



British Guiana.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**TREATMENT OF
OFFENDERS**

(PROBATION, ESSEQUIBO BOYS' SCHOOL
AND PRISONS)

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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BRITISH GUIANA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROBATION SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1962

A - PROBATION

i Introduction

The seeds of the Probation System were planted in British Guiana as long as 1909 with the enactment of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, but it was not until thirty-seven years after that the Probation Service was established in this country. Previous to the establishment of the Service, the Salvation Army like the Police Court Missionaries in England were pioneers in the field of probation, and no tribute is too high to be paid to those whose labours laid the foundation on which the Service has been building. Today the Probation Service has come to be accepted both by the courts and the community as an integral part in the administration of justice.

ii Courts

The confidence reposed in the Probation Service is reflected in the continued demands made by the Courts on Probation Officers. These demands involved duties of a miscellaneous character ranging from the investigation and supervision of offenders, their original function, to kindred social work, which itself embodies a variety of psychological and personal problems of great diversity. With their skills in both diagnosis and treatment, Probation Officers have been able to be of great assistance to the Courts in placing at their disposal information which would assist them in selecting the most appropriate method of treatment or arriving at the most suitable decision in the interests of both the community and the offender. His task does not end there if the offender is placed on probation. He has during the period of probation always to call on his casework knowledge in his efforts to bring about the offender's rehabilitation.

As the Social Worker attached to the Courts, the Probation Officer has many non-statutory duties which have grown and multiplied over the years and added considerably to the volume and variety of his duties and responsibilities.

iii Juvenile Offenders

(a) Juvenile Statistics

During 1962 there was a marked increase in Juvenile Delinquency in this country. The figures for the year reveal that one thousand and eight (1,008) juveniles out of a total of one thousand three hundred and eighteen (1,318) were found guilty of all classes of offences. This represents an increase of 192 or 23.5% over the previous year's total of eight hundred and sixteen (816) found guilty. This rate is the highest on

record and is due not to any significant rise in the volume of business in the Juvenile Court, but rather to a sharp rise in the number of cases in which guilt was established.

The actual number of juveniles involved in the appearance for the year was One thousand one hundred and seventy-two (1,172). It should be pointed out that there is a distinction between the number of actual persons responsible for these appearances and the number of convictions recorded, for a high delinquency rate in a community might merely be the result of just a few juveniles.

Of the 1,008 cases against juveniles in which guilt was established, 483 or 47.9% were cases involving charges of larcenies. In general this unwelcome feature fits in with the pattern of dishonesty as a way of life. Our daily newspapers teem with accounts of acts of dishonesty in every imaginable form, committed sometimes by people who should know better. Not infrequently, we read of cases in which adults working behind the scenes have even used juveniles as agents to commit offences. Not that juveniles have always been innocent pawns in the game, for far too many roam our streets aimlessly only too ready to engage in any mischievous undertaking, but an extremely serious view has to be taken when an adult influences a juvenile to commit an offence. These dishonest tendencies found expression in the looting that followed the disturbances of February 1962, in which for a short while persons of all ages not necessarily of the criminal classes, threw overboard the restraints that honesty and propriety had imposed. The key to this undesirable situation rests with the parents and guardians who both by precept and example could do much to counteract the many evil influences to which juveniles are constantly exposed.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the types of offences with which juveniles were charged during the year shows that a major increase in the findings of guilt was recorded in the Classification "Offences against property with violence" (Break and Enter and Larceny) 50 in 1961 as against 81 in 1962, an increase of 62%. There was also a noticeable rise in "Offences against property without violence", (Larcenies, False pretences, etc.) such 335 findings of guilt being recorded in 1961 as against 437 in 1962, an increase of 30.4% as well as "Minor offences" (Disorderly Behaviour, Traffic) which rose from 303 in 1961 to 348 in 1962 an increase of 14.9%.

/(c)

(c) Incidence in districts

Three of the six Judicial Districts showed an increase in the incidence of delinquency. They were the Georgetown, Berbice and Corentyne Judicial Districts, where the numbers found guilty by the Courts rose from a total of 536 in 1961 to 737 in 1962. About 61% of the total number of juvenile offenders in the colony came from the city (Georgetown) and its environs, where also the greatest increase was recorded, the figure rising from 453 in 1961 to 618 in 1962, an increase of 36.4%.

A substantial increase was also recorded in the Berbice Judicial District where the figures rose from 67 in 1961 to 99 in 1962. On the other hand the greatest decrease was in the West Demerara Judicial District where the numbers fell from 111 in 1961 to 106 in 1962.

(d) Treatment

During the year 1962 the cases placed on probation by Juvenile Courts totalled 266 as compared with 231 so dealt with the previous year. In spite of this rise, however, there was still a slight decrease in the percentage of those placed on probation - 28.31% in 1961 as against 26.4% in 1962.

An analysis of the methods other than Probation adopted by Juvenile Courts in dealing with cases of juveniles reveals that of the total number of 1,008 found guilty, 475 (47.1%) were warned and discharged unconditionally; 98 (9.7%) were whipped; 91 (9.1%) were fined; 70 (6.9%) committed to approved schools and 8 (8%) were given conditional discharge.

(e) Age Groups

Of the total of 1,008 juvenile offenders found guilty by the Courts, 424 were under the age of 14 while 584 were within the 14-16 age group, which incidentally is the primary school leaving age for both rural and urban areas. Due to scarcity of jobs it is extremely difficult to place these youths just out of school in employment. With little or no parental control, boredom becomes the great breeder of delinquency due, no doubt to the fact that they have time on their hands and nothing to do. They thus hang around cinemas, cafes and dance halls waiting for some excitement to turn up and if a brawl breaks out they join in for want of something better to do.

A fair percentage of lads, I feel, have no desire to get into trouble but do so through sheer boredom. In an endeavour to overcome the monotony and boredom so many of them experience, they sometimes try to find excitement in dissocial ways. In the interests of these lads as well as of society, it is important to re-direct this craving for excitement into wholesome channels.

iv The Young Adult Offender

(a) Statistics

According to Police Statistics there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons between the ages of 16-21 who appeared before the Courts for all classes of offences, 1,757 in 1962 as against 1,168 in 1961. There was also a corresponding increase in the number of convictions recorded which rose from 969 in 1961 to 1,579 in 1962. This sharp rise in crime was no doubt due to looting and other offences that resulted from the disturbances during the year under review but none-the-less is still a matter for grave concern.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the ages, offences and how they were dealt with is given at Appendix IX. Comparing the figures with those of the previous year it will be observed that there were substantial increases in the number of convictions recorded in all classes of offences particularly in those offences classified Class II "Offences against Property with violence" (Break and Enter and Larceny) which was trebled, having risen from 60 in 1961 to 196 in 1962, an increase of 326.6%. Convictions in Classification III "Offences against property without violence" rose from 257 in 1961 to 407 in 1962 while in Class V "Offences not included in other classes", the figure jumped from 438 in 1961 to 721 in 1962.

(c) Treatment

As shown in Appendix IX the cases against 135 of the 1,757 offenders in this age group charged by the Police were dismissed and the hearing of 43 was adjourned. The remaining 1,579 were dealt with as follows:-

Fined	294
Prison	1088
Reprimanded and Discharged	144
Probation)	20
Bonds)	33
	<hr/>
	1579

The number of young adult offenders committed to prison for non-payment of fines showed a slight increase from 174 in 1961 to 192 in 1962. However, there was a marked increase in the total number of young adult offenders committed to prison; 279 in 1961 as against 489 in 1962, an increase of 210.

/(d)

(d) Court Investigations

The necessity for court investigations need hardly be stressed since successful probation will depend on the careful selection of cases for probation treatment. The purpose of these investigations which are a vital element of probation has been concisely stated by the United Kingdom Departmental Committee on the Social Services in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, 1936.

"In fairness to society, the offender and the probation officer, no person should be placed on probation without full consideration of his previous history and present surroundings, as well as the immediate cause of his appearance before the Court. Without enquiry, it is impossible adequately to take into account the conditions which the law prescribes as justifying the use of probation. Enquiry has both a positive as well as a negative value; it ensures the benefit of the system to those who are likely to profit by it, and discloses those cases where probation is not likely to have any chance of success."

It is for this reason why investigations are essential. Whenever a court deals with a juvenile without an investigation by a Probation Officer, it not only runs a grave risk of applying treatment wholly unsuitable to the particular case, but it acts outside the provisions of the law which makes it obligatory on the court to obtain in all cases, except those of a trivial nature, 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. Placing an offender on probation in these circumstances does a great injustice to the probationer, the Probation Officers and the Probation System, which was never intended to be lightly or indiscriminately used.

During the year under review, Courts of Summary Jurisdiction ordered investigations in 191 cases of young adult offenders and 834 juveniles (See Appendix V).

v Probation and Social Services of the Courts

(a) The Use of Probation

The majority of probation cases were in respect of juvenile offenders who are more likely to benefit from this form of treatment than adults. This does not mean that probation treatment would not have been more suitable to a larger number of adults who were dealt with by the courts in other ways, but our limited resources have always hampered expansion of our work in the adult court. This is particularly true of the rural areas, where because of the great

/distances

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3 -
distances between the widely separated courts, restricted travelling limited court attendances almost exclusively to sittings of the juvenile court. Lack of adequate staff has been another formidable barrier in the way of a fully established Probation Service capable of meeting all the demands made on it by the courts and members of the public. Nevertheless, in the juvenile, if not in the adult court, there is a satisfactory record of service.

The courts have shown their faith in the probation system by continuing to use it whenever they felt that it could be appropriately used. It is such a flexible system that it sometimes provide the Probation Officer with the opportunity to do valuable preventive work with those members of the probationer's family who though not yet in conflict with the law, are exposed to the same influence which contributed to the probationer's anti-social behaviour.

From his frequent visits to the home and from discussions with the probationer's parents or guardians, the Probation Officer will be in a position to deal with any problem arising from family relationships and make suggestions for improvement of the condition of their common environment. Probation is not only an alternative to harsher forms of treatment but is capable of providing the Probation Officer with the opportunity of doing rehabilitative work with members of the probationer's family at the same time as he is supervising the probationer.

During the year a total of 280 offenders (260 juveniles and 20 adults) were placed on probation on increase of 4 over the previous year's total which was 276.

There was however a slight drop in the proportion of juvenile offenders placed on probation in relation to the number of convictions recorded even though there was a very slight increase in the number of offenders placed on probation. The number of juveniles placed on probation during 1961 was 232. There was also a noticeable decrease in the number of adults placed on probation; 20 in 1962 as compared with 44 in 1961. The comparative figures since 1957 are as follows:-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Adults	51	57	46	38	44	20
Juveniles	159	197	193	226	232	260
	<u>210</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>280</u>

/(b)

(b) Results of Probation

At the beginning of the year there were 312 offenders under supervision. 280 Probation Orders were made during the year making a total of 592. Of this number 317 were completed, 208 or 65.6% being classified as satisfactory as against 169 or 60% in 1961 and 99 or 31.2% unsatisfactory as against 113 or 40% in 1961. The remaining 10 or 3.2% were classified doubtful.

Of the 99 probationers who failed to respond to supervision and made appearances before the Courts upon the commission of further offences, 45 were committed to Approved Schools and 11 to Prison. The remainder was otherwise dealt with while the original orders remained in force.

(c) Matrimonial Conciliation

The year 1957 saw the beginning of a definite drive towards preventive work by the Probation Service and towards this end direct attention has been paid to the preservation of the home and the family unit by conciliatory work in Matrimonial disputes. The rapid increase in the volume of matrimonial work from 72 cases on 1957 to 407 in 1962 is an indication of the high incidence of matrimonial problems in the community and the confidence the Service has inspired in this field.

Matrimonial work undertaken by the Probation Service arises either through the Courts when such matters are referred for investigation and conciliation if possible and directly from the public when persons seek the assistance of the service in the settlement of their disputes. Referrals by the Court during the year totalled to 87 cases while 320 arose from direct public effort independent of the court.

The significance of Matrimonial Conciliation lies in the adverse influence of the broken home on the character development of children. Disputes among parents invariably lead to neglect of children, conflict of parental authority and in many instances deliberate efforts to embitter children against their parents, one by the other. Further, the social and economic problems which accrue when maintenance orders are made are too grave to be overlooked. Matrimonial Conciliation, therefore, is the greatest single preventive measure in the fight against delinquency and the Probation Service has devoted to it all the time possible under existing staffing and travelling conditions. The field is very wide and considerable recurrent effort will have to be made in future, but much is dependent on staffing and travelling facilities.

There has been 65% conciliation success in court matters and 68% in private matters with 57% and 32.5% respectively of continued harmony.

/It must

It must be pointed out that success in basic Statutory Probation supervision may often be dependent on conciliatory work for supervision is enhanced and assisted by stability in the home.

(d) Maintenance and Affiliation Cases

The high incidence of persons committed to prison for arrears of maintenance and affiliation is still a cause for grave concern. During 1962, 351 persons of whom 3 were under the age of 21 years were committed to prison as against 256 in 1961.

