



British Guiana.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

TREATMENT OF
OFFENDERS

FOR THE YEAR

1960.

(Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.)

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

1962.

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A. PRISONS

i General Review:

British Guiana covers an area of 83,000 square miles, and has an estimated population of 600,000 including Amerindians. The principal areas of population are on the low lying coastal belt, with a very sparsely populated and underdeveloped hinterland. Difficulty of travelling, in regards to roads and swift communications, is the main difficulty, in the transfer of prisoners from one prison to another, and in more frequent inspections.

ii Staff

The Department has an established strength of :-

Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Assistant Superintendents	3
Deputy Assistant Superintendent	1
Steward	1
Chief Officers	5
Principal Officers	8
Farm Supervisors	2
Storekeepers	3
Prison Officers	128
Prison Senior Matron	1
Prison Matrons	3
Wardress	1
Civil Service Clerks	6
Clerical Assistants (Female)	2
School Teacher	1
Lorry Driver	1
Launch Coxswain	1
Launch Engineer	1
Night Patrolmen	17
Messenger	1
Night Watchman	1

iii Staff Discipline

During the year under review, this was satisfactory. The offences committed were as follows:-

Stealing	1
Asleep on Duty	7
Failing to comply	61
Losing by neglect	5
Neglect of Duty	129
Late for Duty	50
Lack of Supervision	9
Irregular Conduct	41
Absent from Duty	35

The awards for the various offences were:-

Dismissals	8
Fined	165
Reprimanded	120
Extra Duty	63

Retirements

Superintendent D.A. Simpson retired during the year, after a long and outstanding service.

/ Casualties

Casualties

On Medical Grounds	3
In the Public Interest	1
On Pension	1
Resigned for personal reasons	-
Probationers failing to be confirmed	4

iv

Recruitment and Staff Training

Recruits to the Service are required to pass an Educational Test, before being admitted on Probation, subject to medical fitness etc. They are then given a course of training, living in barracks at the Police Depot, where they attend drill and weapon courses, and receive lectures in Prison Duties and First Aid. In addition, all members of the Established staff are receiving In-Service Training in Prison Duties. During the Probationary Period, reports are rendered by the Probationers' immediate superiors, periodically, throughout the Probationary period, on work efficiency and general attitude to their duties. Those who fail to reach the required standard are eliminated as far as possible during the Probationary period. However, unfortunately, the vital importance of a good and intelligent, and highly trained prison staff, and the need for being highly selective, in conformity with availability, is still very far from being realised. The idea of Prisons being places of detention and repression still persists, and all too often, from this line of thinking, develops the attitude to a Prison Staff being burly, unthinking automatons instead of intelligent, conscientious, social defence workers, who are required to perform their arduous duties under very difficult conditions.

v

Promotions

All aspirants for promotions are required, when they have reached certain periods of service, to undergo and pass Educational and Prison Duty Examinations, before being promoted to Senior Subordinate ranks and above. The need for Promotion on merit plus seniority, must be recognised, if the Public is to receive the services to which they are entitled. In spite of the advice given by all the authorities in Penological thought, at least one Association appears to think that promotion in the Prison Service for those, whom they select on the basis of seniority only, should be the order of the day. This policy would, of course, not only have a very adverse effect on the service of the future, but would run counter to the Public Interest.

vi

Awards

Three Officers have been awarded the Colonial Prison Service Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

vii

Conditions of Service etc.

The general conditions of service compare favourably with those of the Police and kindred bodies. However, the hours of work are still too long, and, up to the present, it has not been possible to reduce the hours to 96 a fortnight; the Staff work 112 hours per fortnight.

During the year, a Prison Officers' Association was formed, and this machinery is working satisfactorily.

viii

Prison Buildings

(a) General

The construction of the prison buildings, in all cases, is mainly / of timber

of timber. This has the considerable disadvantage of being a serious fire hazard, and the maintenance costs are high. Wherever possible, conversion is being done in concrete or stone, and every possible use is made of prison labour.

(b) Georgetown Prison

The question of the New Prison is awaiting the Legal formalities on the new site. However, everything is being done in the present site to improve conditions of living accommodation, and workshops for trade training, in conformity with the overall policy of eventually building the new prison, which should meet the needs of the Penal Administration.

(c) Mazaruni Prison

This prison is largely built of wood; however, as opportunity offers, all alterations are made in concrete. The process of improvement, in regard to these buildings, is proceeding as finance and labour are available.

(d) Sibley Hall is given over to the accommodation of long term Young Offenders and Stars, and is an open Prison. These buildings are in concrete, and are separate but adjacent to Mazaruni Prison.

(e) New Amsterdam Prison

These buildings are entirely of wood. A start has been made in building in concrete, and in the course of time, the present wooden buildings will be replaced.

(f) District Prisons

The prison at Enachu, mentioned in the report of the previous year, was completed, and at the end of the year, awaits legal formalities, before being put into use. The other two District Prisons are at Mabaruma in the North West District, and at Lethem in the Rupununi. They are staffed by Police, and are for short term Offenders.

ix

Population

The number of persons admitted to Prison during 1960, were 2,777 an increase of 53 over the previous year. It is thought that this increase is due largely to the introduction of a mobile Flying Squad by the Police. Of the number admitted, 759 were for Safe Custody, and of this number 405 were released after trial. The total number of prisoners in Custody on the 1st January, 1960 was 655, and on the 31st December, 1960, 642.

The total daily average population for 1960 was 655.93 as against 639.27 for 1959, an increase of 16.66.

The total daily averages at the different prisons, for both unconvicted and convicted are submitted hereunder:

	<u>Uncon- victed</u>	<u>Debtors</u>	<u>Convicted</u>
Georgetown Prison (Males)	35.15	2 only	267.77
New Amsterdam Prison (Males)	11.00	.05	84.64
(Females)	1.00	-	7.47
Mazaruni & Sibley Hall	-	-	285.00
Lethem Prison	-	-	2.00
Mabaruma Prison	-	-	1.25

/ Recidivism

x

Recidivism

Of the total of 2,020 convicted prisoners, who were admitted during 1960, the following shows the percentage of recidivism:-

- 270 or 13.3% had one record of previous convictions
- 284 or 14.25% had a record of two previous convictions
- 737 or 36.8% had a record of three or more previous convictions.

xi

Female Prisoners

Female persons are housed in a separate section of the New Amsterdam Prison, and are normally accommodated in a dormitory. During the year, it was possible to form a body of lady visitors to the female prisoners. The activities of these ladies are most helpful, and fulfils a long felt need.

Every effort is made to train the women in sewing, and they are employed largely in making articles for all the male prisons, with the exception of clothing.

At the end of the year, a prison Matron attended a course in handi-craft, and will undertake instructional duties for the female prisoners.

xii

Juvenile Offenders

There were no prisoners under the age of 16 years admitted to Prison during 1960. Young Offenders over the age of 16 years and under 21 years, who are sentenced to three months or less are located in a separate wing of the Georgetown Prison. Those sentenced to three months and up to nine months are sent to New Amsterdam Prison. Those over nine months are sent to Sibley Hall, Mazaruni.

xiii

Unconvicted Prisoners

A Total of 759 prisoners were admitted to prison for safe custody during the year under review, as against 820 in 1959.

xiv

Appellants

These prisoners are not required to work whilst awaiting the hearing of appeals.

xv

Segregation of Prisoners

This is carried out as follows:-

- (a) Georgetown: Collecting Centre and Short Term recidivists up to six months. First and Young Offenders serving 3 months or less.
- (b) New Amsterdam: - Young and First Offenders serving nine months or less. All female prisoners.
- (c) Mazaruni Prison: - Ordinary Class prisoners serving sentences of over six months.
- (d) Sibley Hall, Mazaruni: - Young and First Offenders who are serving over nine months.

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Training and Development.

- (a) Education

Adult Literacy Classes for illiterates are held at Mazaruni / and Sibley ...

Sibley Hall, and at the close of the year, another officer was being trained in Jamaica, in order that these classes may be started at New Amsterdam. A number of the prisoners, who, on entry into prison, were illiterate, have since, not only learnt to read and write, but have sat and passed, successfully, a written examination, and obtained certificates of proficiency. A considerable number of prisoners have benefited by these classes. Efforts to obtain qualified school teachers for a higher Educational Programme continues.

A Steel Band has been formed at the open Prison at Sibley Hall in July, and during the Christmas period, they were featured on the Radio, giving a 45 minute programme.

(b) Agricultural Courses

These were held at Mazaruni and New Amsterdam, both theoretical and practical. At the end of the course, the successful candidates are awarded a proficiency certificate.

St. John's Ambulance Courses are held for prisoners at all prisons.

Films of an instructional nature were shown regularly at New Amsterdam and Georgetown, and whenever the opportunity arose, at Mazaruni. However, in the coming year, we will have our own projector and projectionist, which will fulfil the need of Mazaruni.

(c) Library Facilities

At Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons, Library Services are conducted by the Ladies of the British Red Cross Society. The Society receiving a small maintenance grant. During the year, 24,690 books were issued to the inmates of these two prisons. Mazaruni Prison is supplied with second-hand books by the British Red Cross Society, and these are repaired and put into use. There are no figures for the issue of these books, but it is known that these compare favourably with the town Prison figures.

xvii Health

The general state of health, in all prisons, was good. All prisoners requiring specialist or operative treatment are sent to the Public Hospitals. In Georgetown, the Medical Officer visits daily, at New Amsterdam, three times a week, and at Mazaruni, twice weekly. All Prisons have full time sick-nurse dispensers attached to them, in addition to trained Hospital Officers. The Senior matron of the Female Prison is a trained Midwife. All recruits to the Service are encouraged to qualify in First Aid.

xviii Diet

The diet is sufficient and substantial. Every endeavour is made to grow as much food as possible on the farms, and constant attention is given to varying the diet, in order to increase its palatability. Officers in Charge of kitchens are required to undergo a course in cooking at the Carnegie School of Home Economics.

xix

Lunatics

No Lunatics, civil or criminal, were detained in any prison during the year. Two prisoners were removed to the Mental Hospital for Treatment after certification.

xx

Labour

The daily average number of prisoners put to labour was 498. Prisoners were employed exclusively on Government projects of one type or another. The estimated monetary value of their labour was \$302,421.88.

