



British Guiana.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**TREATMENT OF
OFFENDERS**

(PROBATION, ESSEQUIBO BOYS' SCHOOL
AND PRISONS)

FOR THE YEAR

1961.

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GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

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BRITISH GUIANA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROBATION SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1961

A - PROBATION

i Introduction

Probation, as a judicial measure whereby an offender is given the opportunity to rehabilitate himself under the supervision of a probation officer, is now effectively pursued in every judicial district of the Colony. The greatest volume of work is being done among juvenile offenders as there is the greatest chance of doing permanent good among the young. This has led to the common belief that probation is used only for children and young persons but our experience has been that adults on probation respond very well indeed and in many cases better than children and young persons.

ii Courts

In the highly organised life of the Courts today, it is difficult to imagine a time when there were no probation officers attached to our Courts or when the latter were restricted in their use of probation. Today the picture is very different, thanks to the Probation of Offenders Ordinance 1909 which laid the foundation for the Probation Service which is the all embracing social service of the Courts. It is indeed with pardonable pride therefore, that we record that by the use of probation instead of prison sentences countless homes have been saved from becoming wrecks and innumerable persons have set out on a new life determined to be honest, reliable and industrious in the future. The importance of this saving on our human resources can hardly be over-emphasised especially at this stage of our political, social and economic development.

iii Juvenile Offenders

(a) Juvenile Statistics

During 1961 there was a noticeable rise in the number of children and young persons found guilty of all classes of offences. Eight hundred and sixteen children and young persons out of a total of 1,136 (1,011 boys, 125 girls) charged were found guilty. This represents an increase of 168 (25%) over last year's total which was 648 (See Appendix I A.)

(b) Offences

The major findings of guilt were recorded in cases of Minor Offences (Disorderly Behaviour, Traffic Offences, etc.) which rose from 195 in 1960 to 303 in 1961 an increase of 50%. Offences against property, without violence (larcenies, false pretences, etc.) continue to rise steadily; there were 270 such convictions in 1960 as against 335 in 1961. There was however a very slight drop in the convictions recorded in the classification, Offences Against Property With Violence (Break and Enter and Larceny) 52 in 1960 as against 50 in 1961.

(c) Incidence in districts

Five of the six Judicial Districts showed an increase in the incidence of delinquency. They were Georgetown, West Demerara, Berbice, Corentyne, and Essequibo where the numbers

/found guilty...

found guilty by the Courts rose from a total of 511 in 1960 to 693 in 1961. More than half (55%) of the total number of Juvenile Offenders in the colony came from the city (Georgetown) whereas the greatest increases were recorded in the Georgetown and West Demerara Judicial Districts where the figures rose from 356 and 77 respectively to 453 and 111 in 1961. On the other hand the only decrease was in the East Demerara Judicial District where surprisingly the numbers fell from 137 in 1960 to 123 in 1961.

Inasmuch as whipping still exists as a method of dealing with juvenile offenders yet one is apt to feel a lack of confidence in whipping especially when it is administered by persons other than parents or teachers. The work of the Juvenile Court is chiefly remedial and preventive, not punitive, and this ought to be borne in mind, especially when offenders have not had the benefit of more progressive forms of treatment like probation. In fact, experience has shown that whipping has had little effect on most offenders, as many of them continued to commit various offences and eventually had to be committed for institutional treatment.

(d) Treatment

The methods adopted by the Courts in dealing with Juvenile Offenders are given at Appendix I(c). From these figures it can be seen that there was an increase in the percentage of children and young persons whipped by the Courts and a decrease in the percentage of those placed on probation even though there was a slight increase in the number so dealt with. It will be noted that out of a total of 816 juvenile offenders found guilty by the Courts, 354 (43.38%) were reprimanded and discharged unconditionally, 231 (28.31%) were placed on probation, 91 (11.15%) were committed to Approved Schools, 77 (9.44%) whipped as against 8 (1.2%) last year, 59 (7.23%) fined and 4 (.49%) were given conditional discharges.

(e) Age Groups

The majority of Juvenile Offenders appearing before the Court continues to be within the 14-16 age group. In fact there has been a considerable rise in the number of offenders in this age group which rose from 451 in 1960 to 635 in 1961 an increase of 184. Incidentally the school leaving age for urban and rural areas is 14 and it is extremely difficult to place these youngsters just out of school in employment due to the 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 continue to find themselves in trouble. Enforced idleness has been the forerunner of delinquency in a good many cases.

iv

The Young Adult Offender

(a) Statistics

In 1961, the number of persons between the ages of 16-21 who appeared before the Courts for all classes of offences dropped by approximately 30% from 1,677 in 1960 to 1,168 in 1961. There was also a corresponding decrease in the number of convictions from 1,539 in 1960 to 969 in 1961. This number of persons convicted is still a great deal higher than juveniles and is a matter for some concern.

(b) Offences

An analysis of the ages and offences and how they were

/dealt with ...

dealt with is given at Appendix IX. The broad pattern of offences for which young adult offenders were convicted in 1961 was much the same as in previous years. Comparing the figures with 1960 it will be observed that there was an appreciable decrease in the number of convictions recorded in all classes of offences especially in class V - offences not included in other classes - which dropped from 969 in 1960 to 438 in 1961.

(c) Treatment

An examination of treatment reveals the same pattern as the previous year. 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 sent to prison without the option of paying a fine, 125 in 1960 to 104 in 1961. Of the total of 1,168 young adult offenders charged, the cases against 135 were dismissed and the hearing of 64 adjourned. The remaining 969 cases were dealt with as follows:-

Fined	664
Reprimanded & Discharged	153
Committed to Prison	104
Probation	<u>48</u>
	<u>969</u>

One hundred and seventy four young offenders (174) were committed to prison for non-payment of fines as against one hundred and sixty two (162) the previous year. One young adult offender was imprisoned in default of affiliation arrears. However, there was a slight drop in the number committed to prison which fell from 289 in 1960 to 279 in 1961.

(d) Court Investigation

The value of full social reports to the court has long been recognised as indispensable in all cases of any gravity in the Juvenile Court. Indeed the need for full enquiry into the previous history and present surroundings of an adult offender is equally necessary in several cases, but the statutory obligations to make these enquiries is limited to the Juvenile Court.

Some Courts in rural districts still continue to place juvenile offenders on probation without probation reports and in the absence of probation officers. This not only defeats the purpose of the system but places an extra burden on probation officers since an exceedingly high percentage of the cases so dealt with have proven to be unsuitable for probation treatment.

The aim of a social enquiry is to assist the court to select the most appropriate method of treatment, and because of this much will depend on the skill and knowledge of the investigating officer. The Probation Service has been described as the ears and eyes of the court because it makes available to it information which would not normally reach the court and thereby enables the court to determine the treatment best suited for the needs of the offender.

During the year Courts of Summary Jurisdiction ordered investigations in 135 cases of young adult offenders as against 244 in 1960.

Probation and Social Services of the Courts

(a) The Use of Probation

There is still a misconception in certain quarters that a person placed on probation has been "let off." Nothing is further from the truth. Probation is a device for the rehabilitation of offenders without removing them from the community, but demands that they fulfil certain requirements.

Its disciplinary aspects have not been stressed often enough. In the first place, the court has an obligation to explain to the offender the consequences of his failure to comply with the probation order, and except in the case of a child under the age of fourteen, will not make a probation order, unless the offender expresses his willingness to comply with the provisions of the Order.

In addition to this, the court has the power to impose conditions as to residence, payment of damages for injury or compensation for loss. Commission of a further offence while the probation order is in force, or a failure to comply with the provisions of the probation order will make the probationer liable to be brought back before the court and have the probation order revoked.

These restraints easily explode the fallacy that probation is an easy "let off." Offenders have been known to refuse to enter into the obligations of a probation order preferring that the court should deal with them in other ways. Probation has sometimes been criticised because of its apparent leniency towards offenders, but this criticism stems from lack of knowledge of what probation means.

There was a slight increase in the number of offenders placed on probation during the year inasmuch as there was a slight decrease in the proportionate rise of probation in relation to the number of convictions recorded. The number of persons placed on probation during 1961 was 276. This represents an increase of 12 on the 1960 total which was 264. The comparative figures since 1956 are as follows:-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Adults	37	51	57	46	38	44
Juveniles	141	159	197	193	226	232
	<u>178</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>276</u>

(b) Results of Probation

At the beginning of the year this department had a case load of 318 probationers and a total of 594 were supervised during the year. Two hundred and eighty-two (282) cases were completed of which one hundred and sixty-nine (169) or approximately 60% were satisfactory and 113 or 40% were unsatisfactory. The case load at the end of the year was 312.

Of the 113 probationers who failed to respond to probation and made appearances before the court upon the commission of further offences, 35 were committed to Approved Schools and 7 to Prison, 8 were given the opportunity to make good and were the subject of new orders. The remainder was otherwise dealt with while their original orders remained in force.

(c) Matrimonial Conciliation

Matrimonial Conciliation is one of the most important functions of the Probation Service. Indeed, next to the supervision of offenders, which was the original function of the Probation Service the most important duty which a probation officer can be asked to perform is that of Conciliation. Since a broken home is always a potential source of juvenile delinquency, the Courts, especially in Berbice, have continued to use probation officers as conciliators.

This aspect of our work, although not statutory, is highly important to the community as stability in the home is essential to balanced social adjustment. In a community like ours where the vast majority of offenders come from homes where parents are not only unmarried, but where family life in the commonly accepted sense of the term does not exist, it is of supreme importance that every effort should be made to preserve family life.

During 1961 the Courts referred 130 matrimonial cases for conciliation by probation officers. Reconciliation was effected in 64 of these cases and 61 were unreconciled and dealt with by the Courts; the remaining five were pending. Of the number reconciled harmonious relationships continue to exist in 42.

(d) Maintenance and Affiliation Cases

During 1961 there was a noticeable decrease in the number of persons committed to prison for arrears of maintenance and affiliation. Two hundred and fifty-six (256) persons were so committed as against 300 in 1960. 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) Supervision of Fines

It is indeed unfortunate that much use was not made of the Probation Service in the supervision of young offenders under 21 years of age ordered to pay fines by the Courts. During the year probation officers were requested to supervise 28 young offenders until their fines were paid off as against 69 in 1960. Of this number 18 paid off their fines while 10 were in default. The sum of \$933.65 was paid into courts by offenders ordered to pay fines under the supervision of probation officers. (Further details are given at Appendix V).