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 misunderstandings, obstinacy and bitterness and possibly help obviate the need for eventual committals. Staffing however poses a problem.

(e) Money Payment Supervision

Provision is made in the law for the supervision of persons between 16 and 21 years of age who have been ordered to pay fines, but this is left entirely to the discretion of the courts. It is highly undesirable that young adults should be sent to prison for non-payment of fines, if this could be avoided, and this aspect of the duties which the Probation Officer undertakes for the courts is one of great importance. The figures given at Appendix V fully justify the use of Probation Officers in supervising the collection of fines, and indicate the need for courts to make greater use of the Probation Service in this respect.

During the year Probation Officers were requested to supervise 56 young offenders ordered to pay fines, 28 more than the previous year. Of the number fined, 42 paid off their fines while 14 were in default. The sum of \$417.70 was paid into courts by offenders under the supervision of Probation Officers. Further details are given at Appendix V.

(f) Kindred Social Work

Many and varied were the calls made on the services of the Probation Officer in the field of kindred social work. Kindred social work often provides the opportunity to the Probation Officer to do preventive work which is of significant importance in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. The services of the Probation Officer are available to parents who seek advice and assistance and in rendering it, the Probation Officer makes available services which before were only possible after a child had made a court appearance. In addition,

/parents'.....

parents themselves have often been helped to see where they have been lacking in their parental duties and responsibilities.

Many cases are referred directly or indirectly by the Police, Government departments and voluntary organisations concerned with social work, while in a number of cases the persons seeking assistance do so independently. Many of these applicants would normally be transferred to other agencies, but the lack of appropriate agencies in British Guiana adds considerably to the volume and variety of the duties which the Probation Officer has to undertake.

During 1962 Probation Officers dealt with 379 kindred social cases of a varied nature. Of the number, 85 related to matters of waywardness, 81 to petty offences referred by the police but not involving court proceedings, 79 to truancy and 134 to matters of a miscellaneous nature. Voluntary supervision was given in 144 cases. (Further particulars are given at Appendix VIII.)

In recent years the Probation Service has undertaken a new aspect of kindred social work arising from the large number of migrants from British Guiana to the United Kingdom.

Probation Offices and social agencies in the United Kingdom, notably the International Social Service of Great Britain, have been making increasing use of our services in connection with enquiries made on behalf of Guianese resident in the United Kingdom who consulted them on a variety of problems.

On the other hand, wives and other relatives have sought our help in connection with problems arising from the growing exodus of their menfolk who leave for the United Kingdom in search of employment. Some of these men separated from their families become neglectful of their responsibilities and even form new attachments abroad.

A number of enquiries referred to the United Kingdom concerned the maintenance of illegitimate children. As the law stands, an affiliation order made in British Guiana against the putative father of an illegitimate child cannot be enforced against him in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, if no order is made before the father leaves the colony, one cannot be applied for in the United Kingdom by the mother against the father. In the circumstances, all we can hope to do is to persuade the father to honour his obligations to his children but, unfortunately, our efforts in this direction have not met with any marked success.

During the year 22 letters were received from the United Kingdom Services and the necessary enquiries made. On the other hand, following interviews with a number of persons whose problems engaged our attention, we despatched 37

/letters

letters on behalf of **wives** and other relatives as a result of which we were able in a number of cases to establish improved family relationships. The latter figure, however, does not give a true indication of the number of enquiries made as in quite a few instances, we were unable to do anything for those who did not know the address of their relatives in the United Kingdom.

vi Remand Home

The Remand Home which the Salvation Army runs on behalf of Government with a subvention of \$4,500 was completely renovated during the year. Conditions have been made more habitable for the boys at the Home which has been completely transformed by the attractive colours of the newly painted walls.

Activities at the home included the teaching of handi-craft on a small scale. The boys made a dozen stools for their own convenience as well as a few tables and a number of table mats.

The vegetable garden was the centre of interest for a number of boys. It is very rare for a boy to remain long enough to enjoy the fruits of his labour, but the boys do not mind in the least and find great fun in their gardening.

Outdoor games were organised regularly for the boys under the supervision of the officer-in-charge. Most of these games are played on the Sea Wall which is conveniently near to the Remand Home.

Classes in the main school subjects for boys of school going age were held as usual.

152 boys were admitted to the Remand Home during 1962 and the average time spent at the home was just over 15 days. Further particulars are given at Appendix X.

vii After-Care

(a) Essequibo Boys' School

Much of the effectiveness of approved school training would be lost were it not followed by intelligent after-care. This, the After-Care Officer of Essequibo Boys' School, an officer of the Salvation Army, who is responsible for the supervision of boys discharged from Essequibo Boys' School, endeavours to provide. In the absence of statutory after-care he is however greatly hampered in the performance of his duties as there is no legal obligation to ensure that boys discharged from the school report regularly to the After-Care Officer. Boys under supervision except in isolated cases report very irregularly and contact with them is only maintained by visits paid to them by the After-Care Officer or the Probation Officer who undertakes after-care supervision in the rural areas.

/It has

It has been said that by far the greatest weakness of the approved schools is the after-care. This only emphasises the need for the necessary steps to be taken to make after-care statutory as the period of supervision after release is an integral part of approved school training. Statutory after-care is both necessary and urgent if the work of the After-Care Officer is to be more effective.

Rehabilitative measures have been greatly hampered by the lack of opportunities for employment throughout the country. There is little doubt that enforced idleness was responsible in some measure for some of the boys falling foul of the law after their discharge. Unfortunately, there is no prospect of any improvement in the situation in the immediate future. To add to the problem of finding these lads employment, is the prejudice still encountered in certain quarters against the employment of lads discharged from the school, when there are other applicants with a "clean sheet". Happily there are employers who recognise that these lads have a special claim on society and to reject them would only send them back to a life of crime. It is one of the functions of those undertaking after-care supervision to educate the public as to their responsibilities in this respect, and there are indications of a greater readiness on the part of employers and others to help these lads through a difficult period.

During 1962, 59 boys were discharged from the school and the total number of boys under supervision at the end of the year was 106. Of these 45 reside in Georgetown and 61 in the rural areas. 46 of the 151 boys supervised during the year, completed their period of After-Care supervision. Of this number 30 were considered satisfactory, 4 doubtful and 12 unsatisfactory.

(b) Prisons After-Care

Work in connection with the welfare of prisoners serving sentence in three prisons of the colony was carried out by two Welfare Officers of the Probation Service. The work of these officers may be divided into three clearly defined parts. Firstly, they are required to assist prisoners to resolve many of their domestic and personal difficulties. For this reason prisoners are interviewed as soon as possible after admission. Arrangements may be made for fines to be paid, tools secured, or even bail arranged in cases of those remanded. During the year there was an increase in the number of persons committed to prison, the number being 3,446 as against 2,815 in 1961.

Secondly, the Welfare Officer is required to keep in touch with prisoners selected by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee, to advise and assist them to find employment and settle down in the community again.

/Finally

Finally, as Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee, the Welfare Officer conducts investigations and prepares reports on each prisoner to be interviewed prior to discharge to assist the Committee in determining what help should be given.

There are two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees attached to the Georgetown and New Amsterdam prisons respectively. These committees are voluntary bodies appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs to assist discharged prisoners to become useful citizens in the community. For this purpose a grant of \$5,000 is provided by Government to assist discharged prisoners, according to their immediate needs. As a result of the increase in the number of persons released following the disturbances, application was made and approval given for additional funds. The sum of \$6,437 which included the cost of fares, clothing, tools and monetary grants was spent on 1,287 discharged prisoners. The amount spent the previous year was \$5,012 on 1,204 discharged prisoners.

With no improvement in the employment situation, the task of finding employment for discharged prisoners continues to be one of the major problems with which the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees grappled throughout the year. Unfortunately, rising unemployment figures made it difficult for the Employment Exchange to find jobs, even of a casual nature, and the danger of increased recidivism among discharged prisoners because of frustration.

Public spirited individuals and private employers have given some measure of help for which the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees are indeed grateful, but unless there is early implementation of Government's plan for industrial expansion, the task of the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners will be greatly hampered.

Four hundred and eighty-three prisoners reported on admission that they had left their dependent children in destitute circumstances. Each case was expeditiously referred to the Social Assistance Department.

viii Organisation

(a) Administration

During the year the Probation Service was again made the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs as it was not included in the final plan of the integration of the Social Services falling within the portfolio of the Minister of Education and Social Development. The Probation of Offenders Ordinance was also amended in order that the Ministry concerned might legally exercise its functions as the controlling authority of the Probation Service. As a result, the Central Probation Committee

/and

and the District Probation Committees which formerly had executive powers which were, however, never exercised, now function in an advisory capacity. This has however not diminished the valuable contribution these committees are making to the work of the Probation Service.

(b) Staffing

The effective strength of the staff at the end of the year remained unchanged. The professional staff which is divided into the two sections of Probation Officers and Welfare Officers (Prisons) comprises:-

- The Chief Probation Officer
- One Senior Probation Officer
- Eight Probation Officers
- Two Welfare Officers (Prisons)
- One After Care Officer (Essequibo Boys' School).

Other members of the staff are:-

- One Class II Clerk
- Three Clerical Assistants (Typists-Clerks) and
- One Messenger

Two new posts of Probation Officer for which provision was made in the 1962 Estimates were unfortunately not filled: but, although the Service was severely taxed by the major rise in the incidence of juvenile delinquency, it was able, as far as its limited resources allowed, to meet the many demands made on it.

(c) Staff Training

During the year two officers, Messrs. D.C. Persaud and J. Persaud, Probation Officers, received training in the United Kingdom. The former undertook the Home Office Course for Probation Officers arranged by the Probation Advisory and Training Board while the latter completed the Home Office Special Overseas Training Course in Probation Work which has been designed specially to meet the needs of overseas officers. Hitherto, Probation Officers undertook the same Home Office training course as Probation Officers resident in England.

The Course has been re-organised to enable trainees to observe practical work of a kind and variety roughly similar to their own particular conditions. For some time now the need has been recognised for providing training courses in which there will be closer co-relation between theory and practice. Much of the knowledge acquired in the theoretical course will only have meaning when there is opportunity for concurrent practical application, and the new course seems specially designed to meet this need. It is however too early to make any adequate assessment of this training course.

(d) Acknowledgements

The Probation Service acknowledges with gratitude the help it has received from many sources. Without this help it could not have achieved as much as it did. It is only right and proper that so many should be concerned for juvenile delinquency is a community problem, and the responsibility of finding a solution rests on everyone in the community. All are involved. Not the least of my thanks are due to my colleagues in the Probation Service without whose loyalty and zeal our achievements during a difficult year would have been far less impressive.

ix Conclusion

It is with a deep sense of humility that we record our gratitude at being able to accomplish so much with so little. The fruits of our service cannot be measured in terms of money, though it has been clearly established that as well as being an effective and flexible method, probation is by far the most economical method of dealing with an offender.

We are deeply conscious that handicapped as we were by the disadvantages of inadequate staff and restricted travelling coupled with the lack of such facilities as a Remand Home for girls, a probation home or hostel, to mention only a few of our more urgent needs, we have only in a limited way rendered the service we feel we are capable of giving. The results we have obtained even with our limited resources, fill us with hope for greater and more effective service in the future.

(Sgd.) Cecil N. Murray
Chief Probation Officer

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(i) - PROBATION

APPENDIX I

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

All Judicial Districts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AGES																					
	7		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	M	F
Georgetown and Providence	-	18	-	20	-	33	1	39	2	70	2	102	9	150	7	246	5	-	-	678	-	26
West Demerara	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	8	-	2	-	15	2	53	2	-	-	88	-	4
East Demerara	-	5	-	7	-	14	-	11	-	18	-	30	-	40	6	43	4	-	-	168	-	21
Berbice	1	1	-	4	-	7	-	8	-	11	3	8	1	27	5	33	2	-	-	100	-	11
Corentyne	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	7	1	6	-	18	1	-	-	47	-	3
Essequibo	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	5	1	7	1	-	-	20	-	6
TOTAL MALES	1	26	36	59	67	115	154	243	400	-	1101											
TOTAL FEMALES	2	3	-	3	2	10	15	21	15	-	71											
GRAND TOTAL	3	29	36	62	69	125	169	264	415	-	1172											

N.B. The actual number of juveniles involved in the 1318 appearances before Juvenile Court for the year was 1172 guilt being established in 1008 cases.