(a) Georgetown

The inmates at this Prison are engaged in tailoring, shoemaking, basketmaking, decorticating fibre, mattress making, acetelyne welding, tinsmithing, carpentry, masonry, cooking, baking, building maintenance, painting, printing and bookbinding, and most of the Prison Department printing is done by the men.

(b) Mazaruni Prison

The work done here, as in the past, has been mainly agricultural. There is, however, a building programme for the purpose of bringing this prison up to modern standards, and this work will provide ample opportunity for training in the building trades, for some time to come.

(c) Sibley Hall

This is again mainly agricultural, with certain amount of facilities in teaching building trades.

(d) New Amsterdam Prison

There is an area of about 15 acres, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Prison, which provides most of the work of an agricultural nature; however, here, also, there is a programme of replacing the old dilapidated buildings of wood, with modern concrete structures, and this provides a valuable means of instruction in building in concrete.

(e) General

All Prisons have small trade training shops, where tailoring, carpentry and shoemaking are taught.

(f) Earning Scheme

At the end of the year, consideration was being actively pursued in relation to the financial aspect of this scheme.

(g) Extra-Mural Labour

This, so far, has not been found possible to implement. However, the matter is still receiving consideration.

xxi

Discipline

This has been fair during the year. The number of prison offences were 1,587 as against 1,346 for 1959. The punishments awarded were -

Forfeiture of Remission

Forfeiture of Remission	791
Restricted Diet	513
Cautioned	216
Deprived of Privileges	11
Deprived of Association	32
Suspended Forfeiture of remission	110

xxii Escapes

For the year under review, the numbers were as follows:

Georgetown	-
Mazaruni	-
Sibley Hall	-
New Amsterdam	1
Lethem	-
Mabaruma	-
Public Hospitals	1

xxiii Recaptures

There was one recaptured during the year under review.

xxiv Executions

There were four executions during the year; this included three, who, in the process of an escape, murdered a Prison Officer.

xxv Remission of Sentences

All prisoners serving sentences of over 31 days are eligible for $\frac{1}{3}$ remission on their sentences.

xxvi Welfare of Prisoners

There are two Prison Welfare Officers, who work under the control of the Chief Probation Officer. One is stationed in New Amsterdam, and one in Georgetown.

xxvii Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees

There are two such committees, one in each prison where discharges take place. The Welfare Officer act as Secretaries to the Committee. Apart from the assistance given by this Committee, every prisoner serving over three years, is supplied with an outfit of clothing from Public Funds.

The policy of training by work has been adopted, and is receiving firm support from Government. There is a great need, and indeed, opportunity in this country for agriculture, and accordingly, the main activities of the Prison are training in Agriculture. The ambitious and generous land development schemes can, provided a man, during his sentence, is prepared to learn farming, easily provide him with a living for himself and family. Unfortunately, so many are reluctant to leave the city lights and squalor on their discharge, with the inevitable result of a return to Prison.

A large pig industry has been built up at Mazaruni, and the Department not only meets the requirements of the institutions for pork, but sells through the Government Marketing Division, a large quantity for consumption on the local market.

/ A welding shop..

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A welding shop was opened during the year, and there is every likelihood that this work will expand in time. The large rebuilding programme of rehabilitating and remodelling old buildings, provides considerable training for prisoners in those trades.

Signed. R. Aitken,
Director of Prisons.

B ESSEQUIBO BOYS SCHOOL

i Staff

On 1st January, 1960, the staff was as follows:

Headmaster, Deputy Headmaster, Principal Teacher,
2 Assistant Teachers, Clerk, Storekeeper, Assistant
Storekeeper, Typist, Matron, Dispenser, 4 Washers,
Watchman, 5 Senior Officers and 12 Officers. One
post of Assistant Teacher is still vacant.

Vacation leave was granted to the following persons during the
year:

- Senior Officer - E. Quintyn,
- Officers - C.R. Telford,
E. Emanuel,
A. Cummings,
R. Lammy &
E. Carter.
- Asst. Store-keeper. - J. Savory
- Washers - A. Dougan &
M. Levyne
- Principal Teacher - H. Horton.

Absenteeism among members of the permanent staff on account of ill health was very high during 1960. Of the 32 permanent staff members only four had no sick leave. The other 28 were granted leave on account of ill health amounting to 461 days.

ii Organisation

There was no change in the general organisation. The two sections, manely Junior School and Senior School, remained the same while the ages of the boys ranged from 11 years to 18 years.

iii Education

(a) There were 97 boys on the Classroom register on 1st January 1960. During the year 43 boys were enrolled and 44 withdrawn leaving 96 on the register at year end. The average daily attendance in the Classroom was 81.7. At the beginning of the year two boys were attending St. John's Anglican School in the village. Four more were enrolled during the year. One of the two boys who wrote the Pupil Teachers' Appointment Examination during the year, was successful. He has since been discharged from the School.

(b) The Library continued to function. Books were received from the Public Free Library at regular intervals, and magazines, papers and periodicals were regularly received from the Government Information Services. A New Testament was presented to each boy in the School by the Organisation known as the Gideons. Two Bibles were also presented to the School. Revd. Hoad of the Methodist Church presented 24 books to the School Library. The presentation was made possible through gifts from the Revd. W.H. Armstrong of the Bible Society and a Miss Birkett. To all these persons I will like to express the thanks of the School.

The Co-operative Thrift Society functioned successfully throughout the year. The membership at year end was 125, and the bank balance \$1,114.47. The sum of \$693.90 was paid out during the year to members of this Society who were discharged from the School.

iv

Buildings and Compound

The buildings were kept in a fair state of repair, but the main buildings need expensive repairs. This matter is engaging the attention of the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that repairs will be affected soon. The grounds were kept in good condition throughout the year.

v

Vocational Training

Boys were given training in Woodwork, Metalwork, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Cooking and Baking, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture.

- (a) In the Woodworkshop the average number of boys in training was 11. They continued to receive practical and theoretical instruction in the basic principles of the craft. They were also taught polishing. Several pieces of furniture were made, and minor repairs to the School buildings were done. Revenue amounting to \$163.39 was obtained from the sale of articles made and from repairs done.
- (b) The Metalwork shop attended to the minor plumbing and guttering needs of the School. It furnished utility articles such as baking pans, water cans etc., to the School. Revenue amounting to \$108.75 was also collected for work done in this shop. The average number of boys who received instruction here was 10.
- (c) In the Shoemaking section new shoes were made for boys who were made for boys who were discharged from the School and repair work was done for members of the public. Revenue collected by this shop amounted to \$201.44. The average number of boys in this shop was 4.
- (d) Among other things made in the Tailorshop by the 16 boys in training were 93 pairs of tropical pants, 518 pairs of khaki pants, 225 shirts, 197 pairs of pyjama pants, 75 pyjama jackets, 342 pairs of working pants. The usual day to day mending of the clothing and bedding was done, and boys received instruction in tailoring and cutting. Revenue collected for work done for members of the public amounted to \$130.49.
- (e) An average of 5 boys was employed in the Kitchen and Bakery. It was expected that new ovens would have been put down in the bakery during the year, but this was not done. Although provision was made in the Estimates for the installation of new ovens and a new cooking range, the Public Works Department did not find it possible to get the works done. A Vortex Dough mixing machine was installed in the Bakery during the year. With the restricted baking facilities the School was kept supplied with bread. The output from the Bakery was 45327 ¹¹ lbs of bread valued at \$7,252.43 and 195 lbs of cakes valued at \$97.50.

(f) The average number of boys on the Livestock Farm was 12. The progress of the farm was on the whole satisfactory. During the year 28 calves were born, and 18 bull calves were sold for \$270. There were no deaths. At the end of the year the herd consisted of 4 steers, 35 milch cows and 40 heifers and heifer calves.

The Dairy produced 97217½ pts of milk valued at \$9721.75. Of this 24352 pints were sold to the Public Hospital at Suddie, 21385 pints were sold to other customers, 36126½ pints were used in the School dietary and 15354 pints were fed to calves.

In the Piggery 44 piglets were born. There were 11 deaths, 27 piglets were sold, and 18 pigs were slaughtered for use in the School.

In the Poultry run 7665 eggs were collected. Sales amounted to 276 eggs, while 216 eggs were incubated and 7179 used in the School dietary. Deaths among the chickens amounted to 57 while 52 birds were used in the dietary. From the fish pond 181½ lbs of fish were obtained.

(See Table IV in Appendix VII)

(g) An average of 33 boys was employed on the provision farm, and the School was kept reasonably well supplied with ground provisions and fresh greens. All the plantain cultivation had to be destroyed because of the spread of "Mocha" disease. The farm also suffered greatly from the depredation of thieves. The estimated value of the produce from the farm is to be found in the Table V of Appendix VII.

vi

Spiritual Welfare

There were regular Church parades on Sundays throughout the year. Both the Anglican Priest and the Roman Catholic Priest visited the School regularly and ministered to the boys. Religious teachers of other denominations also paid visits to the School and conducted services.

vii

Recreation

Cricket, football, and volleyball were the principal outdoor games played and table tennis, dominoes and draughts, the main indoor games. Various matches against teams from the neighbourhood were also played. "A" House won the Inter House Cricket and Football championships, and "B" House the Volleyball and Table Tennis championships.

The Scout Troop continued to function well and as usual the Troop was represented at the Annual Scouts' Rally, which was held at Leguan. The Troop was also host to Queen's College Troop for a week during August.

The Brass Band maintained its progress and its services were in constant demand by the various other organisations in the neighbourhood.

viii

Roll

During the year 43 boys were admitted. The youngest was 9 years 10 months old, and the oldest 15 years 9 months. The average enrolment for the year was 127 while the actual number on roll at year end was 128. The highest number present in the School at any time during the year was 135. Eight of the 43 boys admitted had no previous convictions. Twenty-six

/ boys were

Twenty-six boys were committed to the School because of dishonesty, 4 for assault and wounding, 7 for wandering, 3 for being beyond control, 2 for breach of the Probation Order, and 1 for using indecent language. Forty eight boys were discharged during the year. Two of them were granted absolute discharges by His Excellency, the Governor, one had appealed against his conviction, and the others had completed their terms of detention.

ix

After-Care

The After-care of boys discharged from the School is undertaken by the Salvation Army, and one Officer is in charge of this work. This Officer's activities are confined mostly to Georgetown and its environs. He is assisted in his work by the Probation Officers who are stationed in the districts. One of the principal duties of those who supervise the boys discharged from the School, is to assist the boys in securing employment. From the reports sent to the Headmaster it is apparent that these Officers are finding it exceedingly difficult to place the boys in employment. The After Care Officer paid regular visits to the School during the year. On 1st January, 1960, there were 88 boys under supervision. Forty-six were added to the list and 49 taken off, leaving 85 at year end.