(f) Kindred Social Work

The public is becoming increasingly appreciative of the assistance which the Probation Service can render in a wide range of problems which may not require the jurisdiction of the court, or for which there are no legal provisions for having them dealt with by the Court. Many cases are referred directly or indirectly by the Police, others by Government departments and voluntary organisations concerned with social work, while in a fair percentage of cases the persons seeking assistance do so independently. The majority of such cases concern children and young persons who are displaying anti-social tendencies. Their problems are of a wide variety, ranging from maladjustment in the home and school to waywardness, promiscuity, and abscondments among young persons. The service is even

conscious of the value of preventive work, and for this purpose makes available as much assistance as their limited facilities permit. Initial interviews at office are invariably followed up by further discussions both in the homes and at office with the various parties concerned, the cases being supervised until appreciable results of the counselling and practical assistance given are evident.

While preventive social casework is not among the statutory duties of the Service, it invariably demands more urgent action than the latter, and often requires more patience and tact than cases referred by the Court. However, a high percentage of the cases so dealt with have been closed satisfactorily.

During the year probation officers dealt with 276 kindred social cases of a varied nature. Of this number one hundred and thirty-nine were given voluntary supervision, sixty-five were related to matters of truancy and sixty-five to matters of waywardness. Further particulars are given at Appendix VIII.

vi

Remand Home

The Remand Home is administered by the Salvation Army on behalf of Government at a cost of \$4,500 a year. Provision is made for 12 boys. One hundred and thirteen boys spent a total of 1,628 days in the Remand Home. Further particulars are given at Appendix X.

Nearly all the boys remanded are of school age and during their period of remand, which is usually one to three weeks, they receive tuition along primary school lines and are occupied outside school hours in gardening and cleaning their surroundings. Indoor games are provided and the boys enjoy cricket and football on playing fields, a few minutes walk from the Home.

vii

After-Care

(a) Essequibo Boys' School

The after-care supervision of boys discharged from Essequibo Boys' School is still non-statutory and as a result has been to a great extent ineffective as boys under supervision only tend to report to the officer when in need of employment or some other form of assistance.

The After-Care Officer, an officer of the Salvation Army to whom Government pays a Subvention for the performances of his duties, supervises the boys residing in the City and those in the rural areas are supervised by the probation officers. The After-Care Officer paid regular visits to the school, when he interviewed boys on their arrival, during their stay, and before their release.

The problem of employment continues to be an ever growing and recurrent one and will continue to be so as long as jobs are scarce. In spite of this, however, officers placed 31 boys in employment and the Employment Exchange 29.

During 1961, 48 boys were discharged from the school and the total number of boys under supervision at the end of the year was 92. Of these, 45 resided in Georgetown and 47 in the rural areas. Thirty-nine of the one hundred and thirty-one boys supervised during the year completed their period of after-care supervision. Of this number, 14 were considered

satisfactory, 5 doubtful and 20 unsatisfactory. Nineteen of the unsatisfactory boys made appearances before the Court, 11 were committed to prison, 7 fined and 1 re-committed to the Essequibo Boys' School.

(b) Prisons After Care

The Probation Service is responsible for work in connection with the welfare of prisoners serving terms in the three prisons of the country. This work was carried out by two welfare officers whose duties included interviewing all prisoners on admission and well in advance of their discharge, discussing their individual needs and problems and helping them to resolve their domestic and personal difficulties. In addition these officers perform the secretarial duties of the two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees are voluntary bodies appointed by the Governor to assist discharged prisoners to become useful citizens in the Community. For this purpose a grant of \$5,000 is provided by Government to assist discharged prisoners according to their individual and immediate needs. During the year the two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees which dealt with persons who had served sentences of three months or over met on 46 occasions and spent the sum of \$5,012.58 on 1,204 discharged prisoners. Aid on discharge took the form of cash grants to cover immediate needs, tools, fares and clothing.

Providing early employment for discharged prisoners continued to be a major problem facing the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee and it is evident that this situation will remain as long as there is widespread unemployment. Most of the available employment was temporary or casual and as a result, job-finding remains an ever growing and recurrent problem.

It is hoped, however, that with the implementation of the proposed Development Projects by Government and the awakening of public consciousness, many more discharged prisoners will find conditions favourable, so that they may be able to take their place in the queue.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees are indeed grateful to all those employers and individuals who played any part in assisting Discharged Prisoners to rehabilitate themselves.

viii Organisation

(a) Administration

As a result of the granting of Internal Self-Government and the consequent assumption of more ministerial responsibility the Service was in September 1961 placed within the portfolio of the Minister of Education and Social Development. With the proposed integration of the Social Services however in the plan of which the Probation Service is not included it is inevitable that probation will in the very near future be transferred to the portfolio of another Ministry. Meanwhile, proposals to amend the Probation Ordinance in order that the relevant Ministry might legally exercise its function as the controlling authority of the Probation Service are under active consideration.

-P-

When the Probation Ordinance has been amended the Probation Committee which now has executive powers but which it has never exercised, will have only advisory powers. The five District Committees continued to function satisfactorily in their respective districts. Meetings were held regularly during which problem cases were discussed and probationers interviewed. Probation Officers have been greatly assisted by the guidance and invaluable assistance received from members of these Committees and the keen interest displayed by Justices in Probation Case Work has been the source of much encouragement to officers who have welcomed the opportunity for discussion on many matters of mutual concern.

(b) Staffing

During the year under review, Mr. J. Wilburg, Probation Officer, proceeded to the United States of America and United Kingdom on vacation leave and Mr. G. Emanuel the Chief Collecting Officer, Georgetown Magistrate's Court was seconded to act in his stead. Mr. J. Wilburg while in the United States of America undertook a comprehensive course (Practical and Theoretical) in Group Counselling and Psychotherapy at the Civic Centre, Brooklyn, New York and the Graduate School of Education, Yeshiva University, New York, sponsored by the I.C.A.

Mr. K.S. Williams, too, fell ill and was granted vacation leave. For a greater part of the year therefore the Service functioned short staffed and I am grateful to the remaining officers for the co-operation and unselfish help given despite their already heavy case-loads.

The effective strength of the staff at the end of the year remained unchanged viz:-

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

Thus although the year has been one of great general success it has been one of great struggle owing to the increase in Juvenile Delinquency and to inadequate staff.

(c) Acknowledgements

The Probation Service acknowledges with gratitude the help and co-operation it has received from many sources - individuals, religious bodies, youth clubs, Government departments and social agencies, both voluntary and official. Their help and co-operation contributed greatly to the achievements of the service during 1961. Our acknowledgement of our debt will mean nothing if we did not pledge them a continuation of our devoted service in the future.

Conclusion

While the Probation Service has taken on several additional duties as has been shown in the report, the supervision of offenders remains its chief function. To "advise, assist and

befriend" those placed under his supervision is still the most important task the probation officer has to perform. In helping the probationer to adjust himself to a way of life acceptable to society, he carries a great responsibility, but the real test comes when his guidance and support have been withdrawn. That there will be failures is inevitable, but this does not diminish from the value of the probation system which has been of inestimable benefit to the majority of those coming under its influence and which is based on belief in the individual and is designed to meet individual needs.

Probation is a modern concept that offers an alternative to the degrading experience of imprisonment. It is essentially a method of treatment in the open, and as such has a great economic advantage over institutional treatment which brings loss both to the individual and the state. Even with our limited resources, probation has more than justified its use.

The Probation Service while not abandoning its original responsibility of supervising offenders, gladly places at the disposal of the courts and the community, any services it may be competent to perform.

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

B. ESSEQUIBO BOYS SCHOOL.

Staff and Administration.

On 1st January, 1961, the staff was as follows:-

Headmaster,
Deputy Headmaster
Principal Teacher
2 Assistant Teachers
Clerk
Storekeeper
Assistant Storekeeper
Typist
Matron
Dispenser
4 Washers
5 Senior Officers
12 Officers.

Two posts for Assistant Teachers were vacant at the end of the year. Vacation leave was granted to the following persons during the year:-

Assistant Teacher E.R. Kissoon, Officers E. Warde and F. Coonjah, Store keeper D.A. Moses, Watchman L. Persaud, Misses E. Richards and R. Paul, Washers. Principal Teacher H.A. Horton who was on study leave resumed duty in August. Messrs S.J. Morgar and C.R. Telford, Officers were sent to the Government Technical Institute to undergo a one year training course in Woodwork. In October Mrs. M. Kissoon, Matron, left the School to take up an appointment with the Medical Department. Her place has not yet been filled.

Mr. P.A. Lewis's services as an Officer were terminated on 17th March, and Mr. Lammy resigned on 6th April, and Senior Officer. L.B. Coonjah, retired from the Public Service on 15th June, Messrs. B. Nelson, K. Johnson and C. Mc Kenzie were appointed to fill the three vacancies on 1st September.

Mr. J.J. Savory, Assistant Storekeeper was transferred as Messenger to the Local Government Department, and Mr. F. Gonsalves succeeded him. Mr. G.W. Pollard, Assistant Teacher resigned his appointment at the end of November.

The general organisation of the School remained the same. The two section namely Junior School and Senior School, remained unchanged, while the ages of the boys ranged from 10 years to 18 years.

(11) Buildings and Compound.

The buildings were kept in a relatively fair state of repair. No extensive repairs were carried out to the main buildings by the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that the necessary repairs will be done in the new year. The surroundings were maintained in good order.

(111) Population.

During the year 72 boys were admitted. This was the highest number admitted in any one year within the past two decades. The youngest was 10 years 7 months old and the oldest 16 years. The average enrolment for the year was 140 whilst the actual number on roll at year end was 152. Only 19 of the 72 boys admitted had not been previously convicted by the Court. Forty-eight boys were discharged during the year.

(IV) Spiritual Welfare.

Church parades took place on Sundays. Both the Anglican Priest and the Roman Catholic Priest visited the School regularly and ministered to the boys, whilst religious teachers of other denominations also paid visits and conducted services. Seven boys were confirmed and admitted into membership of the Anglican Church.

(V) Vocational Training.

Boys were given training in Woodwork, Metalwork, Shoemaking and repairing, Tailoring, Breadmaking, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, and in September a Masonry section was started.

In the Woodwork shop the average number of boys trained was 10. They were given practical and theoretical instruction in the basic principles of the craft. Several pieces of furniture were made including desks and benches for the classroom, and minor repairs to the buildings were also undertaken. Some revenue was obtained from the sale of articles made and repaired.

The metal workshop attended to the minor plumbing and guttering needs in the School, and it also supplied utility articles for the various other sections of the institution. Some revenue was earned by this shop. The average number of boys who received instruction here was 8.

In the Shoemaking section there was 5 boys employed throughout the year. Forty-eight pairs of new shoes were made for the boys who were discharged, and repairs and other work were done for the public. Revenue was collected for work done for the public.

In the Tailorshop among other things made by the 14 boys in training were 474 pairs of pants, 390 shirts, 132 pairs of pyjama pants, 223 pyjama jackets, and 114 pairs of working pants. The usual day today repairing of the boys' clothing and bedding was also done. The standard of instruction was good and at the end of the year there were quite a few boys who could have measured, cut and tailored pants all by themselves. Some revenue was collected for work done for members of the public.