(b) Distribution of Cases in Juvenile Courts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1961	1962	Increase	Decrease
Georgetown	590	740	150	-
East Demerara	213	213	-	-
West Demerara	142	147	5	-
Berbice	94	128	34	-
Corentyne	62	58	-	4
Essequibo	35	32	-	3
Total	1136	1318	189	7

/(c)

(c) Analysis of Treatment of Juveniles

All Judicial Districts

Judicial Districts	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Bdn.	Dis.	Wdn.	Str.	O.Pend.	Total
Georgetown	177	32	5	302	32	70	-	73	118	7	24	740
East Demerara	35	10	2	47	18	9	1	83	8	-	-	213
West Demerara	23	3	-	48	24	5	3	40	1	-	-	147
Berbice	18	11	2	45	18	5	-	23	6	-	-	128
Corentyne	12	4	-	25	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	58
Essequibo	1	1	-	8	6	-	4	6	5	-	1	32
Total	266	61	9	475	98	91	8	240	38	7	25	1318

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total number of cases	.....	1136	1318
Total number found guilty	.....	816	1008
<u>Percentages of total Cases found guilty</u>		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Reprimand and Discharged	.....	43.38%	47.1%
Probation	....	28.31%	26.4%
Approved Schools	....	11.15%	6.9%
Fined	....	7.23%	9.1%
Whipped	....	9.44%	9.7%
Otherwise	....	.49%	.8%

Note:

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

(d) 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'Tyne	E'Bo	Total
Assault	35	15	13	9	2	5	79
Assault: C.A.B.H.	27	7	4	7	6	2	53
Assault: Indecent	1	3	2	-	1	-	7
Assaulting Peace Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Buggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing Peace Officer	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Resisting Peace Officer	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wounding	6	8	7	4	3	-	28
Fighting	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	84	33	26	20	12	7	182

CLASS II: Offences against property with violence.

Break and Enter with Intent	7	6	3	15	-	-	31
Break and Enter and Larceny	21	1	34	2	6	7	71
Total	28	7	37	17	6	7	102

CLASS III: Offences against property without violence

Attempt Larceny	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Entering a dwelling house with intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False Pretence	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Fraudulent Misappropriation	3	-	2	-	-	1	6
Larceny	268	57	27	26	25	9	412
Larceny from the Person	25	-	1	-	-	-	26
Praedial Larceny	10	29	7	4	2	1	53
Receiving Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Possession	57	3	1	-	2	-	63
Total	366	89	40	30	29	11	565

CLASS IV: Malicious
Damage to Property

	G'tn	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce	C'Tyne	E'bo	Total
Attempt Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malicious Damage to Property	5	10	4	-	4	-	23
Total	5	10	4	-	4	-	23

CLASS V: Offences
against the currency

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

Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Abusive Language	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Act of Gross Indecency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aiding and Abetting of a Summary Conviction	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attempt Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assembling in a public way	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Bathing in a prohibited area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Licence Ordinance	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Breach of Motor Insurance Ordinance	3	-	2	-	-	-	5
Breach of Probation Order	3	-	-	2	-	-	5
Calling a person by a name other than his own	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Careless use of vehicle	2	-	3	1	-	-	6
Carrying offensive weapon	9	1	-	1	-	-	11
Circulating obscene writing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Damage to Property	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Defective bicycle	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Disorderly Behaviour	11	6	8	5	-	-	30
Driving Unlicensed Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escape from Lawful custody	2	-	-	2	-	1	5
Exposed articles for sale except at stall	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fighting	6	4	2	-	-	-	12
Found by night with house- breaking implements	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gambling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming	13	-	2	4	-	-	19
Giving False Fire Alarm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Giving false information to Public Servant	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Carried forward	72	22	18	19	-	3	134

1759

	G'tn	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce	C!Tyne	E'bo	Total
Brought forward	72	22	18	19	-	3	134
Indecent Exposure	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent and Insulting Language	32	3	1	5	-	-	41
Injury to crops and animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing Birds with Intent to steal carcass	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loitering	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obliterating Brand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery with violence	6	-	4	-	-	-	10
Recalcitrant youth	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Refractory Boy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Riding vehicle without owner's consent	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Releasing strays	1	3	1	-	2	-	7
Removing wood from foreshore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roguary and Vagabondage	3	1	1	2	3	-	10
Resisting arrest	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Stoning railway vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tampering with motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening Behaviour and Language	7	-	-	2	-	-	9
Throwing Corrosive Fluid with Intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing Missiles	14	17	1	14	1	4	51
Taking fish from water on private land	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Traffic Offences	15	15	1	-	-	-	31
Travelling on train without ticket	8	4	-	1	-	-	13
Trespass	6	-	-	1	-	-	7
Soliciting Alms	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stowaway	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unlawful Assembly	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
Unlawful and malicious wounding to he-ass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlicensed Driver	2	1	3	-	-	-	6
Unlawful Possession of Bush Rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using Offensive Weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	6	3	-	3	-	-	12
Wandering	79	2	5	6	-	-	92
Writes on Wall without owner's consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	257	74	40	61	7	7	446

	G'tn	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce	C'tyne	E'bo	Total
CLASS I	84	33	26	20	12	7	182
CLASS II	28	7	37	17	6	7	102
CLASS III	366	89	40	30	29	11	565
CLASS IV	5	10	4	-	4	-	23
CLASS V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI	257	74	40	61	7	7	446
Grand Total:	740	213	147	128	58	32	1318

APPENDIX II

Analysis and distribution of total number of cases of children and young persons dealt with by the Juvenile Courts of various districts.

(i) Georgetown Judicial District

1961 590
1962 740

(a) Georgetown Juvenile, including Providence Court.

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	Bnd.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	S.O.	Pnd.	Total
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	-	-	16	2	3	4	2	-	1	28
Assault: Indecent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault Common	2	-	-	-	22	1	7	2	-	1	-	35
Attempt Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Break & Enter & Larceny	4	-	-	-	10	2	3	1	-	-	1	21
Breach of Probation Order	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	1	-	-	4	1	2	2	1	-	-	11
Exposed articles for sale except at stall	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fighting	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Indecent Language	2	1	1	-	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	32
Larceny	80	10	2	-	109	6	21	28	2	1	10	269
Larceny from the person	9	3	-	-	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	25
Praedial Larceny	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	10
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	15
Throwing missiles	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Resisting Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	8
Wandering	30	11	1	-	29	3	-	1	-	1	3	79
Unlawful Possession	17	1	-	-	16	5	5	8	-	1	4	57
Wounding	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
Others*	27	5	2	-	37	8	9	14	12	3	2	119
Total	177	33	6	-	302	32	68	73	18	7	24	740

*Included under

* Included under this head are:-

Abusive Language	1	Fraudulent Misappropriation	3
Aiding and abetting of a summary conviction	2	Found by night with house-breaking implements	2
Attempt Larceny	2	Gambling	-
Assembling in Public Way	10	Gaming	13
Bathing in Prohibited area	-	Giving false fire alarm	-
Break and Enter with Intent	7	Giving false information to a public servant	3
Begging	1	Loitering	1
Breach of Insurance Ordinance	3	Malicious Damage to property	5
Careless use of vehicle	2	Making a fire in a town other than a kitchen	2
Circulating obscene writing	-	Obliterating Brand	-
Carrying offensive weapon	9	Stowaway	3
Escape from lawful custody	2	Threatening Behaviour	6
Calling a person by a name other than his own	1	Trespass	7
Forgery of Document	1	Threatening Language	1
Roller skates on Public Way	3	Roguary and Vagabondage	3
Releasing strays	1	Unlawful Assembly	-
Robbery with violence	6	Unlicensed Driver	2
Embezzlement	1	Refractory Boy	1
False Pretence	1	Vagrancy	6
Fail to provide proper railway ticket	8		

Sex of Offenders

Males	.....	678	
Females	.....	26	<u>704</u>

704 persons committed 740 offences.

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	18	20	34	41	72	111	157	209	42	704

Probation .. 25.4%
 Reprimanded and Discharged .. 42.8%

(ii) East Demerara Judicial District

1961	.....	213
1962	.....	189

/Types of Offences ...

Types of Offences	Prob.	App Sch.	Bnd.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Wdn.	Dis.	Tot.
Assault: C.A.B.H.	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	7
Break & Enter & Larceny	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
Bicycle without light	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Carrying offensive weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Common Assault	2	-	-	4	1	1	-	7	15
Damage to growing plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Damage to property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Defective Bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Disorderly Behaviour	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	6
Driving car whilst under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Giving false information to Pawnbroker	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent act with fowl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent Assault	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Indecent Exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Indecent Language	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Injury to animal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Larceny of Bicycle	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4
Larceny of Coconuts	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	10
Larceny of Poultry	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Praedial Larceny	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	21	29
Recalcitrant Youth	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Releasing strays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Riding train without ticket	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Roguary and Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Simple Larceny	16	4	1	8	4	1	-	6	40
Throwing Missiles	2	1	-	6	1	-	-	7	17
Unlawful Possession	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Vagrancy	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Wandering	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wounding	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	8
Total	35	12	1	47	18	9	8	83	213

189 Juveniles were charged with committing 213 offences

Sex of Offenders

Males	.....	168	
Females	.....	<u>21</u>	<u>189</u>

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	7	7	14	11	22	34	46	42	5	189

Probation .. 16.4%
 Reprimanded and Discharged .. 22.1%

(iii) West Demerara Judicial District

1961 142
 1962 147

/Types of Offences ...

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	Bnd.	F&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Total
Common Assault	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	6	1	13
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4
Indecent Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Break & Enter & Larceny	3	1	-	1	20	5	-	2	-	32
Break & Enter with Intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Insurance	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Breach of Peace	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Breach of Shop Closing Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Careless Use of vehicle	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	7
Failing to Stop at Major Road	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
False Pretence	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Fighting	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Indecent Language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny	10	1	-	1	4	7	-	8	-	31
Larceny from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malicious Damage to property	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4
Fraudulent Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Releasing strays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Removing vehicle without owner's consent	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery with violence	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	10
Roguary and Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawful Assembly	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Unlicensed Driver	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Unlawful Wounding	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	6
Unlawful Possession	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wandering	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Total	23	3	-	3	48	24	5	40	1	147

Sex of Offenders

Males 80
 Females 12

92 Juveniles were charged with committing 147 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	2	1	6	8	2	17	26	29	92

Probation .. 29.2%
 Reprimanded and Discharged .. 15.6%

(iv) Berbice Judicial District

1961 94
1962 128

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	Rnd.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd. Dis.	Wdn.	Total
Assault	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	9
Assault: C.A.B.H.	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	7
Break and Enter and Larceny	3	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	15
Break and Enter with Intent	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Breach of Probation Order	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Damage to Property	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Escape from Lawful Custody	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Careless use of cycle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carrying offensive weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gaming	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Indecent Language	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	5
Larceny	4	3	1	-	5	7	-	5	26
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Resisting arrest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Roguary and Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	4	14
Taking fish from water on private land	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Travelling on Train without ticket	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Wandering	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	6
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
Wilful Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	18	11	2	-	45	18	5	15	6 128

Sex of Offenders

Males 100
Females 11 111

111 persons were charged with committing 128 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	1	4	7	8	14	9	32	34	1	111

Probation .. 14%
Reprimanded and Discharged .. 35.1%

1761

(v) Corentyne Judicial District

1961 62
1962 58

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	P&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Total
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
Break & Enter & Larceny	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Common Assault	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Injury to Fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Indecent Assault	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Killing animal with intent to steal carcass	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny of Money	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny of poultry	1	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	8
Larceny of Bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Roguary and Vagabondage	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Releasing strays	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Simple Larceny	3	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	11
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawful Possession	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Wounding	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Total	12	4	-	25	-	2	15	-	58

Sex of Offenders

Males 47
Females 3 50

50 persons committed 58 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	1	2	4	3	6	8	6	14	5	50

Probation .. 20.6%
Reprimanded and Discharged .. 43.1%

(vi) Essequibo Judicial District

1961 35
1962 32

Types of Offences	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	End.	P&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Pend.	Total
Abusive Language	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assault: C.A.B.H.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Assault Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Break & Enter & Larceny	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	7
Escape from lawful custody	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraudulent Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	3	-	1	11
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	1	1	-	5	6	7	-	6	5	1	32

/a - of Offenders ...

of Offenders

Males 20
 Females 6

26 persons were charged with committing 32 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	1	-	2	3	5	6	3	5	26

Probation .. .038%
 Reprimanded and Discharged .. 23.007%

APPENDIX III

(1) Number of cases under care of Probation Officers at 1.1.52

Males under 16	..	239	
Females under 16	..	36	
Males over 16	..	29	
Females over 16	..	8	<u>312</u>

(2) New cases placed on probation for year ending 31.12.62:-

Males under 16	..	245	
Females under 16	..	15	
Males over 16	..	17	
Females over 16	..	3	<u>280</u>

(3) Number of Probationers supervised during the year 592

(4) Number of cases completed satisfactorily at 31.12.62: 208

(5) Number of cases completed unsatisfactorily at 31.12.62:

(1) Committed to Approved Schools	..	45	
(2) Committed to Prison	..	11	
(3) Considered unsatisfactory for other reasons	..	43	<u>99</u>

(6) Number of cases completed doubtful at 31.12.62 10

(7) Total number of cases remaining under the care of Probation Officers at 31.12.62 275

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

Reprimanded and Discharged	70	
Essequibo Boys' School (Committed)	32	
Probation Order rescinded and New Order made	-	
Dismissed	2	
Fined	16	
Prison (Committed)	10	
Withdrawn	2	
Probation to continue	2	
Belfield Girls' School (Committed)	2	
Whipped	9	<u>145</u>

/(9) Investigations ...

