

HA. Prob. 22/3/1
1811



British Guiana.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

TREATMENT OF
OFFENDERS

(PROBATION, ESSEQUIBO BOYS' SCHOOL
AND PRISONS)

FOR THE YEAR

1963

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

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

1965.

Reproduced at the Government Printery,
Georgetown.

(C.G.P. & S. 1715/65.)

C O N T E N T S

A. PROBATION

i.	Introduction	1
ii.	Courts	1
iii.	Juvenile Offenders	1
iv.	The Young Adult Offender	2
v.	Probation and Social services of the Courts	4
vi.	Remand Home	8
vii.	After Care	9
viii.	Organisation	10
ix.	Conclusion	12

APPENDICES I - X 13 - 39

B. ESSEQUIBO BOYS' SCHOOL

i.	Staff and Administration	40
ii.	Buildings and Compound	40
iii.	Population	40
iv.	Spiritual Welfare	41
v.	Vocational Training	41
vi.	Educational Training and Recreation	42
vii.	Aftercare	42
viii.	Finances	42
ix.	General	42
x.	Conclusion	43

APPENDICES I - IX 44 - 48

C. PRISONS

i.	General Review	49
ii.	Staff	49
iii.	Staff Discipline	49
iv.	Recruitment	50
v.	Selection of Officers	50
vi.	Promotions	50
vii.	Awards	50
viii.	Conditions of Service	50
ix.	Prison Buildings	50
x.	Georgetown Prison	50

1814

C O N T E N T S (Cont'd.)

xi.	Mazaruni Prison	51
xii.	New Amsterdam Prison	51
xiii.	New Prison	51
xiv.	Population	51
xv.	Recidivism	51
xvi.	Unconvicted Prisoners	52
xvii.	Female Offenders	52
xviii.	Juvenile Offenders	52
xix.	Young Offenders	52
xx.	Persons on Remand	52
xxi.	Classification	52
xxii.	Training of Prisoners	53
xxiii.	Education and Welfare	53
xxiv.	Health	53
xxv.	Diet	54
xxvi.	Lunatics	54
xxvii.	Labour	54
xxviii.	Extra Mural Labour	54
xxix.	Earning Scheme	54
xxx.	Discipline of Prisoners	54
xxxi.	Escapes	55
xxxii.	Remission	55
xxxiii.	Executions	55
xxxiv.	Welfare of Prisoners	55
xxxv.	Conclusion	56

APPENDICES I - III

57 - 64

BRITISH GULIANA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROBATION SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1963

A - PROBATION

i Introduction

The report of the Probation Service for the year 1963 has been written in a year of great unrest in the country. The 80-day strike has had a significant effect on the work of the Probation Service. During the period when the rank and file of the Service was temporarily depleted, the Courts, for the most part, deferred sentence in those cases in which the report of a Probation Officer appeared to be of assistance in dispensing justice. The Probation Service acknowledges this as a tribute to the important role it plays in the process of the administration of justice, and as recognition of the fact that it has an important duty to the community.

ii Courts

With the exception of the Essequibo Judicial District to which district no Probation Officer has yet been assigned, the courts in all the Judicial Districts were regularly served by Probation Officers. With restricted travelling, however, the service is not satisfied that it is rendering fully the service it is capable of giving. This service is not confined only to the statutory duties of Probation Officers but extends to many non-statutory duties of a varied nature which in the interests of justice the courts from time to time have assigned to Probation Officers. The courts are all alive to the important role the Probation Service plays in the administration of justice and have already indicated that they intend to make full use of it.

iii Juvenile Offenders

(a) Juvenile Statistics

During 1963 Juvenile Delinquency in the colony showed a marked downward trend. The figures for the year reveal that 878 children and young persons (803 boys and 75 girls) out of a total of 1,225 were found guilty of all classes of offences. This represents a decrease of 130 (12.9%) of the previous year's total which was 1,008. The actual number of juveniles involved in the 1,225 appearances was 1,103.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the types of offences with which juveniles were charged during the year shows that there was a major decline in the classifications "Offences against property with and without violence" (Break and enter and Larceny, Larcenies, Frauds, etc.) which fell from 518 in 1962 to 389 in 1963, a decrease of 24.9%. There was also a slight decrease in the classifications "Offences against the Person" (Assaults, etc.) which fell from 138 in 1962 to 125 in 1963. The overall picture shows an appreciable reduction this year in the number of convictions for major

1916
offences (529 as against 660 the previous year). The only classification in which there was an increase in crime was in "Malicious Damage to Property" which rose from 4 in 1962 to 15 in 1963.

(c) Incidence in districts

Five of the six Judicial Districts showed a reduction in the incidence of delinquency. They were the Georgetown, West Demerara, Berbice, Corentyne and Essequibo Judicial Districts, where the numbers found guilty by the Courts dropped from 886 in 1962 to 754 in 1963. Sixty-seven (67%) (592) of the total number of juvenile offenders in the Colony came from the Georgetown Judicial District even though there was a notable decrease in the incidence of delinquency in this district. The only increase was recorded in the East Demerara Judicial District where the figures rose from 122 in 1962 to 124 in 1963. On the other hand, the greatest decrease was in the Corentyne Judicial District where the numbers fell from 43 to 9.

(d) Treatment

The methods adopted by the Courts in dealing with juvenile Offenders are given at Appendix I(a). From these figures it can be seen that there was a slight drop in the percentage of children and young persons placed on probation during the year (21.7% as against 26.4% the previous year). It will be noted that out of a total number of 878 children and young persons found guilty 513 (58.4%) were warned and discharged unconditionally, 190 (21.7%) were placed on probation, 47 (5.3%) committed to Approved Schools, 60 (6.9%) fined, 42 (4.8%) whipped, 7 (0.8%) were conditionally discharged, parents of 18 (2%) were fined and the parent of 1 (0.1%) conditionally discharged.

(e) Age Groups

The majority of juvenile offenders appearing before the Courts continue to be within the 14-16 age group which incidentally is the period when compulsory attendance ends in urban and rural schools. It is extremely difficult to place these youngsters just out of school in employment due to a scarcity of jobs. This constitutes a danger to the community, reflected in the large number of young offenders in the 16-21 age group who found themselves in trouble. Enforced idleness evidently has been the forerunner of delinquency in a good many cases. Of the total 878 juvenile offenders who appeared before the Courts during the year, 596 were within the 14-16 age group.

iv The Young Adult Offender

(a) Statistics

In 1963 there was a notable increase in the number of persons between the ages of 16 - 21 who appeared before the Courts for all classes of offences, 2,114 as against 1,757 in 1962. There was also a corresponding increase in the number of convictions which rose from 1,579 in 1962 to 1,923 in 1963, an increase of approximately 21.7%. The number of young adult offenders is still a great deal higher than juveniles and it a matter for some concern.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the offences and how they were dealt with is given at Appendix I(b). The broad pattern of

/ offences.....

offences for which young adult offenders were convicted in 1963 was much the same as in the previous years. Comparing the figures with 1962 it will be observed that there is an appreciable decrease in the number of convictions recorded in the classification II "Offences against property with violence" which fell from 196 in 1962 to 143 in 1963 as well as in classification III "Offences against property without violence" which dropped from 407 to 356. There were however substantial increases in other classes of offences particularly in those offences classified Class VI "Offences not included in other classes", which rose from 721 in 1962 to 1,089 in 1963. Convictions in classification I "Offences against the Persons" rose from 229 in 1962 to 310 in 1963.

(c) Treatment

An examination of treatment reveals that same pattern as in 1962. Fines were the most prevalent method used by the Courts for dealing with offenders of this age group (16-21). There was a noticeable decrease in the number of these offenders committed to prison without the option of paying a fine, 294 in 1962 as against 184 in 1963. Of the total of 2,114 young adult offenders dealt with, the cases against 141 were dismissed and the hearing of 50 adjourned. The remaining 1,923 were dealt with as follows:-

Fined	1,497
Reprimanded & Discharged	211
Committed to Prison	184
Probation	8
Bond	23
	<hr/>
	1,923
	<hr/>

During the year 262 young adult offenders were committed to prison for non-payment of fines and maintenance and affiliation arrears.

(d) Court Investigations

The necessity for investigation before deciding upon treatment is now fully recognised as being essential in the juvenile no less than in the adult court. It is true that the greatest volume of work that falls to the Probation Officer lies in the juvenile court because of the statutory obligation to furnish information in all cases, except those of a trivial nature, of offenders charged before the court. The Probation Officer has, however, an important role to play in the adult court, especially where offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 are concerned.

The adolescent period has long been recognised as possessing peculiar difficulties of its own, and adolescent criminality is often a manifestation of the offender's immaturity. It is a period of restlessness, a period when there is a demand for independence and a desire to form new attachments outside of the home. This immaturity sometimes takes the form of opposition to authority and is often marked by failure to remain in one job long, or resentment against anything which the adolescent regards as an attempt by his elders to interfere in his affairs or to dominate him. The psychological problems of adolescents are so well known that while there is no statutory obligation to provide the court with information, as in the case of juveniles, the court will be well justified in making greater use of the Probation Service in this respect. With the expansion of the service, Probation Officers,

/especially.....

especially in the rural areas, will be in a position to undertake a greater number of assignments in the adult court. During the year Courts of Summary Jurisdiction ordered investigations in 108 cases of young adult offenders as against 191 in 1962.

v Probation and Social Services of the Courts

(a) Probation Supervision

Probation has been generally accepted as a modern approach to the treatment of offenders. Though individually planned to meet the individual needs of the offender, this personal approach does not aim at the individual in an artificial isolation. It is treatment in the open and is deeply concerned with the offender in his social setting, at school, at work and in his leisure pursuits, in his family, among his friends and work mates.

From its very flexibility, probation can deal with the offender in any of these situations. Cases are not infrequent where the family as such, especially the parents, are themselves in need of treatment. The placing of a boy or girl on probation may provide the opportunity for the Probation Officer to deal with personal difficulties of the family which contribute to the delinquent behaviour of the children. Probation is not only capable of dealing with the individual offender but also with the situation that made it necessary for a probation order to be made.

The absence of a probation home or hostel limits the use to which probation could be put whenever, through a bad home or undesirable companions, residence in one such institution is indicated. Lack of probation home or hostel where the offender can be provided with guidance and supervision, so often lacking in the home, thwarts the hopes of reformation when the support and encouragement of the Probation Officer alone proves inadequate.

At the beginning of 1963 there were 275 persons under supervision. One hundred and ninety-three Probation Orders were recorded for the year, but because of the many cases disposed of during the period of the general strike, there is the possibility that other orders, not brought to the attention of the Probation Officer, or not detected during checking of the Court Records, may have been made. If this is so, and the possibility does exist, such persons received no supervision. A total of 468 persons were supervised during the year with a monthly average of 230. There were 250 completed cases of which 195 (78%) were satisfactory, 52 (20.8%) unsatisfactory and 3 doubtful. One hundred and fourteen (114) probationers reappeared before the Courts and of this number 20 were committed to approved schools and 8 to Prison, 9 whipped and 7 were given a further opportunity to make good and were the subjects of new orders. The remainder was otherwise dealt with while their original orders remained in force. (See Appendix III).

Generally, supervision work was good and co-operation by probationers and their parents aided this success. employment of Probationers, however continued to pose a grave problem, especially in the villages which have no employment available through the sugar estates. Personal efforts by the Probation Officer with private individuals, however, helped to reduce the severity of the problem.

/ In some.....

In some rural areas reporting has been arranged on statutory Court days, when probationers are interviewed by the Probation Officer in his car parked away from the precincts of the Court and Police Station. It has been found necessary to discard the practice of Reporting Centres in some rural areas since it was discovered that too much attention was directed to the lads reporting there. The oft-repeated statement by persons that "the Officer is waiting to see his bad boys" and even uglier terms have indicated the need for the change of practice. Under the present system of reporting to the Probation Officer in his car no one knows the business of each individual who cares to see the Probation Officer, as a motley crowd usually demands his services. Thus the stigma and attention are removed.

An average of 3 monthly visits was paid to each Probationer and visiting and reporting have been determined by circumstance since it has been found that the fixed rule, followed rigidly, has led to mutual inconvenience.

(b) Matrimonial Conciliation

Conciliation in matrimonial disputes constitutes an important function of the Probation Service, but there is no statutory authority for Probation Officers to engage in this work. Discordant family relationships ending often in a broken home is always a fertile breeding ground for delinquency and crime. It is no mere coincidence that a high percentage of offenders comes from broken homes where the absence of the father weakens the fabric of family life.

