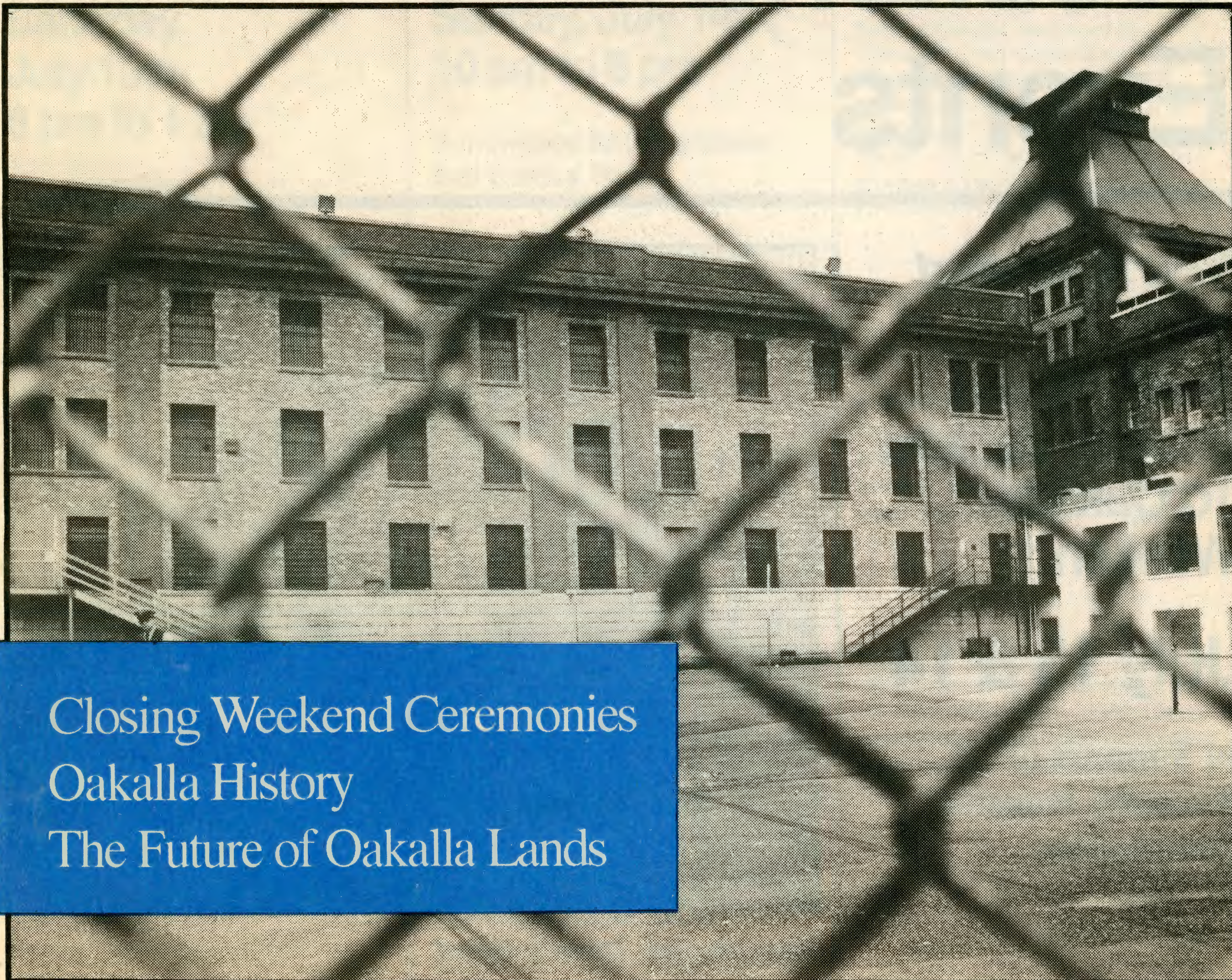




# Oakalla Closes



Closing Weekend Ceremonies  
Oakalla History  
The Future of Oakalla Lands



# Oakalla Closes

## Upcoming Weekend Events

*You're Invited*

**A Jail House  
Rock & Escape  
To Oakalla  
Weekend**

**July 13 & 14**

**In Support of  
Burnaby Hospital  
Foundation**



*Jazzmanian Devil's Band*



# Oakalla Closes

## Jail House Rock

**Saturday,  
July 13th,  
6 pm to 1 am**

The Jazzmanian  
Devils Band

Burnaby Hospital's  
Malpractice Band

Dinner/Dance includes "Great  
Escape From Oakalla" musical  
mystery

Tickets \$50. per person  
Available ONLY from  
Burnaby Hospital Foundation  
3935 Kincaid Street, Burnaby  
Telephone: 437-9241  
Cheque, Visa, or Mastercard