(9) Investigations and Reports for Courts:-

Children and Young Persons	834	
Adults 16-21 years of age	<u>191</u>	<u>1,025</u>

(10) Number of Probationers under supervision for each month:-

Jan.	283	May	293	Sept.	233
Feb.	290	June	219	Oct.	238
Mar.	300	July	246	Nov.	242
Apr.	288	Aug.	236	Dec.	239

Monthly Average ... 258.92

No. of visits to Probationers	...	3,627
No. of visits from Probationers	...	3,175

Work Finding

No. of Probationers placed in employment by Probation Officer	...	25
No. of Probationers placed in employment by Exchange	...	3

APPENDIX IV

OTHER SOCIAL WORK OF THE COURTS

(a) Matrimonials: Matters referred by the Court:

Investigated	87	Reconciled	57	Unreconciled	25	Pending	5
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue .. 50							
Supervision of parties reconciled through the Court .. 25							
No. of visits to these couples .. 209							

(b) Matrimonials: Private Matters Independent of Court:

Investigated	320	Reconciled	218	Unreconciled	96	Pending	6
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue .. 104							
Supervision of parties of Independent Conciliation .. 16							
No. of visits to these couples .. 177							
No. of cases under investigation on 31.12.62 .. 6							

APPENDIX V

MONEY PAYMENT SUPERVISION

No. of Cases supervised	...	56
No. of Fines paid off	...	42
Amount of fines imposed	...	\$648.70
Amount paid	...	\$417.70
Amount Outstanding	...	\$231.00
No. of visits made during supervision of fines	...	160

COURT INVESTIGATIONS

No. of investigations - Juvenile Court	...	834
No. of investigations - Adult Court	...	191
No. of matrimonial investigations for the courts	...	65
No. of reports for the courts	...	949
No. of actual visits in process of court investigations	...	1304

APPENDIX VI

AFTER-CARE

Approved School - Essequibo Boys' School

No. of boys under supervision on 1.1.62	...	...	93
No. of boys placed under supervision during 1962	...	...	59
No. of boys supervised during 1962	...	...	152
No. of boys whose period of supervision ended in 1962			46
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision satisfactorily			28
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision unsatisfactorily			12
(1) Committed to Prison	..	..	11
(2) Fined	..	..	1
(3) Committed to Essequibo Boys' School			
(4) Unsatisfactory for other reasons			
No. of boys who completed their period doubtful	...	...	4
No. of boys remaining under supervision at 31.12.62	...	...	106
No. of investigations re Home Leave and Petitions	...	...	-
No. of boys found employment by Officers	..	...	24
No. of boys placed in employment by Exchange	..	...	22

APPENDIX VII

Adoption Matters

No. of adoption investigations	...	...	-
No. visited by Probation Officers at 31.12.62	...	...	1
No. of adoption reports submitted	...	...	1
No. of adoption visits	...	...	3
No. of persons seeking advice on Adoption Procedure			13
No. of persons seeking advice on Custody of Children			23

APPENDIX VIII

General Kindred Social Matters

No. of matters of varying nature referred to Probation Officer for assistance			379
Waywardness	...	...	85
No. improved	...	55	
Truancy	...	...	79
No. improved	...	49	
General Domestic Disputes	...	...	10
No. improved	...	7	
No. referred to Public Assistance Department			31
Immorality - Young Persons and Young Adults			38
No. improved	...	25	
Drunkenness - Young Adults			35
No. improved	...	15	
Petty Offences referred by Police but not including court proceedings			81
Matters relating to home accommodation			7
Maintenance of incapacitated parents			13
No. of juveniles and young adults voluntarily supervised by Probation Officers			144
No. of visits to them			409

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

CLASS I: Offences
against the Person

	Prison	Fd.	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pending	Total
Manslaughter	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assault C.A.B.H.	3	29	9	1	5	1	48
Assault	1	30	6	1	4	-	42
Robbery with violence	21	-	2	-	1	-	24
Unlawful Wounding	4	35	1	2	11	5	58
Inflicting G.B.H.	2	4	-	-	2	-	8
Assault Peace Officer	2	18	5	-	2	2	29
Indecent Assault	4	3	2	-	2	-	11
Assault to prevent Lawful Apprehension	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Rape	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Obstruct Peace Officer	-	7	-	-	1	1	9
Resist Peace Officer	-	17	3	-	-	-	20
Assault with Intent to rob	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Robbery with aggravation	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Wounding with Intent	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery under arms	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total - Class I:	51	146	28	4	28	10	267

CLASS II: Offences against
Property with Violence

Break and Enter and Larceny	88	66	5	14	13	2	188
Break and Enter with Intent	16	-	1	-	-	-	17
Breaking out of building	3	-	-	-	-	2	5
Burglary	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Total - Class II:	110	66	6	14	14	4	214

CLASS III: Offences against
Property without violence

Larceny	28	109	16	9	21	12	195
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Larceny from the Person	16	10	1	1	3	-	31
Unlawful Possession	6	34	3	2	13	-	58
Unlawful Possession of Spirits (Bush Rum)	1	3	-	-	-	2	6
Fraudulent Misappropriation	1	2	2	-	-	-	5
Obtaining money by false pretence	5	3	-	1	-	-	9
Falsification of Accounts	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny in Dwelling House	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny of Bicycle/Parts	11	33	2	3	3	-	52
Larceny of Poultry	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Praedial Larceny	-	20	5	1	14	-	40
False Pretence	2	8	-	2	-	-	12
Attempt False Pretence	-	6	2	1	1	-	10
Larceny by Clerk or Servant	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery of Document	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny of Bailee	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward	75	239	32	20	55	14	435

1770
CLASS III: Contd.

	Prison	Fd.	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pending	Total
Brought forward	75	239	32	20	55	14	435
Entering dwelling house with intent	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt Break and Enter	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Demanding money upon Forged Instrument	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Possession of House-breaking Implement	8	-	-	-	-	2	10
Receiving stolen property	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Attempt Larceny	1	2	-	2	-	-	5
Breach of Fire-arms Ordinance	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Removing Motor Vehicle without Owner's consent	3	1	-	-	2	-	6
Attempt Larceny from the Person	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Larceny of Cattle	2	4	-	-	4	-	10
Unlawful Possession of carcass	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Unlawful Pawning	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny after previous convictions	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - Class III:	99	254	32	22	65	16	488

CLASS IV: Malicious Damage to Property

Malicious setting of fire	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious damage to property	2	14	7	-	1	3	27
Injury to growing things	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Total - CLASS IV:	3	15	7	1	1	3	30

CLASS V: Offences not included in other classes

Abduction	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breach of T. & H.D. Ordinance	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Breach of Insurance	-	7	1	-	2	-	10
Assembling in public for idle purpose	-	34	3	-	-	-	37
Fighting	-	17	-	2	-	-	19
Disorderly Behaviour	-	91	16	1	10	1	119
Throwing Missiles	-	9	3	-	1	-	13
Vagrancy	1	40	7	2	1	-	51
Roguery and Vagabondage	3	5	1	-	-	1	10
Trespass	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Indecent Language	-	113	8	-	-	2	123
Traffic Offences	-	219	21	-	5	1	246
Gaming	-	21	1	-	2	-	24
Threatening Behaviour	-	2	2	4	1	1	10
Escape from lawful custody	17	7	2	-	1	2	29
Giving false information	1	3	-	-	1	-	5
Drunkenness	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	18	1	1	2	2	24
Dangerous Driving	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward	24	593	71	12	26	10	736

CLASS V: Contd.

	Prison	Fd.	R&D	Prob. & Bonds	Dis.	Pending	Total	
Brought forward	24	593	71	12	26	10	736	
Doing Indecent Act	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Threatening Language	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
Breach of Merchant Shipping (Stow-away)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Release Strays	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
Attempt to commit Indictable Offence	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	
Attempt to commit Summary Offence	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
Attempt to defeat course of justice	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Breach of Recognizance	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Indecent Exposure	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Abandoning child	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bigamy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Buggery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total - Class V:		607	71	12	27	10	758	
TOTAL - CLASSES I - V:		294	1,088	144	53	135	43	1,757

Analysis of Age Groups

Age:	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL
No.	252	373	316	295	330	191	1,757

APPENDIX X

Remand Home Particulars

No. of boys in Home at 1.1.62	..	..	..	2	
No. of boys admitted during 1962	..	..	..	<u>152</u>	154
No. discharged during 1962	..	..	..		<u>149</u>
No. of boys in Home at 31.12.62	..	..	..		<u>5</u>

Manner of disposal

Probation	..	..	..	52	
Probation to continue	..	..	..	14	
Fined	..	..	..	19	
Reprimanded and Discharged	..	..	..	32	
Dismissed	..	..	..	12	
Whipped	..	..	..	5	
Sent to Belfield	..	..	..	3	
Sent to Essequibo Boys' School	..	..	..	30	
Sent to Prison	..	..	..	2	
Withdrawn	..	..	..	9	
Pending	..	..	..	5	<u>183</u>

B - ESSEQUIBO BOYS'
SCHOOL

(1) Staff and Administration

On 1st January, 1962, the staff was as follows:-

Headmaster
Deputy Headmaster
Principal Teacher
Two Assistant Teachers
Clerk
Storekeeper
Assistant Storekeeper
Typist
Dispenser
4 Washers
5 Senior Officers and
12 Officers.

At the end of the year, 1962, there were four staff vacancies viz., Principal Teacher, Assistant Teacher, and 2 Officers.

The vacancy created by Mr. Pollard's resignation at the end of November, 1961, has not yet been filled.

Mr. H.A. Horton, Principal Teacher resigned his post at the end of March, 1962, and his place was not filled.

Vacation leave was granted to Messrs. W.A. Thompson, Clerk, V.S. Davis, Officer, C. Stuart, Senior Officer, and Miss I. Webb, Typist. Mr. Stuart, sought permission to retire from the Public Service at the expiration of his leave, and this was granted. His place is yet to be filled.

Miss Webb resigned from the Service at the end of July, 1962; and Miss M. Taite has succeeded her.

On January 15th, 1962, Mr. Rajkumar, was appointed to fill one of the two vacancies for an Assistant Teacher. He is unqualified.

Mrs. A. Dougan, Washer, died suddenly on August 28th, 1962. She was employed in the Institution for 12 years and 2 months. Miss Patricia Joseph was appointed to succeed Mrs. Dougan on 13th November, 1962.

Messrs. Morgan and Telford, Officers, and Kissoon, Assistant Teacher who were on study leave, resumed duty in August, 1962.

Mr. E. Ward, who went on vacation leave in November, 1961, and who should have resumed duty in April, 1962, did not report for duty. He was dismissed from the Public Service in December.

From the above it can be seen that staffing conditions throughout the year were very much unsettled with the result that the routine of the School did not proceed smoothly.

/The

The general organisation of the School remained unchanged. The ages of the boys in the School ranged from 10 years to 18 years.

(ii) Buildings and Compound

The main buildings are in a state of disrepair. It was expected that some major works would have been done to them by the Public Works Department during the year, but nothing was done.

The surroundings were maintained in good order.

(iii) Population

During the year 77 boys were admitted. The youngest was 9 years old, and the oldest 17 years 1 month.

The average daily enrolment for the year was 161 whilst the actual number on roll at year end was 168.

Sixty-one boys were discharged during the year.

The problem of overcrowding was very prominent throughout the year. There is reasonably good accommodation for 125 boys in the institution, but with the frightening rise in the committal rate there were periods in the year when 180 boys had to be accommodated. Steps had to be taken to secure the earlier discharge of a number of boys from the School so as to cope with the new comers. This is not the answer to the problem. The answer lies in providing more accommodation.

Another problem has been the wide age range of the inmates - 9 years to 18 years. Far more effective work could be done if the age range was not so wide. The age range catered for in this School is catered for in three different types of Approved Schools in the United Kingdom viz., Junior, Intermediate and Senior.

In the not too distant future Government will have to earnestly consider establishing another School to cater either for the age group 10 to 15, or the age group 15 to 18.

(iv) Spiritual Welfare

Church parades took place on Sundays. Both the Anglican Priest and the Roman Catholic Priest visited the School regularly and administered to the boys, whilst religious teachers of other denominations also paid visits and conducted services.

(v) Vocational Training

Boys were given training in Woodwork, Metalwork, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Breadmaking, Animal Husbandry, Arable Farming and Masonry.

The average numbers of boys trained in the Woodwork Shop was 11. They were given both practical and theoretical instruction in the fundamentals of the craft. Several pieces of furniture were made and repaired, maintenance of the school buildings were undertaken to a limited extent, and along with the Masonry section, the Woodwork section erected a new building which now houses a workshop and a storeroom.