Of the 49 taken off, 20 or 40.8 per cent were failures, they having been convicted of various offences during their periods of supervision. Of the 20 failures, 13 were imprisoned, one was put on a bond and the others were fined. One of those treated as a failure was convicted for the careless riding of a cycle. Approximately 60 per cent of the boys discharged from the School in 1958 completed their supervision satisfactorily.

x

Finance

Expenditure, including the value of electric current for the year, amounted to \$88,880.82 and income to \$6900.03. The average net cost of maintaining a boy in the School for the year was \$645.52 as compared with the cost of \$614.87 for 1959.

xi

General

The Headmaster had one discussion with Organisation and Methods Adviser during the year. They discussed After Care Report forms.

Among the many visitors to the School during the year were His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.M.G., Mr. Cedric Barrow, Secretary of the Albouystown Y.M.C.A. who addressed the boys, and invited those whose homes were in the neighbourhood of the Y.M.C.A., to join the organisation when they left the School; Miss S. Edun, Stipendary Magistrate, and Mr. Hayle, and I.C.A. Specialist who came to the Colony to assist in the establishment of a Farm School.

xii

Conclusion

In conclusion this report, I have to record my thanks for and appreciation of the help and cooperation given me by all the members of the Staff.

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

(Sgd.) Herman J. Rohlehr
HEADMASTER.

C P R O B A T I O N

i Introduction

The year 1960 like the previous ones, has shown a progressive growth in the functions of the Probation Service, and credit must again be given to the officers who laid the sound foundation on which the superstructure is being built. The service has earned encomiums not only from the Magistrates and Judges who are in a better position to assess the volume of the work done, but also from members of the general public who sought the assistance of the Probation Officer in a variety of social problems. It is only human to have a feeling of satisfaction that efforts to assist whether, in supervising a juvenile who ran foul of the law or in affecting a reconciliation between estranged spouses, have been so well appreciated. It gives one the encouragement to strive even harder to lend a helping hand in spite of disadvantages and frustrations.

ii Courts

There is an increased demand by the Courts for the services of Probation Officers who are now expected to be in regular attendance. This has become desirable so that the business of the Court may be conducted in an expeditious manner and it has resulted in many on the spot compromises between parties, which have greatly enhanced the Courts' functions. Thus the social aspects of Court work now receive much needed attention with considerable economy in time and effort.

iii Juvenile Offenders

(a) Juvenile Statistics

During 1960 there was a slight rise in the number of juveniles found guilty of all classes of offences in the Courts as well as in the rate of Juvenile Delinquency in the colony. The figures for the year reveal that 648 children and young persons out of a total of 812 (710 boys and 102 girls) who were charged were found guilty. This represents an increase of 135 on last year's total of 513 and indicated an increase in the Juvenile Delinquency rate which has risen from 3.45 per 1000 in 1959 to 3.79 per 1000 in 1960 (See Appendix VII)

(b) Offences

The major increase in the findings of guilt was recorded in cases of "Offences against the Person" (assaults etc.) which rose from 45 in 1959 to 91 in 1960 an increase of 100.5%. There was an appreciable increase also in the classification - "Offences against Property with and without violence" (Larcenies) 322 in 1960 as against 234 in 1959.

(c) Incidence in districts

Four of the six Judicial Districts showed an increase in the incidence of delinquency. They were the Georgetown, East Demerara, West Demerara and Corentyne Judicial Districts where the number appearing before the Courts was increased from a total number of 640 in 1959 to 755 in 1960. About 50% of the total number of Juvenile Offenders in the colony came from the city (Georgetown) whereas the greatest increases were recorded in the East Demerara and Corentyne Judicial Districts where the figures rose from 111 and 48 respectively in 1959 to 173 and 76 in 1960. On the other hand the greatest decrease was in the Berbice Judicial District where the numbers fell from 64 in 1959 to 46 in 1960.

/ It is

It is interesting to note that in nearly all the Judicial Districts there was an appreciable increase in the incidence of Assaults and Larcenies. In the Georgetown Judicial District there was a marked increase in the Larcenies which rose from 102 in 1959 to 144 in 1960.

(d) Treatment

It will be of some interest to analyse the "disposal" of children from the Courts after the finding of guilt. The various alternatives available to the magistrates are as follows: - Unconditional discharge, Probation, Fine, Approved School, Whipping, Conditional discharge (Bonds). A comparison of the calls made upon these various methods of dealing with delinquency shows that of the 648 juveniles found guilty in the Courts 303 (46.8%) were warned and given unconditional discharge 226 (34.9%) were placed on probation, 55 (8.5%) were fined, 47 (7.3%) were sent to approved schools, 9 (1.3%) were given conditional discharge and 8 (1.2%) were whipped. (See Appendix).

(e) Age Groups

Of the total of 812 juvenile offenders who appeared before the courts during 1960, 361 were under the age of 14 years (within the age group 8-13) while 451 were within the 14-16 age group. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1959, there were increases of 42 and 51 in the 8-13 (under 14) and the 14-16 age groups respectively.

iv The Young Adult Offender

(a) Statistics

The number of persons between the 16 - 21 age group who appeared before the court for all classes of offences has increased slightly. Of an estimated population of 74,000 inclusive of both ages 1,677 appeared before the courts charged with various offences. This represents an average of 23 out of every 1000. This rate is considerably higher than that of juveniles and must be the cause of some concern. It is extremely difficult to place these youngsters in employment. Investigations have disclosed that many of these lads are unemployed or underemployed and in their enforced idleness they indulge in dissocial practices which constitute a menace to the community.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the ages and offences and the manner in which they were dealt with is given at Appendix 8. The general pattern of offences for which young offenders were convicted in 1960 was much the same as in previous years. A comparison with 1959 discloses a slight increase in the number of findings of guilt which rose from 1,448 in 1959 to 1,539 in 1960 an increase of 91. The most marked increases were in the groups classified "Offences against the person" (assaults, woundings) and minor Offences (disorderly behaviour, indecent language and traffic offences).

(c) Treatment

The method of dealing with offenders in this age group follows the pattern as in previous years. Fines were used in the majority of cases. One hundred and twenty-five (125)

/ young adult

1195

young adult offenders were committed to prison without the option of paying fines and this represents a decrease of 35 on the total for 1959. 1,677 young adult offenders were charged. The cases against 103 were dismissed and the hearing of 35 adjourned. The remaining 1,539 were dealt with as follows:

Fined	1141
Reprimanded & Discharged	204
Committed to prison	125
Probation	38
Placed on Bond	<u>31</u>
	<u>1539</u>

Of the 289 adult offenders committed to prison during 1960, one hundred and sixty-two were in respect of non payment of fines, while two were in default of payment of affiliation arrears. The total represents a decrease of 80 on the 1960 total of 369.

(d) Court Investigation

In Juvenile cases there is a statutory obligation, except in trivial cases, to obtain the fullest information relating to the child or young person appearing in court before a decision is made as to the appropriate method of treatment. In the case of adults however, the power is only discretionary and, when invoked after conviction and before they have been sentenced or otherwise dealt with, enables the Justices to adjourn the case for the purpose of enabling enquiries to be made with a view to determining the most suitable method of dealing with the offender.

There is still a tendency to assume that an enquiry by a Probation Officer presupposes the making of a Probation Order, consequently in many instances there is no investigation into the Social background of adult offenders, while frequently Probation Orders are made without any enquiries being carried out by a Probation Officer. With the growing development of our Penal System and the methods of treating Offenders available for consideration by Courts, the Probation Service can play a vital part in the administration of justice by making available to the Justices when directed to do so, information relating to the offenders and their environment.

During the year Courts of Summary Jurisdiction ordered investigation in 244 cases of young adult offenders as against 287 in 1959. Forty-two of these offenders were committed to prison.

v Probation and Social Services of the Courts

(a) The Use of Probation

The Courts are fully aware of the value of Probation in the treatment of offenders and it is appreciated that careful consideration of the relevant aspects of each individual case is necessary so as to ensure that the individual will respond to this method of treatment and cooperate towards his own rehabilitation.

/ Thus

Thus, apart from the inevitable failures, the system continues to justify the confidence placed in it. The failures however, continue to be in the concern of the Probation Service. Their causes are manifold, but it must be admitted that some may well arise because of the inability of the Probation Officer to cope with a particular situation. Bearing this in mind the Probation Service is constantly striving to improve casework technique with a view to minimising the possibility of failure because of inadequate handling of situations on the part of the officers.

The number of persons placed on probation during 1960 was 264. This represents an increase of 25 on the 1959 total of 239, and is the highest number ever placed on Probation in a single year since the establishment of the Service. The comparative figures since 1956 are as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Adults	37	51	57	46	38
Juveniles	141	159	197	193	226
	<u>178</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>264</u>

(b) Results of Probation

At the beginning of the year there were 310 persons under supervision. 264 Probation Orders were made during the year making a total of 574. Of this number 218 cases were completed, 134 or 61.5% being classified as satisfactory as against 118 or 56.5% in 1959 and 64 or 29.4% as unsatisfactory as against 65 or 31.1% in 1959. The remaining 20 or 9.1% were classified as doubtful.

Of the 64 individuals who failed to respond to supervision and made appearances before the Court, either on account of a general lack of compliance with the conditions of their Probation Orders or upon the commission of further offences, 13 were given the opportunity to make good and were the subject of new orders or were otherwise dealt with while their original orders remained in force.

This attitude of tolerance and understanding on the part of the Courts is very encouraging and offers the offender every reasonable opportunity of striving for his own rehabilitation. In 22 cases, however, where institutional treatment seemed the only method of protecting the community from the depredations of particular offenders the Court was forced to adopt detention as a final measure. The methods of treatment used in the unsatisfactory cases may be found in Appendix X.