Another type of broken home has within recent years made its appearance in our community and the effects have already begun to be felt. I refer to the growing number of homes where fathers have left to seek employment in the United Kingdom. The absence of the father from the home seriously affects the well-being of the home, burdening as it does the mother with the responsibility of the children's upbringing and at the same time depriving them of the father's support, friendship and guidance. When, however, to this is added, as not infrequently happens, the failure of the father to contribute to the upkeep of the home, the consequences to the family as well as to the community are serious and far reaching.

The Probation Service does what it could to make contact with these defaulting fathers, some of whom benefit from income tax concessions allowed in respect of payments made to dependents through the British Guiana Government Office in London. To put an end to this dishonest practice which seems to be growing, the men should be required to produce proof that they have indeed paid to their dependents the money for which they claim relief.

The preservation of the home as a unit is of supreme importance and the Probation Service willingly places at the disposal of the community any experience or resources it may have in strengthening the ties of family life.

During 1963 Courts referred 130 matrimonial cases for conciliation by Probation Officers. Reconciliation was effected in 83 of these cases and 39 were unreconciled and dealt with by the Courts; the remaining 8 were pending. Of the number reconciled, harmonious relationships continue to exist in 75. (Further details are given at Appendix IV).

/ A greater.....

A greater volume of matrimonial Court work would have been possible but pressure of work necessitated dealing with selected cases only. This is regrettable because the attitude of couples when before the Court has been such as to offer, in many cases, little co-operation in the possibility of conciliation. Difficult, nay, seemingly impossible cases have been successfully resolved, while cases involving smiling couples have defeated every effort of conciliation.

The need for a Matrimonial Court becomes more glaringly obvious with each passing year. Many marriages would have been saved if the court had more time to devote to them and if the grave embarrassment of public disclosures about personality and character defects were avoided. Perhaps, under the present system much may be done if members of the legal profession saw fit to withhold the unsavoury aspects of their arguments until avenues of conciliation have been fully explored and found to be fruitless. This is an administrative matter, however, but it may be tactfully pursued in the interest of the home and the family. Finally, the time limit offered by some courts for investigation and possible conciliatory work with matrimonial cases sets harsh handicaps on the chances of conciliation.

Two hundred and forty-nine (249) private matrimonial disputes were investigated. One hundred and seventy-seven (177) were reconciled and seventy of them continued in harmony at the end of the year. Of the 72 who were not reconciled privately, six of them settled their differences after the intervention of the Probation Officer when they reached the Court. Sixty of the two hundred and forty-nine cases were living together when they sought assistance and their marriages were saved before serious damage was done. Many of the others requested advice on procedure of approach to Court, but agreed to the intervention of the Probation Officer privately. Fifty-six of these cases had their problems resolved without the embarrassment and expenses of Court proceedings.

This aspect of preventive work is time consuming, but it is vital in any serious movement towards preventative work and every effort should be made to advance this aspect to the limit.

(c) Affiliation

Twenty-six affiliation matters were referred for the assistance of the Probation Officer. These do not include the twenty-two Means Enquiries conducted for the Court. Means Enquiries will be dealt with later. The twenty-six affiliation cases were "quasi-matrimonials" in which, because of the number of children involved it was found essential to reconcile the couples. Twenty-four of these couples have been reconciled and eleven of them have been successfully encouraged into marriage and they were all doing well at the end of the year..

It must be pointed out that no significance can be attached to the moral aspects of conciliation of unmarried couples. The vital deciding factor is the children. Conciliations are intended to keep them together in the love and affection of both parents, while at the same time saving the State from the monetary drain when non-payment of an affiliation order results in the imprisonment of the father. These unions without "the blessings of Church or State" are common to our society, especially among the

poor. Morals are just not involved, and investigation and observations have shown that many of the children of such unions do not form similar unions in adulthood. The circumstances seem to be closely bound up with economics and education.

Despite the need for the apparent official "Blind eye" to the moral aspects of such conciliations, however, the Probation Officer has moved to encourage marriage, and as has been pointed out previously, with some measure of success. It would seem, however, that in the interest of children, especially where they are many, conciliation, despite what opinion may exist about the moral aspects of the union, does more good than can be achieved by ignoring the possibility of conciliation because of ethics or morals.

(d) Means Enquiries

Twenty-two means enquiries were carried out for the year. They were of two categories; those in which a putative father needed confrontation with the facts of his wages and expenditure to secure his consent to a reasonable affiliation order, without the expenditure of much time on a trial to prove his means, and those in which a negligent child, when faced with his earnings in Court readily agrees to the maintenance of his parent, again without the time consuming necessity of a trial. It was found that in most cases such enquiries preserved the atmosphere of tolerance and facilitated the payment of the order.

During 1963 there was a slight decrease in the number of persons committed to prison for arrears of maintenance and affiliation. Three hundred and seventeen (317) persons (102 for maintenance arrears) were so committed as against 351 in 1962. It is however hoped that in future wider use will be made of the Probation Service by the Courts in carrying out Means Enquiries.

(e) Money Payment Supervision

The use by the Courts of Probation Officers to supervise offenders under 21 years of age until their fines have been paid off was somewhat on a limited scale during 1963. Probation Officers were requested to supervise 60 young offenders (16 - 21 years) Ordered to pay fines, 4 more than the previous year. Of the number fined, 43 paid off their fines while 17 were in default. The sum of \$592.61 was paid into Court by offenders under supervision of Probation Officers. The results of money payment supervision justifies its extended use especially since the number of persons committed to prison for the non-payment of fines has been steadily increasing. The comparative figures since 1961 are as follows:-

	1961	1962	1963
No. of persons committed to prison for non-payment of fines: Between 16 and 21 years	174	192	259
Over 21 years	<u>582</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>1054</u>
	<u>756</u>	<u>1186</u>	<u>1313</u>

Money payment supervision not only ensures that the offender makes every effort to meet his obligation to the / court.....

court thereby avoiding the alternative of imprisonment, but also provides the opportunity for the adoption of measures to bring about the offender's rehabilitation. The Probation Officer is not only concerned with seeing that the offender pays his fine but is also vitally interested in his reformation. The period of supervision may not only reveal some of the causes which led to his appearance before the court, but also provides him with the help to solve his problem.

(f) Kindred Social Work

Case Work of a preventative nature has always been a vital aspect of Probation work. While such duties are non-statutory, they are treated with the same urgency and detail as the statutory work. The abolition of the post of Schools Attendance Officer has placed a great responsibility on the Probation Service, and whereas 29 out of 65 cases of truants reported by parents received voluntary supervision after investigation, sixty other cases were referred to the relevant schools because the Probation Officer's time was fully utilised.

On the general plane of social problems, apart from truancy, 304 cases received attention. These included drunkenness and immorality by youths, domestic disputes, usually associated with division of parental authority over children, waywardness, such as wandering, non-cooperation at home, sleeping out of the home and indifference to employment and to the needs of the home, petty offences referred by the Police without Court proceedings, maintenance of incapacitated or otherwise needy parents, and efforts towards Public Assistance. One hundred and ninety-four (194) of these matters received voluntary supervision for varying periods of time, and 546 supervision visits were paid to them.

This preventive and corrective work has been fruitful. It is no less serious than actual Probation Supervision since it entails re-education with all the attendant principles involved.

vi

Remand Home

The Remand Home for boys administered by the Salvation Army on behalf of Government at a cost of \$4,500 provided accommodation for 108 boys who spent a total of 2,279 days. Further particulars are given at Appendix X.

The Remand House is designed to provide disciplined environment which will begin the process of rehabilitation of the child at a time when he is experiencing an abrupt break with his familiar surroundings, and safe custody for detainees during the period when information about their history, background, personality and potentialities must be obtained for the court.

There is at present no Remand Home for girls and the need for such an institution is both urgent and pressing. Girls on remand are kept in a cell at Brickdam Police Station which for obvious reasons cannot fulfil any of the requirements of a remand home. Aware of this, courts are always loathe to remand girls even when they are convinced that the circumstances of the case left them no other alternative.

Arrangements have recently been made for girls to be remanded at Belfield Girls' School, but this can only be a temporary arrangement since the school is situated 17 miles from the city and much difficulty is experienced in making frequent contact with girls on remand.

1823

After Care

(a) Essequibo Boys' School

After-Care supervision of boys discharged from the school is performed by an Officer of the Salvation Army in Georgetown and its environs and by Probation Officers in the rural areas. In many ways it can be more difficult than probation work especially when the boys know that no legal action can be brought against them. It has been urged in previous annual reports, and is repeated here, that after-care must be made statutory if it is to be effective. So often lads discharged from the school disregard with impunity the instructions of the After-Care Officer who not infrequently loses all contact with them until they find themselves in trouble or in need of a job.

After-care is an integral part of institutional training and if not effectively carried out can seriously undermine in a comparatively short time all the years of training imparted at the school. Though hampered by disadvantage of being a non-statutory duty, after-care work was pursued through a planned programme of activities by those responsible for After-care supervision. These activities included interviews, visits to the courts, investigations, reports on boys who appeared before the courts, home visits, preparation of records and job-finding.

Mention must be made of the extreme difficulty experienced in finding employment for these lads. At this stage immediately following discharge from the school when they return to live in the community, they most need a job. If the prospects for the future as far as employment opportunities are concerned, are encouraging, all the guidance, moral support and practical help given by the After-Care Officer will become more increasingly useful and not lead to a vacuum. During 1963, 44 boys were discharged from the school and the total number of boys under supervision at the end of the year was 103. Forty-seven of the one hundred and fifty boys supervised during the year completed their period of after-care supervision. Of this number, 27 were considered satisfactory, 3 doubtful and 17 unsatisfactory. Sixteen of the unsatisfactory boys made appearances before the Court were dealt with as follows:-

Fined	7
Committed to Prison	8
Re-committed to	
Essequibo Boys' School	<u>1</u>
	<u>16</u>

(b) Prisons After-Care

Welfare activities among prisoners in the three main prisons of the Colony were carried out along similar lines as in recent years. Contact was maintained with each prisoner as he served his sentence to ensure that any mental anxiety he may have because of his family was reduced to the minimum. With this object in view, prisoners were interviewed as soon as practicable after admission in order to assist them with their current domestic problems.

The Welfare work in the prisons is under the control of the Chief Probation Officer and there are two Welfare Officers. One serves prisoners confined at the New Amsterdam Prison while the other deals with matters

/ affecting.....

affecting prisoners detained at the Georgetown and Mazaruni Prisons.

The two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees at the Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons functioned with their usual efficiency. These Committees dealt with assistance to prisoners on release from prison. Aid on discharge took form of advice, clothing, cash grants and assistance in finding employment.

In Georgetown the Committee met fortnightly, but in New Amsterdam meetings were held as often as there were enough cases for members to discuss. These committees authorised the expenditure of \$7,271 on 1,339 discharged prisoners. During the previous year the sum of \$6,437 was spent on 1,287 prisoners.

Acting on reports made by 412 prisoners who on admission, claimed that they had left their dependents in destitute circumstances, Welfare Officers promptly referred each case to the Social Assistance Department for appropriate action. Unfortunately, there has been considerable delay in taking action in a number of cases and this has been the cause of much concern. The imprisonment of one of the parents often disrupts the family and presents serious emotional and material problems. In a number of cases financial hardship results for the other parent and for the dependent children. The family income disappears or is considerably diminished since the prisoner is almost invariably the bread-winner. It is for this reason that prompt action should be taken by the Social Assistance Department to make the necessary investigations so as to ensure that the needy dependents are given financial assistance with the least possible delay.

The provision of early employment is of vital importance in the resettlement of discharged prisoners and is consequently one of the chief functions of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee. Unfortunately, the scarcity of jobs during the year constituted a grave problem to the committees in the exercise of these functions. In an effort to solve this difficulty, consideration was given to encouraging ex-prisoners with a knowledge of farming to return to the land. Efforts were also made by the provision of the necessary tools to induce ex-prisoners who were tradesmen to return to their former trades.

The chief source of employment during the year continued to be the Employment Exchange, and the Sugar Estates throughout the Colony.

viii Organisation

(a) Administration

During the year the Probation Service completed its first year since it was made the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs. There is little doubt that this administrative arrangement has been to the advantage of the Service which has at all times received the active support and sympathy of the Ministry in dealing with its problems. That the only outstanding problems are those outside of the scope of the Ministry to deal with is due in no small measure to the deep and continuing interest the Ministry has taken in the work of the Service.

