the wilderness; and underwent a rigorous training programme. This was followed by a tough three-week expedition, where all youths were faced with many challenges requiring a high degree of stamina and leadership. The course ended with a graduation ceremony to which parents, Probation Officers, and members of the community were invited. The Attorney-General presented the boys with their diplomas and certificates.

Statistics over a five-year period clearly indicate that the Search and Leadership Training Programme has much to commend it, both in terms of results and costs. Some of the Province's most difficult probationers returned to their communities with new-found strengths and attitudes and with a far healthier outlook on life, which has led to their successful adjustment without further delinquency.

New resources for probation

In November 1969 an Attendance Centre was established in Victoria, providing a treatment resource to assist the Judge and probation staff in dealing with youngsters not responding to probation. The objective of the attendance centre is to provide a rehabilitative and preventive programme for youth on probation and to mobilize available community resources in such a way as to best meet the needs of these youths.

The Metchosin Ranch Programme was initiated also in November. The ranch, situated just outside Victoria, operates a week-end and summer residential training programme, combined with parent education and community involvement. Its objective is to test the feasibility of dealing with the more serious delinquent in the community and to determine which youngsters respond, or do not respond, to this type of treatment. Hopefully, this will eventually allow more accurate classification

and avoid committing to residential centres those youths who can be dealt with more effectively within the community.

In early September, probation staff in the Lower Mainland were canvassed to determine whether they had any probationers who could benefit from a week-end training programme away from their homes. This survey produced 40 names, 10 of them were teen-aged girls. As a result, an old seven-room, two-story farmhouse, located on a heavily wooded site some 50 miles from Vancouver, was obtained as a training centre for girls on probation who need a supportive week-end programme away from home. The farmhouse has now been renovated and will be in operation early in the new fiscal year.

Chronic alcoholics

Supervision of alcoholics in the community following release from care at the Alouette River Unit was a major factor in the effectiveness of the alcoholism-treatment programme. Two Probation Interviewers carry out the supervision in the Vancouver area, while a third works with those released in the Haney-Mission area, where several half-way houses are established. In other areas, supervision is given by field Probation Officers. The Probation Interviewers in Vancouver assist the Court by providing background information on those persons appearing on confirming order applications, they are to be commended for their patience and enthusiasm in the face of many failures.

Family counselling

Marriage and family counselling is a preventive measure which Probation Officers attached to the Family Division of the Provincial Court use to the extent that time will permit. Often a couple will come to a probation office complaining that one or more of the children are becoming hard to handle, unaware of the part their own marital problems are playing in the situation. After attending counselling sessions, it is not unusual to hear one or both parents say that the children have changed, that they are more relaxed, getting along better with one another and accepting limits more cheerfully, without being aware that this is the result of the change in their own outlook, attitudes, and method of dealing with family problems.

Many marital and family problems have built up over a period of years and, therefore, are not easily sorted out and resolved. It does become a time-consuming process. Interviews may run from two to three hours, and on occasion during a crisis period a couple may be seen twice in one day. However, in terms of what is accomplished this is time well spent:

- The case of Mr. and Mrs. H. is a good example. They have six children, ranging in age from 7 to 15. The Probation Officer first saw them in January, at which time Mrs. H. was planning to leave her husband. There had been one previous separation. Both had seen a psychiatrist, but Mrs. H. refused to continue to attend any further sessions, feeling that the psychiatrist "was on my husband's side." Mr. H. was seeing him occasionally.

  The counsellor conducted many joint interviews and a number of individual ones, working with each of them in order to try and help them sort out the accumulation of many years of bitterness and frustration. Although outwardly they appeared to be mature people and were respected in their community, there was alway the complete breakdown of communication between them due to the neurotic behaviour of both of them and their lack of insight.

  After three months of counselling, Mr. and Mrs. H. are both learning to understand and accept the needs of the other and also of their family.

For a time, as so often happens in these situations, each parent had been using the children as a weapon in their battle against the other. The children were becoming increasingly disturbed by this and some pre-delinquent behaviour had been observed. This has now disappeared, and recently Mr. and Mrs. H. bought a trailer and have spent several week-ends at a nearby lake with the family. The prognosis in this case is good.

Counselling of this kind is very time-consuming and is one reason why a Probation Officer's case load must be drastically reduced if he is to become more involved in preventive measures.

Chapter III. Gaols and forest camps

Treatment of men

Population

The daily average population of male inmates in institutions and camps was 2,092, a drop of 31 from last year's average of 2,123. This was the second consecutive year in which there was a decrease in the prison population. Oakalla's population continued to diminish as the other regional prisons across the Province took more of the load.

In spite of the drop in the daily average population, the total admissions to prison rose this year to 9,983, an increase of 704 over last year's total.

Alouette River Unit received its first direct admissions from Court this year. This has proven to be a much more satisfactory procedure than having sentenced prisoners transferred from Oakalla.

A noteworthy trend was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of cases released for supervision in the community. This, along with more cases being transferred to the penitentiary, accounted for the drop in the annual average population, in spite of an increase in admissions.

Juvenile admissions

The number of admissions received in the Remand Unit at the Haney Correctional Institution increased by 53 per cent. Added to those admitted to regional prisons, the total amounted to 241, 21 of whom were 15-year-olds. The practice of remanding juveniles to adult institutions is far from desirable and reflects the failure on the part of many municipalities to provide adequate facilities for those juveniles on remand who require some security to contain them.

Special groups of offenders

British Columbia Indians—It has been most encouraging to note the continued decrease in the number of British Columbia Indians admitted to regional gaols. Over the past five years this has amounted to a drop of over 50 per cent. In terms of male intake, the Indian group now represents 14.5 per cent of the total.

Drug offenders—The extensive use of drugs among young people in our society has been reflected in a substantial increase in admissions for drug offences. In spite of the general decrease in prison population over the past two years, admissions for drug offences in the same period rose by over 50 per cent. The point of greatest concern has been the developing trend, noted by personnel engaged in classifying prisoners on admission to prison, of previous soft-drug-users turning to the use of heroin.

Facilities

Remand centre—The design work on a new remand centre to replace the present facilities at Oakalla has progressed throughout the year. The first contract for site development has been let by the Department of Public Works, and work is proceeding. To provide the necessary time for the specification of detail and design, Warden Mulligan, of Oakalla, was seconded to this project for three months on a full-time basis.

The present remand wings at Oakalla continued throughout the year in an overcrowded state. These facilities are quite inadequate and unsuitable for holding prisoners who are awaiting trial, some of them for extended periods of time.

Units closed—Although the remand population has increased, the sentenced population has experienced a substantial decrease. This made it possible to close several small units.

The trailers at Oakalla were moved into that gaol in February 1963 at the height of its overcrowded condition. With the current decrease in count, these trailers were closed.

The Narcotic Drug-treatment Unit, established at Oakalla in 1956 as a pilot drug-treatment unit, was phased out with the development of the Federal Centre for the treatment of drug addicts at Matsqui. This unit is currently being used as a work-release facility for Oakalla.

Due to the drop in the number of inmates admitted to Oakalla who were suitable for transfer to camp, Pierce Creek Camp in the Chilliwack Valley was closed as a camp for inmates and turned into a staff-training academy.

Construction—Progress was made on the kitchen-stores building at Alouette River Unit. It is expected this building will be ready for operation early in the new year. Planning is now under way for the next phase of construction—the administration-hospital building.

The maintenance garage at the Haney Correctional Institution was completed this year. The transfer of this operation from the main institution has removed a serious fire hazard.

Discipline and security

The number of escapes and walkaways from institutions and forest camps this year amounted to a total of 134, a considerable drop over last year's total. As the 30 walkaways from the Alouette River Unit could not be classed as "escapes" under the new legislation providing for the "detaining" of chronic alcoholics, they were not charged under the *Criminal Code,* but were dealt with instead as internal disciplinary cases.

Infractions against gaol rules and regulations dropped also, especially at the Haney Correctional Institution. Oakalla Prison Farm, which houses the most aggressive and dangerous segment of the inmate population, also experienced a significant decrease.

Assaults on staff dropped dramatically again this year. Only one serious incident occurred. A number of dangerously disturbed inmates facing murder charges created disturbances and threatened staff while housed in the remand unit at Oakalla. One officer was held hostage at knife-point for several hours.

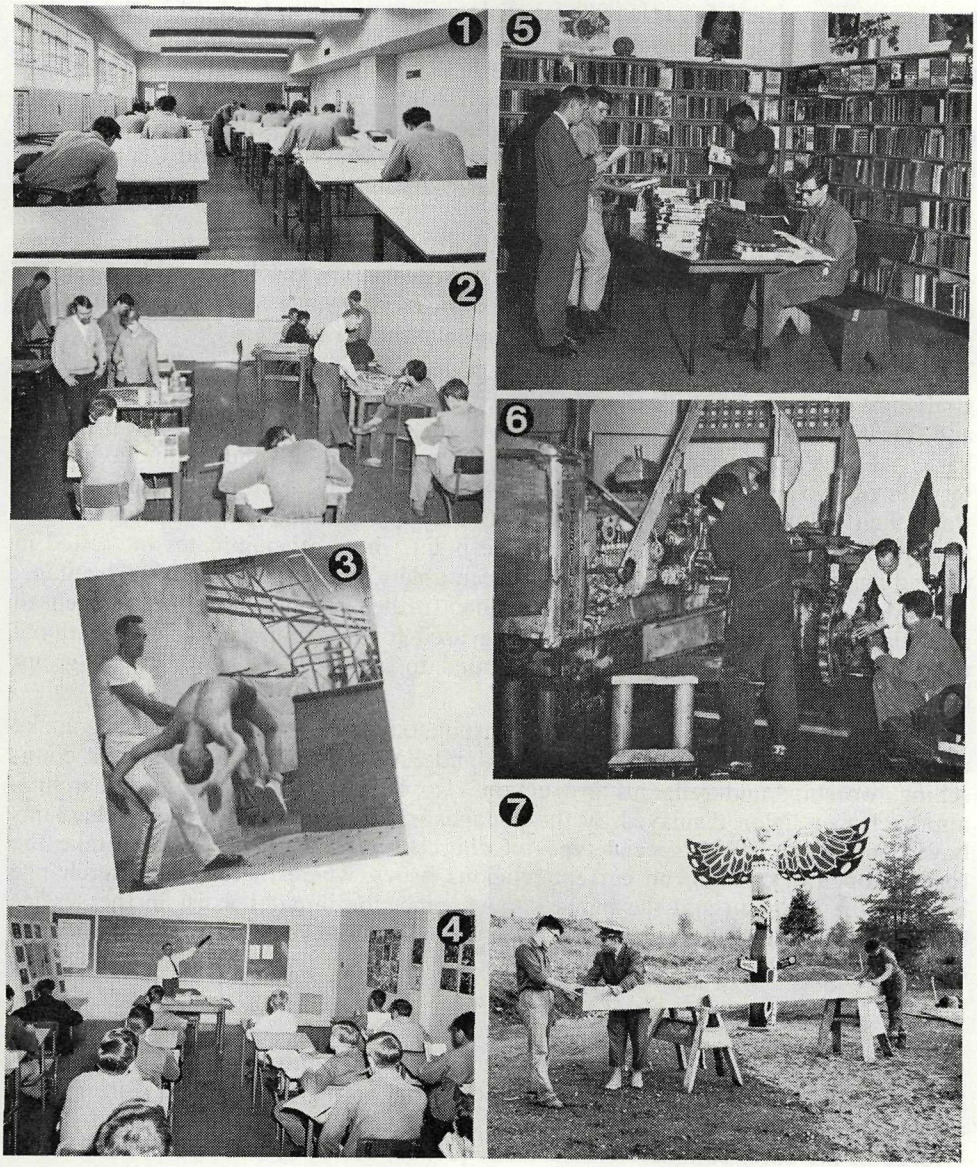
The high rate of attempted suicides and self-inflicted injuries, reported last year, continued at Oakalla, mainly in the remand units. The number of actual suicides totalled five, though there were some 85 attempts.