Bricks:  
Buy an authentic Oakalla Brick for \$25.  
All proceeds go to the Burnaby Hospital  
Foundation.

## Escape to Oakalla

**Sunday, July 14th,  
10 am to 8 pm**

**Continuous Entertainment  
Self Guided Tours**

Adults \$6.,  
Children, Students, Seniors \$4.  
Tickets available: On site day of event, at  
the Hospital Foundation, Holiday Inn,  
Metrotown, and all Mohawk Gas  
Stations in Burnaby.

This day features continuous  
entertainment on three stages, musical,  
dance and comedy acts.  
Entertainment includes: Tom Northcott,  
Jambo (an African Fusion Group),  
Fran Dowie's Ding a Ling Bros. Circus,  
Broadway Babies, Gentlemen of Fortune  
Barbershop Quartet,  
So-La-Mi Musical Theatre,  
Little Puppet Factory,  
McDonald's Hamburgers.

Special entertainment:  
"The Great Escape From Oakalla"  
musical mystery re-creates the time when  
Oakalla opened. Audience participation.  
Kid's "Pen": Sponsored by McDonald's.  
Kids make their own Oakalla bike  
licence plates, and can enter the  
"Hamburglar" colouring contest.

Contest: Win "Great Escape Vacations"

### Tours

Tours of Oakalla, conducted by  
Corrections, will be held every day from  
Monday July 15 to Sunday July 28,  
inclusive. They start at noon each day  
and finish at 7 pm.

These tours are by donation, with the  
proceeds going to the World Police and  
Fire Games Fund.

### Parking

Parking will not be allowed on either day  
at the Oakalla site. Free parking is  
available at BCIT and there is a free  
shuttle service to and from Oakalla.

The Weekend's events are presented by  
the Burnaby Hospital Foundation in co-  
operation with the Honourable Elwood  
Veitch, MLA for Burnaby and Minister  
responsible for the Oakalla Lands



# Oakalla Closes



*Gates of Oakalla Prison.*

Basil King

## 1912 Oakalla - A Model Prison Farm

A warden named William McMynn, 25 inmates, seven elk, an unspecified number of quail - these were the original inhabitants of the temporary gaol at Burnaby in 1912. The first prisoners helped construct the more permanent Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre which opened in 1914.

The first inmate was serving one year's hard labour for stealing fountain pens worth more than \$10. He became the cook and must have made a good impression because when he was released the staff took up a collection and presented him with \$27.

The new prison farm soon became known as "Oakalla", taking its name from the nearest post office. Originally, the post office was called Royal Oak, but that name conflicted with another in the province, so it was changed to Oakalla. In those days Oakalla was in the bush and early inmates worked at clearing the land for farming.

Intended for 150 men and 50 women, Oakalla was designed to be a model prison using the most current ideas on security, architecture and reforming offenders. As a working farm covering 185 acres, Oakalla was as self-sufficient as possible and offered its inmates unprecedented opportunities to work either outdoors or in production shops such as upholstery, woodwork, manufacturing car license plates, sheet metal, shoe making, tailoring, knitting, electrical, plumbing and other trades. The goods produced - such as boots and blue denim uniforms - were used at Oakalla and supplied to other institutions or donated to community groups.

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# Oakalla Closes

In the mid-1930's Oakalla was cited as "the lowest per capita cost to the taxpayers of any similar institution in Canada". Inmates were paid for their labour, 10 cents a day, and given tobacco if they behaved themselves.