The Metal-work Shop operated for only the first three months in the year because after March there was no instructor. Mr. Ward who was on leave since November, 1961 never resumed duty, and Mr. Stuart, who went on leave at the end of March 1962, retired from the service in October. Despite the fact that there were no instructors the boys who were in this workshop were able to do a certain amount of maintenance work.

In the Showmaking section the average number of boys employed was 4. New shoes were built for some of the boys who were discharged during the year, and repair jobs were done for the general public for which some revenue was obtained.

In the Tailorshop, among the other things made by the 16 boys in training were, 434 pairs of pants, 245 shirts, 169 pairs of pyjama pants, 192 pyjama jackets, and 229 pairs of working pants. The usual day to day mending of the boys' clothing and bedding was also done. Some work was also done for the public and some revenue was thus collected.

An average of 5 boys was engaged in the Bakery. With the increase in the roll the boys had to do a great deal more work than in the past; and this under great handicap. The new oven which it was expected would have been installed early in the year was not installed. Work on its installation began only on the 4th December. It is expected that it will be completed early in the new year.

The cooking facilities are also inadequate and the position here in regards to new equipment is worse than in the baking section. Although funds were provided for the purchase and installation of a new cooking range, the equipment has not even been purchased.

The output from the Bakery was 44,606 lbs. of bread and 178 lbs. of cake valued at \$7,225.96 (£1505 8s. 2d.).

In the Livestock farm 14 boys were employed.

During the year 29 calves were born. Fifty-six cows and calves were sold. The herd at the end of the year consisted of 2 steers, 31 milch cows, and 18 calves.

The sale of animals realised \$3679.04 (£766 9s. 4d.).

Milk produced amounted to 102,554 pints. Of this amount 37,493½ pints were sold to the Public Hospital, 13,664 pints were sold to the public, 37,641½ pints were used in the School dietary, and 13,755 pints were fed to young calves.

In the Piggery 33 piglets were born. There were 2 deaths, and 7 pigs were slaughtered for use in the School.

In the Poultry run 5,460 eggs were collected. Sales amounted to 223 eggs, while 168 were incubated and 4,787 used in the dietary. The remainder were carried forward to 1963. One hundred young chicks were purchased from the Agriculture Department.

One hundred and two birds producing 341 lbs. of meat were used in the School dietary. (See Table IV in Appendix).

/From

From the arable farm on which an average of 57 boys was employed, the School secured its requirements of ground provisions, and fresh greens.

There was a long spell of very dry weather experienced during the year, and the opportunity was taken to redig the drainage and irrigation trenches. It was indeed amazing to see the amount and type of work done by the boys.

The estimated value of some of the farm produce is to be found in the Appendix - Table V.

(vi) Educational Training and Recreation

There were 119 boys on the Classroom register on 1st January, 1962. During the year 77 boys were enrolled and 67 withdrawn, leaving 129 on the register at year end. The average daily attendance was 77.1. Throughout the year there was a shortage of staff in the class-room.

One boy who attended St. John's Anglican School nearby was successful at the Pupil Teachers' Appointment Examination. Here it must also be noted that another youngster who was discharged from the school in 1960, and who has since obtained employment as a Pupil Teacher, has been successful at the end of Fourth Year Pupil Teachers' Examination.

The Library continued to function and books were changed regularly. Magazines, papers and periodicals were also received from the Government Information Services and the British Information Services.

Scouting continued to interest some of the boys, while the brass band maintained its standard. This band performed at several public functions during the year.

Cricket, football, volleyball, table-tennis and dominoes were the principal games indulged in.

(vii) After-Care

The After-care Officer paid regular visits to the School during the year. He interviewed boys who were due to be discharged and he also saw them at their trades. He also acted as a link between some of the boys and their homes.

On 1st January, 1962, there were 93 boys under supervision. During the year 61 were added to the list and 46 taken off, leaving 108 under supervision at year end.

Of the 46 boys taken off the list after completing a two year period of supervision, 13 of them were convicted of various offences. Any boy, who during the period of supervision, has been convicted by the Court of an Offence is regarded as a failure, consequently 28.3 per cent were failures and 71.7 per cent successes.

(viii) Finance

Expenditure including the value of electric current for the year amounted to \$105,286.95 (£21,934 15s. 7½d.) and income to \$7,869.48 (£1,639 9s. 6d.).

/The

The average cost of maintaining a boy in the School for the year was \$605.08 (£126 ls.1d.).

(ix) General

The Visiting Committee which did not function since 1959 was reconstituted, and this reconstituted Committee met for the first time in November, under the chairmanship of the Chief Probation Officer.

(x) Conclusion

In concluding 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.

(Sgd.) **H. J. Rohlehr**
Headmaster

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Essequibo Boys' School,
Onderneeming,
2nd January, 1963

The Headmaster,
Essequibo Boys' School,
Onderneeming.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the boys and staff of the Essequibo Boys' School for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

There were 88 admissions to the sick bay, and 19 boys were admitted to the Suddie Hospital, and among them the following ailments were diagnosed:-

Faintness.....	1	Fractures	.....	4
Jaundice	2	Foreign body in ear	.....	1
Phimosis	1	Fever and Cough	.....	1
Injury to eye	1	Burns to face, neck		
Lacerated wound	1	and chest	.....	1
Injury to chest	1	Injury to knee	.....	1
Abscess formation ...	1	Palpitation and rest-		
		lessness	.....	1
		Osteomyelitis at knee	.....	1

Casual attendances treated for minor complaints are as follows:-

(1) Abdominal Pains	(2) Fever and Headaches
(3) Toothaches	(4) Sprains
(5) Incised, Simple, Lacerated and Punctured wounds	(6) Foreign Bodies
(7) Faintness	(8) General Debility.

These totalled 20,026, Six hundred and fifty-four (654) emergencies were treated. These injuries were sustained either at work or play.

Prophylactic injections of ATS were administered to 34 boys and staff members. They were given chiefly for nail-sticks, wounds etc.

No visit was received from the Dental Surgeon during the year, and this is most regrettable. There are a few boys suffering from dental caries. I may point out that if this situation is not looked into early, we cannot control any complications that may arise from this condition.

Personal hygiene among the boys remains at a fairly high standard and to encourage this, regular issues of tooth brushes and soap continue to be made.

Bed-bugs do not now present such a problem. This has been due mainly to the spraying of the canvas cots and the dormitories with the prescribed insecticide. Regular boiling of the cots is also done.

/The physical

The physical condition of the boys remains at a fairly high standard and this is due to adequate diet and rest. Indoor and out-door games and physical exercises also help to keep them healthy.

The number of admissions to the School during the year totalled 77 and there were 61 discharges.

Five hundred and thirty-one (531) prescriptions were dispensed to members of the staff and their families.

The grounds and buildings were kept in good sanitary condition.

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

(Sgd.) Basil Bender,
Government Medical
Officer

TABLE IA - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

Judicial Districts	No. Admitted	No. with previous convictions	Ages on Admission										Detention Period						
			9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	17 years	Over 1 year	2 years	Over 2 years	3 years	Over 3 years	4 years	Over 4 years	5 years	Over 5 years
Georgetown	46	42	1	1	5	7	12	7	12	1	1	5	11	16	7	-	3	2	1
E. Demerara	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-
W. Demerara	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Berbice	16	11	-	-	2	2	1	1	8	2	1	2	5	7	-	1	-	-	-
Essequibo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	77	64	1	2	7	9	17	13	25	3	3	7	20	31	8	1	3	2	2

TABLE IB - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

Judicial Districts	CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED													
	Break and Enter and Larceny	Larceny	Unlawful Possession	Throwing Missiles	Breach of ^{of} Probation Ordinance	Breach of Essequibo Boys' School Ord.	Indecent Language	Injury to Animal	Disorderly Behaviour	Wandering	Fraudulent Conversion	Taking Vehicle without Owner's consent	Indecent Assault	Attempted Larceny
Georgetown	8	18	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	1	1	-	1
E. Demerara	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
W. Demerara	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Berbice	6	7	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essequibo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18	29	5	1	2	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	1	

TABLE IIA - ENROLMENT

No. on Roll at 1st January, 1962	152
No. admitted during 1962	77
No. discharged during 1962	61
No. on Roll at 31st December, 1962	168

TABLE IIB - AGE DISTRIBUTION ON 31.12.62

Age in Years	9 +	10	10 +	11	11 +	12	12 +	13	13 +	14	14 +	15	15 +	16	16 +	17	17 +
No. of Boys	1	-	2	-	6	1	11	2	20	1	44	4	46	4	19	2	5

TABLE IIC - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AT 31.12.62

County	Districts	No.
DEMERARA	Georgetown	82
	East Coast	33
	West Coast	5
	West Bank	4
	East Bank	7
	Demerara River	7
BERBICE	New Amsterdam	10
	East Bank	3
	Corentyne	14
	West Coast	-
ESSEQUIBO	Bartica	
	East Coast	
		168

TABLE IID - OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

OCCUPATIONS	Total Distribution	Average daily Distribution	Note
Cooking and Baking	1,547	5.2	No. of working days - 295
Tailoring	4,665	15.8	
Shoemaking	1,034	3.5	
Woodworking	3,180	10.8	
Metalworking	601	2.0	
Livestock farming	4,037	13.7	
Provision farming	16,800	56.9	
General labouring	13,670	46.3	
Masonry	920	3.1	
Sick	944	3.2	
	47,398	160.5	

TABLE IIIA - BOYS CONVICTED DURING SUPERVISION

Year of Discharge	No. Discharged	No. Convicted In			
		1960	1961	1962	Total
1960	48	3	10	-	13

TABLE IIIB - VOCATION OF DISCHARGED BOYS

Training Received	Boys Discharged
Woodworking	13
Baking	1
Tailoring	14
Metalworking	8
Shoemaking	4
Masonry	4
Farming	17
	61

TABLE IV - BAKERY STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$	¢	£	s	d	Value of Produce	\$	¢	£	s	d
Wages	800.86		166	16	11	178 lbs cakes @ 50¢	89.00		18	10	10
Materials etc.	3549.10		739	7	11	44606 lbs Bread @ 16 ¢	7136.96		1486	17	4
Gain	2876.00		599	3	4		7225.96		1505	8	2
	7225.96		1505	8	2						

TABLE V - LIVESTOCK FARM STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$	¢	£	s	d	Value of Produce	\$	¢	£	s	d
Wages	405.69		84	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	102554 pts. of milk	5809.90		1210	7	11
Feed, Medi- cines etc.	4437.80		924	10	10	Sale of 39 head of cattle	3424.04		713	6	10
Gain	6358.25		1324	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sale of 17 calves	255.00		53	2	6
						Value of 6 calves born in 1962	90.00		18	15	0
						Pork	888.60		185	2	6
						Value of 5460 eggs	436.80		91	0	0
						Value of 341 lbs chicken	272.80		56	16	8
						Value of 123 lbs fresh fish	24.60		5	2	6
	11201.74		2333	13	11		11201.74		2333	13	11

TABLE VI - ARABLE FARM STATEMENT

Expendi- ture	\$	¢	£	s	d	Value of Produce	\$	¢	£	s	d
Wages	1151.09		239	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10508 lbs. Plantains @ 4¢	420.32		87	11	4
Manures, Tools, etc.	349.93		72	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25266 " Cassava @ 4¢	1010.64		210	11	0
						2517 " S. Potato @ 6¢	151.02		31	9	3
						620 " Borah @ 6¢	37.20		7	15	0
Gain	1377.26		286	18	7	1674 " Boulangers @ 6¢	100.44		20	18	6
						581 " Ochroes @ 6¢	34.86		7	5	3
						5731 " Papaws @ 4¢	229.24		47	15	2
						5961 " Bananas @ 6¢	357.66		74	10	3
						2716 " Callalo @ 3¢	81.48		16	19	6
						2150 " Pumpkins @ 8¢	172.00		35	16	8
						298 " Cocoa Beans @ 50¢	149.00		31	0	10
						73 " Tomatoes @ 16¢	11.68		2	8	8
						147 " Black eye peas @ 10¢	14.70		3	1	3
						597 " Eddoes @ 4¢	23.88		4	19	6
						514 " Corn @ 4¢	20.56		4	5	8
						80 " Cucumbers @ 8¢	6.40		1	6	8
						1940 " Squash @ 3¢	58.20		12	2	6
	2878.28		599	12	10		2879.28		599	17	0

TABLE VII - REVENUE DURING PAST THREE YEARS

Revenue Head	1960					1961					1962				
	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d
Maintenance Fees	598.66		124	14	5	312.01		65	0	0½	133.23		27	15	1½
Sale of Produce	3866.17		805	9	0½	5198.37		1082	19	10½	5861.60		1221	3	4
Services to other Departments	2435.20		507	6	8	2512.65		523	9	4½	1874.65		390	11	0½
	6900.03		1437	10	1½	8023.03		1671	9	3½	7869.48		1639	9	6

TABLE VIII - EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$					Revenue				
	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	
Personal Emoluments	65501.18	13646	1	7	Maintenance fees	133.23	27	15	1½	
Transport and Travelling	1572.76	327	13	2	Sale of Product	5861.60	1221	3	4	
Dietary	10285.70	2142	17	1	Milk sold to Hospital	1874.65	390	11	0½	
Fuel and Light	461.89	96	4	6½	To balance being net cost of School to Govt.	97417.47	20295	6	1½	
Clothing and Bedding	3088.28	641	14	6						
Workshop Tools etc.	1956.11	407	10	5½						
Earnings and Gratuities	1171.37	244	0	8½						
Bakery	4349.96	906	4	10						
Sanitation and Drainage	576.01	120	0	0½						
Arable Farm	1401.02	291	17	7						
Miscellaneous	1139.03	237	9	3½						
Maintenance of Koker	264.00	55	0	0						
Maintenance of Stock Farm	4813.49	1009	1	2½						
Purchase of equipment	7500.00	1562	10	-						
Value of electricity	1163.35	246	10	7½						
	105286.95	21934	15	7½		105286.95	21934	15	7½	

TABLE IX - NET COST OF SCHOOL DURING LAST THREE YEARS

YEAR	Average Daily Roll	Net Cost Per Year					Net Cost Per Boy Per Year					Net Cost Per Boy Per Day				
		\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d
1960	127	81980.79		17079	6	7½	645.52	134	9	8	1.76	-	7	4		
1961	140	87311.48		18189	17	10	623.65	129	18	6½	1.71	-	7	1½		
1962	161	97417.47		20295	6	1½	605.08	126	1	2	1.66	-	6	11		

C - PRISONS DEPARTMENTGENERAL REVIEW

The country is 83,000 square miles in area and has an estimated population of 600,000 inclusive of Amerindians.