(c) Matrimonial Conciliation

Matrimonial Conciliation work is considered the greatest single measure towards a stable and productive society and recognition of this has led to concentrative efforts in this field especially in the Corentyne and Berbice Judicial Districts. This aspect of the work of the Probation Officer is increasing rapidly, and although non-statutory, is highly important to the community, as stability in the home is essential to balanced social adjustment.

During the year Courts referred 124 cases to Probation Officers for efforts at reconciliation. Good relations were restored in 80 cases and in 73 of these there is continued

/ harmony.

harmony. Most of the cases were referred by the Courts of the Berbice and Corentyne Judicial districts. In the other districts there are indications that greater use is now being made of the service in this direction and, despite problems every effort is being made to meet the increased demands.

Recognition of the services of the Probation Officer as a marriage counsellor has led members of the public to seek his advice and assistance in their marital problems before resorting to Court proceedings. This attitude reflects the community confidence in the work of the Service and augurs well for the future. Three hundred and seventy-nine such cases received attention and 302 of these were reconciled with continued harmony in 285 cases.

Case work in this field is on the increase. Five hundred and three cases were dealt with by the Service as against 431 in 1959. Apart from patience, skill and understanding, temporary short-time supervision is necessary to help the re-united couple over the initial hurdles. Appendix D sets out the details of matrimonial cases dealt with during the year.

(d) Maintenance and Affiliation Cases

A considerable number of persons continue to find themselves in prison on account of arrears of maintenance and affiliation. This must of necessity cause considerable concern because of the social as well as the economic aspects of such a situation.

Several excuses have been given for non-payment. The most common of these are unemployment and underemployment as well as resumption of normal relations and making direct payment to their spouses; but whatever the cause of this social evil it is significant that 300 offenders were committed to prison in 1960 for maintenance arrears.

The most important aspects of this problem lie in the burden it places on the community because the legal wife and other dependants have in most cases been maintained by Social Assistance. The cost of keeping a man in prison is high, and at the same time his productivity is lost to the community. It seems desirable that the law be amended to allow for attachments of wages in default of payment.

The wider use of the Probation Service by the Courts in carrying out means enquiries at all stages would, in addition to equipping the Courts with information not otherwise available, also afford opportunities to advise both parties, correct mis-understandings, obstinacy and bitterness and possibly help obviate the need for eventual committals.

(e) Supervision of Fines

Considerable effort is now being expended in the supervision of young offenders under 21 years of age ordered to pay fines by the Courts. This provides the opportunity of enabling the Probation Officer to guide the individual towards rehabilitation, to assist him in the reorganisation of his financial affairs and to bring home to him the seriousness of his offence. In addition it ensures that many fines are paid and offsets the negative step of imprisonment.

Sixty-nine such cases were dealt with during the year. of this number 42 paid off their fines, 24 made part payment and three were in default of payment owing to lack of employment. The sum of \$1,051.40 was paid into Courts by Offenders ordered to pay fines under the supervision of Probation Officers. Further details are given at Appendix XII.

(f) Adoption

The Community is gradually making use of the machinery for legal adoption introduced in 1957 but public education on the availability of this service is lacking.

During the year Probation Officers advised several persons on the procedure relating to the adoption of children, and on the custody of children in their care. Several enquiries and reports were also made and submitted to the Secretary of the Adoption Board on request.

(g) Kindred Social Work.

In its efforts to curb Juvenile Delinquency the Probation Service recognises the importance of preventive work. Thus the services of Probation Officers are available to parents who seek advice and assistance in meeting the problems of child control and adjustment. There is an ever increasing demand by the public for this type of assistance and in rendering it many children have been saved the stigma of legal action and have benefitted from the same quality of service which is available to others after conviction. In addition, parents themselves have obtained invaluable assistance which will be of use to them as their parental responsibility continues.

During the year 322 of these cases received attention in problems of various kinds. One hundred and sixty-six of these were related to matters of truancy, waywardness and difficult children and 30 were petty matters referred by the Police in which Court proceedings were not desirable. The remainder related to matters covering a wide field of juvenile problems and these received attention in relation to their needs. In this effort in preventive work 176 cases were subjected to non-statutory supervision.

vi Remand Home

The Remand Home in British Guiana is operated by a voluntary agency with a Subvention from Government. Dormitory type accommodation is provided and the focus is on remedial school work. Recreational facilities are provided and medical attention given when required. The average length of stay is two to three weeks. Further information is given at Appendix .

Most of the boys remanded are of school age and tuition is provided along primary school lines. Outside of school hours they enjoy indoor games or play cricket and football on a field a short distance from the Home.

There were no reported cases of serious illness and the only reports related to health concerned minor ailments.

vii After-care

(a) Essequibo Boys' School..

(a) Essequibo Boys' School

After Care work continued to be the most trying of Probation Officers' duties due, no doubt, to the fact that After Care Supervision is non-statutory and as a result no sanctions of the Court were available.

At the beginning of the year there were 40 lads under supervision to which 43 were added during the year making a total of 83. Of this number 49 cases were completed 24 or 48.9% being satisfactory as against 18 or 36.7% unsatisfactory, and 7 or 14.3% doubtful.

Twenty-five of the lads under supervision during the year were found guilty of 32 offences and were dealt with as follows:

Fined	10
Committed to prison	17
R & D	1
Placed on Bond	<u>4</u>
	<u>32</u>

The practice of sending lads on short-term home leave before their discharge has greatly facilitated after care work and has contributed to more speedy orientation after discharge. In addition to this the submission of home surroundings reports to the School on lads entitled to home leave has kept the school informed on home conditions and provided the opportunity of avoiding "risks".

Employment is vital to after-care supervision and the unavailability of jobs poses a serious problem. Most available jobs are temporary and this makes job-finding a recurrent issue. The problem has been partly met in rural areas by encouraging lads in agricultural pursuits but slow returns usually prove a handicap.

(b) Prisons

Two Welfare Officers of the Probation Service are entrusted with the surveillance of welfare work among prisoners in the three prisons of the colony. These officers interview the prisoners on admission and keep in close touch with them during imprisonment. They are thus able to assist prisoners in their personal and domestic problems.

Non-Statutory supervision is also an essential part of after care procedure. On the recommendation of the two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee' selected cases received voluntary supervision from Welfare and Probation Officers.

Rehabilitative measures have been greatly hampered by the difficulty experienced in placing discharged prisoners in jobs. Work as a preventive against falling into trouble is too well known to be stressed. Unfortunately, rising unemployment figures during the year made it difficult for the Employment Exchange to find jobs easily, and this has resulted in quite a few discharged prisoners losing faith in the Exchange.

/ It is hoped

It is hoped that Government's plan for industrial expansion and the efforts of humane, public spirited persons will greatly relieve this difficulty. Much public effort has already been evident and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees are appreciative of the services of employers and individuals for their assistance towards the rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners.

The two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees spent the sum of \$5,014.94 on 1229 discharged prisoners. Aid in most cases took the form of cash grants to cover immediate needs but in some cases clothing and fares were also given. Welfare Officers performed the duties of secretaries to these Committees.

viii

Organisation

(a) Administration

The Ministry of Community Development and Education exercised administrative control over the Probation Service. Control in law, nevertheless, is vested in the Probation Committee, of which the Chief Justice is Chairman, and the Chief Probation Officer, Secretary. However the Committee has never exercised its legal powers of control. Proposals to amend the Probation Ordinance in order that the Ministry of Community Development and Education could properly exercise its functions as the controlling authority of the Probation Service, are under consideration.

The Probation Committee, while functioning in an advisory capacity, still has (as already stated) the legal right to administrative control of the Service. When the above proposals are adopted the Committee will have only advisory powers. Apart from the central Committee there are five District Committees each under the Chairmanship of the Magistrate of a Judicial District with the District Probation Officer as Secretary. Members of the Committees are appointed by the Governor and are drawn from among suitable interested persons in the Community. Through the District Probation Committee, the Magistrate is kept informed of the results of rehabilitative measures adopted by the Court and the Probation Officer receives help and advice. These Committees also provide the opportunity of keeping the service abreast of modern thought and practice in Probation Work.

(b) Staffing

The effective strength of the staff at the end of the year 1960 was as follows:

The Chief Probation Officer
One Senior Probation Officer
Eight Probation Officers
Two Welfare Officers, Prisons
One After Care Officer (E.B.S.)
One Class Two Officer
Three Clerical Assistants (Typist-Clerks) and
One Messenger.

The volume of work places a very unwieldy burden on the limited staff available for its execution and it is only by conscientious work and dogged devotion to duty has the Service been able to meet the ever increasing demands made on it.

/ Consequent

Consequent on the grant of vacation leave to Mr. C.N. Murray, Chief Probation Officer, Mr. E.N. Dublin, Senior Probation Officer was appointed to act Chief Probation Officer with effect from 4th May, 1960 and Miss S.L. King to act as Senior Probation Officer vice Mr. E.N. Dublin.

(c) Staff Training

Facilities were not available during the year for specific training of officers but considerable benefits were derived by serving officers from staff conference discussions of case work techniques and consideration of individual problems as they arose from field work.

In August 1960 the Chief Probation Officer (while on vacation in Britian) attended the Second U.N. Congress on the "Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders." He was one of the two individual participants from the colony who attended this conference. He also attended a weekend conference on "Neurosis and Crime" at Oxford, sponsored by the National Association of Probation Officers. The Chief Probation Officer also took full advantage of the occasion to study new techniques, to compare notes with other Probation Services and to accumulate a wealth of information which, on his return to the colony has been disseminated to the Officers.

Officers are also encouraged to make full use of our reference library with its wide selection of reading matter relevant to the full scope of Probation Work, and discussion of professional practice and approach has improved the quality of service.

(d) Acknowledgements

The Service stands indebted to so many persons for goodwill and co-operation that individual acknowledgements of gratitude would be a mammoth task. The Service is fully appreciative of all the assistance it received and is happy to pledge the full scope of its services for the future.

ix

Conclusion

The Probation Service symbolises the concept of individual treatment of offenders in the administration of justice and the success of modern methods of reformative treatment remains the responsibility of individual officers in their personal contact with offenders and their interpretation of these methods in the framework of the social order.