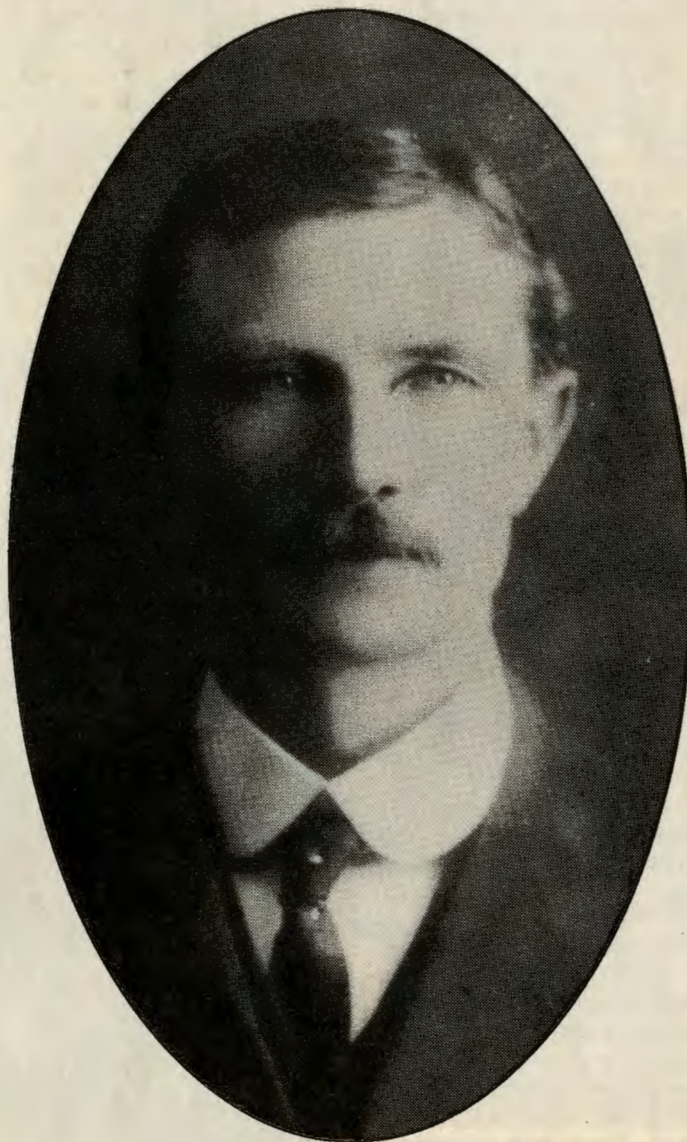
License plates were made from the early 1930's until 1975 and could be produced at the rate of 1,000 pairs a day. The farm yielded 800 tons of potatoes, alone, plus other vegetables and dairy products from the thoroughbred Jerseys. In 1971 the total market value for all harvested farm commodities was about \$700,000. However, by the mid-70's technology caught up with Oakalla's farming operation and it became less expensive to purchase, than produce, the food. By 1975 the farm was phased out.

Women prisoners were originally housed in the South Wing of Oakalla, until a separate unit the Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women was opened in 1940. This was the first gaol in the province built for female offenders. A major difference between the male and female buildings was that the strict code of silence between inmates, that was enforced in the men's units, was not applied for the women.

In the early days of Oakalla there was no segregation between the young male delinquent and the hardened adult criminal. In 1934 a John Howard Society experiment moved the younger men to a less secure area. When the Young Offenders Unit opened in 1951, Rita Perkins became the first woman in Canada to work with young male offenders.

In the 50's two more housing units were constructed and Oakalla's population soared as high as 1,269, although the space was intended for only 900.

With increasing awareness and concern for civil rights during the 1960's, Oakalla improved its staff-inmate ratio, initiated



*Warden William Graham McMynn, first warden of Oakalla Prison Farm, August 1, 1912 to December 6, 1917. From that date until 1923 he was Superintendent of Police, then returned to his former position at Oakalla until May 31, 1929.*

*Continued on Page 6*



# Oakalla Closes

*Continued from Page 5.*

basic staff training of 160 hours, and established additional programs and facilities for offenders. These included temporary absences, work releases, forest camps and other open-styled facilities.

Although trailers were brought onto the grounds to alleviate overcrowding, the dilapidated conditions of the main buildings were drawing considerable attention. A report in 1959 bluntly said that Oakalla was "the worst prison building in the country". The then Attorney General Robert Bonner, announced that Oakalla would be abolished within 10 years.