The main areas of population are on the low lying coastal belt, to a depth of 20 - 30 miles. The rest of the country to all intents and purposes is destitute of population or development. Communications and travel facilities are poor.

2. Staff

The Department Establishment is as follows:-

Director of Prisons	1
Deputy Director of Prisons	1
Superintendent of Prisons	1
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	2
Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	1
Steward	1
Chief Officers	5
Principal Officers	9
Storekeepers	3
Prison Officers	143
Farm Supervisors	2
Master Baker	1
Woman Principal Officer	1
Women Officers	4
Launch Coxswain	1
Chauffeur Mechanic	1
Wardress	1
Messengers	2
Mess Cook	1
Night Patrols	17
Night Watchman	1
Stores Assistant	1
Clerical Staff	8
Total	<u>208</u>

3. Staff Discipline

During the year under review, Staff Discipline was satisfactory. The Offences committed were as follows:-

Absent from duty	12
Asleep on duty	1
Insubordination	1
Late for duty	36
Disobedience	10
Neglect of duty	76
Losing by Neglect	1
Unduly familiar	3
Prejudicial Conduct	25
Breach of Prison Rules	26

The following Awards were made:-

Fined	115
Extra Duty	30
Severe Reprimand	19
Reprimand	7
Dismissed	2

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There were evident signs of the return of traffick-
ing, which had been submerged for a couple of years, and
it is envisaged that effective disciplinary measures will
have to be taken to effect a radical cure for this cancer
of the Service. A clearer understanding of the importance
of these measures to off-set the danger by higher Authority
would be helpful. The long drawn out process in between
the hearing of disciplinary matters and their submission
for final approval has nothing to recommend it, in respect
of the individual or the interest of the service, or the
Public. It is extremely difficult to convey to the ordinary
clerical mind, the need for swift action in matters of dis-
cipline in a Uniformed Disciplined Service dealing with
human beings and not files.

4. Recruitment and Staff Training

Recruits are required to pass an Educational Test,
before admission to the service on Probation. In the majority
of recruits, the principle behind their application is a safe
job and a pension at the end of it. It is rare indeed to
find one even giving lip service to the need for helping
those less fortunate than themselves. In the final analysis
the Public Service Commission are responsible for the selec-
tion of all recruits. On joining, a recruit is given a
course of training at the Police Training School in Physical
Training, Foot Drill, Weapon and Tear Smoke and receives
lectures on Prison Duties and First Aid. During the **pro-**
bationary Period regular reports are rendered on Probationers
by their immediate superiors, on work efficiency and general
aptitude for the work. Those who fail to reach the required
standard are as far as possible eliminated. Whilst every
effort is made to recruit suitable personnel, the standard
presenting themselves are not all that could be desired.
However, it cannot be gainsaid that in many cases, improve-
ment of the standard is rising in comparison with the past.

5. Promotions

It is necessary for anyone desiring promotion, to
undertake a promotion examination in Education and Prison
Duties. However, the idea of Seniority being the only
qualification dies very hard, and merit appears to be of
only secondary consideration in the minds of those who are
passed over.

6. Awards

(1) Woman Principal Officer R. Read was awarded the
M.B.F. by Her Majesty the Queen in the New Years Honours
List.

(2) One member of the staff received the Long
Service and Good Conduct Medal.

7. Conditions of Service

Whilst every effort has been made to decrease the
number of hours worked per fortnight, these are still too
long. The financial position in the country is such, that
it has not been found possible to date to increase the
staff in order to give the ideal of 96 hours per fortnight.
A heavy sick list as always is not very helpful in this
regard.

8. Staff Representation

A Prison Officers' Association is in operation, and all matters that cannot be dealt with within the Department are resolved by higher administration.

9. Prison Buildings

General: The construction of all buildings is in the main of wood, which by no stretch of imagination can be considered satisfactory. The maintenance costs are extremely high and the fire hazard disturbing. The policy now is to carry out all reconstruction work in concrete. Prison labour is used in construction and maintenance.

During the year under review, various improvements to buildings were envisaged and the finance voted. However, owing to the financial crisis which arose early in the year and the need for economy, these plans had to be abandoned for the time being.

10. Georgetown Prison

This Prison is on a 2.1 acre site in the centre of the city, hemmed in on all sides by residential areas. The buildings are antiquated and do not lend themselves to modern administration and training trends.

At the end of the year in anticipation of finance being made available in the coming year preparatory work was commenced on the site for a new Prison at D'Endracht, 10 miles away from the city. It is hoped that this long awaited improvement will not suffer delay as a result of lack of funds.

11. Mazaruni Prison

The improvements at this prison had to be those which cost little or no money owing to conditions as mentioned in Section 9. However, improvement of the dining facilities was completed and meals are now served on the cafeteria system.

12. New Amsterdam Prison

Other than general maintenance it was not possible to do any extensive improvements.

13. District Prisons

Whilst these prisons are all for only short term prisoners, they are all in need of remodelling and reorganising.

14. Population

The number of persons admitted to Prison during 1962 was 3,446 as against 2,815 in 1961. An increase of Annual admissions of 631 persons. It is of interest to note that this rise did not start in February i.e. at the time of the civil disturbances, but in April of that year, and in the view of the writer two factors were responsible for this - the general breakdown of respect for law and order particularly amongst the more youthful elements of the population, and the large numbers of all classes that were rendered unemployed as a result of the disastrous fires which all but gutted the business area of the city.

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At the termination of the disturbances, and at the end of the year there were no signs of this increase ceasing. It may be worthy to note that a similar increase in 1954 took place just after the constitutional crisis in 1953, and to which the daily average population has never returned. The numbers admitted for safe custody were 1022 persons; of this number 227 were returned after trial. The number in custody on the 1st January 1962 was 604 and on the 31st December 1962, 713. The daily average population for the year 1962 was 703.79 as against 638.11 for the previous year.

PRISON	UNCONVICTED	CONVICTED	DEBTORS
Georgetown Prison Males	47.0	262.	0.02
New Amsterdam Prison Males	11.9	88.4	0.09
Females	0.2	9.2	Nil
Mazaruni and Sibley Hall	Nil	283.21	Nil
Lethem	.03	.05	Nil
Mabaruma	.04	.02	-
Enachu	-	.002	Nil

15. Recidivism

The following shows the percentage of recidivism against the convicted admissions to prison:

record of one previous conviction	792	or	23.3%
" " two " convictions	272	or	8.4%
" " three or more previous convictions	1067	or	31.4%

16. Female Prisoners

Female Prisoners are located in a separate section of the New Amsterdam Prison, in a dormitory. As far as possible every effort is made to remove the atmosphere from that of an institution, to a well run community of women.

17. Juvenile Offenders

There were no persons under the age of 16 years admitted to prison during the year.

18. Young Offenders

Youths between 16 and 21 years are retained at Georgetown Prison if they are undergoing a sentence of 3 months or under. Those sentenced from 3 months to 9 months serve their sentences at New Amsterdam Prison, and those over 9 months are sent to Sibley Hall under open conditions.

19. Unconvicted Prisoners

These prisoners totalled 1033 as against 873 during the previous year.

20. Appellants

These prisoners are not required under the law to work and are treated as unconvicted prisoners. This system has nothing to recommend it, unless it is to encourage laziness, and to impress on the convicted person that work is part of his punishment.

21. Segregation of Prisoners

(a) Georgetown Prison. Collecting centre and short term offenders, adult recidivists up to 6 months, short term young and first offenders.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison. Young and first offenders serving nine months or less. All female prisoners.

(c) Mazaruni Prison. Adult recidivists serving sentences of over six months.

(d) Sibley Hall. This prison, which is an open one, is under the administrative control of Mazaruni Prison, but completely separate in situation, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away from the Main Prison. It is used to accommodate young and first offenders who are serving over nine months imprisonment.

22. Training and Development

The adult illiteracy campaign continues to have success, and there is no doubt that with some encouragement this would be of great benefit to the illiterates in the population at large, if some way could be found to encourage them to devote some of their spare time to their educational development.

Agricultural courses are run at Mazaruni and New Amsterdam, there is also a Farm/Tractor course combining engine maintenance at the former. Regular examinations are held and proficiency certificates are awarded.

St. John Ambulance classes are held at Georgetown and Mazaruni Prison.

23. Library Facilities

The unflagging efforts of the ladies of the British Red Cross Society who, over the years, have given of their time without stint, are like an oasis in a wilderness of civic apathy. Between Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons 25,096 books were issued, apart from the out-right gifts of books to Mazaruni and Sibley Hall of which no record of issues are kept.

24. Health

The general state of health at all prisons was good during the year under review. Prisoners requiring specialist or operative treatment are sent to the Public Hospitals. Only at Georgetown is it possible for a Medical Officer to visit daily. At New Amsterdam and Mazaruni, visits are three times and twice weekly respectively. All prisons have full time sick nurse Dispensers attached from the Medical Department, and trained Hospital Officers. However, on all sick parades, the quota of malingerers is ever present, robbing the genuine sick of the undivided attention of a very

overworked Medical Service. The idea of one of the pre-requisites of a prison sentence is a set of artificial dentures or spectacles if only for cosmetic purposes, dies hard and is the cause of a great deal of unnecessary work by both medical and administrative sides.

25. Diet

This is sufficient and substantial. A large part of the diet is grown on the Prison Farms. All Kitchen Officers attended a Cooking Course at the Carnegie School of Home Economics.

26. Lunatics

No lunatics, civil or criminal were detained in any prison during the year. Eight prisoners were transferred to the Mental Hospital, New Amsterdam.

27. Labour

The daily average number of prisoners put to labour was 525.5. Their employment was on Government Projects, for which no actual payment was made, but the estimated value of their labour was \$603,881.00 or £125,808 10s. 10d.

(a) Georgetown Prison. Prisoners at this prison are engaged in tailoring, shoemaking, decorticating fibre, mattress making, acetylene welding, tinsmithing, carpentry, masonry, cement blockmaking, building maintenance, painting, printing and book-binding, cooking and baking.

(b) Mazaruni Prison. The work is mainly agricultural either livestock, arable or citrus fruits. An extensive building maintenance and improvement programme is being carried out by prison labour.

(c) Sibley Hall. The open prison is occupied almost exclusively on agricultural work, and a certain amount of interest is shown by the first and young offender inmates in farming.

(d) New Amsterdam Prison. The principal labour activity is farming both livestock and arable.

28. General Comments on the Penal Situation

Whilst every endeavour is made to provide trade training, we are circumscribed by varying factors, i.e. an almost complete lack of qualified trade instructors, and openings on returning to civil life. For example the vast majority of prisoners make every effort to get into the tailor's shop, not because it will provide them with a living on release, for it is a hopelessly overcrowded occupation; but from their point of view it is the less arduous of most prison work, and therefore preferable to any. Whilst this does not only apply to prisoners, it does appear to the writer that the citizenry at large have got to re-orientate themselves in their attitude towards the dignity of all labour, in that the dustman is just as important to the community as the white collared worker, whose social status is enhanced by being called a clerk or teacher. Land is there almost for the asking, all that is required from the individual is that he be prepared to work, but the amenities and very often what is considered

/more

more important is the artificial pleasures obtained whilst living in a city slum, over-ride the healthier and more individualistic agricultural occupations. Thus we have men, who on release from prison after having served fairly long sentences and have a fair amount of farming experience, refusing to go beyond a mile or so of the city boundaries for work. Instead they prefer to hang around bars and unsavoury areas with the inevitable result of receiving another sentence. This country is at the present time essentially tied up with primary production, and secondary industry takes time to develop. In this department we must be concerned with how we can best fit our charges into employment as quickly as possible after release, and thus it is incumbent on us to place emphasis primarily on the present and immediate future. With the present it has been virtually impossible to place any, except a small proportion of discharges, in employment. This situation has grown infinitely worse since the February disorders and the demolishing of so many large and old established businesses which employed large numbers of all sections of the population.