On the whole, the state of prisoner morale and conduct was much improved over last year. There is no question that this has resulted largely from the decrease in over-all population, the development of staff through extensive training, and the high calibre of leadership displayed.

Social education

New developments—All young-adult offender training facilities now have fully developed graded system of training based on progressive advancement from grade

EDUCATION



1. Draughting class. 2. Art class. 3. Physical education. 4. Academic classroom. 5. Library and study centre. 6. Vocational shop heavy-duty mechanic. 7. Indian Correctional Officer teaching native skills.

to grade. Under these systems the trainee has certain goals set for him by those responsible for each stage in his training. The trainee meets monthly with his housemaster or lay counsellor for a review of his conduct and application. If satisfactory, he is then promoted to the next grade with greater responsibility and increased privileges. Only when he has completed the requirements of the top grade can he be considered for release on parole. The continuous "feed-back" to the trainee on how well, or how poorly, he is achieving his required goals has proven to be very helpful.

This progressive grade system, which has long been a feature of the training programme at New Haven, has been found to be equally effective in the new house programme at the Haney Correctional Institution, in Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Forest Camps, and even with the hard-core recidivistic young-adult offenders in Westgate A at Oakalla.

It has been most encouraging to note that the shift in emphasis to setting clear-cut goals for trainees to achieve, requiring them to earn privileges and increasing the level of difficulty and demands as they progress from grade to grade, has led to improved trainee morale and postdischarge success rates.

Education—Along with the shift in emphasis to a more intensive definition of goals has gone an intensification of the educational programme. Regional gaols and forest camps now have teachers from the community coming in on a part-time basis. The Vancouver Island Unit has been especially fortunate in having the services of two teaching sisters from St. Ann's Academy. Although they concentrate their efforts on teaching illiterates, they have made steady progress and advanced education on a wide scale to the point where other inmates interested in upgrading their academic standing have been able to participate to their advantage.

At the Haney Correctional Institution, further emphasis has been given to remedial classes, and volunteers are being used for tutoring services. Vocational training at this training centre has continued to adapt to the younger age-group currently being received.

Religious training—The chaplains throughout the Service continued to make an outstanding contribution to institutions and camps through their personal counselling, worship, and religious instruction. In keeping with the more searching approach to religion displayed by the younger trainee age-group, several chaplains have experimented with special types of church services. These tend to take the form of open discussions on current religious issues, where there is an interchange between the chaplain and the inmates. At some, the inmates assist in the service by playing the music and reading the scripture. With the younger group, attendance at services has as much as tripled.

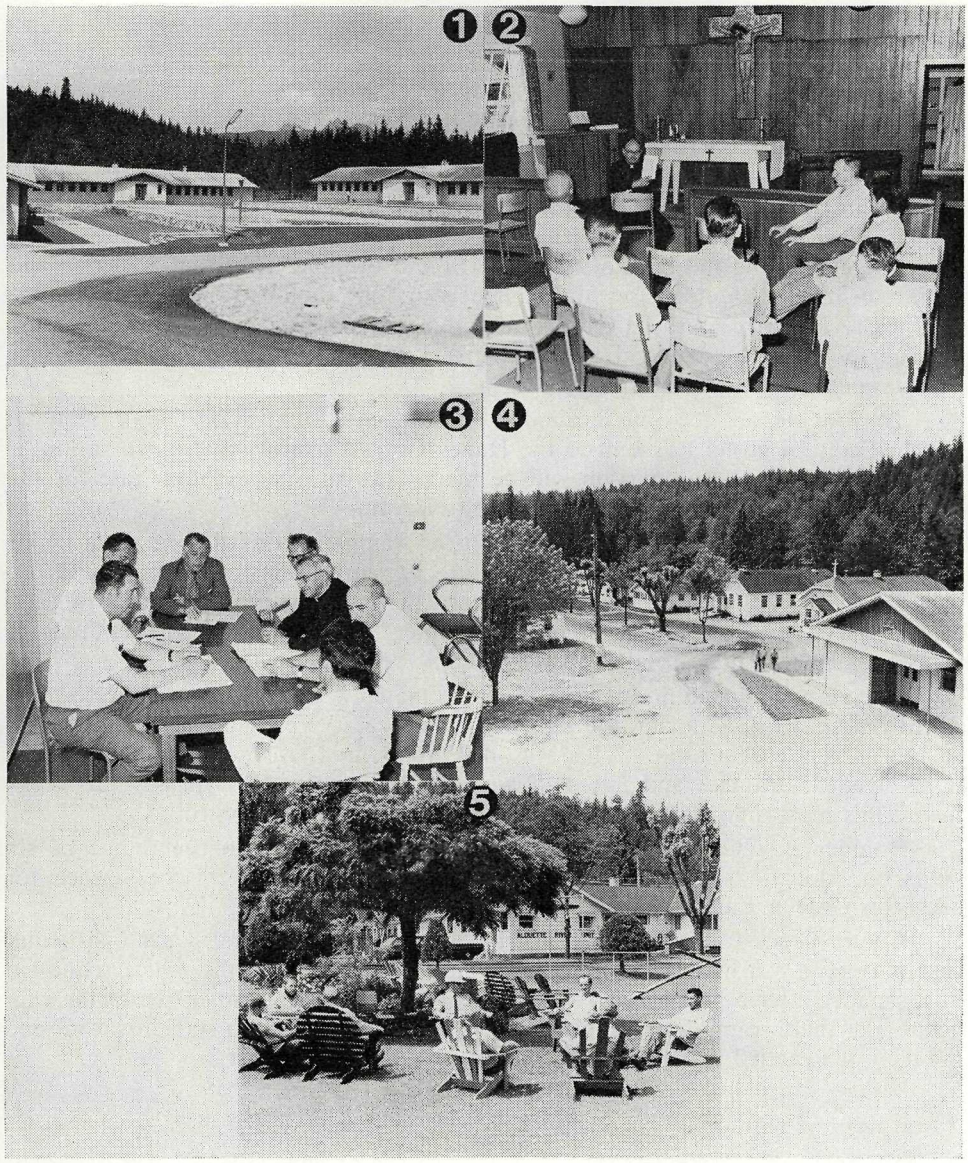
Specialized institutions

Alouette River Unit—The amendment to the *Summary Convictions* Act providing for an indeterminate period of detention of up to one year for chronic alcoholics, both male and female, became operative in both Vancouver and Prince George in the early summer. As a consequence, the daily average population of the unit increased from 90 last year to 114, with a peak of 127.

The development across the Province of an ever-increasing number of half-way houses for alcoholics, operated by community nonprofit societies, is an indication of the growing interest of the community in the problem of alcoholism.

Statistics indicate that almost 86 per cent of those males released from the Alouette River Unit go in the first instance to a half-way house. Here their contact with the AA programme is strengthened and they are put in touch with local AA groups.

TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS



1. Dormitories at Alouette River Unit for Alcoholics. 2. Religious discussion session. 3. Classification and planning for new resident. 4. Chapel and office buildings. 5. Group-counselling session.

The provision of a detoxication centre for the Lower Mainland where chronic alcoholics could be detained until sober and their needs properly evaluated and assessed, prior to any disposition being made, would fill the last remaining gap in the new system for the treatment of chronic alcoholics. Such a centre would hopefully put an end to the present detention of these unfortunate people in drunk-tanks.

Forest camps

Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Experimental Camps—Boulder Bay camp occupied its newly constructed quarters on Pine Lake (one-quarter mile from the main body of Alouette Lake) in September 1969. This camp, along with Centre Creek camp in the Chilliwack Valley, has now completed 22 months of operation under an experimental programme for young-adult offenders serving definite-indeterminate sentences who do not require a lengthy period of retraining. Both these camps have operated along the lines of Outward Bound training, stressing challenge and achievement. At Boulder Bay the course is of four months' duration, while the Centre Creek course takes six months to complete. Those successfully completing the 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 was sent to the Haney Correctional Institution for a longer form of training. A comparison will be made between the violation rate for the experimental group as compared to the control group.

Forestry work and fire-fighting—All forest camps continued to make a major contribution to the reforestation programme being carried on throughout the Province. Projects ranged from nursery development, tree planting, road and trail and camp-site construction, and fire-hazard abatement, to the clearing of hundreds of acres of floating debris on lakes used for public recreation.

All camps provided fire-fighting crews. One crew in the Kamloops region was called out to 16 fires during the season. The largest fire fought was by trainees from Centre Creek Camp. This was the "rock fire," east of Campbell River. It involved 35 trainees and five staff working 16 hours a day for several weeks before this most difficult and serious fire was brought under control.

Boulder Bay Camp made its particular contribution with the rescue of six boats on Alouette Lake and the provision of an emergency rescue service for hikers in Golden Ears Provincial Park.

Centre Creek Camp was also instrumental in several rescues. One particular case of note, a lost hunter, came to the camp's attention when the police requested its assistance after a helicopter had failed to reach the injured man due to the ruggedness of the terrain. A rescue party of 12 trainees and three staff hiked in, and the next day carried out the injured hunter in a basket stretcher.

Treatment of women

Population

There was a slight decrease in admissions during the year, and the daily average population dropped to 76. Constant supervision and special medical attention was necessary to cope with newly admitted women suffering from the effects of hallucinogenic and other drugs.

Discipline was maintained and at a high level, and there were no offences or assaults against staff.

SEARCH AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

1. Stream crossing, Chilliwack River. 2. "Burma Bridge," Centre Creek. 3. Confidence climb, Boulder Bay. 4. Obstacle course, Boulder Bay. 5. Rapelling, Boulder Bay. 6. Early morning swim. 7. Graduation.

Social education

Counselling and special programmes—Home-making skills continued to be emphasized and provided much-needed training to women who will hopefully one day be returning to the community to look after their own homes.