An average of 7 boys was employed in the Kitchen and Bakery. Another year has passed and the new oven has not been installed and the School had to make do with the restricted baking facilities. The output from the Bakery was 49,844 lbs. of bread valued at \$7975.04 (£1661. 9s. 4d.) and 184 lbs. of cake valued at \$92.00 (£19. 3s. 4d.)

In the Livestock farm 13 boys were employed. During the year 29 calves were born. Ten cows and 13 calves were sold. The herd at year end consisted of 2 steers, 33 milch cows, 43 heifer calves, and 5 bull calves.

Milk produced amounted to 111,958 pints valued at \$11195.80 (£2332. 9s. 2d.) Of this amount 50253 pints were sold to the Public Hospital at Suddie, 15341½ pints were sold to other customers, 31575½ pints were used in the School dietary, and 14788 pints were fed to young calves.

In the Piggery 36 piglets were born. There were 12 deaths, 22 piglets were sold, and 10 pigs were slaughtered for use in the School.

In the Poultry run 6288 eggs were collected. Sales amounted to 196 eggs, while 216 eggs were incubated and 5713 used in the dietary. Deaths among the birds were 72, and

/99 birds....

99 birds, producing 308½ lbs. of meat were used in the dietary.

From the fish pond 221 lbs. of fish were obtained.

(See Appendix VI)

From the provision farm on which an average of 44 boys was employed, the School was fairly well supplied with ground provisions and fresh greens although the weather conditions were not of the best. About six acres of land that was abandoned for a number of years were planted with coconuts. The estimated value of some of the produce from the farm is to be found in the Appendix VI.

(VI) Educational Training & Recreation.

There were 97 boys on the Classroom register on 1st January, 1961. During the year 72 boys were enrolled and 50 withdrawn, leaving 119 on the register at year end. The average daily attendance was 97.7. Three boys who are of more than average intelligence attended the St. John's Anglican School in the neighbouring village. From September, the work in the classroom suffered greatly because of a shortage of staff. Mr. Kissoon, one of the three Assistant Teachers left to undergo a one year training course in the Government Training College, and in November, Mr. Pollard resigned his appointment. Replacements could not be obtained and so only two teachers were on duty to teach approximately 98 boys.

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

The Scout Troop continued to interest some of the boys and the Troop was creditably represented at the Annual Scouts' Rally which was held in Georgetown during August.

The Brass Band maintained its progress despite the frequent changes among its members. It took part in a few public functions.

The principal outdoor games played were cricket, football and volley ball. Table Tennis, Dominoes and draughts were the indoor games.

The Co-operative Thrift Society had a fairly good year. The balance at the end of the year was \$1136.27 (£236. 14s. 5½d).

(VII) After Care.

The after-care of boys discharged from the School is undertaken by the Salvation Army, and one Officer is put in Charge of this work. As this Officer's activities are confined mostly to Georgetown and its environs, the Probation Officers who are stationed in the districts assist him in the supervision of those boys who live in their districts.

Each lad discharged from the School is, where practicable, kept under supervision for a period of 2 years, and reports on his progress are sent regularly to the Headmaster.

One of the principal duties of those who supervise the boys, is to assist in placing them in employment. This is no easy task, the employment situation being what it is.

The After-care Officer paid monthly visits to the School during the year. He interviewed boys who were due to be discharged

/ and he.....

and he also visited them at their various tradeshops and work places. He also acted as a link between some of the boys and their homes. Three Probation Officers also visited the School during the year.

On 1st January, 1961, there were 85 boys under supervision. During the year 48 were added to the list and 40 taken off, leaving 93 under supervision at year end. Of the 40 boys taken off the list, one died, one was recommitted to the School, and 38 completed their terms of supervision.

Any boy, who during the period of his supervision, has been convicted of an offence by the Court, is regarded as a failure.

Seventeen boys were convicted of various offences, thus 44.7 percent were failures and 55.3 percent successes.

(Vlll) Finance.

Expenditure, including the value of electric current for the year amounted to \$95334.51 (£19861.7s.1½d) and income to \$8023.03 (£1671.9s.3½d). The average cost of maintaining a boy in the School for the year was \$623.65 (£129.18s.6½d). This would have been considerably higher if the School had to purchase ground provisions, green vegetables, milk, eggs and fish. These items were all produced in the School farm.

(lX) 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. ROHLEHR.
HEADMASTER.

C. P R I S O N S

General Review:

This country covers an area of 83,000 square miles, and has an estimated population of approximately 600,000 including Amerindians. The principal areas of population are on the low-lying coastal belt, with a very sparsely populated and underdeveloped hinterland. Difficulty of travelling, with regard to roads and swift communications, and in the transfer of prisoners from one prison to another, is an ever-present problem.

(ii)

Staff

The Department has an established strength of :-

Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Assistant Superintendents	3
Deputy Asst. Superintendent	1
Steward	1
Chief Officers	5
Principal Officers	8
Farm Supervisors	2
Senior Storekeeper	1
Storekeepers	2
Prison Officers	128
Prison Senior Matron	1
Prison Matrons	3
Wardress	1
Civil Service Clerks	6
Clerical Assistants (Female)	2
School Teacher	1
Lorry Driver	1
Launch Coxswain	1
Night Patrolmen	17
Messengers	2
Night Watchman	1
TOTAL	<u>189</u>

(iii)

Staff Discipline

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

	Mazaruni	New Amsterdam	Georgetown	Total
Stealing	2	-	-	2
Failing to comply	5	10	6	21
Losing by Neglect	1	-	1	2
Irregular conduct	10	9	27	46
Neglect of Duty	24	14	39	77
Absent from Duty	4	-	13	17
Late for Duty	6	5	17	28

The awards for the various offences were:-

	Mazaruni	New Amsterdam	Georgetown	Total
Dismissals	3	3	-	6
Fined	29	18	53	100
Extra Duty	8	7	14	29
Reprimand	10	10	30	50

Retirements

	Mazaruni	New Amsterdam	Georgetown	Total
On medical grounds				Nil
On pension				Nil
Resigned		1	5	6
Probationers failing to be confirmed			3	3

(iv) Recruitment and Staff Training.

Recruits to the service are required to pass an educational test, before being admitted on probation, subject to physical fitness, etc. All recruits are passed for the Service by the Public Service Commission. They are then given a course of training, living in barracks at the Police Training School, where they are trained in P.T. drill, weapon and tear smoke, and receive lectures on prison duties and first aid. In addition, all members of the Established Staff are receiving In-Service training in prison duties. Throughout the probationary period, reports are rendered by the probationers' immediate superiors, periodically, on work efficiency and general aptitude to their duties. Those who fail to reach the required standard, are eliminated as far as possible, during the probationary period. Every effort is made to recruit and retain, as far as possible, the most suitable staff.

(v) Promotions.

All aspirants for promotion are required, when they have reached certain periods of service, to undergo and pass Educational and Prison Duty Examinations, before being promoted to the senior subordinate ranks and above. The need for promotion on merit plus seniority must be recognised, if the public is to receive the services to which they are entitled.

(vi) Awards

Two members of the male staff were awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, and one member of the female staff was also awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

(vii) Conditions of Service Etc.

The hours of work still remain long, and it has not been found possible up to the time of writing, to reduce them from 112 hours per fort-night to 96 hours over the same period. In other respects, conditions of service compare favourably with the Police and kindred bodies.

(viii) Staff Representation.

A Prison Officers' Association was formed during the previous year and has since been functioning satisfactorily.

(ix) Prison Building Accommodation.

(a) General

The construction of the majority of prison buildings is of wood; the disadvantages of this type of construction are obvious. This is gradually being remedied by re-building in stone or concrete. As far as possible, in all respects, prison labour is used on the building and maintenance programme.

(X) Georgetown Prison.

The majority of buildings in this institution are of wood. It is situated in the centre of the town, and the area is limited, having been built for a smaller population, and with a different concept of the requirements of a prison. However, no effort is spared to improve and improvise. During the year, the room which houses unconvicted prisoners during the day was remodelled, and sanitary and toilet conveniences were built. Two old dormitories were completely remodelled into one, with sanitary and toilet facilities, and two-tier spring beds were made in the welding shop. This dormitory will be used by First Offenders, in pursuance of the policy of segregation.

(XI) Mazaruni Prison

A new Administration Building, Gate Lodge, Radio Room and Armoury were completed and occupied during the year. Several old corrugated iron huts used as store rooms and a pumphouse were demolished and rebuilt in concrete blocks, and these have considerably improved the appearance of the water-front area. An old saw pit, which was disused for many years, has been converted into a first class swimming pool. The old Colony House was internally remodelled into an Officers' Club on the first floor, and the upper floor remodelled into living quarters for senior subordinate staff. Considerable extension in concrete was made to the piggeries to accommodate the larger herd.

(XII) New Amsterdam Prison

This again is mainly of wood and at the end of the year, the Commissariat Block was nearing completion. Maintenance repairs were carried out on the cell blocks.

(XIII) District Prisons

All these prisons are in need of remodelling etc., but the method of transporting materials in these cases is mainly by air, and the cost is therefore prohibitive. However, only short term prisoners are kept in these buildings.

(XIV) Population

The number of persons admitted to Prisons during 1961 were 2,815 in relation to the previous year, which was 2,777, thus showing an increase of 38. Of the number admitted 873 were for safe custody, and of this number, 544 were released after trial. The total number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1961 was 642, and on the 31st December, 1961, 604. Daily average population for the year was as follows:- 638.11, that is, a decrease of 17.82 on the average of 655.93 for 1960.

	<u>Unconvicted</u>	<u>Convicted</u>	<u>Debtors</u>
Georgetown Prison			
(males)	579.00	254.00	1.0
New Amsterdam Prison			
(males)	9.6	88.4	.03
(females)	3.0	8.1	-
Mazaruni & Sibley Hall	-	294.41	-
Lethem Prison	18	6	-
Mabaruma Prison	18	17	-
Enachu Prison	Nil	Nil	Nil

(XV) Recidivism.

Of the total of 1,904 convicted prisoners who were admitted during 1961, the following shows the percentage of recidivism:-

598 or 31.5% had one record of previous conviction.
168 or 8.8% had a record of two previous convictions.
184 or 9.66% had a record of three or more previous convictions.

(XVI) Female Prisoners.

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

(XVII) Juvenile Offenders.

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

(XVIII) Young Offenders.

Admissions of between 16 years and 21, if they are serving 3 months or less, are retained at Georgetown Prison. Those sentenced from 3 months to 9 months are sent to New Amsterdam Prison, and those over 9 months are sent under open conditions to Sibley Hall Prison, Mazaruni.

(XIX) Unconvicted Prisoners.