The Service also benefitted from the contribution made to its work by both the Central Probation Committee and the District Probation Committees.

(b) Staffing

During the year under review, Mr. V.R. Humphrey, Probation Officer, West Demerara Judicial District, retired from the Service becoming the first Probation Officer to leave the service on retirement. He was succeeded in the district by Mr. F.J. Yaw, Relief Probation Officer.

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

/ The Chief...

The Chief Probation Officer
One Senior Probation Officer
Eleven Probation Officers
Three Welfare Officers (Prisons)
One After-Care Officer (E.B.S.)

Other members of the staff are:-

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

The establishment of eight Probation Officers and two Welfare Officers (Prisons) was increased by two posts of Probation Officer in the annual estimates for 1962 and by one post each of Probation Officer and Welfare Officer in 1963 annual estimates. Unfortunately, these four additional posts remained unfilled at the end of 1963. It is hoped that with the early filling of these vacant posts, inadequate staffing will no longer be a problem, and that the Probation Service will be better equipped to meet the ever increasing demands made on it by both the courts and the public.

(c) Staff Training

During the year two officers, Messrs. J. Persaud and C. Alfred who completed training courses in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, respectively, returned home. Mr. Persaud undertook the Home Office's Special Overseas Training Course in Probation Work which has been designed especially to meet the needs of overseas officers. Mr. Alfred's training which was the first of its kind to be secured by a Probation Officer, was under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development. He studied at the Southern Illinois and Michigan State Universities and did practical work at the Federal Pre Release Guidance Centre, Chicago, The New York State Division for Youth, and the Federal Centre for the study of crime and delinquency, Alton, Illinois.

The importance of training cannot be over-estimated and there is a growing awareness on the part of Government that a trained staff is essential if probation work is to be carried out effectively. The period when the desire to help people in need was the only credential required of anyone wishing to become a Probation Officer is over. While vocation is not to be discounted and still is an important factor the concept of the function of a Probation Officer has developed from friendly supervision to skilled diagnosis, assistance and treatment.

(d) Acknowledgements

Without the co-operation of Government departments and social agencies as well as private individuals, our achievements during 1963 would have been substantially less. We are deeply grateful for all the help we received from many sources. We are conscious of the fact that working alone, and in isolation, we could never have given, as we did, the help and assistance to the many who came to us with a wide variety of problems. Though it is a great temptation to solve these problems ourselves, we recognise the importance of enlisting the aid of other departments and agencies, and whatever the department or agency we approached, help or advice was always forthcoming. We greatly appreciate both their help and their valuable suggestion.

/ These.....

These acknowledgements would be incomplete were I not to express a special word of thanks to the members of my staff of whose loyalty and co-operation I can only speak in the highest terms.

ix

Conclusion

With the completion of another year of work, the Probation Service takes humble pride in its achievements. The history of the Probation Service in most countries shows that it has developed by a series of stages or steps. It has been clearly so in the case of this country. The Probation Service has, however, come a long way since it was first established in 1946, but it has a long way yet to go before its services can be considered adequate to meet the present needs of the country. We are confident that with greater resources, we would have done so much more. I have already indicated the need for a Probation Home, A Probation Hostel, a Remand Home for girls, to mention just a few of our more immediate needs. The Young adult offender for whom we have been able to do little without a Borstal, will be better served with the establishment of this institution. The need for a Psychiatric Consultant whose services will be readily available to the Probation Service and the two approved schools, grows more urgent daily and cannot be over-emphasised, especially as investigations have disclosed an alarming incidence of emotional disorders among offenders. Our achievements in the past fully justify the establishment of a highly developed Probation system in British Guiana, but only the placing of adequate resources at our disposal will make the attainment of this objective possible.

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

APPENDIX I (a)

Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in which
Guilt was established - All Judicial Districts

CLASS I: Offences against Person	Prob.		App. Sch.		R&D.		Fd.		Orders against Parents		Wpd.		Bnd.		Total		Grand Total	
									To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recog- nizance								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Assault:Common	2	1	-	-	20	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	36	
Assault: C.A.B.H.	5	1	1	-	16	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	33	
Assault:Indecent	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Assault Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Attempted Suicide	1	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	
Buggery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Carnal Knowledge of a girl under 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Fighting	1	2	-	-	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14	
Indecent Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Obstructing Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Resist Peace Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	
Robbery with Violence	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Wounding	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	13	1	14	
Total	14	5	1	-	65	22	6	1	4	2	-	4	-	1	94	31	125	
CLASS II: Offences Against property with violence																		
Break & Enter with Intent	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	6
Break & Enter & Larceny	22	-	7	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	47	-	47	
Total	22	-	8	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	53	-	53	
CLASS III: Offences Against Property without violence																		
Attempt Larceny	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Entering a dwelling house with intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Flase Pretence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraudulent Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Larceny	87	2	26	2	104	6	12	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	247	10	257	
Larceny from the Person	4	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	
Larceny Praedial	13	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	32	-	32	
Unlawful Possession	7	-	1	-	21	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	32	
Total	111	2	30	2	139	7	17	-	6	-	-	22	-	-	325	11	336	

Cont'd.....

APPENDIX I (a) Cont'd.

CLASS IV: Malicious Damage to Property	Prob.		App. Sch.		R&D.		Fd.		Orders against Parents		Wpd.		Bnd.		Total		Grand Total		
									To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recog- nizance									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Malicious Damage to Property	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	15	-	15
Total	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	15	-	15

CLASS V: Offences
against the
currency
NIL

CLASS IV: Offences
not included in
other classes

Aiding & Abetting Summary Conviction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
Assembling in Public Way	11	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14		
Breach of Probation	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6		
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
Disorderly Behaviour	-	2	-	-	12	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	19	9	28		
Expose articles for sale except at a stall	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6		
Encumbering Pavement	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6		
Escape from lawful Custody	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5		
Fail to provide Railway Ticket	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	11		
Gaming	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8		
Huckstering without Licence	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Indecent and In- sulting Language	3	-	1	-	38	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	47	3	50		
Indecent Exposure	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Roguary and Vagabondage	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
Traffic Offences (Minor)	-	-	-	-	82	9	18	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	104	10	114		
Threatening Behaviour	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	5		
Trespass	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6		
Throwing Missiles	2	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21		
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7		
Wandering	5	1	4	-	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	2	50		
Total	30	3	6	-	235	26	34	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	316	33	349

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES (1)

CLASS I:	14	5	1	-	65	22	6	1	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	94	31	125
CLASS II:	22	-	8	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	53	-	53
CLASS III:	111	2	30	2	139	7	17	-	6	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	325	11	336
CLASS IV:	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	15	-	15
CLASS V:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI:	30	3	6	-	235	26	34	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	316	33	349
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	180	10	45	2	458	55	58	2	16	2	1	-	42	-	3	4	803	75	878

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES (II)

	G'town J.D.		E/Dem J.D.		W/Dem J.D.		B/ce J.D.		C'tyne J.D.		E'bo J.D.		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CLASS I	49	14	16	6	14	4	9	5	5	-	1	2	94	31	125
CLASS II	17	-	3	-	29	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	53	-	53
CLASS III	210	9	65	1	21	-	21	1	4	-	4	-	325	11	336
CLASS IV	3	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	15
CLASS V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI	263	27	26	2	14	-	11	-	-	-	2	4	316	33	349
Total	542	50	115	9	78	4	48	6	9	-	11	6	803	75	878
Grand Total	592		124		82		54		9		17		878		

NOTE:

G'town J.D. - Georgetown Judicial District.

APPENDIX I (b)

Analysis of Treatment of Juveniles -
All Judicial Districts.

Judicial Districts	Prob.		App. Sch.		R&D.		Fd.		Orders against Parents				Wpd.		Bnd.		Tot. Guilty		Dis. or Wdn.		Tot. Offences		Gd. Tot.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
G/town	89	2	30	2	378	45	42	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	542	50	100	9	642	599	701
E/Dem.	47	8	6	-	25	-	4	1	8	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	115	9	87	11	202	20	222
W/Dem.	35	-	6	-	23	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	78	4	32	7	110	11	121
Berbice	6	-	2	-	23	4	2	-	8	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	48	6	46	10	94	16	110
C'Tyne	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10	-	19	-	19
E'Bo	2	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	11	6	27	8	38	14	52
Total	180	10	45	2	458	55	58	2	16	2	1	-	42	-	3	4	803	75	302	45	1105	120	1225
Grand Total	190	47	513	60	18	1	42	7	878	347	1225												

Total No. of Cases	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	1,318	1,225
Total No. found guilty	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	1,008	878

Percentage of total cases found guilty	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Reprimanded and Discharged	47.1%	58.4%
Probation	26.4%	21.7%
Approved School	6.9%	5.3%
Fined	9.1%	6.9%
Whipped	9.7%	4.8%
Otherwise	.8%	2.9%

NOTE:

Prob.	...	...	Probation
App.Sch.	...	...	Approved School
R&D.	...	...	Reprimanded and Discharged
Fd.	...	...	Fined
Wpd.	...	...	Whipped
Bnd.	...	...	Bonded
Dis. or Wdn.	...	...	Dismissed or Withdrawn

APPENDIX I (c)

Analysis of ages of the actual number of Juveniles found guilty of one or more offences

All Judicial District

Judicial Districts	Ages																		Total
	7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Georgetown and Providence	-	-	4	-	5	10	1	2	8	2	26	6	84	15	183	9	222	15	542 50
West Demerara	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	9	-	4	-	17	1	20	2	20	1	78 4
East Demerara	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	8	-	10	-	18	1	35	3	34	5	115 9
Berbice	-	-	1	-	5	3	1	-	1	1	5	-	8	1	13	2	12	1	48 6
Corentyne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	9 -
Essequibo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	6	2	11 6
Total Males	-	-	5	-	17	24	2	2	28	3	46	7	128	20	260	17	295	24	803
Total Females	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Grand Total	-	-	5	-	19	26	2	2	31	3	53	7	148	20	277	17	319	24	878

APPENDIX I (d)

Distribution of Cases in Juvenile Courts

Judicial Districts	Dealt with 1962	Found Guilty 1962	Dealt with 1963	Found Guilty 1963	Dealt with Incr.	Decr.	Found Guilty Incr.	Decr.
Georgetown	740	618	701	592	-	39	-	26
East Demerara	213	122	222	82	9	-	-	40
West Demerara	147	106	121	124	-	26	18	-
Berbice	128	99	110	54	-	18	-	45
Corentyne	58	43	19	9	-	39	-	34
Essequibo	32	20	52	17	20	-	-	3
TOTAL	1,318	1,008	1,225	878	29	122	18	148

(i) Georgetown Judicial District

1962 740
 1963 592

(a) Georgetown Juvenile, including
 Providence Court

Types of Offences	Prob.		App. Sch.		R&D.		Fd.		Orders against Parents		Wpd. Bnd.		Dis. or Pend. Wdn.		Tot. Gd. Tot.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	To pay fine, damage, or costs	To enter into recognizance	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F					
CLASS I Offences against the Person																				
Assault	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	9	8	17
Assault:CABH	4	-	4	-	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	17	7	24
Assaulting Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
Assault:Indecent	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Buggery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fighting	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Inflicting grievous Bodily Harm	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Robbery with Violence	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Obstructing Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Resisting Arrest	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wounding	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	10
Total	3	-	1	-	40	14	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	2	1	1	62	17	79
CLASS II Offences against property with violence																				
Break & Enter & Larceny	8	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	19
Total	8	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	19
CLASS III Offences against property without violence																				
Attempted Larceny	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fraudulent Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Larceny	48	1	18	2	87	5	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	29	3	12	-	204	11	215
Larceny from the Person	4	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	18	-	18
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	6
Unlawful Possession	7	-	1	-	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	6	-	49	2	51
Total	59	1	22	2	117	6	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	50	4	21	-	281	13	294
CLASS IV Malicious damage to property																				
Malicious damage to property	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Total	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Males	1	6	14	18	20	30	58	52	3	202
Females	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	5	3	20
Total	1	6	14	19	23	34	62	57	6	222

(d) Analysis of actual number of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Males	-	4	6	8	9	17	28	30	3	105
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	8
Total	-	4	6	8	9	18	31	33	4	113

(e) Analysis of ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Males	-	4	6	8	10	18	35	31	3	115
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	9
Total	-	4	6	8	10	19	38	35	4	124