A programme was introduced for the young-adult offenders now coming to prison as a result of the introduction of the definite-indeterminate sentence for women. Vocational training and development of work habits along with positive community planning were the main objectives.

The group system in use at the Women's Unit was employed in all aspects of institutional life. As much as is possible in a totally female setting, the group operated as a family, and decisions on everyday living, recreation, hobby projects, etc., were the result of the democratic, give-and-take discussions held within the group.

The decision in every case was made as a group and had to be upheld by the group regardless of the feelings of any individual. Loyalty to the group inevitably resulted, and it is hoped that in the community a similar loyalty may be developed toward the inmate's family group.

Religious training

Church attendance remained high. Chaplains encouraged and guided inmates in expressing their opinions and feelings. They made themselves available to both staff and inmates whenever needed, with the result that Padre's Hours and discussant groups were well attended and fruitful.

Vocational training

Women continued to maintain their own grounds and do carpentry repairs as required. In spite of the reduced numbers, the sewing-room worked on projects for other units as well as supplying the domestic needs of the building.

Twin Maples Farm

Since its affiliation with the Alouette River Unit, the garden and poultry flock have been expanded. Joint efforts by farm workers from both units resulted in a worth-while contribution of fresh produce and eggs, which were distributed to other units in the Lower Mainland area.

With a daily average population of 19, counselling was at a high level, with every resident receiving individual attention. Disciplinary problems were very few.

There has been increased interchange of activity between Twin Maples Farm and the community. Local organizations, Alcoholics Anonymous, and members of the native Indian community visited regularly.

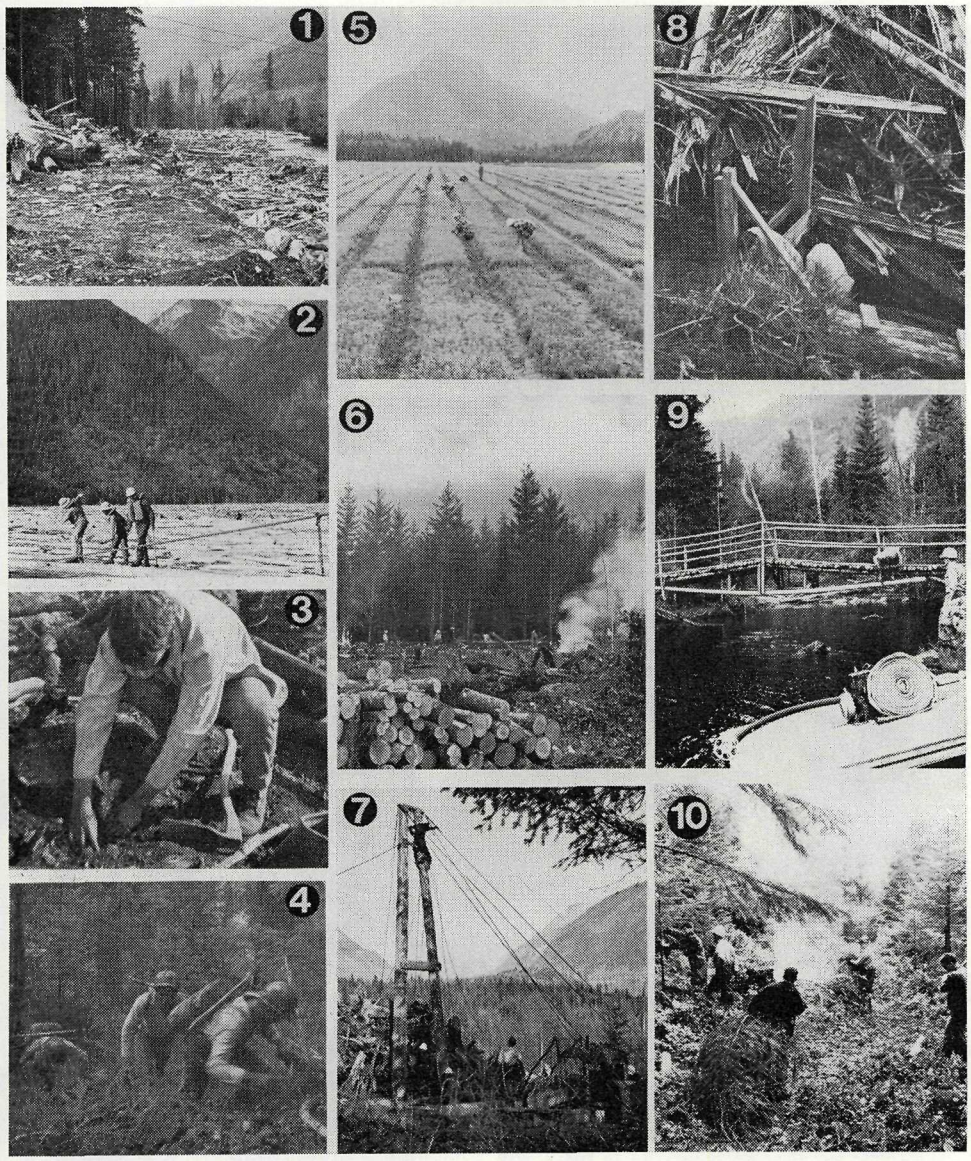
Community re-entry programmes

General

A total of 1,134 cases, an increase of 30 per cent over last year, was released by various authorities for supervision in the community. Over half of these were released by the British Columbia Parole Board, and 25 per cent by the National Parole Board.

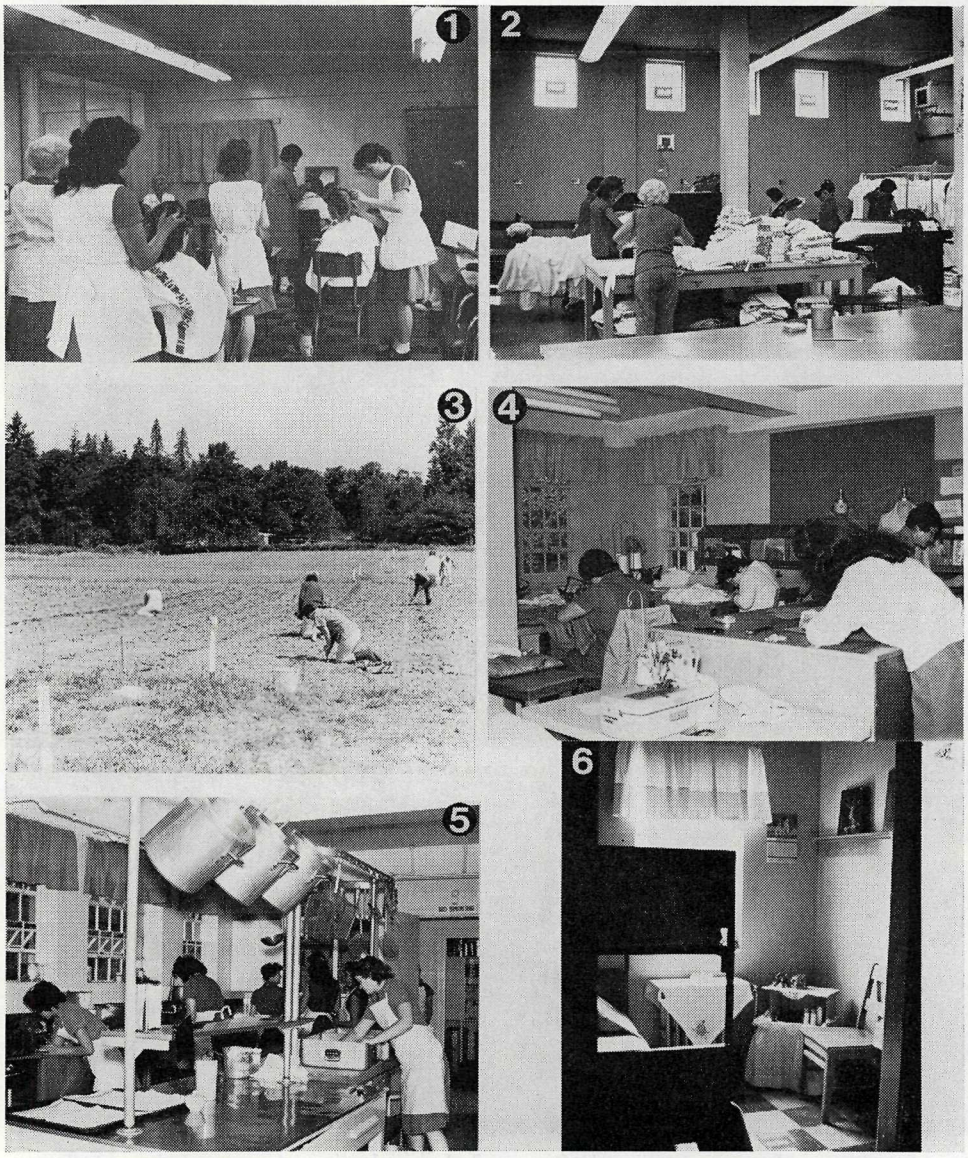
National parole and combined National/British Columbia parole cases remain much the same as last year. British Columbia parole cases showed a substantial increase, as did the number of chronic alcoholics with the implementation of the new legislation.

FORESTRY OPERATIONS



1. Stream logging, Chilliwack River. 2. Lake clearing, Alouette Lake. 3. Tree planting, Vancouver Island. 4. Fire-fighting crew, Vancouver Island. 5. Tree nursery, Chilliwack Valley. 6. Land clearing for nursery development. 7. Clearing road right-of-way, Golden Ears Park. 8. Fire hazard clean-up, Blue Mountain Forest. 9. Bridge building for hiking trail. 10. Stand treatment, thinning and pruning.

TRAINING FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



1. Hairdressing class. 2. Laundry, Women's Unit. 3. Twin Maples Farm. 4. Sewing course. 5. Cooking class. 6. Room in Women's Unit, Oakalla.

Work release, day parole, and home leave

Just under one hundred were granted day parole or work release to work in the community by day and return to an institution at night. The majority of these men and women conducted themselves well while they were away from the institution and were successful in retaining their employment after their sentences were finished. The total group earned just under $25,000 in wages: Twenty-eight per cent of these total earnings went to support their families, 24 per cent toward compensation and debts, 32 per cent to savings, and 16 per cent toward clothing, personal expenses, and maintenance to help defray costs of imprisonment.

The over-all success rate of those completing work release amounted to 76 per cent. After release from the institution, three-quarters of these were retained by their employers.

A total of 47 was granted home leaves for periods of up to 10 days. Thirty-eight of these were trainees from the Haney Correctional Institution. Only one leave was revoked for a further offence in the community. All reported back to their institutions without escort.