A total of 873 persons were admitted for safe custody during the year under review, as against 759 in 1960 and 820 in 1959.

(XX) Appellants.

The unsatisfactory situation with regard to these prisoners not being required to work, remains with us, to the detriment of the individuals training for work by work. There is no doubt in the writer's view, that from a psychological point of view, this has an adverse effect on a prisoner's outlook on his return to ordinary life.

(XXI) Sentences Carrying Option of Fines.

There is abundant evidence of abuse of this type of award of the courts by the convicted. In a large number of cases the person who is given the option of a fine has no intention of paying it within the prescribed period, if at all. In such cases he goes on accumulating fine after fine, until eventually, when he is arrested and brought into prison for the non-payment of one of them, or for an indictable offence, after he has been sentenced in the latter case, he promptly admits his outstanding warrants, in order to serve the sentences concurrently.

These practices may be perfectly legal as the law stands, but in the view of the writer, the offender can hardly be blamed if he congratulates himself on having found a perfectly legal way of avoiding the orders of the courts.

It is undeniable that it is preferable to fine in certain cases than to send to prison, particularly in the case of the young offender. It is, however, equally important that it is impressed on these persons that the law cannot be flouted with impunity, and that the award of the court will be carried out whether it is peremptory imprisonment or an option of a fine. Irrespective of the technicalities, the point made on the young mind particularly, is that one can avoid the sanctions of society for offences committed, if one knows how!! It is difficult to deny that once a person has managed to flout the Law he is then ready to graduate on to more and worse offences, with the subsequent suffering to a greater number of law-abiding citizens, who are victims of the depredations of these persons.

The writer is fully aware that in accomplishing the measures which would be necessary to combat the foregoing abuses, some difficulties would have to be overcome, but, they are not insurmountable, and, it is certain there would be more respect for law, without which conformity is non-existent.

(XXII) Segregation of Prisoners.

- (a) Georgetown: Collecting centre and short term offenders, adult recidivists up to six months. First and Young Offenders.
- (b) New Amsterdam: Young and First Offenders serving nine months or less. All Female Prisoners.
- (c) Mazaruni: Adult Recidivists serving sentences of over 6 months.
- (d) Sibley Hall: This prison, which is an open prison, is under the administrative control of Mazaruni Prison, but completely separate in situation, being about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away from the main prison. It is used to accommodate Young and First Offenders who are serving over 9 months imprisonment.

(XXIII) Training & Development.

Classes for adult illiterates under trained instructors are held at Mazaruni, Sibley Hall and New Amsterdam.

A class in Farm Tractor driving and maintenance is conducted at Mazaruni under a qualified Prison Officer.

At Georgetown, kitchen garden and poultry-keeping classes are held, teaching both practical and theoretical approaches.

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

Films of an instructional nature are shown regularly at all prisons.

At Mazaruni and New Amsterdam, agricultural practical and theoretical courses are run, and after examination, successful candidates are awarded a proficiency certificate.

(XXIV) Library Facilities.

The ladies of the British Red Cross Society run the libraries at Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons; books in need of repair are repaired by the Prison. During the year under review, the total number of books issued to prisoners at Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prison was 26,402. There are no records of the issues of books at Mazaruni and Sibley Hall; but these libraries are equally well used. In addition to the library facilities, magazines and periodicals are sent from time to time to all prisons.

(XXV) Health

The general state of health in all prisons was good during the year under review. All prisoners requiring specialist or operative treatment are sent to the Public Hospitals. In Georgetown, the Medical Officer visits daily; at New Amsterdam, three times a week and at Mazaruni, twice weekly. All Prisons have full time sicknurse dispensers attached from the Medical Department, in addition to trained Prison Hospital Officers. The statutory requirement of the senior Matron of the Female Prison being a qualified midwife is maintained. All recruits to the Prison Service are required to undergo a course in First Aid at the St. John Ambulance.

(XXVI) 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 its palatability. All Kitchen supervisors undergo a cooking course at the Carnegie School of Home Economics.

(XXVII) Lunatics

No lunatics, civil or criminal, were detained in any prison during the year. Seven prisoners were removed to the Mental Hospital for treatment after certification.

(XXVIII) Labour.

The daily average number of prisoners put to labour was 615.5. Prisoners were employed exclusively on government projects of one type or another. The estimated monetary value of their labour was £58,928. 15s.

(a) Georgetown Prison

Prisoners at this prison are engaged in tailoring, shoe-making, decorticating fibre, mattress making, acetylene welding, tinsmithing, carpentry, masonry, cement block making, building maintenance, painting, printing and book-binding, cooking and baking.

(b) Mazaruni Prison.

The work here is mainly agricultural, i.e. livestock farming and arable farming. At the end of the year, efforts were being made to extend the arable farm area, and this entailed the clearing of virgin bush, laying down internal drainage, and the building of water control sluices or kokers. In addition, much is being done by prison labour to rebuild or improve the present building facilities.

(c) Sibley Hall.

Here again, the principal occupation is agricultural, with a large section of arable land under vegetable growing and citrus orchard. The pig rearing scheme has progressed most satisfactorily. This scheme was started in late 1957 with 9 weaner pigs valued about \$20 each. After taking out for a slaughter for internal consumption, a considerable number each year, and selling for slaughter to the Government Marketing Division, etc. the Department had on hand at the 31st December, 1961 over 400 pigs, and produced a net profit not counting labour, but counting pork used in the Dietary, of \$15,000 for the year under review. This figure is based on contract prices and the prices paid

by Government Marketing Division; the latter of course, sells on the market at a further profit. It is also worthy to note, that an increasing number of Young First Offender Prisoners, are expressing a desire to take up pig farming on release.

(d) New Amsterdam Prison

The farm at this institution provides the majority of labour for these prisoners. This work includes arable farming, dairying and pig rearing. In addition, a rebuilding programme is being followed and instructions in these trades are given.

(XXX) General

All prisons have small trade training shops where tailoring, carpentry, and shoemaking are taught. The enlargement and gradual improvement in this field, are making progress in direct ratio with the rebuilding programme.

(XXX) Earning Scheme.

A scheme has been provisionally accepted, but it is too early to say yet, if it will receive legislative approval.

(XXX1) Extra-Mural Labour.

It has not been possible to implement this, although a great deal of consideration has been given to the idea. Indeed, enquiries from other territories in the Caribbean, indicated that it has not been a success. My comments on the award of fines in this report, would show the difficulties of enforcing orders of this nature.

(XXX11) Discipline.

This has been fair during the year. The number of offences were 1,600 as against 1,587 in 1960.

The punishments awarded were -

Forfeiture of Remission	790
Restricted Diet	448
Cautioned	238
Deprived of privileges	10
Deprived of Association	29
Suspended forfeiture of remission	85

(XXX111) Escapes.

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

Georgetown	Nil
Mazaruni	Nil
Sibley Hall	Nil
New Amsterdam	3
Lethem	Nil
Mabaruma	Nil
Enachu	Nil
Public Hospitals	Nil

(XXIV) Recaptures

There were 3 prisoners recaptured during the year.

(XXXV) Executions.

There were four executions during the year.

(XXXVI) Remission of Sentences.

All prisoners serving sentences of over 31 days are eligible for $1/3$ of their sentence as remission.

(XXXVII) Welfare of Prisoners.

There are two Prison Welfare Officers, who are under the control of the Chief Probation Officer. One is stationed in New Amsterdam and one at Georgetown Prison. In view of the fact that responsibility for the welfare of prisoners and their dependents is vested in the Prison Administration, it is felt that responsibility for the control of the Prison Welfare Officers should be similarly vested. There is also a need for a Welfare Officer at Mazaruni Prison as a large portion of the prisoners are located there, and these men are there, in most cases for years. At present the Welfare Officer visits from time to time; in the view of the writer there is need at this Institution for either more frequent visits or an officer permanently stationed there. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee granted assistance to 1,204 persons in respect of tools, clothing and financial assistance to the extent of \$5,012.58. There were 22 persons under voluntary supervision.

I would like to place on record, my sincere appreciation for the assistance received from Voluntary workers, from the Visiting Committee, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees and the Ladies of the British Red Cross Society, who attend to the libraries and also to all others who gave assistance during the year. Their tasks are unsung and much too frequently they receive little thanks for their efforts, but they continue with enthusiasm, their good work.

R. Aitken.
Director of Prisons.

D - APPENDICES

(i) - PROBATION

APPENDIX I

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

All Judicial Districts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AGES													
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Georgetown and	-	2	9	16	32	76	105	136	134	25	535			
	-	-	2	1	4	3	14	13	16	2	55			
West Demerara	-	-	3	5	10	15	12	44	21	11	121			
	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	5	6	2	21			
East Demerara	-	-	4	8	13	18	53	44	46	-	186			
	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	8	8	-	27			
Berbice	-	2	3	4	8	7	18	14	23	3	82			
	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	2	12			
Corentyne	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18	23	7	57			
	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	5			
Essequibo	-	3	-	-	2	-	11	-	13	1	30			
	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	5			
TOTAL MALES	-	7	19	33	65	122	202	256	260	47	1011			
TOTAL FEMALES	-	-	2	3	7	11	30	29	36	7	125			
GRAND TOTAL	-	7	21	36	72	133	232	285	296	54	1136			

(b) Distribution of cases in Juvenile Courts

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1960	1961	Increase	Decrease
Georgetown	405	590	185	-
East Demerara	173	213	40	-
West Demerara	101	142	41	-
Berbice	46	94	48	-
Corentyne	76	62	-	14
Essequibo	11	35	24	-
TOTAL	812	1136	324	14

/(c)....

CLASS I: Offences
against the person.

	G'tn	M.D.	W.D.	B'ce	C'Tyne	E'BO	Total
Assault ..	32	7	1	6	-	2	48
Assault: C.A.B.H. ..	15	18	9	7	6	1	56
Assault: Indecent ..	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Assaulting Peace Officer	7	-	2	-	-	-	9
Attempt Suicide ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Buggery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Act ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Obstructing Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resisting Peace Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Wounding ..	13	13	2	3	4	1	36
Fighting ..	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Total	74	38	17	21	10	4	164

CLASS II: Offences
against property with
violence.