The following years were headlined with sit-ins, riots, hostage takings, escapes, demands from inmates, and petitions from neighbouring residents. Meanwhile, the Corrections Branch used every means at its disposal to reduce the inmate population. Between 1967 and 1987 it was halved to 435.

The Oakalla Hospital, complete with an operating room suitable for minor surgery, served as the base hospital for all institutions in the province. During many of the early years several inmates had to be treated for tuberculosis and in 1957 there was an epidemic influenza that effected 300 inmates.

Internationally, a variety of medical treatments and experiments were tested throughout the 1950's and 60's. At Oakalla electro-convulsive (or shock) therapy was used in treating violent or depressive behaviour. It should be noted, that with the rare exception, this was with the inmate's agreement.

Plastic surgery was also performed. Between 1953 and '67 there were 600 such operations. The surgeon volunteered his time and all the patients were voluntary. It was felt that unsightly features, such as a crooked nose or other deformities, led to feelings of inferiority and criminal behaviour.

In the 1970's, Oakalla began to be gradually phased out of existence. In 1974 the first Oakalla replacement, the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, was opened. The old Isolation Unit was permanently closed in 1988 after a mass escape. In April of that year, construction began on the largest replacement facility for Oakalla - the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre, at Maple Ridge. The other Oakalla replacement centres are the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women

and the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre.

After 79 years of correctional service, Oakalla closes this July.

Oakalla will always be remembered for what went wrong in the latter part of this institution's history. However, it is worth a thought, a long appreciative thought to consider how Corrections staff at Oakalla worked under extremely difficult conditions and did their best to make a situation better than it would have otherwise been.





# Oakalla Closes



*(Left) Dishwashing in the late 1940's. The two inmates in the front would bang the metal food trays on posts, capped with old car tires, to free most of the food scraps.*

*(Above) The potato peelers - this was the task for older inmates years ago.*



# Oakalla Closes

## Replacement Facilities Benefit Community, Corrections Staff and Inmates

The closure of Oakalla will enable the Corrections Branch to improve its practices in administering the sentences passed by the courts. The new Correctional Centres will provide increased security to the public through a variety of technological and design features. The new jails use improved computer systems operated by correctional staff to monitor all doors in the centre. In addition, surveillance systems and motions detection systems help to maintain both internal and external security of the centre. This is a big step forward from the security operations at Oakalla, that were maintained by guards with shotguns and guard dogs.

The design of the centres reflects a change in correctional philosophy. At two of the centres, the use of underground tunnels eliminates the need for above ground transportation of prisoners to court. The new centres will house inmates in "living units".

Most people are familiar with the Hollywood concept of jails as long rows of barred cells. The use of the living unit moves staff to the common area of the living units where they supervise an average of 18 inmates. Instead of barred

cells, inmates have rooms - with solid doors - which are usually placed on two levels around a central area.

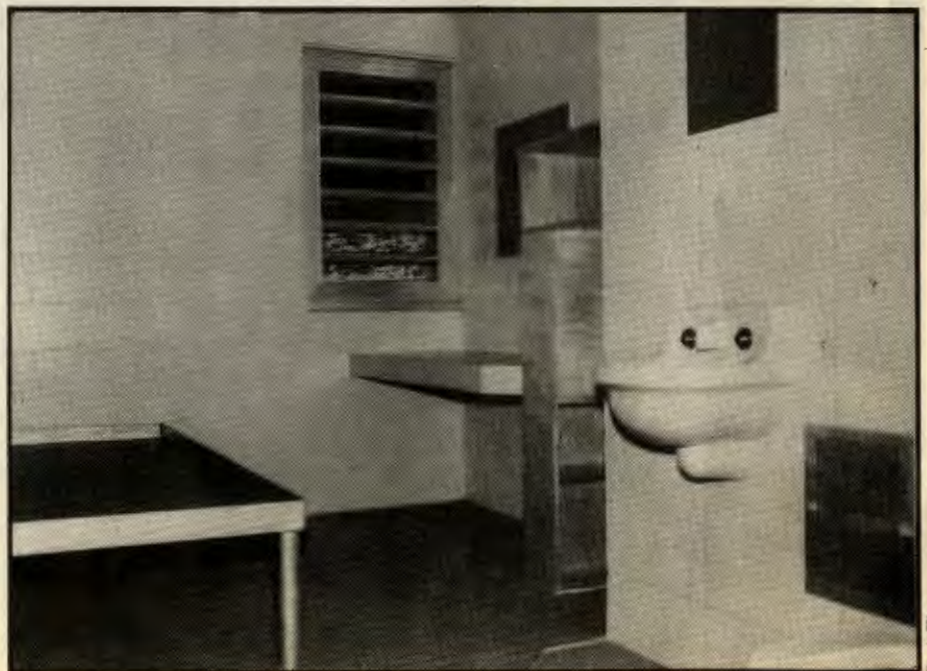
Some people feel that inmates should not be housed in comfortable surroundings, but providing a more humane living environment, vandalism and the incidence of violence in