Half-way houses

The value of privately operated half-way houses to assist in bridging over the transition from institutional living to life in the community, always a most difficult period, cannot be over-emphasized. Over one hundred young adults were admitted to the Bell-Irving Home, St. Leonard's House, and the other postrelease hostels throughout the Province during the year. The societies and individuals providing these facilities are rendering an invaluable public service to the community.

Chapter IV. British Columbia Board of Parole

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970, 730 trainees were released on a British Columbia order of parole, an increase of 37 per cent over last year's total. There were 162 revocations, seven cancellations of indeterminate sentences in accordance with section 634, subsection (6) of the *Criminal Law Amendment 1968/69,* due to the fact that further infractions were committed, and a sentence of two years or more in a penitentiary was imposed.

The British Columbia Board of Parole began the operation of suspending parole during this year. There were 37 suspensions of parole. Seventeen of the cases suspended resulted in eventual revocation. The remaining 19 have had no further violations as of the end of the fiscal year. The period of suspension lasted for an average period of two weeks to one month.

The suspension order is being used for short, sharp, shock treatment where a minor offence is committed while on parole and the Board feels revocation of parole is not warranted at that time. During the period of suspension, new release plans or re-establishment of original release plans are arranged, and the parolee is given another chance to re-establish himself in the community.

There was one female release from the Women's Unit of Oakalla Prison Farm. This was the first female serving a definite-indeterminate sentence to be released on a British Columbia order of parole.

The statistical statements in the following section include detailed information of the summary above as well as other miscellaneous statistical information.

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	
	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70	68/69	69/70
Released on parole	27	65	57	108	56	83	21	38	368	436	1	.....	2	.....	532	730
Revocations	6	10	14	18	29	26	5	3	137	104	1	.....	.....	1	192	162
Cancelled indeterminate sentences	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Conversely—successfully completed paroles	21	55	44	89	38	55	19	35	301	327	.....	.....	1	.....	424	561

Revocations Based on Court Action and Other Parole Violations Compared

Revocations (including cancellations)—																
Based on Court action	3	8	9	13	20	17	4	1	87	58	1	.....	.....	1	124	98
Percentage	50	80	64	68	69	61	80	33	64	54	100	.....	.....	100	65	58
Based on other violations	3	2	5	6	9	11	1	2	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	71
Percentage	50	20	36	32	31	39	20	67	36	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	42
Total revocations (including cancellations)	6	10	14	19	29	28	5	3	137	108	1	.....	.....	1	192	169
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	100

Miscellaneous Statistical Information, Year Ended March 31, 1970

	1968/69	1969/70
Parolees—		
Total released on regular order of parole	532	730
Average age (years)	20.5	19.5
Average training period (months)	11.5	10.6
Institutional comparison (months)—		
Vancouver Island Unit	15.5	9.7
Chilliwack Forest Camps	8.3	5.1
Oakalla Prison Farm	15.1	15.8
New Haven	11.3	11.8
Haney Correctional Institution	11.1	10.6
Kamloops Regional Gaol	26.6	-------
Alouette River Unit	8.5	-------
Revokees—		
Total revocations	192	162
Cancellation of indeterminate sentences	-------	7
Average age (years)	20.1	20.5
Average training period (months)	12.7	13.5
Average period on parole (months)	5.1	4.7
Occurrence of revocation relative to period of parole (per cent)—		
During 1 to 4 months	58	58
During 5 to 8 months	28	32
During 9 months or over	14	10
Suspensions—		
Number of paroles suspended		37
Average age (years)		19.5
Average length of time on parole before suspension (months)		4.5
Number of suspensions terminated with no further violations up to March 31, 1970		19
Number of suspensions terminated and further violations resulting in revocation of parole		17
Number of cases pending		1

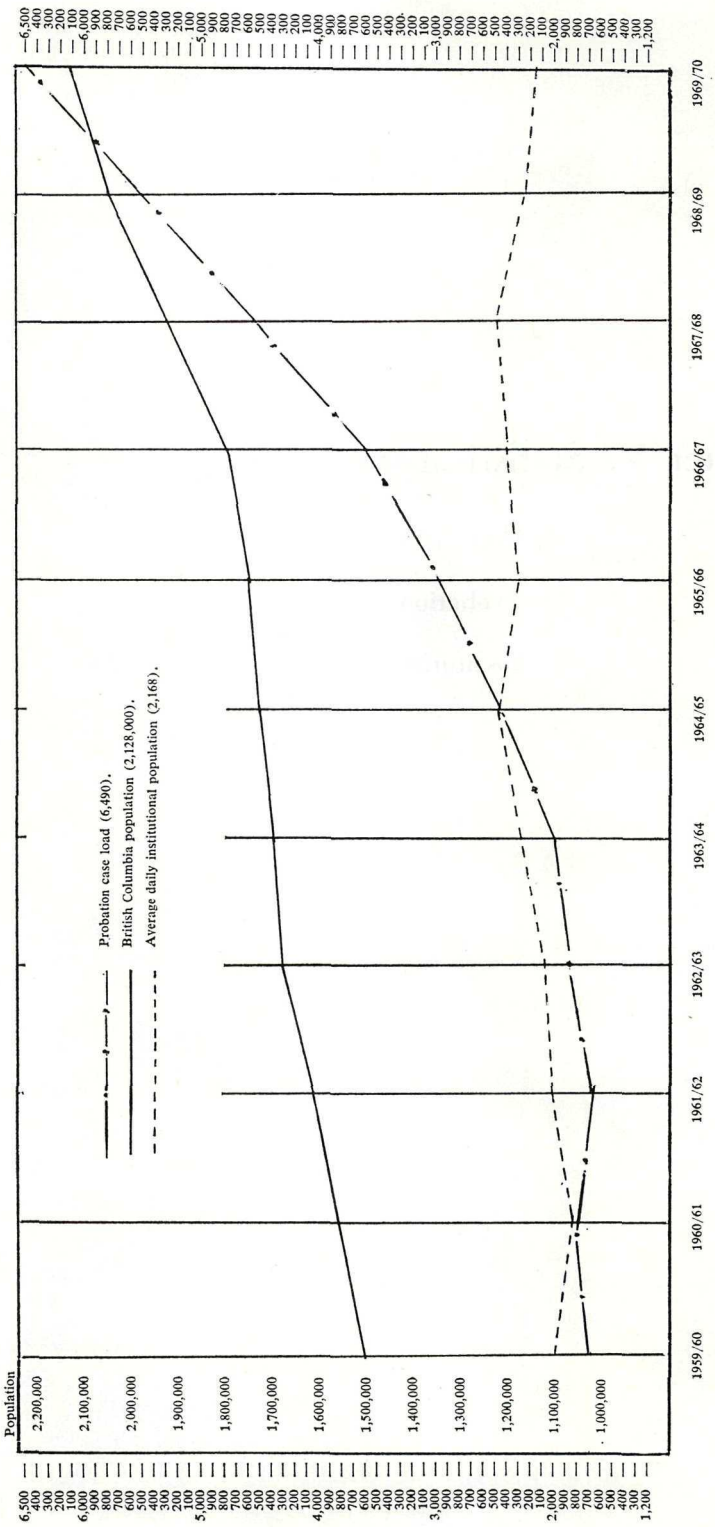
Chapter V. Statistical statements

Population graph

Probation

Institutions

Total Population, Adult Institutional Population, and Population Cases, April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1970



* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Population Estimates*.

Probation

Comparative Case Statistics for the Years 1968/69 and 1969/70

	1968/69	1969/70
New probation cases—		
Males—		
Under 18 years	2,131	2,168
18 to 24 years, inclusive	873	1,133
25 to 39 years, inclusive	359	402
40 to 64 years, inclusive	167	170
65 years and over	6	4
	3,536	3,877
Females—		
Under 18 years	220	209
18 to 24 years, inclusive	94	149
25 to 39 years, inclusive	58	65
40 to 64 years, inclusive	11	48
65 years and over	2	------
	385	471
Totals, new probation cases	3,921	4,348
New parole cases—		
National parole	122	132
Order in Council	3	3
Provincial parole	520	725
	645	860
New miscellaneous and voluntary cases	2,976	3,827
Grand totals	7,542	9,035

Comparison of Probation Activity

	1968/69	1969/70	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Per Cent
New probation cases	3,921	4,348	+427	10.9
New parole cases	645	857	+212	31.2
New miscellaneous cases	2,976	3,827	+851	28.7
Pre-sentence reports—				
Juvenile	1,756	784	−972	55.3
Adult	2,413	1,899	−514	21.3

Institutions

1. *Statement of Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1970*

	Oakalla Prison Farm														
	Men's Gaol	Women's Gaol	Narcotic Drug-treatment Units	Sub-total	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	Provincial Total
Salaries	$2,743,405	$350,545	$61,669	$3,155,619	$361,230	$533,479	$519,414	$2,061,248	$130,523	$465,994	$93,000	$94,810	$336,387	$102,827	$7,854,531
Temporary assistance	168,975	24,617	.....	193,592	16,773	19,074	22,557	151,284	15,489	23,665	.....	.....	12,886	7,287	462,607
Office expense	23,507	761	18	24,286	2,374	3,213	3,305	16,013	705	3,306	922	911	3,009	146	58,190
Office furniture and equipment	365	468	.....	833	478	753	481	610	566	243	.....	164	.....	.....	4,128
Heat, light, power, and water	96,216	12	.....	96,228	32,705	6,434	7,453	58,327	7,810	14,800	4,155	4,000	16,732	5,065	253,709
Travelling expense	3,810	180	.....	3,990	479	1,244	2,477	2,463	254	1,049	104	3,161	665	351	16,237
Clothing and uniforms	71,968	6,486	40	78,494	8,860	15,201	14,306	41,452	3,841	16,865	3,442	3,399	10,475	4,529	200,864
Provisions and catering	312,839	.....	.....	312,839	33,891	76,351	90,602	213,566	9,406	70,007	13,165	13,003	41,855	511	875,196
Laundry and dry goods	17,616	4,755	.....	22,371	1,602	2,603	4,151	6,461	558	3,052	622	614	2,505	561	45,100
Inmates' earnings	63,652	5,622	.....	69,274	8,543	15,929	18,284	44,782	4,231	25,349	7,559	7,695	18,228	2,881	222,755
Advertising	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
Printing and publications	221	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
Maintenance and operation of equipment	22,465	1,331	36	23,832	10,147	14,572	12,548	32,433	1,404	14,155	4,156	5,943	5,493	2,443	127,126
Equipment and machinery	38,166	1,728	519	40,413	27,841	9,185	9,312	10,499	3,475	19,324	2,269	1,847	6,486	.....	130,651
Medical supplies	30,341	5,855	.....	36,196	1,076	3,028	5,855	6,083	203	1,334	418	413	442	291	55,339
Library	1,876	106	.....	1,982	224	116	340	1,228	167	.....	87	86	407	34	4,671
Medical services	62,129	5,559	5,350	73,038	4,064	5,460	11,339	5,762	589	5,481	1,992	1,602	5,145	2,409	116,881
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	23,160	1,616	.....	24,776	6,958	17,916	4,880	10,186	1,032	7,018	2,276	4,752	7,909	2,808	90,511
Transportation (prisoners)	5,233	1,306	.....	6,539	2,799	2,264	5,118	2,424	113	3,435	1,087	1,074	585	606	26,044
School supplies	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	3,220	2,773	.....	8,358	1,270	.....	304	.....	538	.....	17,663
Supplies for training	1,973	1,246	18	3,237	1,382	846	2,698	53,581	2,498	4,238	293	404	1,589	270	71,036
Motor-vehicles and accessories	10,125	.....	.....	10,125	5,178	8,454	.....	5,205	2,881	8,841	.....	12,495	2,253	.....	55,432
Incidentals and contingencies	748	.....	.....	748	.....	497	68	1,266	20	50	.....	.....	48	.....	2,697
Farm operations	59,099	.....	.....	59,099	76,224	28,775	1,770	373	4,718	68	.....	.....	1,723	4,666	177,416
Sheet-metal plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licence-plate shop	251,247	.....	.....	251,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,247
Group work programme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,552	1,149	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,513
Vocational shops	3,740	.....	.....	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,740