Break & Enter with Intent ..	-	-	-	3	8	-	11
Break & Enter & Larceny	30	11	10	5	-	2	58
	30	11	10	8	8	2	69

CLASS III: Offences
against property without
violence

Attempt Larceny ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entering a dwelling house with Intent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False Pretence ..	-	2	-	3	-	-	5
Fraudulent Misappropriation ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Larceny ..	214	57	76	29	20	11	407
Larceny from the Person ..	8	3	1	-	-	-	12
Praedial Larceny ..	7	30	3	5	2	-	47
Receiving Stolen Property ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Unlawful Possession ..	22	1	-	-	1	-	24
Total	256	93	81	37	24	11	502

(c) Analysis of Treatment of Juveniles
All Judicial Districts

Judicial Districts	Prob.	E.B.S.	B.G.S.	R.&.D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	Bnd.	Total
Georgetown	133	46	9	173	53	37	107	30	2	590
East Demerara	42	11	3	58	8	1	79	11	-	213
West Demerara	25	6	-	59	12	9	23	8	-	142
Berbice	14	5	1	43	-	3	21	6	1	94
Corentyne	15	8	-	20	-	3	15	1	-	62
Essequibo	2	2	-	1	4	6	18	1	1	35
Total	231	78	13	354	77	59	263	57	4	1136

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total number of cases	... ..	812	1136
Total number found guilty	... ..	648	816
<u>Percentage of cases found guilty</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Reprimanded and Discharged	... ..	46.8%	43.38%
Probation	... ..	34.9%	28.31%
Approved Schools	... ..	7.3%	11.15%
Fined	... ..	8.5%	7.23%
Whipped	... ..	1.2%	9.44%
Otherwise	... ..	2.5%	.49%

Note:

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

(d) Offences Committed by Juveniles

All Judicial Districts

/CLASS I: Offences against the person

CLASS IV: Malicious

Damage to Property

	G'tn	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce	O'tne	E'Bo	Total
Attempt Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malicious Damage to Property	5	3	2	1	1	7	19
	5	3	2	1	1	7	19

CLASS V: Offences

against the currency

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

Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abusive Language	27	-	1	-	-	-	28
Act of Gross Indecency	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bathing in Prohibited area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Licence Ordinance	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Breach of Motor Insurance Ordinance	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Breach of Probation Order	7	7	-	-	-	-	14
Careless use of Vehicle	4	-	1	1	-	-	6
Carrying Offensive Weapon	5	3	1	1	2	-	12
Circulating Obscene Writing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to Animals	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Defective Bicycle	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Disorderly Behaviour	13	9	4	1	2	3	32
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escape from Lawful Custody	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Exposed articles for sale except at a stall	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fighting	20	12	12	-	-	-	44
Gambling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming	16	-	-	8	-	-	24
Giving false fire alarm	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Giving false information to public servant	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Indecent and Insulting Language	3	3	3	1	-	-	10
Injury to crops and animals	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Killing bird with Intent to steal carcass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loitering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obliterating Brand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refractory Boy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	101	40	25	15	14	3	198

	G'Tn.	E.D.	W.D.	B'ce	C'tne	E'bo	Total
Brought Forward	101	40	25	15	14	3	198
Releasing Strays	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Robbery with violence	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Roguery and Vagabondage	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stoning Railway Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening Behaviour and Language	2	5	-	1	-	1	9
Throwing Missiles	25	1	1	1	1	-	29
Traffic Offences	36	-	2	2	-	7	47
Travelling on train without Ticket	1	7	-	-	-	-	8
Soliciting Alms	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stowaway	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Driving Unlicensed Vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Removing wood from foreshore	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Trespass	5	-	-	-	3	-	8
Riding horse without owner's consent	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Assembly	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tampering with motor vehicle	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Unlawful and malicious wounding to he-ass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing Corrosive Fluid with Intent	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession of Bush Rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	9	2	-	-	-	-	11
Wandering	35	2	1	6	1	-	45
Using Offensive weapon	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Writing on wall without consent of owner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>225</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>382</u>
TOTALS:							
CLASS I	74	38	17	21	10	4	164
CLASS II	30	11	10	8	8	2	69
CLASS III	256	92	82	37	24	11	502
CLASS IV	5	3	2	1	1	7	19
CLASS V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS VI	225	69	31	27	19	11	382
Grand Total:	<u>590</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1136</u>

APPENDIX II

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

(i) Georgetown Judicial District

1960 405

1961 590

(a) Georgetown Juvenile, including
Providence Court.

Types of Offences	Prob.	L.B.S.	B.G.S.	Bnd.	R&D.	Wpd.	Fd.	Dis.	Wdn.	S.O.	Tot.
Assault: C.A.B.H.	2	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	15
Assault: Common	2	-	-	-	12	4	2	10	1	1	32
Break & Enter & Larceny	12	2	-	-	2	1	2	6	5	-	30
Breach of Probation	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	7
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	3	2	-	13
Exposed articles for sale except at a stall	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fighting	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	11	-	-	20
Indecent Language	-	-	-	-	10	9	7	1	-	-	27
Larceny	75	23	3	-	48	17	4	36	8	-	214
Larceny from the Person	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	8
Praedial Larceny	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	7
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	25	-	3	8	-	-	36
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	14	-	-	25
Wandering	17	5	3	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	33
Unlawful Possession	4	-	-	-	5	4	1	6	2	-	22
Wounding	4	1	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	15
Others*	15	14	3	-	18	11	12	6	6	-	85
Total	133	46	9	2	173	53	37	107	27	3	590

* Included under this head are:-

Abusive Language	-	Gaming	16
Assault: Indecent	-	Giving false fire alarm	1
Assaulting Peace Officer	7	Giving false information to public servant	3
Attempt Larceny	-	Loitering	-
Attempt Suicide	1	Malicious Damage to Property	5
Bathing in Prohibited area	-	Obstructing Peace Officer	-
Break & Enter with Intent	-	Obliterating Brand	-
Careless Use of vehicle	4	Robbery with violence	5
Carrying offensive weapon	5	Trespass	6
Circulating Obscene Writing	-	Vagrancy	9
Escape from Lawful Custody	1	Writes on wall without consent of owner	-
False Pretence	-	Failure to provide a railway ticket	1
Fraudulent Misappropriation	5	Indecent Act	1
Gambling	-	Indecent Assault	4
Roguary & Vagabondage	1	Insulting Language	3
Resisting Peace Officer	1	Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	1
Stowaway	1	Soliciting Alms	2
Threatening Behaviour	2		

Sex of Offenders

Males 450
Females 55 505

505 persons committed 590 offences

/analysis ...

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	1	9	24	37	70	97	118	118	31	505

Probation .. 22.5%
 Reprimanded & Discharged .. 29.2%

(ii) East Demerara Judicial District

1960 173
 1961 213

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	Id.	J.S.	J.S.	Wdn.	Dis.	Ind.	Wpd.	Tot.
Assault	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Assault C.A.B.H.	6	7	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	18
Unlawful Wounding	3	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	13
Break & Enter & Larceny	5	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	11
Larceny	7	14	1	5	1	1	26	-	2	57
Larceny from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Praedial Larceny	5	13	-	1	-	1	9	-	1	30
Malicious Damage to Property	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Breach of Probation	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7
Garrying Offensive weapon	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Cruelty to animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Destroying Vegetable Product	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Driving unlicensed vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Failure to obtain proper Railway Ticket	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Indecent Language	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disorderly Behaviour	-	4	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	9
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Removing wood from fore-shore	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Riding horse without owner's consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Threatening Behaviour	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Tampering with motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Throwing corrosive fluid with intent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Throwing Missiles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obtaining money under false pretence	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Using Offensive weapon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wandering	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fighting	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	12
Total	42	58	1	11	3	11	79	-	8	213

171 Persons committed 213 offences.

/Sex of Offenders

Sex of Offenders

Males	.....	148	
Females	.....	<u>23</u>	<u>171</u>

Probation	..	19.7%
Reprimanded & Discharged..		27.2%

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	4	9	11	18	44	45	40	-	171

(iii) West Demerara Judicial District

1960	.....	101
1961	.....	142

Types of Offences	Prob.	R&D.	Fd.	EBS.	BGS.	Bnd.	Wpd.	Sec.	Dis.	Wdn.	Total
								42			
Assault: Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault: Indecent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Assault: C.A.B.H.	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Attempt Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Wounding	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Break & Enter & Larceny	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Simple Larceny	20	31	3	2	-	-	9	1	9	1	76
Larceny from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Entering Dwelling House with Intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Praedial Larceny	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Attempted Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious Damage to Property	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disorderly Behaviour	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insulting Language	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breach of Juvenile Ord.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Probation Ord.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Careless Use of vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carrying Offensive weapon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escape from Lawful Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fighting	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	12
Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Mischief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resisting Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assaulting Peace Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Roguary & Vagabondage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing Missiles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlighted Bicycle	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Defective Bicycle	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wandering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	25	59	9	6	-	-	12	5	23	3	142

Sex of Offenders

Males	85	
Females	<u>17</u>	<u>102</u>

/102 persons....

102 persons committed 142 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	3	5	11	13	11	32	19	8	102

Probation .. 17.6%
 Reprimanded & Discharged. 41.5%

(iv) Berbice Judicial District

1960 46
 1961 94

Types of Offences	Prob.	EBS.	R&D	Fd.	End.	Dis.	Wdn.	BGS.	Total
Larceny	3	3	14	-	-	6	3	-	29
Gaming	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	8
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	7
Assault	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	6
Wandering	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	6
Praedial Larceny	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	5
Break & Enter & Larceny	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Break & Enter With Intent	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Attempt False Pretence	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fighting	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Wounding	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Cruelty to animal	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Releasing Strays	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Indecent Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Careless use of cycle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Damage to Property	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Act of gross indecency	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Indecent Language	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hiding cycle without bell	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlighted cycle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Throwing Missiles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	14	5	43	3	1	21	6	1	94

Sex of Offenders

Males 70
 Females 10 80

80 persons committed 94 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	2	2	4	5	8	17	15	22	5	80

Probation ... 14.9%
 Reprimanded & Discharged.. 45.7%

/(v)

(v) Corentyne Judicial District

1960 ... 76
1961 ... 62

Types of Offences	Prob.	Sec. 42	EBS.	BGS.	R&D.	Dis.	Wdn.	Fd.	Total
Larceny of Money	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Simple Larceny	5	-	3	-	1	5	-	1	15
Break & Enter & Larceny	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	8
Larceny of Poultry	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Praedial Larceny	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	6
Wounding	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Larceny of Cattle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Wandering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of Motor Insurance Ordinance	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Breach of Licence Ord.	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Unlawful Trespass	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Receiving stolen jewellery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carrying offensive weapon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Throwing Missiles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Possession of Bush Rum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Damage to cultivated plant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	15	1	8	-	20	14	1	3	62

Sex of Offenders

Males 43
Females 5 48

48 persons committed 62 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	-	1	-	6	3	14	18	6	48

Probation .. 24%
Reprimanded & Discharged .. 32%

(vi) Essequibo Judicial District

1960 ... 11
1961 ... 35

Types of Offences	Prob.	Wpd.	EBS.	Wdn.	Fd.	Dis. Sec. 42	R&D.	Bnd.	Total
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Assault: C.A.B.H.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Break & Enter & Larceny	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disorderly Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Larceny	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	11
Total	1	-	2	-	-	16	-	-	19

/Malicious Damage ...