*(Right) Modern cells do not have iron bars, the door is similar to the metal doors leading to fire escapes.*

*(Below) Cells in the new facilities are occupied by one person and contain a toilet and hand basin. The metal tray bed is fixed to the wall and the mattress is fire-proof.*



Basil King



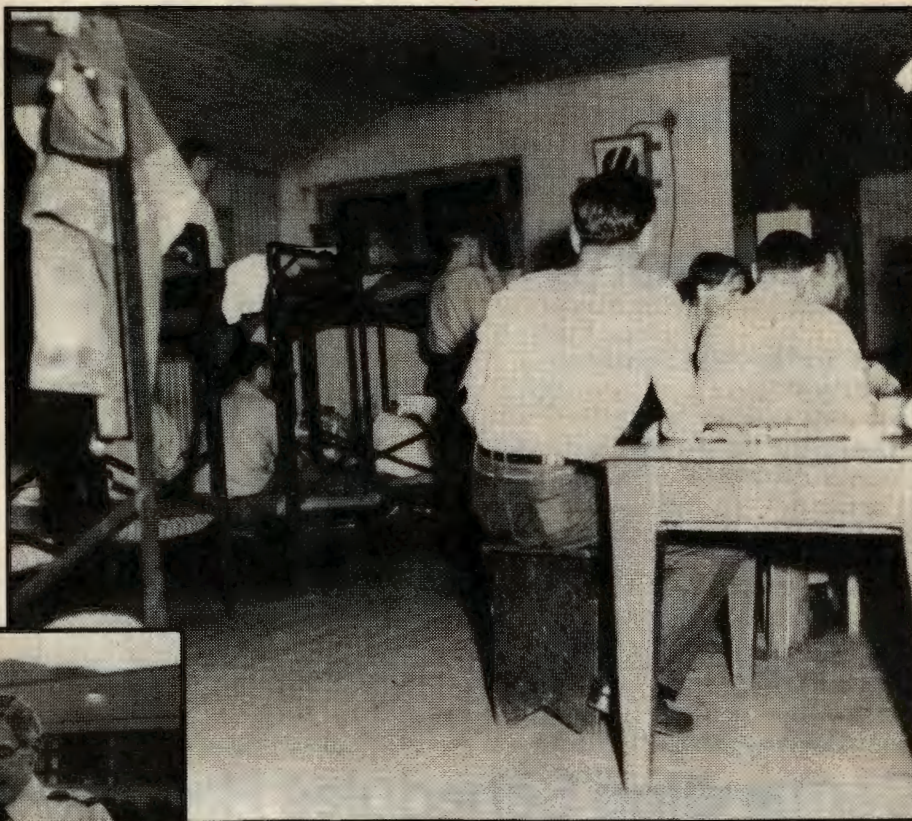
Basil King



# Oakalla Closes

correctional centres decreases. A better environment is healthier for both inmates and the staff.

Aside from the technological and structural changes in methods of incarceration, the correctional programs provide educational, work and treatment opportunities. Work opportunities range from dog training programs to fiberglass and paint workshops. Treatment opportunities include the provision of psychological and alcohol and drug abuse counselling. Many of these programs are made available through the cooperation of other government or community agencies.