For the immediate future I plead on behalf of those who have not yet reached the age or the bitterness of a first term of imprisonment. We have a very large school age population, large numbers of whom are being brought up under sub-standard housing conditions of over crowding and unhealthy atmosphere, physically and socially. The alteration of these conditions takes time and money, (a great deal has already been done). It appears to me that whilst the conditions are being improved on, the young and the innocent are beset within the quagmire of these social dangers which will inevitably lead to still greater increases in the prison population with all the suffering to the individual and his relatives and indeed the nation, unless something is done to combat the disadvantages of their environment.

Whilst prisons try to effect a cure for the socially mal-adjusted, it goes without saying that such cures can only come from the active co-operation of the individual, and true conversions have never been easily brought about. In the view of the writer every adult citizen of this country is facing a challenge at this time in effecting preventative measures to ensure that the disease of social mal-adjustment is halted now, for the sake of the generations to come. The responsibility for these preventative measures naturally falls heaviest on parents, school teachers, and the press. In relation to the mechanics of prevention, it is conceded by all authorities on the subject that the most satisfactory method is to channel the natural inclination most boys have of banding together and to ensure that they join a properly organised group, such as the Boys Scout, Boys Brigade, St. John's Ambulance Cadets, British Red Cross Society Cadets, Y.M.C.A. and any similar organisations.

There are many such organisations, but most suffer from lack of support in personnel and finance. For parents, it is well worth the effort in a few dollars each year to insist on their sons attending regularly one of the Boy's Organisations where they can spend their spare time in a healthy atmosphere rather than the streets. Teachers, particularly male teachers, should take an interest in such organisations and encourage their students to join these

/bodies

bodies, for it is of little use if a boy is academically brilliant, but is ignorant of the accepted standards of living with one's fellow-citizens, being able to give as well as to take. Any community which complacently satisfies itself with what cure is available, and makes little or no attempt at prevention, can only expect an epidemic.

29. Earning Scheme

This has been approved but is subject to financial availability.

30. Extra Mural Labour

There is no Extra Mural Labour programme in this territory although a great deal of time and thought has been given to it, but to date for various reasons it has not been possible to implement.

31. Discipline

During the year under review this was fair. The number of offences were 1,558 as against 1,600 in 1961.

Punishments awarded were:-

Forfeiture of Remission	605
Restricted Diet	505
Cautioned	364
Deprived of Privileges	11
Deprived of Association	26

32. Escapes

During the year escapes occurred at the following institutions:-

New Amsterdam	1
Georgetown	2
Mazaruni	Nil
Public Hospital Georgetown	Nil

33. Recaptures

Three were recaptured.

34. Remission of Sentences

Remission earned is 1/3 of any sentence over 31 days.

35. Executions

There was only 1 during the year under review.

36. Welfare of Prisoners

The two Welfare Officers attached to the Prisons are stationed at Georgetown and New Amsterdam. Both they and the funds for the Discharged Prisoners Aid Committee come under the control of the Chief Probation Officer. There is no Welfare Officer at Mazaruni Prison, but from time to time the Welfare Officer from Georgetown Prison visits. This is not altogether satisfactory and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future a full-time Welfare Officer will be employed at Mazaruni where the majority of long term

prisoners are. The Discharged Prisoners Aid Committee granted assistance to persons in respect of tools, clothing and financial assistance to the extent of \$6,437.79 (B.W.I.) £1,341 4s. 1½d.

Appreciation

My sincere thanks are due to the valuable assistance given the administration by the Visiting Committees, Discharged Prisoners Aid Committee and the ladies of the British Red Cross Society who all too frequently received little if any appreciation from those whom they help.

(Sgd.) R. Aitken
Director of Prisons

APPENDIX I

A review of the major developments within the Prisons Department of this territory since the year 1956 are as follows.

In the first three months of 1956, a Draft New Law and Prison Rules were submitted to Government to replace the old and antiquated Laws and Rules of the year 1893. This New Law and Rules were in line in every respect with the recommendations made by the United Nations Congress on the Treatment of Offenders 1955. The new Law and Rules became effective in September 1957. Apart from a complete revision, it modernised the Law in application to the Treatment of Offenders. As a result of this measure, remission which was previously earned at the rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ was increased to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total sentence. Hard labour and penal servitude and ticket of leave, the two former which were only a legal term and which served no useful purpose were abolished, as was the ticket of leave. In relation to the staff, the new rules substituted a limited term of probation, whereas previously it was possible and frequently happened where an officer was on probation for as long as eight and nine years. It also brought all officers on the established and pensionable staff, whereas previously, the larger proportion of the staff was not pensionable.

Prior to 1956, the Agriculture Department estimated there were $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 acres of land under cultivation at Mazaruni, with a prison population of around 200. There was no attempt to train the prisoners for work by work, a cardinal principle laid down by the United Nations and all progressive penological thought. In fact, even to such a simple item as spinach was being sent up to Mazaruni from Georgetown to feed the inmates. There was absolutely nothing to recommend this in expense nutritional value or the training of prisoners. It was decided to implement an extensive farm scheme, where land availability was almost limitless, having due regard to the fertility of the soil, with the help of Artificial Fertilizers within the financial availability. This proved to be the answer to the constructive employment and training of prisoners and the reduction in the high cost of feeding. The farm now consists of over 40 acres in vegetable and fruit production, apart from a large acreage in fodder grasses for grazing. In addition, clearing, empoldering and drainage of virgin bush are being carried out to increase the farm production.

In 1957, a First and Young Offender section was opened separate from the main prison, and it is minimum security. Here, the prisoners live in open conditions in dormitories. This meets the requirements of segregation of Old and First Offenders. They live, work and play under open conditions of maximum association on the same lines as a well run community of men in ordinary life. There was, prior to 1956, a great need for a security area at the main prison with administrative buildings, but nothing had been done. It was then decided to build out from the main gateway, and a wall of cut stone and an outer gate were erected by prison labour, with the dual purpose of training prisoners in masonry and building. The first phase completed, work was started on the Administrative Block, Gate Lodge, Staff Lunch Room, Radio Communications and Armoury, again all in cut stone and with prison labour. It was decided as part of the training of prisoners programme

/to start

to start a pig industry and in 1957, nine weaner pigs were obtained from the Agriculture Department, the initial cost being in the region of \$120.00. This industry was started on modern lines of housing and management. Concrete housing was built with Prison labour, and after taking out large quantities of pork for prison dietary and sale to the Government Produce Depot each year, at the end of 1962, the market value of the pigs held by this Department was in the region of \$43,875.00.

In 1958, a Prison Officer was sent to Jamaica to undertake an Adult Illiteracy Course, and on his return started teaching the 3 R's to the large numbers of illiterate prisoners. This was so successful that another officer was sent to Jamaica, and given training in this subject. There are many cases of men who, not only have learned to read and write during their sentence, but have sat and written examinations in Agriculture, St. John's Ambulance and A Farm Tractor Maintenance.

At this prison, citrus orchard was planted, an extra sports-field was built for the First and Young Offenders, a swimming pool was constructed from an old disused saw pit, a number of old dilapidated bonds, sheds and pump houses was demolished and rebuilt in concrete and the entrance area has been improved on.

The old Colony House was converted into sleeping accommodation for Senior Subordinate Staff and the lower flat made into a comfortable Recreation Club for the staff. Improvements have been made to the Single Officers' Quarters.

A library for prisoners has been built up of about 2,000 books. Mazaruni Prison and Sibley Hall both have a steel band each and the latter, an Indian Band.

An old dining shed has been converted and constructed for the Cafeteria Service of meals, instead of the old system of serving meals in the sun and rain.

Deep freezers have been purchased and supplied to all prisons. The launch has been supplied with a new inboard engine. The old antiquated bread ovens have been replaced with a new and modern wood burning bread oven. At the time of writing, progress is being made in building a new workshop to replace the dilapidated old shed.

A cinematograph projector was purchased and an officer trained by the Government Information Services. Prisoners are thus able to have a cinema show once per fortnight, and also shows are given for the staff and families.

New Amsterdam. Prior to 1956, most of the ground provisions were purchased on the local market, although land was available. From then on action was taken to grow everything possible by use of the land as a training measure. This has proved successful. A dairy was built of concrete, with a sterilizer and sterilising room. A concrete cow shed was built and the deep litter system was introduced. The old cow shed cum dairy which had nothing to recommend it, was then reconstructed into pig pens and is now used for raising some 40 or 50 store pigs. The store, kitchen, bathing and laundry facilities at this prison were most unsatisfactory. It was decided to build with prison labour, a completely new block, and work was commenced on various types of workshops, two dining rooms, kitchen, storeroom, lecture room and bakery, this at the end of the year is nearing completion.

The Female Prison has been decorated, and the whole treatment of female prisoners re-orientated. They live in a large airy dormitory, and no effort is spared in getting away from the institutional atmosphere. The women wear different patterned dresses. The Adviser to the Secretary of State on Penal Administration reported "I have nothing but praise for the excellent small women's prison at New Amsterdam. The bright curtains and bedspreads, the dormitory furniture and the women's coloured dresses were refreshing to see."

Apart from the improvements made, a great deal of maintenance work has been done at this institution as at all others.

Georgetown Prison. This institution, more than the other two prisons, was bug-infested in 1955. Nothing constructive was being done to eliminate this nuisance. Prison labour was immediately placed on scraping all the walls of white wash, which in places was half an inch thick, all old plaster was scraped and chipped off down to the basic brick-work. The walls were then all replastered and painted in pastel shades. Anti-vermin spraying is now done fortnightly, which has eliminated the bug menace.

Prior to 1955, most prisoners slept on the floor, and those who did not, were those who belonged to the "Criminal Baronetcy" and were able by misbehaviour and truculence to blackmail their way into a canvas cot and other privileges denied to the common. In an effort to eliminate the inconvenience suffered by the many for the benefit of a few, mattresses were introduced for all prisoners and each prisoner now has his own mattress and pillow. First Offenders and Young Offenders at Sibley Hall have sheets and pillow slips.

Buildings. The prison dining hall has been completely reconstructed, and tables and forms have been introduced. A laundry has been built. Prior to 1956, it was to no one's credit that 300 men milled around a solitary tap in the prison yard to have their morning ablutions. The whole of the bath-house was reconstructed, and a washroom was built in which 48 men can now wash at the same time.

A wash-up shed was built with proper taps and sinks for washing up diet tins, cooking utensils and for preparing fish and vegetables. Previously this had been done on the ground, and open to the elements. A storeroom was built in the kitchen, a shed was built outside the kitchen and all the boilers were reconstructed so that they are now fired from the outside and have fire-grids, thus saving the smoke and ash dust being contained inside the kitchen, with the heat from five boilers all adding to the extreme discomfort of the cooks. A dining shed was built for Young Offenders. The Remand Dormitory which was dilapidated and unhygienic was completely reconstructed, and it now allows in the maximum of sunlight and fresh air. Wash basins, lavatories and baths were installed. The first offenders dormitory was reconstructed, previously the dormitory consisted of two rooms, which were fitted with a number of makeshift wooden bunks and wall bunks chained to the wall and no proper toilet or washing facilities. The whole of this unwholesome dormitory was reconstructed to allow in the maximum of fresh air, and the provision of proper toilet, washing and bathing facilities. This dormitory was fitted up with double tier bunks with no-sag springs. The prison infirmary has been

/completely

completely renovated, and bears comparison with the facilities in ordinary life, here again spring beds were introduced. The groceries, flour and provisions were housed in a rat infested store. An old Dutch water tank was filled in five feet to ground level, the walls were raised and the whole tank made into a cool and vermin proof store. Another old concrete Dutch water tank was filled in and converted into a welding shop, and an adjoining area was enclosed and converted into a printing shop. Thus we were able to include two extra trade training programmes.

The prisoners at both New Amsterdam and Georgetown receive cinema shows at least once per month.

Whilst this review gives some idea of the projects carried out for the development of the Department over the past years, it is intended that the public should be correctly informed on the endeavour being made to improve, and as far as possible bring the prisons of this country on to a modern enlightened basis. All improvements cost money and the Department can only move forward in direct relation to financial availability, and the will of all to at least give, as much as they take, from gazetted ranks down to the last joined recruits in the service.