Types of Offences	Prob.	Wpd.	EBS.	Wdn.	Fd.	Dis. Sec.42	R&D	Bnd.	Total
Brought forward	1	-	2	-	-	16	-	-	19
Malicious Damage to Property	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	7
Threatening Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Traffic Offences	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	7
Unlawful Wounding	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	4	2	1	6	18	1	1	35

Sex of Offenders

Males	.....	26
Females	.....	<u>4</u> <u>30</u>

30 persons committed 35 offences

Analysis of Age Group

Age:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
No.	-	-	3	2	3	1	7	13	1	30

Probation .. 5.7%
 Reprimanded & Discharged .. 2.9%

ANNEXURE III

(1) Number of cases under care of Probation Officers at 1.1.61:-

Males under 16	..	229	
Females under 16	..	39	
Males over 16	..	44	
Females over 16	..	<u>6</u>	<u>318</u>

(2) New cases placed on probation for year ending 31.12.61:-

Males under 16	..	209	
Females under 16	..	23	
Males over 16	..	40	
Females over 16	..	<u>4</u>	<u>276</u>

(3) Number of Probationers supervised during the year 594

(4) Number of cases completed satisfactorily at 31.12.61 169

(5) Number of cases completed unsatisfactorily at 31.12.61

(1) Committed to Approved Schools	..	35	
(2) Committed to Prison	..	7	
(3) Considered unsatisfactory for other reasons	..	<u>71</u>	<u>113</u>

(6) Number of cases completed doubtful at 31.12.61 -

(7) Total number of cases remaining under the care of Probation Officers at 31.12.61 312

/(8) Probationers ...

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

Reprimanded & Discharged	59	
Essequibo Boys' School (Committed)	33	
Probation Order rescinded and New Order made	8	
Dismissed	1	
Fined	27	
Prison (Committed)	6	
Withdrawn	5	
Belfield Girls' School (Committed)	6	
Bonded	-	
Probation to continue	2	
Whipped	4	
Pending	<u>1</u>	152

(9) Investigations and Reports for Courts:-

Children and Young Persons	794	
Adults -16-21 years of age	<u>135</u>	<u>929</u>

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

Jan. ...	331	May ...	321	Sept. ...	330
Feb. ...	326	June ...	333	Oct. ...	329
Mar. ...	327	July ...	322	Nov. ...	333
Apr. ...	321	Aug. ...	349	Dec. ...	322

Monthly average ... 328.67

No. of visits to Probationers	.....	4,401
No. of visits from Probationers	.....	3,656

APPENDIX IV

Other Social Work of the Courts

(a) Matrimonials: Matters referred by the Court: 130

Investigated	130	Reconciled	64	Unreconciled	61	Pending	5
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue	..					..	42
Supervision of parties reconciled through the Court	..					..	16
No. of visits to these couples	..					..	287

(b) Matrimonials: Private Matters Independent of Court:

Investigated	309	Reconciled	231	Unreconciled	76	Pending	2
Reconciliations in which harmonious relationships continue	..					..	209
Supervision of parties of Independent Conciliation	..					..	164
No. of visits to these couples	..					..	625
No. of cases under investigation on 31.12.61	..					..	-

1. For Courts	....	5	
2. Independent Investigations..	<u>2</u>		7

APPENDIX V

Supervision of Fines

No. of Fines supervised	...	28
No. of fines paid off	...	18
Amount of fines imposed	.....	\$933.65

/Amount paid

Amount paid	.....	\$613.77	
Amount Outstanding	.....	\$319.88	
No. of visits made during supervision of fines			... 160

Court Investigations:

No. of investigations - Juvenile Court	...	794
No. of investigations - Adult Court	...	226
No. of investigations - Supreme Court	...	2
No. of matrimonial investigations for the Court	...	134
No. of actual visits in process of court investigations	...	626
No. of reports for the Courts	...	1156

APPENDIX VI

AFTER-CARE

Approved School - Essequibo Boys' School

No. of boys under supervision on 1.1.61	...	83
No. of boys placed under supervision during 1961	...	48
No. of boys supervised during 1961	...	131
No. of boys whose period of supervision expired in 1961	...	39
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision satisfactorily	...	14
No. of boys who completed their period of supervision unsatisfactorily	-	

(1) Committed to Prison ..	.. 11	
(2) Fined ..	.. 7	
(3) Recommitted to E.B.S. ..	.. 1	
(4) Unsatisfactory for other reasons ..	<u>1</u>	20

No. of boys who completed their period doubtful	...	5
No. of boys remaining under supervision at 31.12.61	...	92
No. of investigation re Home Leave & Petitions	...	38
No. of boys found employment by officers	...	31
No. of boys placed in employment by exchange	...	29

APPENDIX VII

Adoption Matters

No. of adoption investigations	..	...	2
No. being visited by Probation Officers at 31.12.61		...	2
No. of adoption reports submitted	..	...	2
No. of adoption visits	..	...	7
No. of persons seeking advice on Adoption Procedure		...	54
No. of persons seeking advice on Custody of Children		...	21

APPENDIX VIII

General Kindred Social Matters

No. of matters of varying nature referred to P.O. for assistance	...	276
Waywardness	.. 65	No. improved ... 36
Truancy	.. 65	No. improved ... 33
General Domestic Disputes	.. 24	No. resolved ... 19
Public Assistance	.. 52	No. assisted ... 39
Immorality - Young Persons and Young Adults	.. 17	No. improved ... 9
Drunkenness - Young Adults	.. 18	No. improved ... 8
Petty Offences referred by Police but not involving court proceedings	.. 27	
Matters relating to home accommodation	.. 8	
Maintenance of in -acitated parents	.. -	
No. of children, young persons and young adults who received voluntary supervision	.. 139	
No. of visits to them	.. 374	

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. & Bonds	Dis.	Pending	Total
Rape	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Child Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	40	10	1	5	5	61
Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm	2	41	10	3	15	1	70
Robbery With Violence	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful Wounding	4	20	4	6	2	2	38
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	-	3	3	-	2	1	9
Assault Peace Officer	1	15	-	-	-	1	17
Obstruct Peace Officer	-	8	2	-	3	-	13
Resist Peace Officer	-	7	3	-	1	1	12
Indecent Assault	1	3	2	-	3	-	9
Total - Class I:	14	137	34	10	29	11	235

CLASS II: Offences against
Property With Violence

Receiving Stolen Property	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Break and Enter and Larceny	34	11	7	7	2	18	79
Total - Class II:	34	11	7	8	2	18	80

CLASS III: Offences
against Property without
violence.

Larceny	26	68	23	11	25	11	164
Larceny from the person	4	10	1	-	9	2	26
Obtaining Credit by Fraud	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Unlawful Possession	5	10	-	1	3	1	20
Unlawful Possession of Bush Run	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Fraudulent Misappropri- ation	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Killing Animal with Intent to steal Carcass	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Obtaining Money by False Pretence	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement	-	3	3	-	-	-	6
Larceny in Dwelling House	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Larceny of Bicycle Parts	7	12	2	5	2	1	29
Larceny of Cattle	1	1	2	-	5	-	9
Larceny of Poultry	3	4	2	-	5	-	14
Praedial Larceny	1	10	4	1	1	-	17
False Pretence	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Larceny by Clerk or Servant	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fraudulent Conversion	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Larceny by Bailee	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Attempt Break and Enter Possession of House	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking Implements	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving Stolen Property	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Attempt Larceny	1	2	-	-	2	1	6
Carried Forward	49	135	43	19	56	18	320

/Firearms ...

CLASS III: Offences
against Property
without violence
(Cont'd)

	Prison	Fd.	R&D.	Prob & Bonds	Dis.	Pend.	Total
Brought Forward	49	135	43	19	56	16	320
Firearms	-	5	3	-	-	-	8
Obtaining Money Upon Forged Instrument	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fraudulent Altering of Doctor's Licence	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny of Growing Things	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total - CLASS III:	49	143	46	19	56	19	332

CLASS IV: Malicious
Damage to Property.

Malicious damage to Property	1	14	4	-	11	-	30
Injury to Growing Things	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total - CLASS IV:	1	14	4	-	13	-	32

CLASS V: Offences not
included in other classes

Breach of T. & H.D. Ordinance Assemble in Public for Idle purpose	-	5	1	1	-	-	7
Fighting	-	13	1	-	1	-	15
Disorderly Behaviour	-	17	8	2	3	-	30
Throwing Missiles	-	81	11	1	6	3	102
Vagrancy	-	6	4	1	4	-	15
Roguary and Vagabondage	1	14	4	2	5	-	26
Trespassing	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent Language	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
Traffic Offences	-	83	4	-	2	4	93
Gaming	-	104	10	-	4	7	125
Threatening Behaviour	-	15	4	-	3	-	22
Escape from Lawful Custody	1	5	3	-	1	-	10
Giving False Information	2	2	-	1	-	-	5
Drunkenness	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Carrying Offensive Weapon	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt Suicide	-	2	6	1	3	-	12
Act of Gross Indecency	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Doing Indecent Act	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt to Commit Summary Conviction Offence	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sending false Telegram	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breach of Probation Ordinance	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Releasing Strays	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Threatening Language	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
TOTAL - CLASS V:	6	359	62	11	35	16	489

TOTAL - CLASSES I - V:	104	664	153	48	135	64	1168
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Analysis of Age Group

Age:	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
No.	155	270	218	226	166	133	1,168

APPENDIX X

Remand Home Particulars

No. of boys in Home at 1.1.61	..	..	..	4
No. of boys admitted during 1961	..	..	..	<u>111</u> 115
No. discharged during 1961	..	..	..	<u>113</u>
No. of boys in Home at 31.12.61	..	..	..	<u>2</u>

Manner of Disposal

Probation	..	..	..	38
Probation to continue	..	..	..	1
Fined	..	..	..	2
Sent home in custody of Relatives	..	..	..	25
Reprimanded and Discharged	..	..	..	21
Dismissed	..	..	..	10
Sent to Prison	..	..	..	1
Sent to Belfield	..	..	..	2
Whipped	..	..	..	6
Withdrawn	..	..	..	<u>7</u> <u>113</u>

APPENDIX 1

MEDICAL OFFICER REPORT

Essequibo Boys' School,
Suddie,
11th January, 1962.

The Headmaster,
Essequibo Boys' School,
Onderneeming.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Boys & Staff of the Essequibo Boys' School for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

There were 141 admissions to the Sick-Bay; 8 boys were admitted to the Suddie Hospital, among whom the following ailments were diagnosed:-

Pyrexia	1
Abcesses	7
Lacerated Wounds	3
Infectious Diseases	118
Nail Stick	1
Swollen Tests	1
Ingrowing Toe-nails	3
Cellulites	1
Filariasis	2
Avitaminoses	3
Rash all over Body	1

Casual attendances treated for minor complaints are:- Abdominal pains (2) Fever & Headaches (3) Sprains (4) Incised, Simple, Lacerated & Punctured Wounds (5) Foreign Bodies (6) Vertigo. These totalled 7,582. Four hundred and seventeen (417) emergencies were treated. These injuries were sustained either at work or play.