The Service is ever mindful of this and has already achieved much but after fourteen years the scope of demands made of it is but a small tapping of its resources. Yet within that scope the quality of its service and the satisfaction it has given, have led to a commendable and gratifying public confidence that justifies its full development and expansion.

(Sgd.) C.N. Murray,
Chief Probation Officer.

D. APPENDICES

	No. committed for Debt, on Remand and for imprisonment.	Total No. of persons committed during the year	2717	60	2777
		For Debt	6	-	6
		For safe custody (subsequently discharged) including lunatics	744	15	759
		For Imprisonment	1975	45	2020
Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment	18 months and over	103	2	105	
	12 months and less than 18 months	100	-	100	
	6 months and less than 12 months	354	4	358	
	3 months and less than 6 months	371	3	374	
	1 month and less than 3 months	906	29	935	
	Under one month	141	7	148	
Previous convictions	Once	794	25	819	
	Twice	268	2	270	
	Thrice or more	913	18	931	
Daily average in Prison	648.46	7.47	655.93		
(Infirmary) Daily average on sick list	11.02	-	11.02		
Admissions to Hospital	53	-	53		
Deaths (excluding executions)	2	-	2		
Executions	4	-	4		
Awaiting Executions	2	-	2		
TOTAL					

Statistical Report for the Prisons of British Guiana for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

APPENDIX 1.

APPENDIX II

RETURN OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>By sentence of court</u>	<u>For prison offences</u>
1956	10 [^]	2
1957	12 [@]	Nil
1958	13 [¢]	1
1959	6 ⁺	Nil
1960	5 [*]	Nil

- [^] Including 2 Young Prisoners whipped with the Birch.
- [@] Including 2 Adult Prisoners whipped with the Tamarind switch.
- [¢] Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind switch.
- ⁺ Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind switch.
- ^{*} Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind switch.

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APPENDIX III

Probation Department,
Georgetown.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the welfare of prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

REVIEW

Welfare activities among prisoners in the three main prisons of the colony were performed in the same manner as previous years. Contact was maintained with each prisoner as he served his sentence to ensure that he did not suffer in any way, other than by the deprivation of his freedom. Prisoners were interviewed as soon as practicable after admission to prison with a view to assisting them with their current domestic problems.

/ ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX III (CONTD.)

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the welfare work within the prisons was under the control of the Chief Probation Officer. The staff comprised two welfare officers. One officer in Georgetown who was responsible for matters affecting persons detained at the Georgetown and Mazaruni Prisons, while the other attended to prisoners confined at the New Amsterdam Prison, Berbice.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID COMMITTEES

The two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees functioned as usual at the Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons. These Committees dealt with assistance to prisoners on release from Prisons. Aid on release took the form of advice, clothing, tools, cash grants and help to obtain employment whenever practicable.

The Committees met fortnightly. 1,261 prisoners were assisted to the extent of \$5,084.13 to the end of the year.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Three hundred and seventy nine prisoners on admission reported they had left their dependents in destitute circumstances. Each case was expeditiously referred to the Social Assistance Department and appropriate action was taken.

EMPLOYMENT

Providing early employment on release for discharged prisoners continued to be the greatest problem facing the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees. The provision of early employment is of vital importance in the resettlement of discharged prisoners to civilian life, but the scarcity of jobs was very apparent during the year. Most of the employment found was of a temporary nature and as a result the problem of job finding was an ever recurrent one. In an effort to solve this difficulty, prisoners were encouraged to pursue the trades taught them during their detention or to return to their former trades etc.

The chief avenues of employment were the Government Employment Exchange, Public Works Department, Sugar Estates. Commercial firms also assisted to a certain extent, but it was felt that there was still much more to be desired from private firms.

SUPERVISION

Forty four prisoners were selected for Voluntary After-Care supervision during the year. By order of His Excellency the Governor, one prisoner who was detained for life was released, subject to statutory After-Care supervision.

In conclusion, may I once again express my appreciation to the many employers of labour throughout the colony who have shown a willingness to employ persons on their discharge from prison, and thus help in their rehabilitation. I am also very mindful of the help afforded me by the Director of Prisons, Chief Probation Officer and staff of the Probation Department, the District Commissioner, East Berbice, not forgetting the Manager, Labour Exchange whose co-operation has always been worthy of the highest praise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C. Williams,

Welfare Officer (Prisons).

Chief Probation Officer,
Probation Department,
1, Croal Street,
Georgetown.

APPENDIX IV

Prisons Head Office,
Georgetown,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Georgetown Prison Medical Service for the year 1960: -

<u>INFIRMARY.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Remaining under treatment in Infirmary on 1.1.60	7	-	7
Admitted during the year	303	-	303
Discharged during the year	294	-	294
Transferred to Georgetown Hospital for investigation and treatment.	23	-	23
Discharged N.A.D.	39	-	39
Transferred to Best Hospital	2	-	2
Died at Georgetown Hospital	1	-	1
Sent to Ophthalmic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	60	-	60
Sent to E.N.T. Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	13	-	13
Sent to Fracture & Orthopaedic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	13	-	13
Sent to X-ray Department, Georgetown Hospital	26	-	26
Sent to Surgical Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	17	-	17
Sent to Psychiatrist Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	1	-	1
No. of Prisoners referred to Dental Surgeon, Georgetown Hospital	348	-	348

The following was the Dental work done:-

Dental Extractions	248
Full Dentures	6
Partial Dentures	2
Dentures repaired	19
Dental Fillings	22

Transferred to Mental Hospital, Berbice	1	-	1
Outpatient attendance - treatment for minor injuries and ailments	19,745	-	19,745
Average daily No. of prisoners in Prison	267.77		
Average daily No. of Prisoners in Prison Hospital	8		8
Cases of Social Disease in Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners:			
(a) Urethritis	23	-	23
(b) Ulcer Penis	17	-	17
(c) V.D.R.L. Positive	3	-	3

All cases of Social Diseases were referred to the Social Disease Clinic, Georgetown Hospital.

Injections administered during the year were as follows: -

Pencillin	942
A.T.S. (Prophylatic)	235
Insulin	61
Adrenalin	22
Streptomycin	49

Specimens sent to the Central Medical Laboratory, Georgetown Hospital for pathological investigations were as follows:-

Glucose Tolerance Test	3	Diabetic	2
Total and differential Blood counts	3	Non-diabetic	1
		/ V.D.R.L.	.....

V.D.R.L. 3 Positive 1
 Negative 2
 Throat swabs for
 K.L.B. 15 (Negative)

Prescriptions dispensed to Officers and their families:-

	M.	F.	Total
(a) To Officers	298	2	300
(b) To their families	7	13	20
Total	305	15	320

List of New cases treated in the Prison Infirmary - 1960 :-

Chicken Pox	51
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	11
Hypertension	7
Abscesses	5
Hypertension & Hemiplegia	2
Bronchial Asthma	9
Mental Observations (certified insane)	1
N.A.D.	39
N.Y.D.	23
Pyrexia of unknown origin	4
Haemorrhoids	5
Dyspepsia	1
Cystitis	1
Allergy	1
Epistaxis	2
Fissure-in Ans	1
Encephalitis	1
Inflammatory swelling left abdominal wall	1
Circumcision (Done at P.H.G.)	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	1
Arterio Sclerosis	1
Headache	1
Perineal Fistula	1
Enteritis	1
Infected toes, right foot	1
Pterygium (Operation done at P.H.G.)	4
Sprain	1
Removal of cyst, right eye (done at P.H.G.)	1
Abrasions	5
Convalescng after Appendicetomy (done at P.H.G.)	3
Filariasis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Debility	2
Persistent Hiccough	1
Congestive cardian failure	2
Arthritis	1
Corneal Ulcer	1
Gastritis	1
Tonsillitis	2
Post Operative State (Reptic Ulcer)	1
Bronchitis	1
Post Extraction Bleeding	1

/ Cardiac Irregularity c congestive

Cardiac irregularity c congestive cardiac failure	1
Depression	1
Aortic Incompetence	2
Fasting	1
Laceration and Fracture, left great toe	1
Contusion	3
Laceration, Dislocation and Fracture, left little toe	1
Convalescing after Herniotomy (done at P.H.G.)	3
Corryza	1
Fracture Ribs	2
Rt. Hemiparesis	2
Foreign body in Alimentary Canal	1
Cholecystitis	1
Removal of Foreign Body from Chest Wall (Done at P.H.G.)	1
Pharyngitis	1
Diabetes Mellitis	1
Epidydimitis	1
Internal Fixation of Acromioclavicular Joint (done at P.H.G.)	1
Excision of Tumor, right ankle (done at P.H.G.)	1
Bradycardia	1
Adenitis of Groin	1
Peripheral Neuritis	1
Auricular Fibrillation	1
Lacerated Wounds	2
Conjunctivitis	3

Admitted for Recurrent Attacks

Bronchial Asthma	7
Epistaxis	1
Hypertension	1

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Sgd.) L.S. Jaikaran
 Prison Surgeon.

APPENDIX V

Analysis of Offences for which persons were committed to Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

	Males	Females
(a) Offences against the Person	513	12
(b) Offences against property with violence	189	2
(c) Offences against property without violence	690	8
(d) In default of payment of fines (including Maintenance and Affiliation Arrears)	1148	22
(e) In default of payment of debts or recognizances	212	15
(f) Breach of Traffic Regulations	219	1

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APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1960

Revenue collected for the year under review amounted to \$12,551.00 whereas revenue collected in the previous year totalled \$8,669.76. Other Government Departments have been supplied goods etc. to the value of \$2,261.55 and payments made by way of Adjustment Voucher. No cash payments were made. The sum of \$302,421.88 (£63,004.11s.2d.) was assessed as the value of prisoners' labour.

The total gross expenditure on Penal Administration for the year was \$486,279.00 (£101,308 2s. 6d), as against \$422,787.78¢ (£88,080.15s.9d) in the previous year.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner for the year under review was \$741.26 (£154.8s.7d) without deducting the value of prison labour. The cost in 1959 was \$633.81¢ (£132.0s.10½d).

The cost of feeding a prisoner was \$125.41. Value of vegetables, greens and milk produced during the year was \$15,386.90. With the exception of milk supplied to the Government Institutions, the produce was utilised in the Prisons Dietary.