Acquisition and construction of buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,260	.....	.....	4,960	1,432	7,032	8,701	.....	.....	.....	33,385
Prison industries	100,137	.....	.....	100,137	2,565	.....	20,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,136	5,388	144,139
Staff-training	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Total institutional expenditure	$4,114,213	$412,193	$67,650	$4,594,056	$619,873	$768,167	$757,871	$2,742,668	$194,334	$696,226	$144,552	$156,373	$490,496	$143,073	$11,307,689
Add Public Works maintenance costs	96,450	.....	.....	96,450	9,852	18,357	34,709	19,102	5,168	.....	.....	.....	5,410	295	189,343
Totals	$4,210,663	$412,193	$67,650	$4,690,506	$629,725	$786,524	$792,580	$2,761,770	$199,502	$696,226	$144,552	$156,373	$495,906	$143,368	$11,497,032
Public Works costs—															
Maintenance	$96,450	.....	.....	$96,450	$9,852	$18,357	$34,709	$19,102	$5,168	.....	.....	.....	$5,410	$295	$189,343
Capital projects	50,657	.....	.....	50,657	.....	.....	.....	123,668	1,417	.....	.....	.....	421,387	.....	597,129
Totals	$147,107	.....	.....	$147,107	$9,852	$18,357	$34,709	$142,770	$6,585	.....	.....	.....	$426,797	$295	$786,472

2. *Occupational Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1970*

	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	Twin Maples	Provincial Total
Expenditure for maintenance—												
Year ended March 31, 1969	$4,386,073	$506,375	$723,072	$719,128	$2,575,181	$175,043	$630,707	$131,663	$146,070	$433,295	(1)	$10,426,607
Year ended March 31, 1970	4,690,506	629,725	786,524	792,580	2,761,770	199,503	696,228	144,552	156,374	495,906	$134,085	11,484,539
Increase	$304,433	$123,350	$63,452	$73,452	$186,589	$24,460	$65,521	$12,889	$10,304	$62,611	$134,085	$1,061,136
Decrease	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Prisoner-days—												
Year ended March 31, 1969	326,506	44,760	70,761	54,026	168,902	11,908	59,728	16,913	17,809	32,879	(1)	804,192
Year ended March 31, 1970	298,165	43,042	70,776	69,774	152,545	14,002	61,650	16,723	16,511	41,635	6,959	791,782
Increase	----	----	15	15,748	----	2,094	1,922	----	----	8,756	6,959	----
Decrease	28,341	1,718	----	----	16,357	----	----	190	1,298	----	----	12,410
Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1969	$13.43	$11.31	$10.22	$13.31	$15.25	$14.70	$10.56	$7.78	$8.20	$13.18	(1)	$10.72
Year ended March 31, 1970	16.22	14.63	11.11	11.36	18.00	16.75	11.29	8.64	9.47	11.91	$20.60	13.63
Increase	$2.79	$3.32	$0.89	----	$2.75	$2.05	$0.73	$0.86	$1.27	----	$20.60	$2.91
Decrease	----	----	----	$1.95	----	----	----	----	----	$1.27	----	----
Expenditure for provisions and catering—												
Year ended March 31, 1969	$318,767	$36,888	$74,210	$68,341	$224,026	$8,398	$76,442	$13,940	$14,680	$33,903	(1)	$869,595
Year ended March 31, 1970	312,839	33,891	76,352	90,602	213,566	9,406	70,007	13,165	13,003	41,855	$511	875,197
Increase	----	----	$2,142	$22,261	----	$1,008	----	----	----	$7,952	$511	$5,602
Decrease	$5,928	$2,997	----	----	$10,460	----	$6,435	$775	$1,677	----	----	----
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—												
Year ended March 31, 1969	$0.98	$0.82	$1.05	$1.30	$1.33	$0.71	$1.28	$0.82	$0.82	$1.18	(1)	$0.94
Year ended March 31, 1970	1.05	.79	1.08	1.26	1.40	.67	1.14	.79	.79	1.13	$1.13	1.02
Increase	$0.07	----	$0.03	----	$0.07	----	----	----	----	----	$1.13	$0.08
Decrease	----	$0.03	----	$0.04	----	$0.04	$0.14	$0.03	$0.03	$0.05	----	----

1 Twin Maples figures for 1969 included in Oakalla figures.

3. *Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1970*

	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, 1969	865	70	113	206	154	475	38	181	29	33	94	20	2,278
Received during year—													
New admissions (from Court)	5,753	516	945	1,670	1,275	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	14	10,513
New admissions (by transfer)	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	399	49	531	181	153	164	58	1,801
Readmissions	672	71	116	42	54	189	3	24	20	5	135	3	1,334
Totals	7,290	657	1,440	1,918	1,483	1,247	90	736	230	191	549	95	15,926
Discharged during year—													
By expiration of sentence and payment of fine	2,515	252	541	1,415	1,029	89	5	354	93	104	180	62	6,639
By escape	12	.....	3	17	10	36	5	18	1	2	30	.....	134
By death	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10
By transfer to Provincial Mental Hospital	93	10	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
By release on parole	179	31	55	34	46	436	38	137	44	11	24	16	1,051
By transfer to other Provincial gaols	1,539	59	474	110	18	162	7	61	41	15	93	4	2,583
By release to Court and bail	1,650	221	203	125	87	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,323
By transfer to penitentiary	384	22	26	50	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
Miscellaneous	156	6	10	1	30	93	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
By order of Chief Probation Officer	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	106
Totals	6,534	601	1,323	1,755	1,225	856	55	574	179	132	435	82	13,751
On register, afternoon of March 31, 1970	756	56	117	163	258	391	35	162	51	59	114	13	2,175
Escape index[1]—													
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
1969/70	0.16	.....	0.21	0.89	0.67	2.89	5.55	7.36	2.30	1.92	5.50	.....	0.84

[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 Totals	
	Oakalla Prison Farm		Vancouver Island Unit	Kamloops Regional Gaol and Camps	Prince George Regional Gaol and Camp	Haney Correctional Institution and Camps	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm		
	Male	Female											Male	Female
Prisoners	830	103	130	206	200	490	40	174	60	60	153	60	2,403	103

5. *Population*

Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1969	814	81	123	194	148	463	33	163	46	49	90	19	2,123	100
Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1970	760	57	118	194	191	418	38	168	46	45	114	19	2,092	76
Increase	------	------	------	------	43	------	5	5	------	------	24	------	------	------
Decrease	54	24	5	------	------	45	------	------	------	4	------	------	31	24
Peak number, year ended March 31, 1970	872	73	140	235	219	480	40	197	63	59	127	33	(1)	(1)
Lowest number, year ended March 31, 1970	756	47	101	159	154	373	34	141	27	32	107	10	(1)	(1)

1 The addition of these numbers would yield 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	67	1	8	2	3	.....	65	4	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	4
Primary	73	1	7	1	12	1	52	3	45	4	.....	.....	1	2	6	1	1	.....	5	3	11	4	2	3
Elementary	1,948	34	191	37	391	32	741	44	603	47	241	41	20	41	200	38	42	23	68	45	147	46	29	40
High school	3,407	60	290	56	770	64	787	47	566	44	336	58	28	57	312	59	127	70	77	50	142	46	37	52
College	258	4	20	4	35	3	25	2	19	2	6	1	.....	.....	11	2	11	7	3	2	13	4	1	1
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

7. *Race*

Caucasian	4,976	86	321	62	1,005	84	1,113	67	834	66	491	84	44	90	407	77	152	84	102	67	277	87	3	4
Negroid	59	1	11	2	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	½	1	.....	3	1	2	3
Oriental	52	1	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	½	.....	.....	1		29	40
Non-Brit. Columbia Indian	150	3	48	10	17	1	44	3	196	15	12	2	.....	.....	18	3	3	2	2	1	19	6	37	52
British Columbia Indian	516	9	135	26	178	15	508	30	243	19	74	13	5	10	98	18	24	13	48	32	20	6	1	1
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

8. *Nationality*

Canadian (citizen)	4,923	86	465	90	1,139	94	1,649	99	1,174	92	561	97	48	98	493	93	170	94	150	98½	277	87	64	89
British	201	3	18	4	21	2	3	.....	27	2	13	2	1	2	11	2	5	2½	1	½	20	6	5	7
Subtotals	5,124	89	483	94	1,160	96	1,652	99	1,201	94	574	99	49	100	504	95	175	96½	151	99	297	93	69	96
American	204	4	24	5	25	2	11	½	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	1	½	3	1	1	1
European	383	7	5		22	2	7	½	50	4	8	1	.....	.....	21	4	4	2½	1	½	19	6	2	3
Oriental	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	26	.....	4		4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Subtotals	629	11	33	6	51	4	18	1	74	6	9	1	.....	.....	27	5	6	3½	2	1	23	7	3	4
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	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	3,657	64	217	42	697	58	1,100	66	851	67	526	90½	48	98	335	63	160	88	88	58	127	40	21	29
Widowed	97	1	25	5	15	.....	36	2	22	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	8	11
Married	1,068	19	161	31	286	24	351	21	261	20½	48	8	.....	.....	119	22	17	9½	39	26	61	19	24	33
Separated	659	11	85	17	158	13	150	9	111	9	6	1	.....	.....	52	10	3	2	19	12	95	30	16	22
Divorced	272	5	28	5	55	5	33	2	30	2	3	½	1	2	16	3	1	½	7	4	23	7	3	5
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