Vancouver Public Library



*(Above) Project Manager John Warby (BCBC) who oversaw construction of the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre at Maple Ridge, Mechanical Superintendent Ian Rowland (BCBC) who oversees the property management of the facility, and Corrections District Director Rene Gobillot (Ministry of Solicitor General).*

*This was the largest of the four Oakalla replacement facilities. It was completed ahead of schedule*

*(Above) "The Attic", abandoned as a detention area in 1914, was brought back into use during times of overcrowding in the 1950's*



# Oakalla Closes

## Thanks to Burnaby and Corrections

*By Honourable Ivan C. Messmer, Solicitor General*

Oakalla was the first major provincial correctional institution in the province. Its closure in 1991, marks the end of an important era in the history of the Corrections Branch.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many Corrections Branch staff for their service over the years; especially during the latter years when

the conditions for both staff and inmates were less than ideal.

The citizens of Burnaby also deserve credit for their cooperation with the Corrections Branch during the several decades the institution has formed an integral part of their community. In turn, Oakalla has provided a significant economic benefit to Burnaby.

Volunteers and community organizations are vital to the reintegration of inmates into society and I would also like to extend our appreciation to the many involved throughout the years at Oakalla.

The closure of Oakalla illustrates the Province's commitment to progress and responsiveness in our correctional philosophy.

*(Right) The Honourable Ivan C. Messmer, Solicitor General*



## Demanding Schedules Hastened Replacements

The four replacement facilities for Oakalla - Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, Fraser Regional Correctional Centre at Maple Ridge, Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women, and Surrey Pretrial - have all been completed by the British Columbia Buildings Corporation on behalf of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

In providing and maintaining the accommodation requirements of the provincial government, BCBC is responsible for managing the design and construction of buildings to the requirements of the client ministries.

The Oakalla replacements placed demanding schedules on architectural and construction companies of the

private sector, the Ministry of Solicitor General in planning the moves, and BCBC in managing the projects.

The Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre accommodates up to 150 charged with offences and in custody awaiting trial. It was designed by Vancouver architects Henriquez and Partners and built by Bird Construction Company Ltd of Vancouver.

The largest project, the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre, was completed ahead of schedule. It has 254 beds for male inmates.

Vancouver architects and engineers, Phillips Barratt designed the centre and the main contractor was Farmer Construction Ltd of Victoria.

Some Federal Government participation is involved in the Women's Centre. There are 140 beds, of which 50 are guaranteed for federal offenders. A proportionate federal contribution was made to the construction cost and an annual operational fee is paid. This centre was designed by Thompson Berwick Pratt and Partners of Vancouver and constructed by PCL Constructors Western Inc. of Richmond.

The Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, like the Vancouver one, will accommodate up to 150. It was designed by Vancouver architects Zoltan S. Kiss and constructed by Stuart Olson Construction Inc. of Richmond.



# Oakalla Closes

## The Sooner the Better

*By Honourable Elwood Veitch, MLA,  
Burnaby-Willingdon.*

The day has finally arrived - the day Burnaby citizens will be set free. Yes, Oakalla is soon to be just a memory.

Over the past four years I have been bringing you updates about the phasing out of the Oakalla Prison. With each update I had the opportunity to announce that we were one step closer to that goal that we all share.

This event is particularly significant to me, because as your MLA and a long time Burnaby citizen I have taken this project on as my personal challenge on behalf of my constituents.

Although the Oakalla facility has served the citizens of the Lower Mainland well for almost one hundred years, the time has long past where its location in suburban Burnaby was suitable for a prison.

As long as I have been your MLA, you have been coming into my office or stopping me on the street and asking me, "When is that ugly prison going to be torn down." And as those of you know, my response was typically, the sooner the better.

I would like to have been able to send you this message four years ago or more. But as you know nothing happens without planning and consultation. And we have had extensive planning and consultation. First there was the creation of the Citizens Committee on Oakalla Lands. That committee was charged with looking into every aspect of the removal and redevelopment process.

As the chairman of that committee, I can assure you that all options for the property have been studied. We canvassed input from every Burnaby citizen who wished to offer a contribution.



Basil King

### *Honourable Elwood Veitch At Front Gate Of Oakalla Prison.*

The result led to the conclusion that a combination, residential housing and park development would be most suitable for that location.