The number of pigs on hand on 31st December, 1960 was 313. The value of pigs sold during the year to outside breeders was \$1,075.00, and to the Marketing Division, \$2,511.60. The value of pork used in the Prisoners Dietary during the year was \$6,459.60, and that supplied to the New Amsterdam and Mental Hospitals, \$168.00.

APPENDIX VII

TABLE I-A - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	No. Admitted	No. previously convicted	Ages on Admission							Detention Period							
			9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	2 years	over 2 years	3 years	over 3 years	4 years	over 4 years	5 years	over 5 years
Georgetown	25	25	1	1	5	7	3	3	5	3	4	4	7	1	3	2	1
E. Demerara	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Demerara	7	4	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
Berbice	9	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	43	35	1	1	6	8	7	9	11	3	10	15	7	2	3	2	1

TABLE I-B - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	Charges for which Convicted.									
	Larceny	Break & Enter & Larceny	Wandering or Vagrancy	Breach of Probation Order	Assault	Indecent Language.	Unlawful Possession	Beyond Control	Rogery & Vagabondage	Wounding with Intent
Georgetown	14	1	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
E. Demerara	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
W. Demerara	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Berbice	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	22	3	6	2	3	1	1	3	1	1

TABLE - II - A - ENROLMENT

No. on Roll at 1.1.60	....	....	....	133
No. Admitted during 1960	....	....	....	43
No. Discharged during 1960	..	....	....	48
No. on Roll at 31.12.60	..	....	....	128

TABLE - II - B - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF
BOYS ON 31.12.60

COUNTY	DISTRICTS	NO.
DEMERARA	Georgetown	51
	East Coast	25
	West Coast	7
	West Bank	6
	East Bank	9
BERBICE	New Amsterdam	5
	East Bank	4
	West Bank	1
	West Coast	0
	Corentyne	18
ESSEQUIBO	Western Essequibo	0
	Eastern "	0
	Bartica	2
	N.W. District	0
	Essequibo Islands	0
Total		128

TABLE - II - C - AGE DISTRIBUTION ON 31.12.60

Age in Years	9+	10+	11	11+	12	12+	13	13+	14	14+	15	15+	16	16+	17	17+
No. of Boys	1	1	-	2	-	15	-	13	13	17	3	38	3	15	2	15

TABLE II - D ... OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

OCCUPATIONS	Total dis-tribution	Average Daily distri-bution	Notes
Cooking & Baking	1558	5.2	No. of Working days = 302
Tailoring	4641	15.2	
Shoemaking	1307	4.3	
Woodworking	3231	10.7	
Metalworking	3022	10.0	
Livestock Farming	3466	11.5	
Provision Farming	9847	32.6	
General Labouring	10664	35.3	
Sick	453	1.5	
Total	38189	126.5	

TABLE III - A -- VOCATIONS OF DISCHARGED BOYS

Vocational Training Received	Boys Dis-charged.
Woodwork	10
Baking	4
Tailoring	8
Metal Working	9
Shoemaking	8
Farming	9
TOTAL	48

TABLE III - B .. BOYS CONVICTED WITHIN TWO YEARS OF DISCHARGE

Year of Discharge	No. Disc harged	No. Convicted in			
		1958	1959	1960	Total
1958	50	4	13	4	21

/ Table IV

TABLE IV .. BAKERY STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	\$	VALUE OF PRODUCE	\$
Wages	780.12	195 lbs Cakes at 50¢	97.50
Materials etc.	3110.59	45327 $\frac{11}{16}$ lbs. Bread @ 16¢	7252.43
Excess of Value of Produce over expenditure	3459.22		
	7349.93		7349.93

TABLE V ... LIVESTOCK FARM STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	\$	VALUE OF PRODUCE	\$
Wages	204.33	9721 $\frac{1}{2}$ Milk @ 10¢	9721.75
Feed, Medicines, Upkeep of building etc.	5655.03	Sale of 18 Bull Calves Value of 12 Heifers born during 1960	270.00 240.00
Excess of Value of Products over expenditure	7107.36	Value of 9 piglets born during 1960 and remaining. Sale of 27 piglets 2195 lbs Pork @ 50¢ 7665 Eggs @ 8¢ 126 lbs Chicken Meat 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Fresh Fish Value of 104 Chickens bred during 1960.	145.00 405.00 1097.50 613.20 126.00 36.30 312.00
	12966.75		12966.75

/ TABLE VI

TABLE VI ARABLE FARM STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	\$	VALUE OF PRODUCE	\$
Wages	1294.12	17791½ lbs Plantains @ 4¢	711.66
Tools, Manure, etc.	125.76	6564½ lbs Cassava @ 4¢	262.58
		2467½ lbs Sweet Potatoes @ 8¢	197.40
Excess of Value of Produce over expenditure	985.69	780 lbs Borah @ 6¢	46.80
		1383 lbs Boulangers @ 8¢	82.98
		680 lbs Ochroes @ 6¢	44.80
		3133 lbs Papaws @ 3¢	93.99
		5822 lbs Bananas @ 6¢	349.32
		1702 lbs Callaloo @ 2¢	34.04
		584 lbs Pumpkin @ 8¢	46.72
		610 lbs Cocoa Beans @ 50¢	305.00
		6118 Coconuts @ 2¢ each	122.36
		102 lbs Black Eye Peas @ 16¢	16.32
		268 lbs Eddoes @ 8¢	21.44
		334 lbs Cucumbers @ 8¢	26.72
		1086 lbs Corn @ 4¢	43.44
	2405.57		2405.57

TABLE - VII ... REVENUE DURING PAST THREE YEARS

REVENUE HEAD	1958	1959	1960
Maintenance Fees	\$ 549.31	\$ 622.85	\$ 598.66
Sale of Products etc.	3653.19	4060.78	3866.17
Value of Goods Sold & Services) Rendered to other Institutions)	4536.12	1616.00	2435.20
	8738.62	6299.63	6900.03

TABLE VIII

TABLE - VIII .. EXPENDITURE & REVENUE STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	₹	REVENUE	₹
Personal Emoluments	57891.01	Maintenance Fees	598.66
Transport & Travelling	11311.82	Sale of Products	3866.17
Dietary	7245.49	Milk Sold to Public Hospital	2435.20
Fuel & Light	246.84	To Balance being nett cost of school to Government	81980.79
Clothing & Bedding	3232.82		
Workshops- Tools & appliances.	3016.38		
Earnings, Grat uities, Etc.	1937.40		
Bakery	3110.59		
Sanitation & Drainage	748.46		
Arable Farm	1419.88		
Miscellaneous	1457.64		
Maintenance of Koker	216.00		
Maintenance of Stock Farm	5859.39		
Electric Current	1187.10		
	88880.82		88880.82

TABLE - IX .. NETT COST OF SCHOOL DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

YEAR	Average Daily Roll	Nett Cost per year	Nett Cost per boy per year	Nett Cost per boy per day
1958	129.1	₹83061.11	₹643.39	₹1.76
1959	136	83622.21	612.87	1.68
1960	127	81980.79	645.52	1.76

APPENDIX VIII

(1) Analysis of ages of Children and Young Persons dealt with by Juvenile Courts.

All Judicial Districts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AGES																				
	8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Georgetown and Providence	3		10		21		36		45		51		76		102		11		355		50
West Demerara	-		2		2		4		9		16		24		17		8		82		19
East Demerara	2		5		16		20		18		12		37		45		-		155		18
Berbice	1		3		2		1		2		10		10		12		1		42		4
Corentyne	-		3		2		1		2		10		17		22		13		70		6
Essequibo	-		-		1		2		-		1		2		-		-		6		5
TOTAL MALES	6		23		44		64		76		100		166		198		33		710		
TOTAL FEMALES		1		2		4		9		13		19		30		21		3		102	
GRAND TOTAL		7		25		48		73		89		119		196		219		36		812	

(2) Distribution of cases in Juvenile Courts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1959	1960	Increase	Decrease
Georgetown	382	405	23	-
East Demerara	111	173	62	-
West Demerara	99	101	2	-
Berbice	64	46	-	18
Corentyne	48	76	28	-
Essequibo	15	11	-	4
Total	719	812	115	22

1216

(3) Analysis of Treatment of Juveniles

All Judicial Districts

Judicial Districts	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	R.&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	S.O.	Bnd.
Georgetown	104	22	7	191	2	29	40	6	3	1
East Demerara	76	2	-	51	1	5	30	6	-	2
West Demerara	27	7	1	27	-	14	24	-	-	1
Berbice	5	2	-	13	-	3	15	5	-	3
Corentyne	13	6	-	15	3	4	29	4	-	2
Essequibo	1	-	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total	226	39	8	303	8	55	140	21	3	9

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total number of cases	....	812	719
Total number found guilty	....	648	513

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
<u>Percentage of cases found guilty</u>			
Reprimanded and Discharged	....	46.8%	42.5%
Probation	....	34.9%	38.0%
Approved Schools	....	7.3%	8.8%
Fined	....	8.5%	8.2%
Otherwise	....	2.5%	2.5%

- Note:
- Prob. - Probation
 - E.B.S. - Essequibo Boys' School
 - B.G.S. - Belfield Girls' School
 - R.&D. - Reprimanded & Discharged
 - Wpd. - Whipped
 - Fd. - Fined
 - Dis. - Dismissed
 - Wdn. - Withdrawn
 - S.O. - Struck Out
 - Bnd. - Bonded
 - Tot. - Total

(4) Offences Committed by Juveniles

All Judicial Districts

/ CLASS I Offences against the person.

CLASS I: Offences against the person.