Actual No. of Offences committed or charges dealt with	-	222
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	178
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	113
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	124
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	113
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	7
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	4
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-

(f) No. of cases dealt with or disposed of each month

Jan. 23	Feb. 24	March 22	April 22	May 19	June 17
July 16	Aug. 13	Sept. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 17	Dec. 15

(ii) East Demerara Judicial District

1962 213
 1963 124

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents		Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Tot.	Gd To
					To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recog-nizance					
CLASS I Offences against the person											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Assault	1 1	- -	6 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	6 1	14 2	16
Assault:CABH	3 1	- -	2 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	8 2	10
Fighting	- 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	4 3	7
Wounding	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	2
Attempted Suicide	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1
Total	4 5	- -	10 -	- 1	- -	- -	2 -	- -	12 2	28 8	36
CLASS II Offences against property with violence											
Break & Enter & Larceny											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	11 -	14 -	14
Total	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	11 -	14 -	14
CLASS III Offences against property without violence											
Simple Larceny	16 1	3 -	3 -	- -	1 -	- -	7 -	- -	18 -	48 1	49
Larceny of Poultry	6 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	4 -	14 -	14
Fraudial Larceny	12 -	- -	1 -	2 -	2 -	- -	8 -	- -	9 1	34 1	35
Larceny of Shot un Gun	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1
Unlawful Possession	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1
Flase Pretence	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1
Larceny from Person	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1
Total	34 1	5 -	4 -	2 -	3 -	- -	17 -	- -	35 1	100 2	102
CLASS IV Malicious damage to property											
Malicious damage to property											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	5 -	10 -	10
Total	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	5 -	10 -	10
CLASS V Offences against the currency											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
CLASS VI Offences not included in other classes											
Disorderly Behaviour											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	4 6	10
Indecent Language											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	- -	- -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	8 4	14 4	18
Roguary & Vagabondage											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1
Gaming											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	2
Vagrancy											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2
Trespass											
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	2
carried forward	2 2	- -	5 -	1 -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	14 8	25 10	35

Type of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents				Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.
					To pay fine, damage or costs		To enter into recognizance						
					M	F	M	F					

CLASS VI Offences not included in other classes cont'd.

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brought forward	2	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Carrying Offensive weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
Breach of T.&H.D. Ordinance	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Threatening Behaviour	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Minor Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Total	6	2	-	-	10	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	24	8

(b) Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Males	47	6	25	4	8	-	25	-	87	202
Females	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	20
Total	55	6	25	5	8	-	25	-	98	222

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	20	21	36	24	42	100	189	240	672
Females	1	2	3	3	7	16	10	19	61
Total	21	23	39	27	49	116	199	259	733

(d) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	5	3	21	79	178	215	501
Females	-	-	-	-	4	13	7	6	30
Total	-	-	5	3	25	92	185	221	531

(e) Analysis of Ages of actual number of Juveniles found guilty by the Court including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	4	5	10	8	26	84	183	222	542
Females	-	1	2	2	6	15	9	15	50
Total	4	6	12	10	32	99	192	237	592

Actual No. of Offences committed or charges dealt with	-	733
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	653
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	531
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	592
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	531
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	48
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	10
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	3
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-

(iii) West Demerara Judicial District

1962 147
 1963 118

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents				Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.			
					To pay fine, damage or costs		To enter into recog-nizance									
					M	F	M	F						M	F	M	F
CLASS I Offences against the person																
Assault	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	6	14	
Fighting	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	5	
Assault:CABH	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	1	7	
Assault:Indecent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wounding	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	
Attempted Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total	7	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	22	9	31	
CLASS II Offences against property with violence																
Break & Enter with intent	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	6	6
Break & Enter & Larceny	13	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	28	28
Total	13	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	34	34	
CLASS III Offences against property without violence																
Trespassing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Larceny	11	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	1	35	36
Larceny from Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Praedial Larceny Unlawful Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Total	11	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	2	36	2
CLASS IV Malicious damage to Property																
Malicious damage to property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI Offences not included in other classes																
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Indecent Language	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3
Wandering	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Throwing Missiles	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Unlighted Bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Unlawful Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	18	18

(b) Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Males	35	6	23	6	-	1	7	-	32	110
Females	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Total	35	6	27	6	-	1	7	-	39	121

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	2	6	6	12	5	23	21	33	108
Females	1	-	1	1	-	2	5	3	13
Total	3	6	7	13	5	25	26	36	121

(d) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	3	5	9	4	15	20	19	75
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Total	-	3	5	9	4	16	22	20	79

(e) Analysis of Ages of actual number of Juveniles found guilty by the Court including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	3	5	9	4	17	20	20	79
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Total	-	3	5	9	4	18	22	21	82

Actual No. of offences committed or charges dealt with	-	121
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	118
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	82
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	79
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	79
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	3
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	-
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	-
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-
No. of Juveniles found guilty making 6 appearances	-	-

(f) No. of Cases dealt with or disposed of each month

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
12	21	14	27	14	22
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
62	12	25	53	10	6

(iv) Berbice Judicial District

1962 128
1963 53

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents				Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.	
					To pay fine, damage or costs		To enter into recognizance							
					M	F	M	F						M	F	M	F
CLASS I Offences against the person														
Assault	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	11
Assault: CABH	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	6
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4
Attempted Suicide	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fighting	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Inflicting Greivous bodily Harm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	4	3	-	4	2	-	1	-	11	5	20	10
CLASS II Offences against property with violence														
Break & Enter & Larceny	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
CLASS III Offences against property without violence														
Larceny	3	-	1	-	5	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	12	3
Praedial Larceny	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Unlawful possession of spirits	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	4	-	1	-	9	1	2	-	3	-	2	-	12	3
CLASS IV Malicious damage to property														
Malicious damage to property	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	9
Total	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	9
CLASS V Offences against the currency														
-														
CLASS VI Offences not included in other classes														
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Escape from Lawful custody	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Roguery & Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Unlighted Cycle	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Careless use of cycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Indecent Language	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Obscene Gesture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Wandering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	2	30	2

(b) Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Males	6	2	23	2	8	-	7	-	46	94
Females	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	10	16
Total	6	2	27	2	10	-	7	-	56	110

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	2	8	4	3	13	16	23	25	94
Females	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	4	16
Total	3	9	4	4	14	19	28	29	110

(d) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	1	5	3	1	5	8	10	13	46
Females	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	7
Total	1	6	3	2	6	9	12	14	53

(e) Analysis of Ages of actual number of Juveniles found guilty by the Court including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	1	5	3	1	5	8	13	13	49
Females	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	7
Total	1	6	3	2	6	9	15	14	56

Actual No. of Offences committed or charges dealt with	-	110
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	92
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	53
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	56
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	53
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	3
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-

(f) No. of Cases dealt with or disposed of each month

Jan. 8	Feb. 8	March 12	April 23	May 8	June 9
July 11	Aug. 3	Sept. 9	Oct. 2	Nov. 10	Dec. 7

1843

(v) Corentyne Judicial District

1962 58
1963 19

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents		Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.	
					To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recog-nizance						
CLASS I Offences against the Person												
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Assault	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Assault:CABH	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Assault: Indecent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Carnal Knowledge of girl under 12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rape	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	-
CLASS II Offences against property with violence												
NIL												
CLASS III Offences against property without violence												
Larceny	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
Total	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
CLASS IV Malicious damage to property												
NIL												
CLASS V Offences against the currency												
NIL												
CLASS VI Offences not included in other classes												
Careless use of cycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

(b) Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Males	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	10	19
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	10	19

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	3	2	1	2	5	4	17
Females	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total	-	-	3	3	1	2	5	5	19

(d) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	9
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	9

(e) Analysis of Ages of actual number of Juveniles found guilty by the Court including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	3	2	1	2	5	4	17
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3	2	1	2	5	4	17

Actual No. of Offences committed or charges dealt with	-	19
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	17
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	9
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	17
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	15
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	2
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-

(f) No. of Cases dealt with or disposed of each month

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
33	34	33	30	27	27
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
27	26	26	23	18	22

1845

(vi) Essequibo Judicial District

1962 32
 1963 43

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents		Wpd.	End.	Dis. or Wdn.	Pend.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.
					To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recognizance						

CLASS I

Offences against the Person

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	6
Assault: CABH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Robbery with violence	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	3
Total	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	14	8	22

CLASS II

Offences against property with violence

Break & Enter with Intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Break & Enter and Larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3

CLASS III

Offences against property without violence

Larceny	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	11	1	12
Praedial Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	2	-	16	1	17

CLASS IV

Malicious damage to property

Malicious damage to property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2

CLASS V Offences against the currency

NIL

Types of Offences	Prob.	App. Sch.	R&D.	Fd.	Orders against Parents		Wpd.	Bnd.	Dis. or Wdn.	Pend.	Tot.	Gd. Tot.
					To pay fine, damage or costs	To enter into recognizance						

CLASS VI Offences not included in other cases

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Indecent, abusive & Insulting language	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	5	5	10

(b) Analysis of Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Males	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	3	27	2	40
Females	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	14
Total	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	7	35	2	54

(c) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders dealt with by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	1	1	-	2	5	7	11	13	40
Females	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	7	14
Total	1	1	-	2	8	9	13	20	54

(d) Analysis of Ages of Juvenile Offenders found guilty by the Court

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Females	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	6
Total	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	16

(e) Analysis of Ages of actual number of Juveniles found guilty by the Court including those found guilty more than once

Ages	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Females	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	6
Total	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	8	17

Actual No. of Offences committed or charges dealt with	-	54
Actual No. of Juveniles appearing before the Court	-	43
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty by the Court	-	16
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty including those found guilty more than once	-	17
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 1 appearance	-	16
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 2 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 3 appearances	-	-
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 4 appearances	-	1
Actual No. of Juveniles found guilty making 5 appearances	-	-

APPENDIX III

1.	Number of Cases under care of Probation Officer at 1.1.63	..	..	275
	Males under 16	..	..	256
	Females under 16	..	..	15
	Males over 16	..	..	2
	Females over 16	..	..	2
2.	New Cases placed on Probation for year ending 31.12.63	..	..	193
	Males under 16	..	..	157
	Females under 16	..	..	12
	Males over 16	..	..	24
	Females over 16	..	..	-
3.	Number of Probationers supervised during the year	..	..	468
4.	Number of cases completed at 31.12.63	..	..	250
	(i) Satisfactory	..	195	
	(ii) Unsatisfactory	..	52	
	(a) Committed to Approved Schools	..	13	
	(b) Committed to Prison	..	11	
	(c) Considered unsatisfactory for other reasons	..	28	
5.	Number of cases completed doubtful at 31.12.63	..	..	3
6.	Total number of cases remaining under care of P.O. at 31.12.63	..	..	218
7.	Probationers who appeared again before the Court after being placed on probation, and how dealt with:-			
	Reprimanded and Discharged	..	..	54
	Approved School (Committed)	..	..	18
	Probation Order Rescinded and New Order Made	..	..	7
	Dismissed	..	..	3
	Fined	..	..	10
	Prison (Committed)	..	..	8
	Withdrawn	..	..	-
	Probation to continue	..	..	3
	Belfield Girls' School (Committed)	..	..	2
	Whipped	..	..	9
				<u>114</u>
8.	Number of Probationers under supervision for each month:-			
	January ... 243	May ... 236	September ... 226	
	February ... 251	June ... 228	October ... 224	
	March ... 247	July ... 223	November ... 209	
	April ... 239	August ... 226	December ... 204	
		Monthly Average ..	229.6	
	No. of visits to Probationers	...	3,411	
	No. of visits from Probationers	...	3,349	

1949

Other Social Work of the Courts:

(a) Matrimonials: Matters referred by the Court:

Investigated	130	Reconciled	83	Unreconciled	39	Pending	8
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue						..	75
Supervision of parties reconciled through the Court						..	57
No. of visits to these couples						..	381

(b) Matrimonials: Private Matters Independent of Court:

Investigated	249	Reconciled	177	Unreconciled	56	Pending	16
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue						..	70
Supervision of parties of Independent Conciliation						..	65
No. of visits to these couples						..	619
No. of cases under investigation on 31.12.63							

1. For Courts	.....	7	
2. Independent Investigations	.....	71	78

APPENDIX V

Supervision of Fines

No. of Fines supervised		..	60
No. of Fines paid off		..	43
Amount of fines imposed	...	\$1,249.36	
Amount paid	...	\$ 592.61	
Amount Outstanding	...	\$ 656.75	
No. of visits made during supervision of fines		...	267