10. *Age-group*

15 years and under	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years to 17 years	26	.....	.....	.....	23	2	5	.....	6	.....	165	29	15	31	14	2	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years to 23 years	2,293	40	202	39	603	50	541	32	377	30	391	67	33	67	245	46	147	81	40	26	7	2	17	24
24 years to 34 years	1,575	28	192	37	267	22	466	28	409	32	4		.....	.....	154	29	20	11	79	52	63	20	30	42
35 years to 45 years	1,032	18	78	15	129	11	377	23	305	24	5	2	.....	.....	88	17	3	2	22	14	107	33	9	12
46 years and over	825	14	43	9	184	15	281	17	178	14	4		.....	.....	30	6	.....	.....	12	8	143	45	16	22
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

11. *Use of Alcohol*

Abstainer	483	9	112	22	110	9	86	5	68	5	38	7	8	16	28	5	46	25½	7	5	.....	.....	6	9
Temperate	1,970	34	186	36	271	22	289	17	626	49	398	68	40	82	216	41	46	25½	29	19	16	5	16	22
Intemperate	3,300	57	218	42	830	69	1,295	78	591	46	147	25	1	2	287	54	89	49	117	76	304	95	50	69
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

12. *Use of Narcotics*

Abstainer	4,617	80	326	63	989	82	1,567	94	1,213	95	345	59	48	98	442	83	104	57	135	88	299	93	65	90
Infrequent	38	1	9	2	44	3	.....	.....	44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	8	8	5	2	1	6	2	1	1½
Habitual user	1,098	19	181	35	178	15	103	6	18	2	238	41	1	2	46	9	69	38	16	11	15	5	6	8½
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

13. *Creed*

Protestant	2,829	49	216	42	692	57	671	40	516	40	287	49	32	65	192	36	98	54	99	65	172	54	37	51½
Roman Catholic	2,016	35	228	44	383	31	901	54	661	52	202	35	17	35	234	44	51	28	40	26	129	40	34	47
Atheist-agnostic	276	5	34	7	119	10	96	6	34	3	2	.....	.....	.....	45	9	22	12	11	7	19	6	1	1½
Other	632	11	38	7	17	2	2	.....	64	5	92	16	.....	.....	60	11	10	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

14. *Duration of Sentence*

Under 1 month	1,822	32	133	26	219	18	880	53	386	30	2	½	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 month and under 2 months	281	5	51	10	175	14	145	9	213	17	1	½	.....	.....	10	2	4	2	5	4	6	2	11	15
2 months and under 3 months	244	4	27	5	57	5	105	6	133	11	1		.....	.....	57	11	11	6	11	7	37	12	20	28
3 months and under 6 months	438	8	65	13	144	12	175	11	177	14	3	1	.....	.....	147	28	41	23	37	24	60	19	20	28
6 months and under 12 months	348	6	43	8	138	11	124	7	108	8	17	3	.....	.....	103	19	42	23	51	33	43	14	5	7
12 months and under 18 months	153	2	9	2	42	4	44	3	36	3	10	2	.....	.....	46	9	6	3	14	9	11	3	2	3
18 months and under 24 months	110	2	4	½	40	3	25	1	18	1	8	1	.....	.....	32	6	2	1	6	4	6	2	.....	.....
24 months and over	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Definite-indeterminate	659	11	8	1½	167	14	39	2	9	1	504	86	49	100	132	25	75	42	28	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary	227	4	15	3	22	2	26	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasure of Lieut.-Governor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
Not finished/Court	786	14	29	5	83	7	20	1	174	14	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released at Court (no gaol sentence)	679	12	132	26	124	10	85	6	13	1	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indeterminate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	48	14	19
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	100

15. *Previous Admissions*

Nil	2,694	47	265	52	841	70	828	49	681	53	501	86	49	100	433	82	179	99	23	15	186	58	53	74
One	927	16	89	17	175	14	246	15	215	17	75	13	.....	.....	74	14	2	1	48	32	59	19	14	19
Two	514	9	38	7	71	6	117	7	100	8	6	1	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	40	26	30	9	5	7
Three	348	6	30	6	37	3	88	5	61	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	14	9	21	7	.....	.....
Four to 10	771	13	66	13	59	5	231	14	135	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	15	24	7	.....	.....
Eleven or more	499	9	28	5	28	2	160	10	83	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,753	100	516	100	1,211	100	1,670	100	1,275	100	583	100	49	100	531	100	181	100	153	100	320	100	72	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	5	----	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Assault, common	135	2	15	65	33	9	----	9	2	9	3	----
Assault causing bodily harm	17	11	10	5	45	21	2	16	2	6	4	5
Assault, with intent and other (felonious)	141	----	42	16	15	3	----	8	8	----	----	3
Attempted suicide	2	----	2	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Shooting, with intent	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Manslaughter	5	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----
Murder (non-capital)	21	4	2	1	8	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Attempted murder	1	----	2	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Carnal knowledge	8	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rape and assault with intent	52	----	13	6	3	8	3	3	----	3	----	----
Criminal negligence	10	3	4	3	3	2	----	----	1	----	----	----
Seduction	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sexual intercourse	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indecent assault (female)	50	----	11	10	6	3	2	----	1	1	2	----
Kidnapping	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Threatening	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Subtotals	451 (8%)	20 (4%)	102 (8%)	123 (7%)	117 (9%)	50 (9%)	7 (14%)	37 (7%)	14 (8%)	19 (12%)	11 (3%)	8 (11%)
(b) Crimes Against Property												
Arson and incendiarism	15	1	2	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	3	----
Breaking and entering	630	14	131	85	107	171	20	79	32	26	18	1
Robbery	215	19	13	21	18	32	----	16	3	2	5	2
Forgery	109	14	7	3	17	12	----	16	2	4	1	2
Fraud	105	12	16	7	46	7	----	14	----	----	8	2
False pretences	231	22	40	62	32	14	2	42	6	8	20	4
Conspiracy	3	3	----	12	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possession of housebreaking instruments	35	----	5	3	2	4	----	2	----	----	1	----
Uttering	9	2	13	21	4	2	----	8	1	1	----	----
Taking auto without owner's consent	4	1	6	8	6	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Receiving or possession of stolen goods	308	17	42	85	54	48	2	42	10	3	9	1
Trespass	9	----	7	2	10	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Mischief (damage property)	73	8	11	19	18	5	----	11	1	----	3	2
Theft and attempted theft—												
Over $50	367	28	87	77	96	94	9	43	19	12	17	5
Under $50	568	37	85	94	127	16	1	40	9	21	25	3

By conversion	1		3	1	2	1				1		
Unlawfully in dwelling				5								
Subtotals	2,682 (47%)	178 (35%)	468 (39%)	506 (30%)	544 (43%)	408 (70%)	34 (69%)	313 (59%)	83 (46%)	80 (52%)	110 (35%)	22 (30%)
(c) Crimes Against Morals and Decency												
Indecent exposure	16		2	9	5			1			1	
Gross indecency	10		1	4							1	
Incest	3		1					1	1			
Keeper of bawdy-house	2	1										
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	30		4	22	11	2		7		1	1	
Perjury	1		2	1				2	2			
Prostitution	1	57			2				1			
Buggery	2		1	1	3			1				
Indecent act			3									
Procuring and living off the avails of prostitution			2					1				
Subtotals	65 (1%)	58 (11%)	16 (1%)	37 (2%)	21 (2%)	2		13 (2%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	3 (1%)	
(d) Crimes Against Public Order and Peace												
Government Liquor Act offences	133	16	34	66	44			2	1	1		
Excise Act offences			2									
Narcotic and Drug Act offences	508	87	145	36	29	87		40	62	8	4	6
By-law offences	26		2		1		7	1				
Breach of *Motor-vehicle Act*	386	8	76	130	92	3		42	6	16	8	2
Possession of offensive weapon	128	10	7	22	15	7		10		2	2	
Breach of recognizance	30	7	8	3	8	4	1	2	1		1	1
Escape	9		1	5	2	1					1	
Failing to stop at accident	27	5	11	19	6	4		2				
Driving while intoxicated	49		4									
Impaired driving	565	28	151	300	206	1		28	5	2	14	1
Obstructing peace officer	77	10	7	12	8	1		11	2			
Indian Act (liquor)	1							2				1
Unlawful shooting					2							
Vagrancy (A, B, D)	122	18	55	56	40			1		2	4	3
Causing disturbance	172	38	50	208	97			8	1	1	2	7
Pointing a firearm				2								
Public mischief				1								
Dangerous driving			3									
Chronic alcoholic (sec. 64 (*a*) *Summary Convictions Act*)											159	14
Subtotals	2,233 (38%)	227 (44%)	556 (46%)	859 (52%)	550 (43%)	108 (19%)	8 (17%)	147 (28%)	78 (43%)	32 (21%)	195 (61%)	35 (49%)
(e) Other Offences (Unclassified)												
Other offences	322 (6%)	33 (6%)	69 (6%)	145 (9%)	43 (3%)	15 (2%)		21 (4%)	2 (1%)	21 (14%)	1	7 (10%)
Grand totals	5,753 (100%)	516 (100%)	1,211 (100%)	1,670 (100%)	1,275 (100%)	583 (100%)	49 (100%)	531 (100%)	181 (100%)	153 (100%)	320 (100%)	72 (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)	71	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32
Maintenance (shops)	33	4	3	5	13	11	13	7	10	5	8	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	.....	.....
Farming	31	4	.....	.....	28	24	28	14	7	4	.....	.....	8	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	6	31½
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	18	6	3	11	3	.....	.....	55	33	29	63	26	58	40	35	.....	.....
Domestic	143	19	24	42	35	30	46	24	37	19	91	22	9	24	42	25	12	26	14	31	28	24	6	31½
Maintenance (grounds)	69	9	3	5	19	16	24	12	64	33½	62	15	.....	.....	36	21	2	4½	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational	14	2	7	12	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	92	22	21	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	42	10	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic and labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	½	1	½	37	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	5
Day parole	2	.....	1	2	3	2	½	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Awaiting disposition (unemployed)	198	26	9	16	16	14	33	17	45	24	26	6	.....	.....	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unemployable (unfit)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	½	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	.....	.....
Search, rescue, and labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isolation	10	1	1	2	1	½	1	½	1	½	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under observation	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital	25	3	2	3	1	½	½	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4½	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
In cells (unemployed employables)	158	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Recreation and Conservation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Highways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	760	100	57	100	118	100	194	100	191	100	418	100	38	100	168	100	46	100	45	100	114	100	19	100

18. *Institutional Staff as of March 31, 1970*

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps								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				Main Gaol	Camp							
1. Administration—														
Warden 2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Warden 1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Deputy Warden 2	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	7
Deputy Warden 1	8	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	15
Director (New Haven)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
2. Clerical and stores—														
Principal Officer (Clerical)	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	7
Senior Correctional Officer (Accountant)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk 2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Clerk 3	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Clerk 4	1	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	7
Clerk 5	2	2	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	7
Clerk 6	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Clerk-Stenographer 2	3	----	1	1	----	7	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	16
Clerk-Stenographer 2 (part-time)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 3	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 3 (part-time)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 5	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Clerk-Typist 1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Operator, Bookkeeping Machine	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Operator, Switchboard 2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Photographer 2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Stockman 5	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	4
Stockman 6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor of Stores	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
3. Maintenance and trades—														
Carpenter	2	1	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
Painter	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Electrician	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Engineer, Stationary, 2	4	----	----	----	5	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	14
Engineer, Stationary, 3	5	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9
Engineer, Stationary, Assistant Chief	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2