	G'Tn	E.D.	W.D.	B'CE	C'Tne	E'BO	Total
Assault ..	20	18	4	3	10	-	55
Assault: C.A.B.H. ..	16	14	16	4	8	-	58
Assaulting Peace Officer ..	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
Indecent Assault ..	2	1	1	2	-	2	8
Attempt Suicide ..	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Buggery ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent Act ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Inflicting Greivous Bodily Harm ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Obstructing Peace Officer ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Resisting Peace Officer ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wounding ..	12	5	3	2	5	1	28
Total	57	40	27	12	23	3	162

CLASS II: Offences against property with violence;

Break & Enter with Intent ..	4	5	-	-	-	1	10
Break & Enter & Larceny ..	22	12	8	2	2	-	46
Total	26	17	8	2	2	1	56

CLASS III: Offences against property without violence

Attempt Larceny ..	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Entering a dwelling house with Intent ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
False Pretence ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraudulent Misappropriation ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny ..	129	42	34	18	14	5	242
Larceny from the Person ..	6	2	-	-	-	1	9
Praedial Larceny ..	9	30	2	2	6	-	49
Receiving Stolen Property ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession ..	15	3	1	2	-	-	21
Total	163	78	41	22	20	6	330

1518

CLASS IV: Malicious

<u>Damage to Property:</u>	G'Tn.	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce.	C'tne	E'Bo	Total
Attempt Arson ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malicious Damage to Property ..	1	3	-	-	6	-	10
	1	3	1	-	6	-	11

CLASS V: Offences against the Currency

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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CLASS VI: Offences not included in other classes

Abusive Language ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Bathing in Prohibited area ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Breach of Licence Ordinance ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breach of Motor Insurance Ordinance ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breach of Probation Order	10	6	4	-	-	-	20
Breach of Shop Ordinance	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Careless use of Vehicle	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
Carrying Offensive Weapon	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Circulating obscene writing	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animal	-	1	-	-	4	-	5
Disorderly Behaviour	9	2	9	3	6	1	30
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Escape from Lawful Custody	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Exposed articles for sale except at a stall	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fighting	9	2	2	1	-	-	14
Gambling	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gaming	6	-	1	-	-	-	7
Giving false alarm (fire)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Giving false information to public servant	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Indecent & Insulting Language	17	5	-	-	2	-	24
Injury to crops and animal	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Killing bird with Intent to steal carcass	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loitering	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obliterating Brand	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Refractory Boy	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carried Forward	83	23	17	5	18	1	147

	G'Tn.	E.D.	W.D.	B'ne	C'tne	E'bo	Total
Brought forward	83	23	17	5	18	1	147
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	2	3	-	5
Roguery & Vagabondage	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Stoning Railway vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Threatening Language and Behaviour	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Throwing Missiles	11	1	-	1	-	-	13
Traffic Offences	29	-	-	-	-	-	29
Travelling on train	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trespass without permission	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Unlawful Assembly	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawful & Malicious wounding to He-ass	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unlawful possession of Bush Rum	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Vagrancy	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
Wandering	23	6	5	-	1	-	35
Writes on wall without consent of owner	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	158	35	24	10	25	1	253
TOTALS:							
CLASS I ..	57	40	27	12	23	3	162
CLASS II ..	26	17	8	2	2	1	56
CLASS III ..	163	78	41	22	20	6	330
CLASS IV ..	1	3	1	-	6	-	11
CLASS V ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI ..	158	35	24	10	25	1	253
Grand Total:	405	173	101	46	76	11	812

APPENDIX IX

Analysis and distribution of total number of children and Young Persons charged before the Juvenile Courts of various districts.

(i) Georgetown Judicial District

1959 382

1960 405

/ (a) Georgetown

(a) Georgetown Juvenile, including Providence Court.

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	SO.	Tot.
Assault: C.A.B.H.	5	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	-	15
Assault; Common	1	1	1	11	-	3	1	-	1	19
Break & Enter & Larceny	10	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	22
Breach of Probation	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
Disorderly Behaviour	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	6
Exposed articles for sale except at a stall	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fighting	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	9
Indecent Language	1	-	-	8	-	4	2	-	1	16
Larceny	37	12	1	52	-	4	10	3	-	119
Larceny from the Person	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Larceny: praedial	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	9
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	16	-	11	2	-	-	29
Throwing Missiles	1	-	-	4	-	1	5	-	-	11
Wandering	8	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	23
Unlawful possession	4	-	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	15
Wounding	4	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	12
Others*	14	-	-	27	1	4	7	3	1	57
Total	95	21	7	186	2	29	38	6	3	387

* Included under this head are:-

Abusive Language	2	Circulating obscene writing	1
Assault: Indecent	2	Escape from lawful custody	4
Assaulting Peace Officer	4	False pretence	1
Attempt Larceny	2	Fraudulent Misappropriation	1
Attempt Suicide	2	Gambling	1
Bathing in Prohibited area	3	Gaming	6
Break & Enter with Intent	4	Giving false fire alarm	1
Carless use of vehicle	1	Giving false information to public servant.	1
Carrying offensive weapon	5	Loitering	1
Malicious damage to property	1	Obstructing Peace Officer	1
Obliterating brand	1	Trespass	5
Unlawful Assembly	2	Vagrancy	4
Writes on wall without consent of owner	1		

Sex of Offenders

Males 251
Females 38 289

289 persons committed 387 offences.

Analysis of Age-group

Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	2	5	20	29	37	46	69	72	9	289

Remprimanded & Discharged 48.1%
Probation 24.5%

(b) Georgetown Magistrate Court - Juveniles (charged with adults).

/ Types of Offences

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	E.B.S.	Dis	Bnd	Total
Assault: Common	-	1	-	-	-	1
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	1	2	-	-	-	3
Indecent Language	-	1	-	-	-	1
Killing bird with intent to steal carcass	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny	6	1	1	1	1	10
Larceny from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	9	5	1	2	1	18

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Males 12
 Females 5 17
 17 persons committed 18 offences.
Analysis of Age Group.

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	7	-	17

(II) East Demerara Judicial District

1959 111

1960 173

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D	Fd.	E.B.S.	Wdn.	Dis	Bnd.	Wpd.	B.G.S.	Tot.
Assault	8	6	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	18
Assault: C.A.B.H.	3	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	14
Assaulting Peace Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Wounding	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Break & Enter & Larceny	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Break & Enter with Intent	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Larceny	18	15	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	42
Larceny from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Praedial Larceny	16	6	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	30
Receiving Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malicious damage to property	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Abusive Language	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Breach of Probation Order	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Carried Forward	65	43	2	2	5	26	1	-	-	144

/Buggery

(5)

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	Fd.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	Wdn.	Dis.	Bnd.	Wpd.	Tot.
Carried Forward	65	43	2	2	-	5	26	-	1	144
Buggery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Careless Use of Vehicle	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carrying offensive Weapon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fighting	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Giving False Information	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent & Insulting language	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Injury to crops & cattle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stoning Railway Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Throwing Missiles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trespass	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wandering	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	76	51	5	2	-	6	30	2	1	173

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Males 134
 Females 15 149.

149 persons committed 173 Offences

Analysis of Age-Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No:	2	6	16	20	18	13	35	39	-	149

Reprimanded & Dishcharged .. 29.4%
 Probation .. 43.9%

(III) West Demerara Judicial District

1959 99
 1960 101

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	Fd.	EBS.	BGS.	Bnd.	Wpd.	Sec.	Dis.	Wdn.	SO.	Total
Assault: Common	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Assault: Indecent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault: C.A.B.H.	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	16
Attempted Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Wounding	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Break & Enter & Larceny	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8
Larceny; Simple	12	10	6	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	34
Entering Dwelling house) with intent)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carried Forward	16	20	13	6	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	79

/ Praedial Larceny ...

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	Fd.	EBS.	BGS.	Bnd.	Wpd.	Sec.	Dis.	Wdn.	S.O.	Total
Brought forward	16	20	13	6	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	79
Praedial Larceny	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attempted Larceny	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawful Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	9
Breach of Prob. Order	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Careless Use of Vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fighting	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gaming	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent Act	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Resisting Peace Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roguery & Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wandering	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Attempted Arson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession of Bush Rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	27	27	14	7	1	1	-	5	19	-	-	101

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Males 75
Females ... 16

91 persons committed 101 offences.

ANALYSIS OF AGE GROUP

Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	2	2	5	10	20	25	19	8	91

Reprimanded & Discharged 32.9% Probation 32.9%

(IV)

Berbice Judicial District

1959 64
1960 46

Types of Offences	Prob.	EBS.	BGS.	R&D.	Fd.	Bnd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Tot.
Larceny	3	1	-	4	1	-	7	2	18
Assault C:A.B.H.	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
Assault	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Break & Enter & Larceny	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unlawful Possession	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Unlawful Wounding	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Indecent Assault	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Carried forward	5	2	-	13	3	3	12	2	40

/ Throwing missiles

Types of Offences	Prob.	EBS.	BGS.	R&D.	Fd.	Bnd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Total
Brought Forward	5	2	-	13	3	3	12	2	40
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unlawful & Malicious damage to he-ass	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Injury to animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Travelling on train without permission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Inflicting Grievous bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	5	2	-	13	3	3	15	5	46

SEX OF OFFENDERS:

Males 37
 Females 4 41.

41 persons committed 46 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	3	3	1	2	10	8	12	1	41

Reprimanded & Discharged 23.9% Dis. under Sec. 42 Chap. 15 ... 15.2%
 Probation ... 10.8%

(v)

Corentyne Judicial District

1959 48
 1960 76

Types of Offences	Prob.	Dis. Sec. 42	R&D.	Bnd	E.B.S.	Fd.	WPD.	Wdn.	Dis.	Total
Larceny of Money	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	8
Simple Larceny	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Break & Enter & Larceny	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny of Poultry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Praedial Larceny	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Assault to cause actual bodily harm	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	8
Wounding	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Common Assault	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	10
Damage to property	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
Threatening Language	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent Language	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	6
Wandering	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animal	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Releasing Strays	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Unlawful Possession of Bush Rum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of Shop Closing Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Roguary & Vagabondage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Refractory Boy	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Drunkness	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Breach of Motor Ins. Ord. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of Licence Ord.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	13	15	15	2	6	4	3	4	14	76

1225

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Males .. 58
 Females .. 6
 64

64 persons committed 76 offences

ANALYSIS OF AGES

Ages in Years:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Tot.
Males	-	3	2	1	2	8	13	18	11	58
Females	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	6
Total	-	4	2	1	4	8	13	19	13	64

Probation - 17.1%
 Dismissed - 38.2%
 R&D. - 19.7%

(VI) Essequibo Judicial District

1959 15
 1960 11

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D	Dis	Wpd	Total
Break & Enter with Intent	1	-	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	-	1	-	-	1
Indecent Assault	-	-	-	2	2
Larceny	-	3	2	-	5
Larceny from the Person	-	1	-	-	1
Wounding	-	1	-	-	1
Total	1	6	2	2	11

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Males 6
 Females 5 11

11 persons committed 11 offences.