The next step was to move out the inmates. This required building four new facilities. That process started immediately and was finished this spring with the completion of the Surrey Pretrial Centres.

In addition, centers in Maple Ridge and the Big Bend area of Burnaby were constructed to handle future expansion. With the replacement centres operational, it was indeed a pleasure to see the bus loads of inmates leaving Oakalla for the last time.

The next step was the challenge to make the closing of Oakalla an event for all Burnaby citizens to celebrate.

It was my belief that since we residents

had to suffer with this facility for so long, we were due a party to mark its closing. With this in mind I sought to get the most out of the event for Burnaby. This brought me to seek a partnership with Burnaby General Hospital. The result is the closing ceremony weekend/Jail house Rock celebration.

The admission price will be \$6.00 for adults and \$4.00 for children, again with all proceeds going toward the Burnaby Hospital Foundation.

I recommend to every Burnaby citizen to take some time, say goodbye to an infamous Burnaby monument and support a good cause by coming out and taking part in the celebration over the July 13-14 weekend.

Once all the goodbyes have been said, we have to get on to the task of demolition and redevelopment. The prison sits on prime Burnaby real estate. This project presents a great opportunity for the local community. With extension of park land and the expansion of family housing on the site, the Oakalla land has the potential to be the proud centrepiece of Burnaby.

As we focus our attention on that future we must be careful to plan the kind of development that "fits" with our Burnaby lifestyle. We should make this project a positive expansion of our living space without significantly altering the basic community feeling that brought us together and keeps us here.

I am interested in what you think. If you have suggestions or opinions about what should be done with the future of the Oakalla land, I would like to hear from you.

My constituency office is open five days a week. Feel free to call or write me with your thoughts. I promise you that as your MLA I will represent your interests and will lobby for the kind of development that you want to see.

We have a unique lifestyle as Burnaby residents. To protect that lifestyle we all have to take an interest in it.



# Oakalla Closes

## Corrections Practises Based On Strong Philosophy

The Corrections Branch is part of the Provincial Ministry of Solicitor General whose mandate is public protection and safety. The Corrections Branch has the responsibility to provide a wide range of public protection and conflict resolution services.

A cornerstone of the Corrections Branch is its "minimal intervention" philosophy. This means that the staff of the Corrections Branch become involved in an offender's life only to the level necessary for the offender to stay out of trouble with the law. Each offender is dealt with in a way that addresses the risk that the offender presents to the community.

As a result, the Corrections Branch is constantly looking for workable alternatives to jail. Although jail is necessary for some people, it should be used as a last resort. The Corrections Branch provides a wide spectrum of options for adult and young offenders. This includes diversion, probation, community service work, and attendance programs.

In addition, Electronic Monitoring is being successfully used in the lower mainland of B.C. and will soon be available throughout the province. This technology allows non-violent adult offenders to reside in their homes while

an electronic bracelet monitors their activities. This allows offenders to support their families while obtaining treatment, or performing community service work, at a much less cost to the taxpayer.

The Corrections Branch has a strong interest in being a responsible corporate citizen. This includes seeking ways for correctional programs to contribute to the good of the community. For example, during the fire season, inmate work crews are a vital part of the province's quick response to forest fires. Inmate work programs include operating a salmon hatchery, building playgrounds, maintaining hiking trails, and restoring toys for needy families at Christmas.

The Corrections Branch has strong ties to the communities it serves. Corrections is constantly working to improve communication between its officials and members of the community. Examples of this include the active participation of Community Advisory Boards at jails and custody centres as well as the active involvement of Corrections staff in their communities. The Branch works with local groups to respond to community concerns and provide the best possible interaction between people in trouble with the law and the communities against which they have offended.

In the interest of resolving public conflict, the Corrections Branch provides a service unique in Canada. This is the Family Court Counselling service which provides a free province wide network of counsellors who assist families dealing with marital separation. Family Court Counsellors help people reach agreements about issues such as custody of children, access to children and support payments. Where agreement is not possible, counsellors assist couples in accessing the family court system.

Corrections Branch has core beliefs that support a provincial network of services.