Court Investigations:

No. of investigations - Juvenile Court		..	724
No. of investigations - Adult Court		..	108
No. of matrimonial investigations - Supreme Court		..	3
No. of Reports for the Courts		..	835
No. of actual visits in process of court investigations		..	1643

APPENDIX VI

AFTER - CARE

Approved School - Essequibo Boys' School

No. of boys under supervision on 1.1.63		..	106
No. of boys placed under supervision during 1963		..	44
No. of boys supervised during 1963		..	150
No. of boys whose period of supervision ended in 1963		..	47
No. of boys under supervision on 31.12.63		..	103
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision satisfactorily		..	29
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision unsatisfactorily.			16
(1) Committed to Prison	..	..	11
(2) Fined	..	..	5
(3) Committed to E.B.S.	..	..	-
(4) Unsatisfactory for other reasons	..	..	-
No. of boys who completed their period doubtful		..	3
No. of boys remaining under supervision at 31.12.63		..	103
No. of investigation re Home Leave and Petitions		..	-
No. of boys found employment by officers		..	32
No. of boys placed in employment by Exchange		..	4

APPENDIX VII

Adoption Matters

No. of adoption investigated	..	..	Nil
No. visited by Probation Officers at 31.12.63	..	..	Nil
No. of adoption reports submitted	..	..	Nil
No. of adoption visits	..	..	Nil
No. of persons seeking advice on Adoption Procedure	..	..	8
No. of persons seeking advice on Custody of Children	..	..	18

APPENDIX VIII

General Kindred Social Matters

No. of matters of varying nature referred to P.O. for assistance	..	..	369
Waywardness	..	..	133 - No. improved .. 89
Truancy	..	..	65 - No. improved .. 32
General Domestic Disputes	..	..	31 - No. improved .. 25
Public Assistance	..	..	16 - No. improved .. 12
Immorality-Young Persons and young adults	..	..	43 - No. improved .. 10
Drunkenness - Young Adults	..	..	30 - No. improved .. 15
Petty Offences referred by Police but not involving court proceedings	..	..	32
Matters relating to home accommodation	..	..	1
Maintenance of incapacitated parents	..	..	18
No. of children, young persons and young adults who received voluntary supervision	..	..	..
No. of visits to them	..	..	..
			194
			546

APPENDIX IX

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. & Bond	Dis.	Pending	Total
Murder	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Assault: (CABH)	2	19	9	-	6	-	36
Common Assault	-	44	11	-	6	3	64
Robbery with violence	8	-	-	-	1	1	10
Unlawful wounding	5	41	5	1	9	4	65
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Assault Peace Officer	9	30	2	-	-	-	41
Indecent Assault	1	6	-	-	-	-	7
Rape	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Obstruct Peace Officer	-	5	3	-	-	1	9
Assault with Intent to Rob	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Robbery with Aggravation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery under arms	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Resist Peace Officer	2	21	13	-	4	2	42
Fighting	-	16	4	1	4	-	25
Causing Death by dangerous driving	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Obstruct Baliff	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Throwing Missiles	-	10	3	-	4	-	17
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	24	3	-	5	1	33
Throwing Corrosive Fluid	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Possession of Explosive Substance	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Act of Gross Indecency	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - Class I	35	219	54	2	43	15	368

CLASS II: Offences against
Property with Violence

Break and Enter and Larceny	48	49	14	16	8	4	139
Break and Enter with Intent	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Entering Dwelling House with Intent	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attempt Break and Enter	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Possession of House Breaking Implements	3	4	-	-	-	1	8
Found in Dwelling House by night with intent to commit a felony	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Throwing Explosive Substance	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tamper with Motor Vehicle	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Total - Class II	52	60	14	17	13	5	161

CLASS III: Offences against
Property without Violence

Larceny	27	126	20	7	8	5	193
Larceny from the Person	25	6	-	-	4	1	36
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Unlawful Possession	5	35	4	-	2	-	46
Unlawful Possession of Spirits (B.R.)	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fraudulent Misappropriation	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Obtaining Money by False Pretence	2	3	-	1	1	1	8
Fraudulent Conversion	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Falsification of Accounts	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Larceny in Dwelling House	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny of Bicycle Parts	18	16	4	-	1	4	43
Praedial Larceny	-	14	5	-	3	-	22
Carried forward	81	209	33	9	23	12	367

1857
CLASS III: Offences against
 Property without Violence

	Prison	Fd.	R&D.	Prob. & Bond	Dis.	Pending	Total
Brought Forward	81	209	33	9	23	12	367
Larceny of Poultry	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
False Pretence	2	3	-	1	1	1	8
Larceny by Clerk or Servant	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt Larceny from the Person	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Killing Animal with intent to steal carcass	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Attempt to Commit Felony	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Trespass	-	4	-	-	1	-	5
Total - CLASS III	83	223	34	10	25	14	389

CLASS IV: Malicious Injury
 to Property

Malicious Damage to Property	3	19	5	-	3	1	31
Cruelty to Animals	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total - CLASS IV	3	20	5	-	3	1	32

CLASS V: Forgery and Offences
 against the Currency

Forgery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obtaining goods upon Forged Instrument	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total - CLASS V	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

CLASS VI: Offences not included
 in other classes

Breach of T. & H.D. Ordinance	-	1	6	1	-	-	8
Breach of Insurance	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Breach of Prison Ordinance	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of M.s. Licence Ordinance	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Assemble in Public for idle purpose	-	93	16	-	3	-	112
Disorderly Behaviour	-	89	20	1	12	2	124
Vagrancy	1	39	7	-	4	-	51
Roguery and Vagabondage	3	23	-	-	-	-	26
Indecent Language	-	161	14	-	9	2	186
Traffic Offences	-	529	34	-	23	8	594
Gaming	-	23	1	-	3	-	27
Escape from Lawful Custody	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Obscene Language in Bus	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Giving False Information	-	3	1	-	1	-	5
Drunkenness	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Incitement to commit S.J.O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Attempt Suicide	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Impersonation	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rescuing Movable Property	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breach of Firearms Ordinance	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Breach of City By-laws	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Removing M.V. without consent	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Exposing Person	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total - CLASS VI	8	975	104	2	57	15	1,161

TOTAL CLASS I - VI	184	1,497	211	31	141	50	2,114
---------------------------	------------	--------------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------

APPENDIX X

Remand Home Particulars

No. of boys in Home at 1.1.63	..	..	5	
No. of boys admitted during 1963	..	..	<u>103</u>	108
No. discharged during 1963	..	..		<u>104</u>
No. of boys in Home at 31.12.63	..	..		<u>4</u>

Manner of Disposal

Probation	...	...	12	
Probation to continue	...	...	3	
Fined	...	...	15	
Reprimanded and Discharged	...	...	42	
Dismissed	...	...	5	
Absconded	...	...	12	
Whipped	...	...	2	
Sent to Essequibo Boys' School	...	...	<u>21</u>	<u>112</u>

1855

B. ESSEQUIBO BOYS' SCHOOL

(i) Staff and Administration:

On 1st January, 1963, the staff was as follows:-

- Headmaster
- Deputy Headmaster
- Two Assistant Teachers
- Clerk
- Storekeeper
- Assistant Storekeeper
- Typist
- Dispenser
- 4 Washers
- 4 Senior Officers and
- 11 Officers.

At the end of the year there were five staff vacancies viz:- Assistant Teacher, 3 Officers and a Washer. The vacancies created by the resignation of Assistant Teacher, Mr. Pollard at the end of November 1961, the retirement of Senior Officer C. Stuart on the 8th October, 1962, and the dismissal of Officer E. Ward in December 1962 have not yet been filled.

Senior Officer O.V. Paul, and Mrs. M. Leyvine, Washer, were retired from the public service on medical grounds with effect from 7th December, 1963, and 1st November, 1963, respectively.

Mr. D. Ragoobeer was appointed as Principal Teacher on 16th January, 1963. He succeeds Mr. H.A. Horton who resigned from the service at the end of March 1962.

The Deputy Headmaster, Mr. J.W. Britton and Senior Officer E. Matthias went on vacation leave in September and August respectively.

From the above it can be seen that the School was working throughout the year at a great disadvantage, and when it is realised that the roll was higher than it ever was before, then it will be understood how difficult a time the administration has had.

The general organisation of the School remained unchanged. The ages of the boys in the school ranged from 9 years to 17 years.

(ii) Buildings and Compound

The main buildings are in a state of disrepair. Some work was done on the northern building which houses a dormitory and the classroom. The others have not been touched.

The Kitchen and bakery are also in need of extensive repairs. The attention of the officers of the Public Works Department was drawn to this again and again but the conditions remain unaltered.

The surroundings were maintained in reasonably good order throughout the year.

(iii) Population

During the year 53 boys were admitted. The youngest was 9 years old. The average daily enrolment for the year was 171.2 whilst the actual number on roll at year end was 176. Forty five boys were discharged during the year.

Over-crowding has been the order of the day throughout the year. There is reasonably good accommodation for 125 boys in the institution, but there were periods during the year when 185 boys had to be accommodated.

/ (iv) Spiritual

(iv) Spiritual Welfare

The boys attended the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches on Sundays, and other religious bodies held services at different times in the school Chapel.

(v) Vocational Training

Boys were given training in Woodwork, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Bread-making, Animal Husbandry, Arable Farming and Masonry. No training in Metal-work could be given as both Instructors in this craft were off the job since 1962 and their places have not been filled.

The average number of boys trained in the Woodwork Shop was 10. They were given both practical and theoretical instructions in the fundamentals of the craft and they did a great deal of maintenance work in the School.

In the Shoemaking section the average number of boys employed was 3. New shoes for boys who were discharged were made and repair work was done for the general public. Revenue was collected for the work done for the public.

In the Tailorshop, among the other things made by the 15 boys in training were 284 pairs of pants, 266 shirts, 52 pairs pyjama pants, 64 pyjama jackets, and 261 pairs of working pants. The usual day to day mending was also done. Some work was also done for the staff and so some revenue was earned.

An average of 5 boys was employed in the Bakery. A new oven was installed and the supply of bread to the Public Hospital at Suddie was resumed in March.

Unfortunately the Cooking facilities have not improved since the last report; as a matter of fact they have deteriorated and the kitchen staff is working under a great disadvantage.

In February 1959, when the roll of the School was 135 a report was made about the inadequacy and disrepair of the cooking and baking facilities in the School, with the result that the sum of \$15,000 was provided in the 1960 Estimates to provide a new oven and a complete kitchen range of at least six vessels. At the end of the year the roll was 176.

The purchase and installation of these items were put in the hands of the Public Works Department. It was only in February this year that the oven was installed. The Cooking range is yet to be installed.

During the year two of the five cooking pots became unfit for use. They were removed by the Public Works Department for repairs, but they were found to be beyond repairs.

They have not been replaced so the kitchen staff has now only three vessels. The output from the Bakery was 60,643 lbs. of bread and 190 lbs. of cake.

In the Livestock farm 14 boys were employed. During the year 13 calves were born. One heifer died, and 7 bull calves were sold. At the end of the year the herd consisted of 2 steers, 33 milch cows and 9 calves and 12 heifers.

Milk produced amounted to 86,841 pints. Of this amount 34,374½ pints were sold to the Public Hospital, 12,652½ pints were sold to other customers, 33,560 pints were used in the dietary, and 6,254 pints were fed to young calves.

In the Piggery 52 piglets were born. There were 16 deaths and 16 pigs were slaughtered for use in the School. In the Poultry run 9,402 eggs were collected and 371 brought forward from 1962. Sales amounted to 502 while 198 were incubated, and 8,977 used in the dietary, 17 were condemned. Seventy nine eggs were on hand at the end of the year.

This year was a very bad one for the provision farm. Early in the year there was a flood which damaged the larger proportion of the ground provisions. This flood was followed by an extensive period of dry weather and so on the whole, very little was produced. Unauthorised reaping of immature crops by thieves was also one of the trials the School had to put up with, and eventually it was decided to remove the farms nearer to the main buildings, and convert the old areas to cattle pastures.

The estimated value of some of the farm produce reaped is to be found in the Appendix - Table V. 2.

(vi) Educational Training & Recreation

There were 129 boys on the Classroom register on 1st January, 1963. During the year 53 boys were enrolled and 81 withdrawn, leaving 101 on the register at year end.

The average daily attendance was 123.42.

The branch of the Public Free Library continued to function in the School, and the books were changed at regular intervals. Periodicals, papers and magazines were also received from the British Council, the British Information Services and Government Information Services.