At the present time, the majority of gazetted ranks have attended during the last 2 years, the Revised Training Course at the Imperial Training College at Wakefield. Three officers have attended two year training courses in agriculture. Two have been sent to Trinidad for Adult Illiteracy Training, one of these has done another course in the United States of America on the same subject. Another officer has done an instructor's course in the United Kingdom, in order to make provision for a regular training course for all recruits and inservice training. There have been three or four officers who have attended Agricultural Courses at Central Agricultural Station, Mon Repos. Another officer did a 6 months course with a local firm, training in tractor maintenance and driving. He then went to England and did a further course at Massey Fergesons' Training School. Many officers have received training at the Carnegie School of Home Economics, many have also received training, both theoretical and practical at the Public Hospital, Georgetown in nursing and care of the sick. At present an officer is undergoing a Hospital Course in the United States.

All recruits are given the opportunity and are expected to qualify in St. John's Ambulance. Another officer received training at the Government Produce Depot as a butcher and slaughterer. Others were given courses in store duties, and accounting at the Police Stores. Three others were given Bee-keeping Courses at the Botanical Gardens.

All promotion is now given by competitive examination, combined with seniority, and the "Grace and favour" system has been abolished, resulting in the improvement of the Senior Subordinate Ranks, although there are many both in the Department and outside it, who appear to think that prisons exist to provide sinecure appointments, and the idea of prisons being an important social service, is very far from their minds.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICAL REPORT OF ADMISSIONS FOR THE PRISON DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

58.	No. Committed for Debt. Remanded or Imprisoned.				Length of Sentence of Those Sentenced to Imprisonment						Previous Convictions			Miscellaneous					
	Total number of persons committed during the year.	For Debt.	For safe custody on remand or awaiting trial including those released after trial.	For Imprisonment.	18 months and over.	12 months and less than 18 months.	6 months and less than 12 months.	3 months and less than 6 months.	1 month and less than 3 months.	Under 1 month.	Once	Twice	Thrice or More.	Daily average on Sick List.	Daily average in Prison.	Admissions to Hospital	Executions	Awaiting Execution	Deaths excluding Execution
Men	3,384	10	1,014	2,322	126	74	320	373	1,301	128	784	283	1,050	19.9	703.79	59	1	1	1
Women	62	-	8	54	3	2	1	1	46	1	8	3	17	-	-	6	-	-	-
Total	3,446	10	1,022	2,376	129	76	321	374	1,347	129	792	286	1,067	19.9	703.79	65	1	1	1

APPENDIX IIIRETURN OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BY SENTENCE OF COURT</u>	<u>FOR PRISON OFFENCES</u>
1958	13@	- 1
1959	6¢	-
1960	5*	-
1961	2	1 ‡
1962	37\$	

@ Including one adult prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

¢ Including one adult prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

* Including one young prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

\$ Including 13 adult and 6 young prisoners whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

‡ Denotes 1 young prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

APPENDIX IV

New Amsterdam Prison,
Berbice,
2nd January, 1963

The Director of Prisons,
Brickdam Police Compound,
Georgetown.

Sir,

The following is the Annual Medical Report of the New Amsterdam Prison for the year 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962.

1. INFIRMARY

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Remaining under treatment December, 31, 1962	2	Nil.
Admitted to Infirmary during 1962	56	"
Discharged " " 1962	58	"
Remaining under treatment December, 31, 1962	Nil.	Nil.

2. TRANSFERS AND REFERS

Transferred to New Amsterdam Hospital during 1962	2	3
Transferred to New Amsterdam Hospital for investigation and treatment	2	3
Transferred to Mental Hospital during 1962	Nil.	Nil.
Referred to Fracture Clinic New Amsterdam Hospital	2	Nil.
Referred for Dental treatment during 1962	126	5

3. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

All prisoners are examined by the Dispenser and Prison G.M.O. on admission, transfer and discharge, ROUTINELY

4. CASUAL SICK REPORT

No. of prisoners reporting casual sick during 1962. TOTAL	112	Nil.
Daily Average.....	-	-

5. SOCIAL DISEASES

No. of cases with Social Diseases	6	Nil.
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6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No. of cases with Infectious Diseases	4	Nil.
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7. DAILY TREATMENT

No. of cases receiving Daily Treatment - TOTAL	42,640	2940
Daily Average	114	8

8. PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No. of specimens sent for Pathological Examinations	22	
---	----	--

9. TREATMENT ADMINISTERED TO OFFICERS AND FAMILIES

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Children</u>
319	67	58
<u>Total - 444</u>		

10. LIST OF OFFICIAL VISITS

- (a) Dr. Ferdinand on routine visits.
- (b) Visiting Committee.
- (c) His Excellency the Governor.
- (d) Mr. K.S. Eyre, Government Pharmacist.
- (e) Mr. Chetram Singh, Hospital Secretary, and Mr. J. Clarke, Assistant Government Pharmacist.
- (f) Mr. A.T. Dennison, Assistant Government Pharmacist and Mr. Bartrum, Government Medical Storekeeper.

11. INJECTIONS ADMINISTERED

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>PRISONERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
237	347	584

12. ADMITTED TO INFIRMARY FOR RECURRENT ATTACKS

Nil.

13. All prisoners reporting ill whether casually or otherwise, received appropriate treatment.

1) (Sgd.) J.M. Ferdinand
Government Medical
Officer

2) (Sgd.) G. Ferguson
Government Dispenser

APPENDIX VGeorgetown Prisons,
16th January, 1963

Sir,

I hereby submit the following report on the Georgetown Prisons' Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

I N F I R M A R Y

Remaining under treatment on 1.1.62	11
Admitted to Infirmary during the year	223
Discharged from the Infirmary during the year	228
Remaining under treatment in Infirmary on 31.12.62	5
Discharged N.A.D.	24
Transferred to Georgetown Hospital for admission, investigation and treatment.	14
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Berbice	8
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic Georgetown Hospital	65
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital and admitted.	2
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	26
Referred to Fracture and Orthopaedic Clinic (P.H.G.)	2
Referred to X-ray Department (including B.C.G. X-rays)	30
Referred to Surgical Clinic, (P.H.G.)	14
Referred to Senior Physicians' Clinic (P.H.G.)	1
Referred to Psychiatric Clinic (P.H.G.)	3
Referred to Chest Clinic Orange Walk, Georgetown	5
Referred to Dental Surgeon, Georgetown Hospital for the following:-	
Extractions	683
Full Dentures	5
Partial Dentures	9
Fillings	7
Repairs to Dentures	11
Fractures of Jaw	5

OUT-PATIENTS' ATTENDANCE AT PRISON DISPENSARY: MALES

Treatment for minor injuries and ailments	24,049
Average Daily No. of Prisoners in Prison	309
Average Daily No. of Prisoners in Prisons' Infirmary	7
Cases of Social Disease in Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners:	
(a) Urethritis	18
(b) Penile Ulcers	23
(c) Granuloma	1

All prisoners suffering from Social Diseases were referred to the Social Disease Clinic, Georgetown Hospital for investigation and treatment.

Injections administered during the year were as follows:-

Penicillin	507
A.T.S. (Prophylatic)	156
Liquid Adrenalin Hyd.	4
Insulin P.Z.	31
Aneurine Hydrochloride	10
Aneurine Hyd. Co.	10

/Specimens

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

Glucose Tolerance Test	2 (Diabetics)
Blood Count and Sickling	1

Prescriptions dispensed to officers and their families:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
To officers	504	-	504
To their families	13	24	37
	<hr/> 517	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 514

LIST OF NEW CASES TREATED IN PRISONS INFIRMARY - MALES

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	10
Chicken Pox	4
Hypertension	5
N.A.D.	24
Tonsillitis	2
Preparation for Barium Meal X-Ray	7
Admitted after flogging	16
Bronchial Asthma	5
Preparation for Glucose Tolerance Test	2
Orchitis	1
N.Y.D.	18
Adenitis of Groin (Femoral and Inguinal)	3
Painful swelling of Right Inguinal Scar	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Dyspepsia	2
Gastritis	2
Admitted after whipping	20
Convalescing after Herniotomy (done at P.H.G.)	1
Convalescing after Haemorrhoidectomy (done at P.H.G.)	2
Epilepsy	2
Abscess of Abdominal wall	1
Haemorrhoids	1
Diabetes Mellitis	1
Foreign body in alimentary tract	1
Incised wound left side of nose	1
Impaired vision	1
Conjunctivitis and Cystitis	2
Lacerated wound right great toe	1
Abscess of left forearm (incised at P.H.G.)	1
Fracture of jaw	3
Conjunctivitis	5
Scald of face	1
Cholecystitis	1
Contused wound of forehead	1
Dilation of urinary tract (done at P.H.G.)	2
Senility	1
Radical cure for Bilateral Hydrocele (done at P.H.G.)	1
Cardiac Irregularity	1
Debility	3
Tachycardia	1
Acute Filariasis	2
Inflamed Haemorrhoids	1
Chip Fracture 2nd toe left foot	1
Aortic Incompetence	1
Headache	1
Pharyngitis	1
Insect Bite	1
Lacerated wound left leg (sutured at P.H.G.)	1
Phycosis	2
Neurosis	2

/Aural Discharge

1804

Aural Discharge (Left)	1
Urethral Stricture	2
Contusion of back	1
Fracture of left fore-arm	1
Injury to right eye	2
Septic foot	1
Convalescing after operation of Pterygium of right eye (done at P.H.G.)	1
Abrasions	2
Sprained right ankle	1
Bronchitis	1
Constipation	1
Fracture of right ankle	1
Fracture of left Calcaneum	1

ADMITTED FOR RECURRENT ATTACKS

Fracture of lower right jaw	1
Hypertension	3
Aortic Incompetence	1
Bronchial Asthma	3
Epilepsy	6
Urethral stricture	3
Conjunctivitis	2

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

(Sgd.) L. Wharton
Prison Surgeon

The Director of Prisons,
Directorate of Prisons,
Police Compound,
Brickdam.

Mazaruni Prison.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Mazaruni Prison Medical Service for the year 1962:-

	<u>Mazaruni</u>	<u>Sibley</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Hall</u>	
In sick cell or hospital on 1.1.62	2	-	-
Admitted during the year	25	5	30
Discharged during the year	20	2	22
Transferred to Bartica Hospital	6	3	9
Discharged N.A.D.	-	-	-
Transferred to Best Hospital	-	-	-
Died at Bartica Hospital	-	-	-
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic P.H.G.	4	1	5
" " E.N.T. " "	5	-	5
" " Fracture " "	1	-	1
" " X-ray " P.H. Bartica	10	6	16
" " Surgical " P.H.G.	2	1	3
" " Psychiatrist Clinic P.H.G.	3	-	3
" " Social Disease Clinic P.H.G.	1	-	1
" " Chest Clinic	1	-	1

No. of Prisoners referred to Dental Surgeon.

The following dental work was done.

Dental Extraction			
Extraction by Medical Officer	4	2	6
Full Dentures	1	-	1
Partial Dentures	-	-	-
Dentures Repaired	3	-	3
Dental Fillings	-	-	-

Transferred to Mental Hospital Berbice
 Prisoners treated for minor ailments 127,527 10,657
 Average daily No. of prisoners in prison
 Average weekly No. of prisoners in sick cell or Hospital room

Cases of Social Disease	Urethritis	Nil
" " " "	Ulcer Penis	Nil
" " " "	V.D.R.L. Positive	Nil

	<u>Phials</u>	<u>Units</u>
Injections administered during the year		
Penicillin	175	4,000,000
" "	50	400,000
A.T.S.	20	10 ml. vials.
Adrenalin	3	5 ml. vials.
Streptomycin	80	19 ml. vials.
Insulin Zinc Ptomamin	20	10 c.c. vials.

Prescriptions dispensed to officers and their families:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) To officers	436	-	436
(b) To families	-	481	481
	<u>436</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>917</u>

LIST OF CASES TREATED IN SICK CELL AND OTHERWISE - 1962

Chicken Pox	-
Measles	-
Hypertension	2
Bronchial Asthma	2
Mental Observation	3
Mental Observation (Certified Insane)	1
Haemorrhoids	6
Dyspepsia	30
Allergy	2
Headache	100
Sprain	20
Abrasions	200
Filariasis	-
Diability	150
Tonsillitis	2
Coryza	20
Adenitis of Groin	2
Lacerated Wounds	40
Conjunctivitis	10
Abscesses	-
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	100

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

(Sgd.) S.M. Luck
Prison Surgeon

APPENDIX

Analysis of Offences for which persons were
committed to Prison during the year ended
31st December, 1962

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
(a) Offences against the person	866	51
(b) Offences against property with violence	215	-
(c) Offences against property with- out violence	548	2
(d) In default of payment of fines (including Maintenance and Affiliation Arrears)	3,372	28
(e) In default of payment of debts	10	1
(f) Breach of Traffic Regulations	226	-
(g) Breach of Spirits Ordinance	54	-
(h) Miscellaneous	1,448	-