Prophylatic injections of A.T.S. were administered to 7 boys of the school and staff-members, these were given chiefly for Nail-sticks, wounds etc.

An epidemic of Chicken-Pox occurred during the year, but this was quickly under control by the giving of prescribed treatments and the **strict** isolation of all cases affected.

No visit was received from the Dental Surgeon during the year, and it is most regrettable. There were quite a few boys who were, and still are suffering from dental caries.

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

Bed-bugs do not now present such a problem. This has been due mainly to the spraying of the canvas cots and their environs with the prescribed insecticide, along with the scrubbing and boiling out of such cots, and also to the regular scrubbing of the dormitories.

The physical condition of the boys remains at a fairly high-standard, and to this end the boys are encouraged to participate in out-door games and physical exercises.

The number of admissions to the School during the year totalled 72 and there were 48 discharges over the same period.

Two hundred and fifty-three (253) prescriptions were dispensed to members of the staff and their families during the year 1961.

The Medical Officer, in his quarterly inspection of the grounds and buildings, paid complimentary remarks to the sanitary conditions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.). K. Bender.

Resident Surgeon.

APPENDIX II -A..HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	No. Admitted	No. Previously Convicted	Ages on Admission					Dentention Period									
			10 years	"	"	"	"	Over 1 yr.	2 years	Over 2 yrs.	3 yrs.	Over 3 yrs.	4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	
			11	12	13	14	15										
Georgetown	42	37	1	3	5	13	9	11	1	2	16	13	5	1	2	1	1
E. Demerara	11	8	-	1	1	2	4	3	-	-	3	6	1	-	1	-	-
W. Demerara	6	2	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	-	-
Berbice	11	6	-	2	-	3	3	3	-	1	2	6	-	-	2	-	-
Essequibe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
	72	53	1	7	8	20	17	19	1	4	21	29	8	1	6	1	1

II B HISTORY OF ADMISSIONS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	Charges for which Convicted											
	Larceny	Break and Entry and Larceny	Attempt to Break and enter	Break and Enter with Intent	Wandering	Malicious Damage to Property	Breath of Probation Order	Carrying Offensive Weapon	Trespass	Escape from Lawful custody	Manslaughter	Wounding
Georgetown	26	3	-	-	6	2	4	1	1	1	-	1
E. Demerara	7	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1
W. Demerara	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Berbice	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Essequibo	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41	10	1	2	6	2	4	1	1	1	1	2

APPENDIX III A-Enrolment

No. on Roll at 1.1.61.....	128
No. Admitted during 1961.....	72
No. Discharged during 1961.....	48
No. On Roll at 31.12.61	152

TABLE 111 B - AGE DISTRIBUTION ON 31.12.61.

AGE IN YEARS:	10+	11+	12	12+	13	13+	14	14+	15	15+	16	16+	17	17+	Total
NO. OF BOYS:	2	3	1	8	1	28	3	29	7	34	3	22	3	8	152

TABLE 111 C - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AT 31.12.61.

COUNTY	DISTRICTS	NO.
DEMERARA	Georgetown	63
	East Coast	28
	West Coast	11
	West Bank	8
	East Bank	8
BERBICE	New Amsterdam	8
	East Bank	4
	Corentyne	18
ESSEQUIBO	West Coast	1
	Bartica	2
	Wakenaam	1
	TOTAL	152

TABLE 111 D - OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION .

OCCUPATION	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	AVERAGE DAILY DISTRIBUTION	NOTE
Cooking & Baking	1257	4.2	No: of Working Days:- 299
Tailoring	4197	14.0	
Shoemaking	1612	5.4	
Woodworking	2848	9.5	
Metalworking	2467	8.3	
Livestock farming	3896	13.0	
Provision farming	13194	44.1	
General Labouring	10340	34.6	
Masonry	201	0.7	
Sick	1694	5.7	
	41706	139.5	

APPENDIX - IV A - BOYS CONVICTED DURING SUPERVISION

YEAR OF DISCHARGE	NO: DISCHARGED	NO. CONVICTED IN			Total
		1959	1960	1961	
1959	38	4	8	5	17

APPENDIX IV B - VOCATIONS OF DISCHARGED BOYS

TRAINING RECEIVED	BOYS DISCHARGED
Woodworking	7
Baking	4
Tailoring	12
Metalworking	10
Shoemaking	5
Farming	10
	48

APPENDIX V - BAKERY STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	\$	£	s.	d.	Value of Produce	\$	£	s.	d.
Wages	906.42	188	16	9	184 lbs. Cakes @ 2s. 1d)	92.00	19	3	4
Materials etc.	3351.88	698	6	2	49844 " Bread @ 16¢ (8)	7975.04	1661	9	4
Gain	3808.74	793	9	9					
	8067.04	1680	12	8		8067.04	1680	12	8

APPENDIX VI - LIVESTOCK FARM STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE	\$	£	s.	d.	Value of Produce	\$	£	s.	d.
Wages	61.99	12	18	3½	111958 pts. of milk	6364.97	1326	0	8½
Feed, Main- tonance etc.	5960.27	1241	14	5½	Sale of 13 cows	1935.92	403	6	4
Gain.	4776.67	995	2	9½	Sale of 10 calves	150.00	31	5	-
					Value of 19 calves born in 1961	375.00	78	2	6
					Sale of 22 piglets	330.00	68	15	-
					Value of 1415 lbs. of Pork.	849.00	176	17	6
					Value of 6288 Eggs	503.04	104	16	-
					Value of 308½ lbs. Chicken	246.80	51	8	4
					Value of 221 lbs, Fish @ 20¢	44.20	9	4	2
	10798.93	2249	15	6½		10798.93	2249	15	6½

APPENDIX VII - ARABLE FARM STATEMENT.

Expenditure	\$				Value of Produce				
	\$	£	s.	d.	\$	£	s.	d.	
Wages	1576.17	328	7	4½	4050 lbs. Plantains @ 4¢	162.00	33	15	-
Fencing,					9549 lbs. Cassava @ 4¢	381.96	79	11	6
Manures,					3236 lbs. S. Potatoes @ 8¢	258.88	53	18	8
Tools, etc.	75.52	15	14	8	627 lbs. Borah @ 6 ¢	37.62	7	16	9
Gain	387.01	80	12	6½	1066 " Boulangers @ 6¢	63.96	13	6	6
					1603 " Ochroes @ 6¢	96.18	20	0	9
					3097 " Papaws @ 4¢	123.88	25	16	2
					2178 " Bananas @ 6¢	130.68	27	4	6
					2506 " Callaloo @ 3¢	75.18	15	13	3
					423 " Pumpkins @ 8¢	33.84	7	1	0
					303 " Cocoa Beans @ 60¢	181.80	37	17	6
					167 " Coffee Beans @ 60¢	83.50	17	7	11
					76 " Blackeye @ 16¢	12.16	2	10	8
					30 " Sorrel @ 30¢	9.00	1	17	6
					311 " Eddoes @ 8¢	24.88	5	3	8
					30 " Ninwah @ 4¢	1.20	-	5	-
					48 " Cucumbers @ 8¢	3.84	-	16	-
					26 " Tomatoes @ 25¢	6.50	1	7	1
					60 " Squash @ 6¢	3.60	-	15	-
					1960 lbs. Corn @ 4¢	78.40	16	6	8
					8988 Coconuts @ 3¢	269.64	56	3	6
	2038.70	424	14	7		2038.70	424	14	7

APPENDIX VIII - REVENUE DURING PAST THREE YEARS.

REVENUE HEAD	1959				1960				1961			
	\$	£	s.	d.	\$	£	s.	d.	\$	£	s.	d.
Maintenance												
Fees.	622.85	129	15	2½	598.66	124	14	5	312.01	65	0	0½
Sale of Products	4060.78	845	19	11	3866.17	805	9	0½	5198.37	1082	19	10½
Services to other	1616.00	336	13	4	2435.20	507	6	8	2512.65	523	9	4½
Govt. Departments												
Total:	6299.63	1312	8	5½	6900.03	1437	10	1½	8023.03	1671	9	3½

APPENDIX 1X - EXPENDITURE & REVENUE STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURE	\$	£	s.	d.	REVENUE	\$	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	62975.27	13119	16	11½	Maintenance				
Transport & Travelling	1391.37	289	17	4½	fees	312.01	65	0	0½
Dietary	8318.21	1732	19	2½	Sale of				
Fuel & Light	458.79	95	11	7½	products	5198.37	1082	19	10½
Clothing & bedding	2296.25	478	7	8½	Milk sold to				
Workshop-tools etc.	2395.26	499	0	3	Public Hos-				
Earnings & Gratuities	2019.94	420	16	5	pital Suddie	2512.65	523	9	4½
Bakery	4258.30	887	2	11	To balance				
Sanitation & Drainage	630.49	131	7	0½	being net				
Arable Farm	1651.69	344	2	0½	cost of				
Miscellaneous	1179.33	245	13	10½	School to				
Maintenance of Koker	335.05	69	16	0½	Govt.	87311.48	18189	17	10
" of Stock Farm	6022.26	1254	12	9					
Purchase of Radio	244.75	50	19	9½					
Value of Electricity	1157.55	241	3	1½					
	95334.51	19861	7	1½		95334.51	19861	7	1½

APPENDIX X - NET COST OF SCHOOL DURING LAST THREE YEARS.

YEAR	Av. Daily Roll	Net Cost per year				Net cost per Boy per year				Net cost per Boy per day			
		\$	£	s	d.	\$	£	s	d.	\$	£	s	d.
1959	136	83622.21	17421	5	10½	614.87	128	1	11½	1.68	-	7	-
1960	127	81980.79	17079	6	7½	625.52	134	9	8	1.71	-	7	1½
1961	140	87311.48	18189	17	10	623.65	129	18	6½	1.71	-	7	1½

APPENDIX 1

Statistical Report of Admission for the Prison

Department for the Year 1961

2,755	60	8,815	Total number of persons committed during the year
9	-	9	For Debt
871	2	873	For safe custody on remand or awaiting trial including those released by courts after trial
1,823	58	1,881	For Imprisonment
86	2	88	18 months and over
50	-	50	12 months and less than 18 months
239	-	239	6 months and less than 12 months
298	2	300	3 months and less than 6 months
1,052	50	1,102	1 month and less than 3 months
98	4	102	Under one month
597	28	625	Once
168	1	169	Twice
1058	29	1087	Thrice or more
16.74	2.0	18.74	Daily average on sick list
652	8.1	660.1	Daily average in Prison
344	-	344	Admissions to Hospital
4	-	4	Executions
Nil	-	Nil	Awaiting Executions
		2	Deaths excluding executions

No. committed for debt, remand or imprisonment

Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment

Previous convictions

APPENDIX 11

RETURN OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Year	By Sentence of Court	For Prison Offences
1957	12 @	Nil
1958	13 /	1
1959	6 *	Nil
1960	5 \$	Nil
1961	2	1 /

@ Including 2 Adult Prisoners whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

/ Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

* Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

\$ Including 1 Young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

/ Denotes 1 young Prisoner whipped with the Tamarind Switch.