Scouting continued to interest some of the boys, and the visit of the Chief Scout, Sir Charles McLean to the Essequibo Coast in November, was one of the important events in the history of the Troop.

Thirteen members of the Troop paid a visit to Mc Kenzie City in April, and another thirteen took part in the Rally held in Georgetown on the occasion of the visit of the Chief Scout.

The Brass Band continues to function and it has been filling a need in the social and cultural activities of the community. It took part in the following:-

Dedication festival of Holy Trinity Church at Anna Regina, Guiana Day celebrations of the All Age Schools in the area, and Armistice day Service of Remembrance, which was held on the grounds of the Colony House at Suddie.

Cricket, football, volley ball, table tennis and dominoes were the principal games indulged in.

(vii) After Care

Frequent visits were paid to the School by the After Care Officer.

On 1st January there were 108 boys under the supervision of the After Care Officer and the Probation Officers. During the year 45 boys were added to the list while 48 were taken off leaving 105 boys under supervision at 31st December, 1963.

Of the 48 boys taken off the list after completing a two year period of supervision, 16 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 33.3 per cent of the boys discharged during 1961 were failures, and 66.7 per cent successes.

(viii) Finances

Expenditure, including the value of electric current supplied to the School, amounted to \$102,510.36 (£21356.6s.6d) and income from all sources to \$5,460.20 (£1137.10s.10d.).

The average cost of maintaining a boy in the School for the year was \$567.54 (£118.4s.9d.).

(ix) General

The Visiting Committee met on three occasions during the year.

(x) Conclusion....

(x) Conclusion

In concluding this report I have to record my thanks for, and appreciation of the help and co-operation given me by all the members of the Staff.

H. J. Rohelhr,
Headmaster.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the year treatment was given for the following ailments:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Lacerated & punctured wounds | (2) Septic Wounds |
| (3) Abdominal Pains | (4) Pyrexia |
| (5) Toothache | (6) Headache |
| (7) Sprains | (8) Foreign bodies |
| (9) Otorrhoea | (10) Tinea |
| (11) Epilepsy | (12) Abscesses |

The total number of casualties treated was 8,884.

There were 31 admissions into the Sick Bay. Twenty-two were referred to the Public Hospital at Suddie, and of these 8 were admitted and the rest treated and sent back to the School.

The number of emergency cases treated was 126.

Three hundred and twenty-nine prescriptions were dispensed for staff members and their families.

Dental caries are prevalent among the boys. No extraction was done during the year because there was no Dentist available.

The boys are all in good physical condition. Personal hygiene is maintained, and to facilitate this regular issues of tooth brushes and toilet soap are made to the boys.

Repairs were done to the buildings, and the compound was kept in good condition.

(Sgd.) K. Basil Bender,
K. B. Bender
Resident Surgeon.

TABLE I A - - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

Judicial District	No. Admitted	No. with previous conviction	Ages on Admission								Period of Detention										
			9 years	10 "	11 "	12 "	13 "	14 "	15 "	16 "	Over 1 year	2 years	Over 2 "	3 "	Over 3 "	4 "	Over 4 "	5 "	Over 5 "	6 "	Over 6 "
			Georgetown	35	22	1	4	3	2	4	9	11	1	1	4	8	13	2	-	1	2	4	-	-
E. Demerara	7	5	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Demerara	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berbice	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essequibo	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53	34	1	4	3	5	6	21	12	1	1	4	9	28	4	-	1	2	4	-	-

TABLE I B - - HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS

Judicial District	Charges for which Convicted.									
	Break & Enter & Larceny	Simple Larceny	Breach of Probation Ordinance	Indecent Language	Wandering	Wilful Trespass	Indecent Assault	Assault to cause Actual Bodily Harm	Obtaining Credit by Fraud	Break & Enter with Intent
Georgetown	1	23	2	-	5	1	1	1	1	-
E. Demerara	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Demerara	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Berbice	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essequibo	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	32	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE II A - ENROLMENT

No. on Roll at 1.1.63	168
No. Admitted during 1963	53
No. Discharged during 1963	45
No. on Roll at 31.12.63	176

TABLE II B - AGE DISTRIBUTION on 31.12.63

Age in Years	9 +	10	10 +	11	11 +	12	12 +	13	13 +	14	14 +	15	15 +	16	16 +	17	17 +
No. of Boys	1	1	3	-	5	-	11	1	12	3	33	5	57	3	36	1	4

TABLE II C - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS on 31.12.63

County	Districts	No.
Demerara	Georgetown	78
	East Coast	41
	West Coast	5
	West Bank	7
	East Bank	11
	Demerara River	5
Berbice	New Amsterdam	12
	East Bank	2
	Corentyne	8
	West Coast	1
Essequibo	Eastern Essequibo	2
	Western Essequibo	1
	Essequibo Islands	1
	Bartica	1
	North West District	1
		176

TABLE II D - OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Occupations	Total Distributions	Average Daily Distribution	Note
Cooking & Baking	1632	5.4	No. of working days = 301
Tailoring	4355	14.5	
Shoemaking	789	2.6	
Woodworking	2847	9.5	
Livestock Farming	4102	13.6	
Arable Farming	14354	47.7	
General Labouring	21473	71.3	
Masonry	941	3.1	
Sick	1032	3.4	
TOTAL	51525	171.1	

TABLE III A - BOYS CONVICTED DURING SUPERVISION

Year of Discharge	No Discharged	No. Convicted in			Total
		1961	1962	1963	
1961	47	5	10	1	16

TABLE III B - VOCATION OF DISCHARGED BOYS

Training Received	Boys Discharged
Woodworking	7
Baking	4
Tailoring	10
Metal Working	4
Shoemaking	3
Masonry	6
Farming	11
	45

TABLE IV - BAKERY STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$					Value of Produce					
	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	
Wages	729	70	152	0	5	190 lbs. cake @ 50¢	95	00	19	15	10
Materials etc.	4183	16	871	9	10	60643 lbs Bread @ 12¢	7277	16	1516	1	6
Gain	2459	30	512	7	1						
	7372	16	1535	16	4		7372	16	1535	17	4

TABLE V - LIVESTOCK FARM STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$			£			Value of Produce					
	\$	¢		£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	
Wages	1156	88		241	0	4	86841 Pts. Milk	6947	28	1447	7	0
Feed, Medicines etc.	4691	86		977	9	5	Sale of 7 Calves	105	00	21	17	6
							Value of 6 Calves born during 1963 and not sold	120	00	25	0	0
Gain	2701	71		562	17	1½	Value of 1560½ lbs Pork	780	25	162	11	0½
							Value of 9402 Eggs	564	12	117	10	6
							Value of 169 lbs Fish	33	80	7	0	10
	8550	45		1781	6	10½		8550	45	1781	6	10½

TABLE VI - ARABLE FARM STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$			£			Value of Produce					
	\$	¢		£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	
Wages	1446	48		301	7	0	11516 lbs. Plan- tains @ 4¢	460	64	95	19	4
Tools, Fertilizers etc.	329	02		68	10	11	4678 lbs. Cassava @ 4¢	187	12	38	19	8
							1801 " S. Potatoes @ 6¢	108	06	22	10	3
Gain	148	98		31	0	9	5073 lbs. Bananas @ 6¢	304	38	63	8	3
							500 " Black Eye @ 10¢	50	00	10	8	4
							737 lbs. Corn @ 4¢	29	48	6	2	10
							1066 lbs Ochroes @ 6¢	63	96	13	6	6
							962 lbs. Boulan- gers @ 6¢	57	72	12	0	6
							2115 lbs. Pumpkins @ 8¢	169	20	35	5	0
							2447 lbs. Papaws @ 4¢	97	88	20	7	10
							1172 lbs. Calaloo @ 8¢	93	76	19	10	8
							77 lbs. Eddoes @ 4¢	3	08	0	12	10
							522 lbs. Cocoa Beans @ 50¢	261	00	54	7	6
							755 lbs. Squash @ 4¢	30	20	6	5	10
							50 lbs. Pigeon Peas @ 16¢	8	00	1	13	4
	1924	48		400	18	8		1924	48	400	18	8

TABLE VII - REVENUE DURING PAST THREE YEARS

Revenue Head	1961					1962					1963				
	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d
Maintenance Fees	312	01	65	0	0½	133	23	27	15	1½	269	36	56	2	4
Sale of Produce	5198	37	1082	19	10½	5861	60	1221	3	4	1870	24	389	12	8
Services to other Depts.	2512	65	523	9	4½	1874	65	390	11	0½	3320	60	691	15	10
	8023	03	1671	9	3½	7869	48	1639	9	6	5460	20	1137	10	10

TABLE VIII - EXPENDITURE & REVENUE STATEMENT

Expenditure	\$					Revenue	\$				
	¢	£	s	d	¢		£	s	d		
Personal Emoluments	57254	42	11928	0	1	Maintenance Fees	269	36	56	2	4
Transport & Travelling	1659	01	345	12	6½	Sale of Produce	1870	24	389	12	8
Dietary	11888	09	2476	13	8½	Pork sold to Hospital	16	80	3	10	0
Fuel & Light	643	68	134	2	0	Bread sold to Hospital	1585	08	330	4	6
Clothing & Bedding	3216	69	670	2	10½	Milk sold to Hospital	1718	72	358	1	4
Workshop Tools etc.	3099	44	645	14	4	To Balance being net cost of School to Govt.	97050	16	20218	15	8
Earnings, Gratuities etc.	2256	53	470	2	2½						
Bakery	4912	86	1023	10	3						
Sanitation & Drainage	683	24	142	6	10						
Arable Farm	1775	50	369	17	11						
Miscellaneous	951	56	198	4	10						
Maintenance of Koker	272	00	56	13	4						
Maintenance of Stock farm	5848	74	11218	9	9						
Purchase of Equipment	6041	00	1258	10	10						
Value of Electricity	2007	60	418	5	0						
	102510	36	21356	6	6		102510	36	21356	6	6

TABLE IX - NET COST OF KEEPING A BOY IN THE SCHOOL

Year	Roll	Net Cost per year					Net Cost Per Boy Per Year					Net Cost Per Boy per day				
		\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d	\$	¢	£	s	d
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
1963	171	97050	16	20218	15	8	567	54	118	4	9	1	56	-	6	6

1865

(i) GENERAL REVIEW

It was by no means intended to place a premium on life behind bars, but at the same time no effort was spared by the Prison authorities to inculcate good habits among prisoners as well as to encourage them to regain their sense of personal responsibility and fairplay. Such efforts were designed to enable them when released, to adapt themselves to society and to lead honest and industrial lives.

The Stock Farms continued to show marked improvement and the Arable Farms were progressing. The development of these farms provided instruction and useful employment for a large number of prisoners. At the same time the produce obtained assisted materially in the dietary in the prisons.

The main prisons in the colony are the Georgetown, Mazaruni and the New Amsterdam Prisons. There are also three small prisons known as lock-ups situated at Lethem in the Rupununi District, Mabaruma in the North West District and Enachu in the Mazaruni District. The Prisons Department is responsible for the administration of these small gaols which are attached to Police Stations and controlled by District Commissioners.

(ii) STAFF

The personnel of the Department on the 31st December, 1963 comprised:-

Director of Prisons	1
Deputy Director of Prisons	1
Superintendent of Prisons	3
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	-
Deputy Superintendent of Prisons	1
Steward	1
Chief Prison 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
Store Assistant	1
Clerical Staff	8

(iii) STAFF DISCIPLINE

During the year under review staff discipline was satisfactory. The offences committed were as follows:

Absent from duty	11
Late for duty	22
Disobedience of orders	8
Neglect of duty	63
Prejudicial conduct	13
Insubordination	3
Breach of Prison Rules	38
Asleep on duty	3
Losing by neglect	2
Untidy in uniform	2
Unduly familiar	2

/ The following

The following awards were imposed:-

Dismissed	7
Fined	70
Extra duty	28
Reprimand	30
Severe reprimand	23
Reduction in rank	1

(iv) RECRUITMENT

One of the main difficulties is the selection of suitable candidates as vacancies occur. While there is no dearth of applicants, few are qualified by temperament to become prison officers.