18. *Institutional Staff as of March 31, 1970*—Continued

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps								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				Main Gaol	Camp							
3. Maintenance and trades—*Continued*														
Engineer, Stationary, Chief	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
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
Foreman of Works 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor, Shoe Shop	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Laundryman 4	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Mechanic 2	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	4
Mechanic, Welder	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Plumber	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Food Service Officer 2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Food Service Officer 1	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	7
Engineer, Building Maintenance	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
4. Social work staff—														
Probation Officer 1	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	5
Probation Officer 2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Probation Officers in training	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	7
Social Worker (New Haven)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Guidance and Counselling	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
5. Instructors and teachers—														
Instructor (Cook)	8	----	2	1	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	19
Instructor, Vocational, 2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor, Vocational, 3	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12
Supervisor, Academic Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Manual Arts	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Vocational Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor (New Haven, Oakalla Prison Farm)	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	9

Teacher, Academic (part-time)	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Teacher, Academic	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
6. Medical and hospital staff—														
Medical Specialist 1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Medical Specialist 3 (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Dental Officer 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Hospital Officer, Senior	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Nurse, Staff, 2	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Nurse, Psychiatric, Assistant Charge	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Nurse, Superintendent, 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Pharmacist 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Psychologist 3 (part-time)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Technician, X-ray, 3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Technician, Laboratory, 4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
7. Miscellaneous specialists—														
Chaplain, Senior Protestant (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Chaplain, Roman Catholic (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Chaplains (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Chaplains (part-time) (Headquarters)	1	----	2	2	2	1	----	----	2	2	----	2	2	16
Recreational Consultant 2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
8. Correctional staff—														
Senior Correctional Officers	15	----	1	3	2	11	1	1	4	1	1	3	----	43
Senior Correctional Matrons	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3
Principal Officers	25	----	6	6	7	17	2	1	5	1	1	3	----	74
Principal Matrons	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	7
Correctional Officers	77	----	20	26	26	76	13	7	42	8	8	17	----	320
Correctional Matrons	----	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	32
Security Officers	196	----	18	37	28	73	2	1	8	4	4	15	----	386
Security Officers (part-time)	34	----	----	----	5	11	----	----	4	----	----	3	----	57
Security Matrons	----	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	28
Security Matrons (part-time)	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Security Officers (trades pay)	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Totals	441	58	56	83	82	286	18	19	72	16	14	56	22	1,223

Chapter VI. Appendices

Administrative staff

Organizational chart

Classification criteria—correctional institutions

Significant changes in legislation

Administrative staff

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH

THE HON. L. R. PETERSON, Q.C., LL.D., *Attorney-General*
GILBERT D. KENNEDY, Q.C., *Deputy Attorney-General*

SENIOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH, *Director of Correction and Chief Probation Officer*
M. A. MATHESON, *Assistant Director of Correction*
C. D. DAVIDSON, *Assistant Chief Probation Officer*

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICERS

F. ST. J. MADELEY
Probation Staff Training Officer

K. M. RICHARDSON
Probation

G. R. BULMER
Senior Medical Officer

R. E. FITCHETT
Personnel

E. M. PIERCE
Inmate Training

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

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

S. A. THORVALDSON
Supervisor of Classification and Research

MRS. M. M. BERG
Catering and Services

GAOL SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

W. H. MULLIGAN
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

J. M. ARMSTRONG
Supervisor, Vancouver Region

A. E. JONES
Supervisor, Vancouver Island Region

R. G. MCKELLAR
Supervisor, Northern Region

O. E. HOLLANDS
Supervisor, Fraser Valley Region

J. WIEBE
Supervisor, Interior Region

J. V. SABOURIN
Supervisor, Parole and Special Services

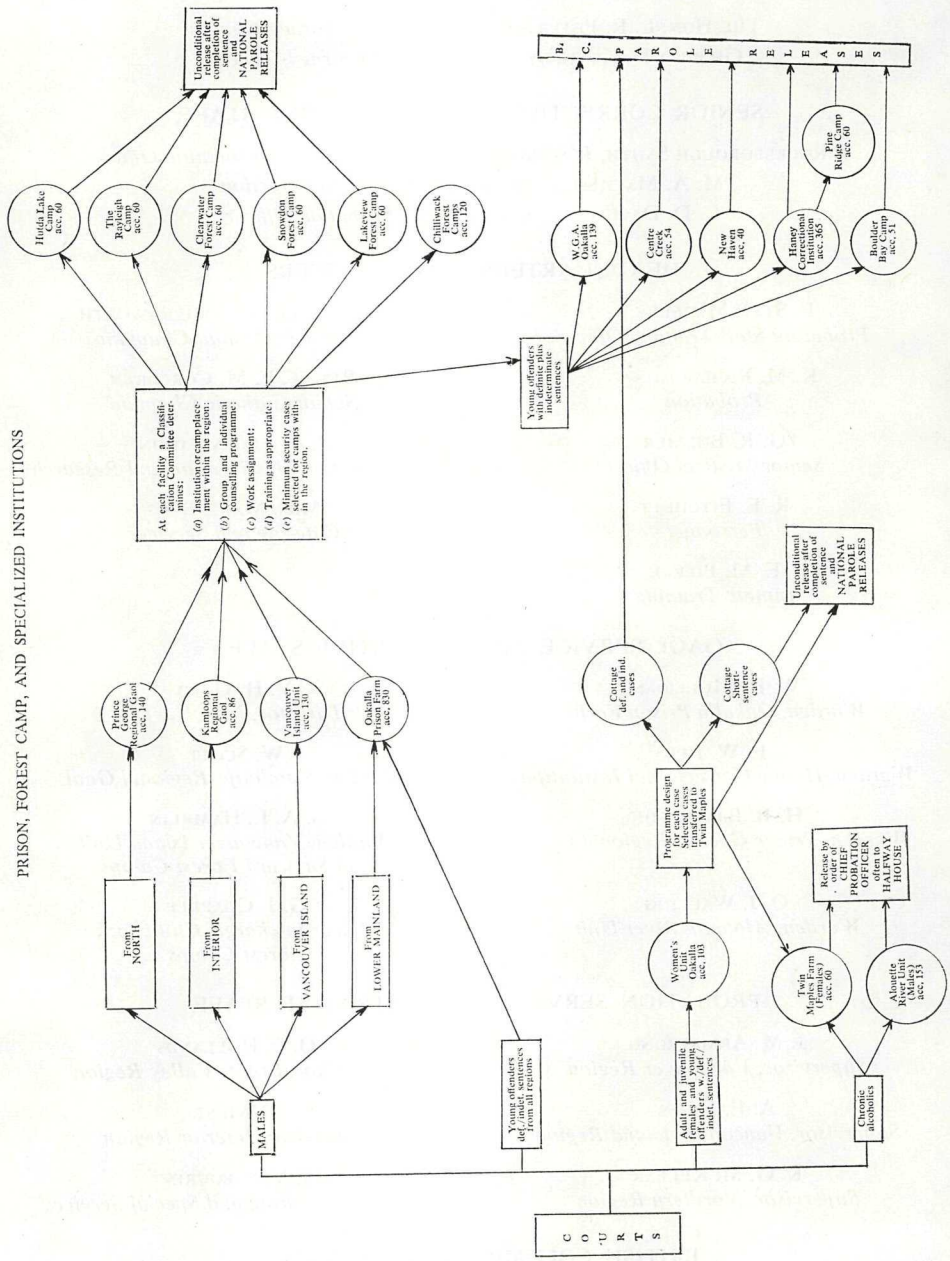
BRITISH COLUMBIA PAROLE BOARD

C. J. A. DALTON
Chairman

Members:

MRS. T. G. NORRIS E. KELLY DR. G. KIRKPATRICK A. WEBSTER

PRISON, FOREST CAMP, AND SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS



Classification criteria—correctional institutions

Lower Mainland Region

1. *Oakalla Prison Farm*—This facility serves as the receiving gaol for the Lower Mainland region, as well as holding remand and appeal cases. In addition, a number of fairly well-defined groups of offenders are classified to this multipurpose institution:

(*a*) Drug addicts, mainly hard-core heroin users:

(*b*) Physically disabled, and other medical and psychiatric cases:

(*c*) Certain groups of young offenders,

(i) dull, unstable, or extremely inadequate offenders requiring protection;

(ii) psychopathic, recidivistic, criminally sophisticated or aggressive offenders requiring close supervision;

(iii) parole suspension cases and those returned to custody having had their parole revoked:

(*d*) Overt or aggressive homosexuals:

(*e*) Miscellaneous short-term cases:

(*f*) Day parole/work release candidates for the region.

2. *Women's Unit of Oakalla*—Serves as the receiving centre for sentenced female offenders from all parts of British Columbia. Young female offenders with definite-indeterminate sentences are classified to a cottage on the grounds for a specialized training programme geared to their age-range. One other cottage is used for those cases with very short sentences. A small number of offenders with sentences of a few months and a history of alcoholism or problems with alcohol are transferred to Twin Maples Farm.

The remainder is composed mainly of offenders addicted to heroin, security risks, the psychologically unstable, or medical cases. They are kept in the main building of the unit.

3. *Mount Thurston and Ford Mountain Forest Camps*—Located in the Chilliwack Valley, serve minimum-security facilities for inmates transferred from Oakalla. For the most part these camps receive older offenders showing a fair range of criminal sophistication or inadequacy, but who are not drug addicts, escape risks, or serious behaviour problems.

Vancouver Island Region

1. *Vancouver Island Unit*—Outside Victoria, which acts as the receiving centre for sentenced offenders as well as holding remand and appeal cases. As with Oakalla, problem cases of a psychological, medical, or security nature are kept at this institution.

2. *Snowdon and Lakeview Forest Camps*—Located north of Campbell River, they serve as minimum-security housing for the region. All inmates are received upon transfer from Vancouver Island Unit. A number of young first-offenders, mainly soft-drug-users, have been sent from the Mainland to Snowdon to segregate them from the main prison population. Facilities for this group are now being developed on the Mainland, so these transfers will be eliminated next year. Lakeview is used for the recidivist in the latter stages of a sentence, provided his progress has been satisfactory at Vancouver Island Unit.

Interior Region

1. *Kamloops Regional Gaol*—Near the City of Kamloops, takes all sentenced prisoners from the Interior and Kootenay areas. A small number of remand and waiting-trial cases are kept here.

As the gaol itself has a limited capacity, all but the most difficult security and medical cases are transferred to camps.