APPENDIX 111

Mazaruni Prison,
Mazaruni River.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Mazaruni Prisons Medical Service for the year 1961:-.

	<u>Maz.</u>	<u>Sibley Hall</u>	<u>Total</u>
In Sick Cell or Hospital Room on 1.1.61	3	1	4
Admitted during the year	47	2	49
Discharged during the year	45	1	46
Transferred to Bartica Hospital	5	3	8
Discharged N.A.D.	3	-	3
Transferred to Best Hospital	-	-	-
Died at Bartica Hospital	-	-	-
Referred to Cphthalmic Clinic, P.H.G.	5	-	5
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic, P.H.G.	-	-	-
Referred to Fracture Clinic, P.H.G.	-	-	-
Referred to X-ray Clinic, P.H. Bartica	4	-	4
Referred to Surgical Clinic, P.H.G.	5	-	5
Referred to Psychiatrist Clinic, P.H.G.	-	-	-
Referred to Social Disease Clinic, P.H.G.	1	-	1
No. of prisoners referred to Dental Surgeon.	-	-	232

The following was the Dental work done:-

Dental Extractions	114	72	186
Extractions by Dispenser	36	-	-
Dentures were received for 13 prisoners.			

Transferred to Mental Hospital Berbice	2	-	2
Prisoners treated for minor ailments	31,941	9,715	41,656
Average daily No. of prisoners in Prison			202
Average weekly No. of prisoners in sick cell or Hospital room			1

Cases of Social Disease:

Urethritis	4
Ulcer Penis	4

Injections administered during the year:-

	Phials	Units
Penicillin	83	4,000,000
do.	200	400,000
A.T.S.	15	- 10 ml. vials
Adrenalin	Nil	
Streptomycin	10	- 1 gramme vials.
Insulin Zinc Protamin	13	- 10 cc. vials.

Prescriptions dispensed to Officers and their families:-

	Males	Females	Total
(a) To Officers	444	-	444
(b) To Families	128	213	341
	<u>572</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>785</u>

List of cases treated in Sick Cells and otherwise:-

Chicken Pox	7
Measles	4
Upper respiratory Tract infection	60

/ Hypertension.....

Hypertension	4
Abscesses	10
Hypertension c Hemiplegia	Nil
Bronchial Asthma	2
Mental Observation (certified insane)	2
N.A.D.	-
N.Y.D.	-
Pyrexia of unknown origin	12
Haemorrhoids	8
Dyspepsia	40
Cystitis	-
Allergy	10
Epistaxis due to Polypi	1
Fissure-in-Anus	-
Encephalitis	-
Inflammatory swelling left abdominal wall	-
Circumcision (done at B/ca Hospital)	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	-
Arterio Schlerosis	-
Headache	30
Perineal Fistula	-
Enteritis	12
Infected toes, right foot	-
Pteryguim (operation done at Bartica Hospital)	-
Sprain	30
Removal of cyst, finger (done at Mazaruni Prison)	1
Abrasions	24
Convalescing after Appendicetomy (done at Bartica Hospital)	-
Removal of Lipomas (done at Bartica Hospital)	2
Filariasis	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16
Debility	300
Persistent Hiccough	1
Congestive cardiac failure	-
Arthritis	18
Corneal Ulcer	1
Gastritis	-
Tonsillitis	3
Post Operative State (Reptic Ulcer)	-
Bronchitis	200
Post Extraction bleeding	4
Cardiac irregularity c congestive cardiac failure	-
Depression	2
Aortic Incompetence	-
Fasting	-
Laceration and fracture left great toe-	-
Contusion	12
Laceration, dislocation and fracture left little toe.	-
Convalescing after Herniotomy	1
Corryza	10
Fracture Ribs	-
Rt. Hemiparesis	-
Foreign body in alimentary canal	-
Cholecystitis	1
Removal of foreign body from chest wall (done at Bartica Hospital)	-
Pharyngitis	2
Diabetes Mellitis	-
Epidydimitis	-

Adentis of Groin	5
Lacerated wounds	28
Conjunctivitis	18

Admitted for Recurrent Attacks

Bronchial Asthma	1
Epistaxis due to Polypi	1
Hypertension	1
Removal of foreign body from ear	1
Repair after amputation of terminal phalynx of finger.	1

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) V. Sagar.
Prison Surgeon.

APPENDIX IV

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Georgetown Prison Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1961:-

<u>INFIRMARY</u>	<u>MALES</u>
Remaining under treatment on 1. 1. 61	13
Admitted to Infirmary during the year	276
Discharged from the Infirmary during the year	278
Remaining under Treatment in Infirmary on 31.12.61	11
Discharged N.A.D.	38
Transferred to Georgetown Hospital for admission, investigation and treatment	36
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Berbice	3
Referred to Ophthalmic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	53
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	28
Referred to Fracture & Orthopaedic Clinic, Georgetown Hospital.	16
Referred to X-ray Dept. Georgetown Hospital (including B.C.G. X-rays)	41
Referred to Surgical Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	34
Referred to Psychiatric Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	4
Referred to Senior Physician Clinic, Georgetown Hospital	3
Referred to Chest Clinic, Orange Walk, Georgetown	10
Referred to Dental Surgeon, Georgetown Hospital for the following:-	
Full Dentures	7
Partial Dentures	4
Repair to dentures	13
Dentures remade	1
Dental fillings	29
Fracture of Jaw	1
Dental Extractions	463

Out-Patients Attendance At Prison Dispensary.

Treatment for minor injuries and ailments	24,008
Average daily No. of prisoners in Prison	254
Average daily No. of prisoners in Prison Hospital	7.6
Cases of Social Diseases in convicted and unconvicted prisoners:-	
(a) Urethritis	24
(b) Ulcer Penis	30
(c) V.D.R.L. (Reactive)	6

All prisoners suffering from Social Diseases were referred to the Social Disease Clinic, Georgetown Hospital for investigation and treatment. Injections administered during the year were as follows:-

Penicillin	670
A.T.S. (Prophylactic)	197
Lig. Adrenalin Hyd.	16
Streptomycin	6
Aneurine Hydrochloride	60
Aneurine Hyd. Co.	60
Neptal	6

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

Glucose Tolerance Test	8	(3 diabetic (5 non-diabetic)
Total & differential blood counts	7	
V.D.R.L.	15	
Throat swabs for K.L.B.	22	(all negative)
Blood Urea Estimation	4	

Prescriptions dispensed to officers and their families:-

	M.	F.	T.
To Officers	335	-	335
To Their Families	2	10	12
	<u>337</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>347</u>

List of New Cases in Prison Infirmary.

Males

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	27
Chicken Pox	16
Hypertension	11
N.A.D.	38
Tonsillitis	5
Preparation for Barium Meal X-ray	2
Admitted after flogging	3
Bronchial Asthma	4
Preparation for Glucose Tolerance Test	8
Postular Rash	1
Epistaxis	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Allergy	4
Convalescing after appendicectomy (done at P.H.G.)	4
Lymphangitis	3
Arthritis	1
Congestive Cardiac Failure	1
Convalescing after Herniotomy (done at P.H.G.)	3
Fracture Ribs	1
Haemorrhoids	4
Mumps	3
Traumatic Cataract	1
Diabetes Mellitis	1
Foreign body in Alimentary Tract	1
Foreign body in Foot	1
Bilateral Hydrocele	1
Right Inguinal Hernia	2
Peritonisiller abscess	1
Epilepsy	1
Gastritis	2
Fracture rt. mandible	1
Alveolar abscess	1
Cardiac irregularity	1
Anaemia	3
Post Extraction Haemorrhage	2
Enteritis	1
Appendicitis	1
Aeterio Sclerosis	1
Glycosuria	1
Limitations of movement of rt. shoulder joint	1
Dyspepsia	1
Radical cure of Bilateral Hydrocele (Done at P.H.G.)	1
Senility	1
Fibrositis	1
Cholelithiasis	1
Chronic Duodenal ulcer	1
Adenitis	2
Epididymetis	1
Pyrexia of unknown origin	7

Lacerated wounds	6
Psychosis	1
Filariasis	4
Conjunctivitis	6
Abrasions	4

Admitted for Recurrent Attacks

Hypertension	8
Epilepsy	3
Bronchial Asthma	7
Epistaxis	3

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

(Sgd.). L.S. Jaikaran.
Prison Surgeon

APPENDIX V

Analysis of offences for which persons were committed to Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
(a) Offences against the Person	669	12
(b) Offences against property with violence	175	1
(c) Offences against property without violence.	557	4
(d) In default of payment of fines (including Maintenance and Affiliation Arrears).	2,586	51
(e) In default of payment of debts or recognizances.	9	-
(f) Breach of Traffic Regulations	256	-

APPENDIX V₁

Statement of Expenditure and Revenue collected for the Year ended 31st December, 1961.

Revenue collected for the year under review amounted to \$20,879.10, whereas revenue collected the previous year totalled \$12,551.00. Other Government Departments have been supplied goods etc. to the value of \$2,605.53, and payments were made by way of Adjustment Vouchers. No cash payments were made. The sum of \$282,858.00 was assessed as the value of prisoners' labour.

The total gross expenditure on Penal Administration for the year was \$536,752.87 (£111,823. 10s. 3½d.) as against \$486,279.00 (£101,308. 2s. 6d.) in the previous year.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner for the year under review was \$841.31 (£175. 5s. 5½d.) without deducting the value of prison labour. The cost in 1960 was \$741.26 (£154. 8s. 7d.)

The cost of feeding a prisoner was \$125.07. Value of vegetables, greens and milk produced during the year was \$17,986.79. With the exception of milk supplied to Government Institutions, the produce was utilised in the Prisons Dietary.

The number of pigs on hand at 31st December, 1961 was 421. The value of pigs sold during the year to outside breeders was \$623.00, and to the Government Marketing Division, \$10,809.44. The value of pork used in the Prisons Dietary during the year was \$14,830.83, and that supplied to Bartica, New Amsterdam and the Mental Hospitals \$1,007.72

After accounting for cost of feed, etc. the net profit from the industry pricing the pork at 59 cents per lb. was \$15,533.48. Obviously, the price received on the open market on the re-sale of pork by the Marketing Division would increase this profit.