(v) SELECTION OF OFFICERS

Selection to the service is made by the Public Service Commission. Candidates are required to pass an Educational test and subject to medical fitness, recruits are admitted to the service. They are given a course of training at the Police Training School in Physical Training, Foot Drill, Weapon and Tear Smoke exercises and lectures on Prison duties and First Aid. During their probationary period, regular reports are rendered on their work efficiency and general attitude to their duties by their immediate superiors. Those who fail to reach the required standard are eliminated as far as possible during the probationary period. The vital importance of a well trained staff is highly desirable and for this reason, members of the established staff receive In-service Training in Prison duties.

During the year 21 recruits received training at the Police Training School; 9 failed to reach the required standard but would be given another opportunity to undergo training.

(vi) PROMOTIONS

All aspirants for promotion are required, after they have completed five years of service to pass an Educational Test and Prison Duties examination, before they are eligible for promotion to the higher subordinate ranks of the service and above. The need for promotion on merit, plus seniority must be recognised, if the public is to receive the services to which they are entitled.

(vii) AWARDS

The Director of Prisons, Major R. Aitken, was honoured by Her Majesty the Queen with the award of an O.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List.

(viii) CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The general conditions of the service compare favourably with those of the Police. However, the hours of work are still too long and to the present it has not been possible to reduce the hours to 96 per fortnight. The Prison Officers Association continued to function during the year.

(ix) PRISON BUILDINGS

The construction of prison buildings, in all cases, is mainly of wood. This has the considerable disadvantage of being a serious fire hazard, and maintenance costs are high. Wherever possible, conversion is being done in concrete and every possible use is made of prison labour.

(x) 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 training trends. There are three main buildings in the Georgetown Prison. Two of them built of wood and one which dates back to the occupation of the Dutch, built of stone. The Tailor Shop was remodelled and a cell in the Young Offenders' Prison was converted into a library. Several parts of the prison were repainted and everything is being done on the present site to improve conditions of living accommodations and workshops for trade training

until the New Prison is constructed at D'Endracht.

(xi) MAZARUNI PRISON

The general condition of the buildings at Mazaruni and Sibley Hall Prisons is satisfactory. New buildings were erected and work completed as supplies of materials became available. Remodelling of the Dining Hall at Mazaruni Prison was completed and meals are now served on the Cafeteria system.

(xii) NEW AMSTERDAM PRISON

The Commissariat Block is still under construction. Maintenance repairs were carried out as funds were available.

(xiii) NEW PRISON

The bridge leading to the site of the new Prison at D'Endracht has been completed and construction of the road was started but on account of lack of funds work was held up.

(xiv) POPULATION

The number of prisoners admitted to prison during the year under review was 3,709 as against 3,446 in 1962, an increase of 263 over last year's figures.

The number admitted for safe custody was 1,150, of this number 947 were released after trial - See appendix 2(a) - 2(c).

The number of prisoners for safe custody on the 1st January, 1963 was 713 and on 31st December, 1963, 724. The total daily average population for 1963 was 799.09 as against 703.79 for the previous year. - See Appendix 2(a) - 2(c).

The total daily average at the different prisons for both unconvicted and convicted prisoners are submitted hereunder:-

Prison		Unconvicted	Convicted	Debtors
Georgetown:	Males	75	296	0.016
New Amsterdam:	Males	16.9	94.5	.08
	Females	.1	7.4	Nil
Mazaruni and Sibley Hall	Males	Nil	305.5	Nil
Lethem		.01	.008	Nil
Mabaruma		.01	.02	Nil
Enachu		.01	.01	Nil

(xv) RECIDIVISM

The following figures show the percentage of recidivism against the admission to prison. Of the total of 2,559 convicted prisoners who were admitted during 1963, the following shows the percentage of recidivism.

347 or 13.5% had one record of previous conviction.

137 or 5.39% had a record of two previous convictions.

1107 or 43.2% had a record of three or more convictions.

- See Appendix 2(a).

(xvi) Unconvicted.....

(xvi) UNCONVICTED PRISONERS

A total of 1,150 prisoners were admitted for safe custody during the year as against 1,033 during the previous year and 873 in 1961.

(xvii) FEMALE PRISONERS

The female prison at New Amsterdam is completely segregated from the male prison. Training which involved suitable occupations was maintained. Dormitory life continued to relieve the solitary atmosphere of cellular confinement, and fostered a better understanding among the women. Prisoners worked in association under the supervision of Women Officers. Their work consisted of washing, cleaning, cooking, dress-making and other domestic chores.

(xviii) JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile Offenders are dealt with in the Juvenile Courts. All efforts were made to keep juveniles out of prison. Probation and other methods of treatment were extensively used to this end. During the course of the year, no offender under the age of 16 years was admitted to prison.

(xix) YOUNG OFFENDERS

Young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years, who are sentenced to three months and less are located in a separate wing at the Georgetown Prison. Those sentenced from three months to 9 months are sent to New Amsterdam Prison and those over 9 months to Sibley Hall, Mazaruni.

(xx) PERSONS ON REMAND

Persons on remand and awaiting trial are confined in a special dormitory and do not come into contact with convicted prisoners. These prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothing and if they wish, with permission, to have their food sent in for them. They are out of their cells from 6.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily and are given facilities for exercises and recreation. A radio set with speakers, and the daily newspapers keep them in touch with current affairs. Provision is made for letter writing, interviews with Legal Advisers. Visits and the services of the Welfare Officers are available at all times. Whenever bail is allowed, every facility is extended for them to get in touch with relatives and friends.

These prisoners constitute one of our biggest problems. They must be kept by themselves in some cases for lengthy periods and it is not always possible to maintain an adequate segregation of the first offender and the mature offender.

(xxi) CLASSIFICATION

In Georgetown, male prisoners are sent from the Courts to the Georgetown Prison. They are seen on reception with a view to classifying the better from the worse and preventing contamination. This is done in three categories:-

- 1. Untried Prisoners - (Remand and awaiting trial)
- 2. Civil Prisoners - (Prohibited Immigrants, Debtors, Maintenance and Affiliation Arrears, Contempt of Court)
- 3. Convicted Prisoners - (Those serving sentences of imprisonment).

Female prisoners are sent direct to New Amsterdam Prison.

Georgetown

Collecting centre, and short term prisoners up to six months; first and young offenders who have less than three months.

New Amsterdam

Young and first offenders serving from three months to nine months.

Mazaruni Prison

Ordinary class prisoners serving over six months.

Sibley Hall

Young and first offenders who are serving over nine months.

All prisoners are out of their cells during the day and meals are served in dining halls.

(xxii) TRAINING OF PRISONERS

Theoretical and practical agricultural classes continued throughout the year. These courses were conducted under the Farm Supervisor. Included in the syllabus were Dairy farming, pig rearing and sheep rearing. Prisoners evinced keen interest in all these subjects. Proficiency certificates were awarded upon the passing of written examinations. Under the guidance of skilled instructors, prisoners are also trained in Tractor Maintenance and Operation, Carpentry, Masonry, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Welding, Mattress making, Cookery, Baking, Printing and Book binding and Block making.

Most of the training in this connection is provided through departmental activities. The quality of the work compares favourably with that of workmen outside of the institution.

(xxiii) EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Prisoners on admission are afforded every opportunity to see Welfare Officers with a view to discussing their domestic and personal problems. They have access to these officers at all times and can also see their Prison Superintendent, the Director of Prisons and Board of Visitors on request.

Classes for illiterates and semi-illiterates were held throughout the year and every effort was made to ensure that the leisure time of the inmates was usefully occupied. The Ladies of the British Red Cross manage the Libraries at Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons. They also supply books at Mazaruni and Sibley Hall Prisons. The Libraries at all the prisons are adequately stocked with books on a variety of subjects and prisoners made good use of this facility.

A number of prisoners who, on entry into prison, were illiterate, have since shown such progress that they were able to correspond with their relatives before they were released.

Courses in First Aid to the injured are held at all prisons. These courses were conducted by lecturers and certificates awarded. Instructional and Educational Films are shown regularly by the British Council Unit and the United States Information Service. Full advantage was taken of these conveniences.

Out door games - mainly Cricket and Football and hand ball - were organised on week-ends and holidays. Table tennis, draughts and dominoes and other indoor games were played daily.

Concerts are encouraged. These shows are organised and presented by prisoners. The steel bands at Mazaruni and Sibley Hall prisons and the Indian band continue to arouse much interest among the prisoners and are incentives to good behaviour.

(xxiv) HEALTH

The general state of health in all the prisoners was good during the year. The Prison Surgeon visited the Georgetown Prison daily. At New Amsterdam, Mazaruni and Sibley Hall prisons, visits were paid thrice and twice weekly or as required. Periodical visits of inspection were also paid by Medical Officers to the three district prisons where no Medical Officer was stationed.

The general health of the prisoners at each prison was good and there were no epidemics. Prisoners requiring specialist or operative treatment are sent to the Public Hospitals.

All prisons have full time sick-nurse dispensers attached to them, in addition to trained Hospital Officers. The Woman Principal Officer is a trained Nurse Midwife. All recruits to the service are encouraged to qualify in First Aid.

Certificates of fitness are obtained in all cases prior to the employment of prisoners as cooks, bakers or infirmary orderlies.

Sanitary conditions of the three main prisons were of a high standard and evoked favourable comments from all visitors. - See appendix (1a)-(1c) for Medical Officers' reports on the Three Prisons.

(xxv) DIET

The diet is sufficient and substantial. A large part of the diet is grown on the Prison Farms and constant attention is given to varying the diet in order to increase palatability. All kitchen supervisors undergo a cookery course at the Carnegie School of Home Economics.

(xxvi) LUNATICS

No lunatics were detained in any prison during the year. 7 convicted and 3 remanded prisoners were transferred to the Mental Hospital, New Amsterdam.

(xxvii) LABOUR

All prisoners are examined on admission by the Prison Medical Officers before being interviewed by the Officers-in-Charge of the prisons and placed at trade or employment most suited to their needs. Special efforts are made to ensure that the work is purposeful and designed to encourage the prisoner in habits of industry as they exist outside. Qualified officers are used as instructors to teach agriculture, animal husbandry, baking, black-smithing, carpentry, cabinet making, plumbing, masonry, shoemaking, tailoring, tin-smithing, welding, printing and book-binding and mattress making. The subordinate officers' uniform trousers and prisoners' clothing were made by the tailoring section of the Georgetown Prison while maintenance repairs were carried out at all prisons and buildings by prison labour supervised by qualified staff.

(xxviii) EXTRA MURAL LABOUR

Extra mural labour as a substitute for imprisonment is not part of the penal system in this colony, although this method of treatment has been considered as a possibility from time to time, but for various reasons it has not been possible to implement.

(xxix) EARNING SCHEME

This has been approved, but is subject to financial availability.

(xxx) DISCIPLINE OF PRISONERS

The standard of discipline was considered fair. Discipline and order were maintained with firmness but with no more restriction than was necessary.

The number of offences committed were 1626 as against 1558 during 1962.

The types of Offences Committed were as follows:

- (a) Mutinous Conduct.
- (b) Wilful destruction of Property.
- (c) Making false allegations.
- (d) Found in possession of prohibited articles.
- (e) Disrespectful Conduct.
- (f) Acting in a way prejudicial to good order and discipline.
- (g) Disobedience of orders.

/ (h).....

(h) Malingering.

The most prevalent of these offences were:-

- Disobedience of Orders.
- Disrespectful conduct.
- Found in possession of prohibited articles.

Punishments awarded were:-

Forfeiture of remission	-	816
Restricted diet	-	464
Cautioned	-	293
Deprivation of privileges	-	18
Deprived of association	-	35

(xxxi) ESCAPES

During the year escapes occurred at the following institutions:

New Amsterdam Prison	1
Georgetown Prison	5
Mazaruni Prison	3
Public Hospital, Georgetown	5

This number included one prisoner who escaped twice from the Public Hospital, Georgetown. All were recaptured, with the exception of one. One prisoner who escaped during 1960 is still at large.

(xxxii) REMISSION

Remission on all sentences imposed by the Courts is one third of such sentence over thirty one days.

(xxxiii) EXECUTIONS

There were no executions during the year. - See Appendix 2(a).

(xxxiv) WELFARE OF PRISONERS

The welfare of prisoners is under the control of the Chief Probation Officer. The staff engaged in this work is attached to the Probation Service and comprise two welfare officers - one attends prisoners' needs at the Georgetown and Mazaruni Prisons, while the other deals with prisoners at New Amsterdam.

Prisoners are interviewed on admission with a view to having fines paid or bail arranged. Efforts are also made to contact relatives, friends or interested persons in regard to unfinished business or domestic affairs. Contact was maintained with prisoners as they serve their sentences and precautions were taken to ensure that they did not suffer other than by the deprivation of their freedom.