2. *Rayleigh Camp*—Is a short distance outside the city and takes short-sentence inmates. Most such cases have less than one month to serve, and tend to be nomadic alcoholics.

3. *Clearwater Forest Camp*—In the Wells Gray Provincial Park, receives all inmates with longer sentences who are fit for work in the forest.

Prince George Region

1. *Prince George Regional Gaol*—Performs the same function for the north of the Province.

2. *Hutda Lake Forest Camp*—Thirty miles outside Prince George, receives on transfer inmates suitable for work in the forest.

Classification criteria for specialized young-offender facilities

A wide range of training programmes has been developed for young offenders with definite plus indeterminate sentences. All offenders from any Court in the Province receiving such a sentence are brought to the Classification Unit at Oakalla Prison Farm. The only exception to this procedure is that there are juveniles held on remand at the Haney Correctional Institution, and when sentenced are classified at the Haney Correctional Institution rather than being transferred to Oakalla.

Haney Correctional Institution—Is the placement utilized for 40 to 45 per cent of the young offenders with definite/indeterminate sentences. It offers a broad range of academic, vocational, work, and counselling programmes, as well as a good level of security for the unstable types. Most of the juveniles transferred to Adult Court require the security of this institution. Haney Correctional Institution thus receives a wide range of young offenders from the grossly immature and disturbed or inadequate to the more stable offender who shows a capacity and motivation for vocational or academic courses.

Selected offenders with high motivation are housed in Pine Ridge Forest Camp, a satellite camp of the Haney Correctional Institution. Many of them return during the day to the main institution for a course or work placement.

Those offenders who prove to be seriously psychopathic, or whose criminal sophistication becomes disruptive, are transferred back to the Westgate A Unit of Oakalla.

New Haven—Is a small open Borstal-type facility in the metropolitan Vancouver area. Due to its lack of security, the possibility of escape is a primary factor in the selection of candidates for training. The offender's basic stability and capacity for response to an intensive responsibility-type training are other key factors to be considered. Apart from this, New Haven accepts a fairly broad range of delinquents.

Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Forest Camps—Both offer a high-demand type of graded training programme. The one at Boulder Bay is of four months' duration; at Centre Creek, six months'. The content of the final training stage includes mountain climbing, wilderness survival, search and rescue, and forest fire-fighting. Groups from both camps have distinguished themselves in fighting forest fires and finding lost hunters and hikers.

Westgate A Unit of Oakalla—Is utilized as a placement for the most recidivistic or those with a serious level of sexual deviance. The remainder are those who become serious disciplinary or security problems at any of the young-offender facilities and have to be transferred to Westgate. This unit offers a secure setting with a vigorous work programme and shops for those who show signs of progress.

Facilities for chronic alcoholics

Alouette River Unit—Accommodates male alcoholics who are held on a detaining order imposed by the Courts under an amendment to the *Summary Convictions Act*. Only the Cities of Vancouver and Prince George have so far invoked the use of this legislation. Men at the unit undergo a course of treatment in which they are brought face to face with their problems, discuss them, hopefully gain a greater insight into their behaviour, and learn ways to live full and useful lives without having to have recourse to alcohol.

All cases are admitted direct to the institution, and the length of the treatment period depends on the individual's ability to profit from it. Men are released under a probation order to the community when they are deemed fit.

Twin Maples Farm—Performs the same function for female alcoholics and comes under the same administration. The legislation for females has been invoked on a Province-wide basis. In spite of this, the number of admissions are very low.

Significant changes in legislation

1. *Criminal Law Amendment Act*

Amendments to the *Criminal Code, Penitentiary Act,* and *Prisons and Reformatories Act,* which came into force August 26, 1969, led to a number of procedural changes:

Aggregate of sentences—Section 634 (5), (6) provides that where a person is subject to two or more terms of imprisonment, each of which is less than two years, but the aggregate two years or more, that person is to be transferred to a penitentiary. If a definite plus indeterminate sentence is involved, the indeterminate portion is dropped.

While there are obvious advantages to the above amendment, it does require a more careful co-ordination of multiple sentences where more than one Court is involved. The following case illustrates the type of problem that has arisen:

(1) In March 1970 a prisoner was convicted of rape and sentenced by one Judge to two years less one day definite plus two years less one day indeterminate.
(2) A week later he was convicted of being in possession of stolen property and sentenced by another Judge of four months, consecutive.
(3) Two days later he was convicted of robbery and sentenced by a third Judge to 23 months definite plus two years less one day indeterminate, to run concurrently.

Because of the consecutive sentence (No. 2), which brings the aggregate of the definite portion of his sentence to over two years, he will go to the British Columbia Penitentiary. On arrival there, under section 634 (6), the indeterminate portion will be deemed not to have been imposed. Thus, the intent of two Judges in imposing a long definite followed by a long indeterminate sentence will be completely nullified. The prisoner, who, incidentally, is described as a danger to the community, will receive a far shorter period of imprisonment as a result of going to the penitentiary, and will not receive supervision by a Probation Officer when he returns to the community.

Removal of restriction on probation—Section 638 (1) (*a*) removed many of the former legal barriers to the use of probation, and gave probation a new status in the Courts through the introduction of a probation order which replaced the recognizance. The initiation of a new substantive offence—breach of a probation order—has made much more effective the use of a period of community supervision in conjunction with a fine, or a period of custody. The ability to transfer a probation order made in one province to a Court of equivalent jurisdiction in another province, so that the order has the same status as if it had been made in the Court to which it is transferred, has provided Probation Officers with the required legal backing to make realistic demands on a probationer who moves from one province to another. Previously, it was most difficult to enforce conditions of a recognizance when the person under supervision moved from one province to another, as municipalities frequently were unwilling to assume the cost of returning the person under escort to the Court where the recognizance had been initially acknowledged.

Imprisonment followed by probation—Section 638 (1) (*b*) allows a Judge to impose a period of probation following a term of imprisonment.

This section is most suitable for those offenders who may benefit from the jolt of a short term in custody and then settle down to a serious effort at rehabilitation upon return to the community. However, it is not considered a suitable substitute for those young-adult offenders requiring a definite-indeterminate sentence. It excludes them from participating in the graded system of training in which the trainee must progress through stages and earn his release through performance, rather than simply by putting in time.

Transfer to the penitentiary—Section 17 of the *Penitentiary Act* was amended to provide for admission to the penitentiary after the end of the 30-day appeal period, whether or not the prisoner has entered an appeal.

This amendment was most welcome in relieving the remand units of many dangerous cases who were extending their stay in Provincial institutions through lengthy appeals. The relief on pressure for space unfortunately was short-lived, as the count in these units has continued to rise well above their rated capacity.

Remission—Section 17 of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* was amended to provide statutory remission of one-quarter of sentence to every person sentenced to a term of imprisonment in all Provincial institutions. Section 18 of the same Act provides the opportunity for each prisoner to *earn* three days' remission per month for industry.

These two sections removed the marked discrepancy between the Federal rates of remission and those allowed inmates in Provincial institutions. Escapes were, on occasion, effected in the early stages of a long sentence, the rationale being that even with an additional sentence added upon recapture, a penitentiary sentence would mean an earlier release because of the greater remission given in a penitentiary.

Indeterminate sentences—Section 151 of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act,* as now worded, reduces the upper age from 23 to 22 for persons sentenced to a definite plus indeterminate sentence. It also removed the lower age requirement. Another major change in this section allows the application of the definite plus indeterminate sentence to females under 22 years. As a consequence of the amendment of the above section, 21 15-year-olds were received this year with definite plus indeterminate sentences. A small group of female offenders has also been received, and a special programme was established for them in a cottage at the Women's Unit, Oakalla Prison Farm.

2. *Provincial Court Act*

In April 1969 a new *Provincial Court Act* was passed by the Legislature, which came into force on August 1, 1969. This Act set up three major divisions of the Provincial Court—the

ordinary Adult Court which replaced the Magistrates' Courts, the Family Division which replaced the Family and Children's Court, and the Small Claims Division which replaced the Small Debts Courts.

In the report for the previous year, reference was made to a special experiment in the RCMP, Kamloops Subdivision area, whereby juveniles were not automatically charged with offences which they had committed. Instead, the nature of the complaint and surrounding circumstances were passed on to the Probation Officer, who then interviewed the child and his parents and subsequently made a recommendation to the prosecutor as to whether the complaint might be handled on an informal, out-of-Court basis, or formal Court action should be initiated. In May 1969 this same procedure was initiated in the County of Victoria and was incorporated into the Family Division section of the *Provincial Court Act.* These new provisions have placed increased demands on field Probation Officers, who, when such complaints are referred to them, prepare what has come to be known as a "Probation Officer inquiry" report. Since August 1, 1969 a total of 3,154 such reports has been prepared, or an average of 394 per month.

3. *Child Protection Act*

Early in April 1969, through amendments to the *Protection of Children Act,* the *Training Schools Act* was repealed, and the former training schools became child-care resources. As committal to a training school ceased to be a disposition available to a Judge in respect to a juvenile, greater use has been made of the power of a Judge to commit a child to the charge of a children's aid society or to the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

A serious gap presently exists in the community resources available to the young, hostile delinquent. It is to be hoped that filling this gap will be regarded as a priority in order to avoid what may well develop into a trend—the raising of juveniles to Adult Court so that they may be committed to young-adult correctional institutions.

4. *Summary Convictions Act*

The legislation passed in April 1968 as an amendment to the Provincial *Summary Convictions Act* (section 64 (*a*)) changed the approach to the chronic alcoholic from a punitive legalistic position to one of considering the alcoholic as a person suffering from an illness and, therefore, requiring care, treatment, and rehabilitative measures to overcome the illness from which he suffers. The legislation provides that when a person is found in a public place in a state of intoxication he may be taken into protective custody, and adequate arrangements can be made for his care and treatment. The person may be released within a 12-hour period. Where no adequate arrangements can be made for care and treatment, the person may be examined by a physician who, should he find the person to be a chronic alcoholic and in need of treatment for his alcoholism, may apply to the Provincial Court for a confirming order. This, in essence, commits the person to a place of treatment and rehabilitation for a maximum period of 12 months. At any time during such period the person may be subject to a further order, granted by the Chief Probation Officer, authorizing the release of the person under supervision for the remanet of the 12-month period.

This legislation, to be operative in any area of the Province, requires designation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It was so designated in the City of Vancouver on May 29, 1969 and in the City of Prince George on June 2, 1969. The provisions of this legislation apply to both men and women. Alouette River Unit has been set up as a treatment facility for men, while Twin Maples (a separate facility, under the administration of the Warden of Alouette River Unit) has been established for women. Up to the end of January 1970, 132 confirming orders were made, most of them in respect to men.

5. *Corrections Act*

A *Corrections Act* for British Columbia passed third reading in the Legislature March 24, 1970. Details on this new legislation will be reported next year, when it is expected to be proclaimed.

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