Analysis of age-group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	-	1	5	-	1	3	1	-	11

Reprimanded & Discharged 54.6%
 Whipped 18.2%
 Dismissed 18.2%

APPENDIX X

(1) Number of cases under care of Probation Officers at 1.1.60: -

Males under 16	..	224	
Females under 16	..	26	
Males over 16	..	56	
Females over 16	..	<u>4</u>	<u>310</u>

(2) New Cases placed on probation for year ending 31.12.60:-

Males under 16	..	202	
Females under 16	..	24	
Males over 16	..	32	
Females over 16	..	<u>6</u>	<u>264</u>

(3) Number of Probationers supervised during the year 574

(4) Number of Cases completed satisfactorily at 31.12.60 134

(5) Number of Cases completed unsatisfactorily at 31.12.60

(1) Committed to Approved Schools	17	
(2) Committed to Prison	5	
(3) Considered unsatisfactory for other reasons	<u>42</u>	<u>64</u>

(6) Number of Cases completed doubtful at 31.12.60 20

(7) Total number of Cases remaining under care of Probation Officer at 31.12.60: 356

(8) Probationers who appeared before the Court again after being placed on probation and how dealt with: -

Reprimanded & Discharged	..	61	
Essequibo Boys' School (Committed)		21	
Probation Order rescinded and new order made		9	
Dismissed		3	
Fined		2	
Prison (Committed)		6	
Withdrawn		1	
Probation to continue		4	
Belfield Girls' School (Committed)		<u>7</u>	<u>114</u>

(9) Investigations and Reports for Courts:-

Children and Young Persons	346	
Adults - 16 - 21 years of age	<u>75</u>	<u>421</u>

(10) No. of probationers under supervision for each month:-

Jan.	...	295	May	....	293	Sept.	.....	322
Feb.	...	284	June	.....	298	Oct.	....	335
Mar.	...	288	July	....	300	Nov.	....	343
Apr.	...	291	Aug.	....	306	Dec.	....	336

Monthly average ... 308

No. of visits to Probationers	....	4024
No. of visits from Probationers	....	4308

Work Finding

127

Work Finding

No. of Probationers placed in employment by P.O.	....	70
" " " " " " " Exchange	....	9

APPENDIX XI

Other Social Work of the Courts

Matrimonials: Court matters investigated by P.O.

Maintenance Orders	....	36	Struck Out	.....	-
Divorce Proceedings	....	-	Withdrawn	.....	4
Pending	....	4	Reconciled	.....	80
		Total			..... 124

Reconciliations in which harmonious relationship continues ... 73

Matrimonials: Private Matters Independent of Court

Investigated	..... 379	Reconciled	.... 302	Unreconciled	..... 77
Reconciliations in which harmony continues	...	285			
Supervision of parties reconciled through court	...	51			
No. of visits to these couples	....	337			
Supervision to parties of independent conciliation	..	221			
No. of visits to these couples	....	1172			
No. of couples under investigations on 31.12.60	...				

1. For Courts 20
2. Independent Investigation 31

APPENDIX XII

Supervision of Fines

No. of Fines supervised	....	69
No. of fines paid off	....	42
Amount of Fines imposed	.....	\$1,578.31
Amount Paid	.....	1,051.40
Amount Outstanding	.....	526.91
No. of visits made during supervision of fines	....	196

Court Investigations

No. of Investigations - Juvenile Court	....	673
No. of Investigations - Adult Court	....	244
No. of Matrimonial Investigations for the Court	....	119
No. of actual visits in process of court investigations	....	1544
No. of reports for the Courts	....	835

APPENDIX XIII

After-Care Work - Approved School

No. of boys under supervision on 1.1.60	...	32
No. expired during the year	....	21
No. placed under supervision during the year	....	20
No. under supervision on 31.12.60	....	31
No. of visits made by P.O.	....	319
No. of Home Leave enquiries	...	12
No. of visits to P.O. by boys	...	13
No. of Pre-discharge enquiries	...	3

/ Prison

Prison

No. of Home Surroundings Investigations	....	7
No. of Discharged Prisoners from whom P.O. found work	....	1

APPENDIX XIV

No. of Adoption Investigations	.....	1
No. visited by P.O. at 31.12.60	.....	1
No of Adoption Reports submitted	.....	3
No. of Adoption visits	.....	9
No. of persons seeking advice on Probation Procedure	.....	12
No. of persons seeking advice on custody of Children	.....	22

APPENDIX XV

General Kindred Social Matters

No. of matters of varying nature referred to P.O. for assistance	.....	322
Waywardness	..... 94	No. improved 76
Truancy	..... 72	No. improved 53
General Domestic Disputes	..... 28	No. resolved 23
Public Assistance	..... 35	No. assisted 32
Immorality - Young persons and Young Adults	.. 23	No. improved 13
Drunkenness - Young Adults	.. 11	No. improved 9
Petty Offences referred by Police but not involving court proceedings	.. 30	
Matters relating to home accommodation	.. 9	
Maintenance of incapacitated parents	.. 20	
No. of children, young persons, and young adults who received voluntary supervision	.. 176	
No. of visits to them	.. 661	

APPENDIX XVI

Analysis of Offences committed by Persons
16- 21 years of age and how dealt with:

CLASS I: Offences
against the person

	Prison	Fd	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pend.	Tot.	1959
Abduction	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Act of gross indecency	-	2	-	5	-	-	7	
Assault: aggravated	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	50	8	3	2	2	65	39
Assault: Common	2	42	9	1	4	1	59	84
Assault Peace Officer	-	9	-	-	-	1	10	12
Assault with Intent to rob	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Attempt to commit Buggery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Attempt Suicide	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	4
Buggery	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ill-treatment of child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Indecent Assault	-	3	-	-	2	-	5	10
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	-	2	-	1	1	1	5	1
Manslaughter	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Obstruct Peace Officer	-	4	1	-	-	2	7	5
Carried Forward	9	114	18	12	12	7	172	16

/Rape

Class I: Offences against the person. (Cont'd.)

	Prison	Fd	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pend.	Tot.	1959
Brought Forward	9	114	18	12	12	7	172	161
Rape	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Resist Peace Officer	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	6
Robbery with violence	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Unlawful Wounding	1	30	7	1	6	5	50	34
Wounding with Intent	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Total Class I	20	146	26	14	18	12	236	213

Class II: Offences against property with violence.

	Prison	Fd.	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pend.	Tot.	1959
Attempt Break & Enter	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Break & Enter & Larceny	35	28	4	7	-	-	74	95
Break & Enter with Intent	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Receiving stolen property	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Class II	38	28	4	7	-	-	77	106

Class III: Offences against property without violence

Attempt False Pretence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Attempt Larceny from the person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Corrupt Transaction	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Embezzlement	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Entering dwelling house with intent.	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
False Pretences	1	6	-	5	1	-	13	18
Falsification of Accounts	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Forgery	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Found by night in building with intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraudulent Conversion and Misappropriation	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	5
Larceny	36	114	23	22	20	4	219	230
Larceny from the Person	5	7	1	2	2	-	17	23
Larceny from a dwelling house	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	1
Obtaining credit by fraud	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Praedial Larceny	-	11	1	2	5	-	19	24
Unlawful Possession	4	15	2	1	4	-	26	26
Total Class III	50	161	27	35	32	4	309	342

Class IV Malicious damage to property

Attempt Arson	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Damage to growing things	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury to Property	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malicious damage to property	-	8	4	1	2	1	16	14
Total Class IV	-	8	4	2	3	1	18	16

/ Class V

Class V: Offences not included in other classes

	Prison	Fd.	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pending	Tot. 1959	
Adulterated Milk	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Aiding and Abetting	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assembling in public for idle purpose	-	10	2	-	-	-	12	3
Attempt to defeat course of justice	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Breach of Firearm Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Breach of Merchant Ship-Act	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
Breach of Prison Ordinance	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Breach of Probation Order	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Breach of Recognizance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of Sea Defence Ordinance	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Breach of Shop Ord.	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	1
Breach of T & H.D. Ordinance	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	15
Breach of Water Conser. Ord.	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	7
Carrying Offensive Weapon	1	14	5	1	-	2	23	19
Conspiracy to defeat cause of justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	1	160	22	4	16	5	208	200
Drunkenness	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	4
Escape from custody	3	4	1	-	-	-	8	11
Fighting	-	39	11	3	2	-	55	44
Gaming	-	2	5	-	7	-	14	9
Giving false information	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Incorrigible Roguery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indecent Language	-	136	14	-	4	2	156	161
Injury/Cruelty to animal	-	3	1	-	1	-	5	7
Insults	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
Killing animal with intent to steal carcass	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Loitering	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Making two contradictory statement upon oath	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Obscene Gesture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Impersonation	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Possession of moulds for counterfeiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roguery & Vagabondage	2	3	-	-	-	1	6	13
Threatening Behaviour	-	8	2	-	1	1	12	7
Throwing Missiles	-	5	1	1	-	-	7	16
Traffic Offences	3	362	52	-	11	7	435	360
Trespassing	-	1	3	-	1	-	5	13
Vagrancy	4	25	10	-	3	-	42	25
Wandering	1	1	4	1	1	-	8	-
Total Class V:	17	798	143	11	50	18	1037	968
Total Classes I - V:	125	1141	204	69	103	35	1677	1646

Analysis of Age Group

Age.	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
No.	258	290	330	322	305	172	1,677

APPENDIX XVII

Remand Home Particulars.

No. of boys in Home at 1.1.60	...	...	5	
No. of boys admitted during 1960	...	...	<u>99</u>	104
No. discharged during 1960	....	...		<u>100</u>
No. of boys in Home at 31.12.60	....	....		<u>4</u>

Manner of Disposal

Probation	...	...	24	
On Bail	...	...	1	
Reprimanded & discharged	...	...	17	
Dismissed	...	...	1	
Sent home, in custody of relatives	...	...	20	
Taken away police	...	...	5	
Absconded	...	...	3	
Sent to E.B.S.	...	...	20	
Sent to Belfield	...	...	1	
Whipped	...	....	2	
Fined	...	....	4	
Adopted	...	...	1	
Sent to Mental Hospital	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>100</u>