The two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees functioned as usual at the Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons. The sum of \$7,271 which included the costs of fares, clothing, tools and monetary grants was spent on 1339 discharged prisoners to the end of the year as compared with \$6,437.79 on 1,287 prisoners during the previous year.

(xxxv) CONCLUSION

I wish to place on record my appreciation for the co-operation and assistance given the administration by the Treatment of Offenders Committee, the Visiting and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees, the Ladies of the British Red Cross Society and to express my sincere thanks to all members of the staff for their loyal and willing support during the year.

E.H. KENDALL.

Director of Prisons (Ag.)

I wish to place on record my appreciation for the co-operation and assistance given the administration by the Treatment of Offenders Committee, the Visiting and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees, the Ladies of the British Red Cross Society and to express my sincere thanks to all members of the staff for their loyal and willing support during the year.

E.H. KENDALL.

Director of Prisons (Ag.)

I wish to place on record my appreciation for the co-operation and assistance given the administration by the Treatment of Offenders Committee, the Visiting and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees, the Ladies of the British Red Cross Society and to express my sincere thanks to all members of the staff for their loyal and willing support during the year.

APPENDIX - 1 (a) GEORGETOWN PRISON

INFIRMARY

Remaining Under Treatment on 1.1.63	5
Admitted to Infirmary during the year	66
Discharged from the Infirmary during the year	70
Remaining under treatment in Infirmary on 31.12.63	1
Transferred to Georgetown Hospital for admission invest. & Treatment	35
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Berbice	5
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	142
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic	24
Referred to Fracture and Orthopaedic Clinic	6
Referred to Xray Dept. (including B.C.G. Xrays)	70
Referred to Surgical Clinic	34
Referred to Chest Clinic, Orange Walk, Georgetown	6
Referred to Dermatologist	2
Referred to Psychiatric Clinic	14
Referred to Casualty Department	5
Referred to Leprosy Clinic	1
Referred to Dental Surgeon, Georgetown Hospital for Extractions	618
do do for Full Dentures	3
do do Partial Dentures	4
do do Fillings	20
do do Repairs to Dentures	11

OUT PATIENTS' ATTENDANCE AT PRISONS' DISPENSARY: MALES

Treatment for Minor Injuries and ailments	32,371
Daily Average No. of Prisoners in Prison	371
Daily Average No. of Prisoners in Prisons Infirmary	2

CASES OF SOCIAL DISEASE IN CONVICTED AND UNCONVICTED PRISONERS TREATED AT THE

SOCIAL DISEASE CLINIC, GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL

(a) Urethritis	59
(b) Penile Ulcers	23

Injections administered during the year were as follows:-

Aneurine Hydrochloride	39
Aneurine Hydrochloride Co	60
A.T.S. (Prophylactic)	15
Hepatex	5
Insulin P.Z.	222
Liq. Adrenalin Hyd.	14
Mersalyl	4
Penicillin	532
Paraldehyde	1
Streptomycin	5

SPECIMENS SENT TO THE CENTRAL MEDICAL LABORATORY GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL FOR

PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Blood and Urine for renal function test	1
Blood for V.D.R.L.	3
Blood for Blood Count and Haemoglobin concentrate	1
Glucose Tolerance Test	1
Nasal Smear for K.L.B.	1

Prescriptions Dispensed to Officers and their families

	M	F	T
To Officers	527	-	527
To Their Families	4	9	13
Total	531	9	540

LIST OF NEW CASES TREATED IN PRISONS' INFIRMARY (MALES)

Auricular Fibrillation and Ulcers of both feet	1
Acute Bronchitis	3
Allergy	1
Bell's Palsy	1
Bronchial Asthma	3
Cardiac irregularity	2
Convalescing after appendicectomy (Done at P.H.G.)	2
Chicken Pox	2
Chewed and swallowed glass	1
Debility	2
Entritis	1
Epilepsy	2
Epididymitis	1
Filariasis	1
Flogging (Corporal Punishment)	5
Foreign body left foot	1
Hypertension	2
Influenza	1
Intestinal Colic	1
Infected right hand	1
Jaundice	3
Lumbar Strain	1
Lacerated wound of scalp and abrasion of back	1
Myalgia	1
Neuritis	4
N.Y.D.	8
Preparation for Barium X-ray (Done at P.H.G.)	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Pyrexia	1
Pyrexia of unknown origin	3
Tonsillitis	4
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	1
Whipping (Corporal Punishment)	3

ADMITTED FOR RECURRENT ATTACKS

Auricular Fibrillation and ulcers of both feet	1
Medical observation	1
Myalgia	1

(Sgd.) L. Wharton
PRISON SURGEON
GEORGETOWN PRISON.

APPENDIX 1 (b) - NEW AMSTERDAM PRISON.

<u>INFIRMARY</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Remaining under treatment December 31st, 1962	-	-
Admitted to infirmary during 1963	55	-
Discharged	54	-
Remaining under treatment December 31st, 1962	1	-

TRANSFERS AND REFERS

Transferred to N/A Hospital during 1963	7	2
Transferred to N/A Hospital for investigation and Treatment	7	2
Transferred to Mental Hospital	2	1
Referred to Fracture Clinic N/A Hospital	4	-
Referred for Dental Treatment	171	-

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

All prisoners are examined by the Dispenser and Prisons G.M.O. on admission, transfer and discharge - routinely.

CASUAL SICK REPORT

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
No. of Prisoners reporting casually sick	177	2

SOCIAL DISEASE

No. of cases with Social Diseases	9	-
-----------------------------------	---	---

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No. of cases with Infectious Diseases	-	-
---------------------------------------	---	---

DAILY TREATMENT

No. of Cases receiving Daily Treatment	41147	612
Daily Average	112	2.0

PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No. of specimens sent for Pathological exam.	18	2
--	----	---

TREATMENT ADMINISTERED TO OFFICERS' & FAMILIES

<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
310	72	94	476

LIST OF OFFICIAL VISITS

- (a) Dr. Ferdinand; Dr. Bacchus; Dr. Sahai; Dr. Matadial on routine visits.
- (b) Visiting Committee.
- (c) Mr. A.T. Dennisson (ag.) Gov't. Pharmacist and Mr. Bartrum Gov't. Medical Store Keeper.
- (d) Mr. Prashad and Mr. Algornan (Board of Survey).
- (e) Mr. Plummer; Mr. Winter and Miss Carlotta Cubillas.

Injections Administered

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>PRISONERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
220	375	595	
<u>Admitted to Infirmary for recurrent attacks</u>			<u>MALES</u>
			2
			<u>FEMALES</u>
			-

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

(Sgd.) S.M. Bacchus,
G.M.O.
(Sgd.) A.E. Edwards,
Gov't Dispenser.

APPENDIX 1 (c) - MAZARUNI PRISON

	Maz.	Sibley Hall	Total
In sick cell or Hospital Room on 1/1/63	1	-	1
Admitted during the year	32	3	35
Discharged during the year	29	2	31
Transferred to Bartica Hospital	11	4	15
Discharged N.A.D.	-	-	-
Transferred to Best Hospital	-	-	-
Died at Bartica Hospital	-	-	-
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic P.H.G.	2	1	3
Referred to E.N.T. " "	3	1	4
Referred to Fracture " "	2	1	3
Referred to X-ray Clinic P.H.B/ca	9	4	13
Referred to Surgical Clinic P.H.G.	9	3	12
Referred to Psychiatric Clinic P.H.G.	3	2	5
Referred to Social Disease Clinic P.H.G.	-	-	-
Referred to Chest Clinic	2	-	2
Referred to Dermatologist	1	-	1

No. of Prisoners referred to Dental Surgeon 7 3 10

The following work was done:-

Dental Extraction	9	5	14
Extraction by M.O.	54	28	82
Full Dentures	1	-	1
Partial Dentures	-	-	-
Dentures repaired	3	1	4
Dental fillings	-	-	-

Transferred to Mental Hospital, Berbice 2
 Prisoners treated for minor ailments 49,988
 Average daily No. of prisoners in prison
 Average weekly No. of prisoners sick in cell of Hospital Room 3

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

<u>Injections administered during the year</u>	<u>Phials</u>	<u>Units</u>
Penicillin	264	4,000,000
"	50	400,000
A.T.S.	24	10 mls vials
Adrenalin	4	5 " "
Streptomycin	178	0.19 m "
Insulin Zinc Protamin	25	10 c.c. "

Prescription dispenses to Officers and their families:

(a) To Officers	467
(b) To families	415
Total	<u>882</u>

List of Cases Treated in Sick Cell and otherwise - 1963.

Chicken Pox	-
Measles	2
Hypertension	4
Bronchial Asthma	3
Mental Observation	2
" " (Certified Insane)	2
Haemorrhoids	6
Dyspepsia	105
Allergy	-
Headache	-
Sprain	-
Abrasions	-
Filariasis	-
Debility	-
Tonsilitis	8
Coryza	-
Adenitis of Groin	4
Lacerated Wounds	-
Conjunctivitis	-
Abscesses	-
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	-
Back Pain	126
Epididymo-Orchitis	18
Planters Warts	6
Fungus Infection	342
Otitis Media	10
Diarrhoea	47
Removal of foreign body	26

(Sgd.) R. Singh,
Medical Dispenser.

(Sgd.) R. Singh,
Medical Officer.

Total	Women	Men	Number committed for Debt remanded and for Imprisonment			Length of sentences of those sentenced to Imprisonment							Previous Convictions				Miscellaneous							
			Total	For Debt	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	Condemned	None	One	Two	Three and More	Daily Average in Prison	Daily Average on Sick List	Admissions to Hospital	Executions	Awaiting Execution	Deaths Excluding Executions		
3709	55	3654																						
8	-	8																						
1150	12	1138																						
2559	43	2516																						
118	1	117																						
84	1	83																						
340	-	340																						
442	3	439																						
1408	32	1376																						
165	6	159																						
2	-	2																						
968	22	946																						
347	5	342																						
137	2	135																						
1107	14	1093																						
799.09	-	799.09																						
7.1	-	7.1																						
71	2	69																						
-	-	-																						
2	-	2																						
1	-	1																						

8231

APPENDIX 2 (b)Analysis of Offences for which persons were committed to prison
during the year ended 31st December, 1963

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
(a) Offences against the person	910	39
(b) Offences against property with violence	232	2
(c) Offences against property without violence	792	-
(d) In default of payment of fines (including Maintenance and Affiliation arrears)	2902	-
(e) In default of payment of debts	6	-
(f) Breach of Traffic Regulations	221	-
(g) Breach of Spirits Ordinance	82	2
(h) Miscellaneous	1448	-

APPENDIX 2 (c)Return of Corporal Punishment

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BY SENTENCE OF COURT</u>	<u>FLOGGED</u>	<u>WHIPPED</u>	<u>FOR PRISON OFFENCES</u>
1958	13 @	12	1	-
1959	5 †	4	1	-
1960	5 *	4	1	-
1961	2	2	-	1 +
1962	37 \$	18	19	-
1963	9 x	4	5	-

@ One adult prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

† One adult prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

* One adult prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

+ One young prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

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

x 4 young prisoners and 1 adult whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement of Expenditure and Revenue Collected for the Year ended
31st December, 1963.

Revenue collected for the year under review amounted to \$10,643.09 as against \$20,369.39 collected the previous year. Other Government Departments have been supplied goods etc. to the value of \$1,670.44 and payments were made by way of adjustment vouchers. No cash payments were made. The sum of \$344,920.00 was assessed as the value of prisoners' labour.

The total gross expenditure on Penal Administration for the year was \$678,287.69 (£141,309 18s. 8½d.) as against \$564,045.50 (£117,509. 9s. 7d.) in the previous year.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner for the year under review was \$835. 85 (£174 2s. 8½d.) without deducting the value of prison labour. The cost in 1962 was \$884.31 (£184 4s 7½d.).

The cost of feeding a prisoner was \$166.09. Value of vegetables, greens and milk produced during the year was \$29,307.58. With the exception of milk supplied to Government Institutions, the produce was included in the prison dietary.

The number of pigs on hand at 31st December, 1963 was 621. The value of pigs sold during the year to outside breeders was \$710.36 and to the Government Marketing Division \$5,463.21. The value of pork used in Prison Dietary during the year was \$15,546.80 and that supplied to Bartica, New Amsterdam and Mental Hospitals was \$691.16.