These include:

- Corrections should be involved with offenders only to the extent necessary to protect the public;
- alternatives to custody should be used wherever possible, keeping in mind community protection;
- offenders must have opportunities for useful activities;
- the support and involvement of the community is important to the success of all correctional activity; and
- families must be supported in attempts to deal with marital separation in ways that promote the best interests of the children.

These beliefs allow the Corrections Branch to respond to community and individual needs in the manner best suited to resolve public conflict and promote public safety.

### Tours

Tours of Oakalla, conducted by Corrections, will be held every day from Monday July 15th to Sunday July 28th, inclusive. They start at noon each day and finish at 7 p.m. These tours are by donation, with the proceeds going to the World Police and Fire Games Fund.



# Oakalla Closes

## \$1 Million Towards Deer Lake Cleanup

One million dollars from the sale of the Oakalla lands will be donated by the British Columbia Buildings Corporation towards the environmental clean-up of Deer Lake.

The lake has suffered from years of pollution.

The planned redevelopment of the Oakalla lands take the environmental concerns into consideration. A stormwater management system will feature an ornamental pond, a meadows channel, and an overflow tank to cope with any severe storm conditions. This system ensures that stormwater leaving the site, and draining into Deer Lake, is appropriately treated.

BCBC has carried out an environmental audit of the Oakalla lands and is dealing with the discovered problems before the property is marketed. This investigation included measuring for fuel contamination around underground storage tanks and the possibility of metals contamination from the licence plate manufacturing shop.

Such an environmental concern by BCBC is within the policies of this Crown corporation. When BCBC was established in 1978 it took its first operation year of fuel consumption as a base and established an aggressive energy management program.

"BCBC's environmentally-aware energy management program has already received five international awards and its expertise is being contracted by an increasing number of publicly funded organizations," said Corporation President and CEO Dennis Truss, in Victoria.

Already the program has gained a \$56 million tax-payer cost avoidance and halved energy use.

## A Blend of Parks and Housing



*The Oakalla Lands View of Deer Lake*

Low-profile housing developments and park land are planned for the Oakalla lands.

This redevelopment plan has been presented to the District of Burnaby by the British Columbia Buildings Corporation, owner of the property, and has passed the council's second reading. The third, and final, readings are anticipated this Fall.

When council approval has been given, the Buildings Corporation will market the 12 development parcels. The specific use and height restrictions of each parcel is stipulated in the redevelopment plan. Each parcel will go through an individual site zoning process, allowing further public input into the development.

Only slightly more than half the site, 56 per cent, will be for housing, the remainder will be park land.

The housing mix is for 384 townhouses

and 155 apartments for a total of 539 units. Non-market housing, such as for seniors, will occupy 20 per cent of the plan.

A new road system will interconnect the development. It will have sidewalks on both sides, with grassed and treed boulevards. Additionally, BCBC is dedicating a portion of the Oakalla site for upgrading both Royal Oak and Oakland.

Almost 30 per cent of the area will be dedicated park land, being left natural with bicycle and pedestrian access. A linear park will run from the corner of Royal Oak and Oakland down to Deer Lake Park. This extensively landscaped park will provide a grand pedestrian walkway and a view corridor to the Lake and Golden Ears mountains.



# Oakalla Closes

## BCBC Province's Largest Landlord Including Oakalla

Including the Oakalla replacement facilities, the British Columbia Buildings Corporation manages 22 million square feet of accommodation, making it the province's largest landlord.

Correctional facilities, residential institutions for the handicapped (such as Woodlands and Riverview in the Lower Mainland), law courts, office complexes, highways and forests yards, museums, and fish hatcheries are all amongst the properties managed by BCBC for client ministries.

These buildings range from heritage designated structures of the 1850's to the ultra modern Vancouver Law Courts and Robson Square complex.

The Corporation was established in 1976 and was unique in its concept of the client paying the market-based rent for space occupied. This made accommodation a clearly defined budgetary consideration for ministries and also released them from concerns about locating and maintaining accommodation leaving ministries free to concentrate on their programs.

This concept has already been copied, to varying degrees, by two other provinces and some overseas jurisdictions.

Through managing such a large area of accommodation, the Buildings Corporation has been able to achieve considerable tax-payer cost savings.

The most easily measurable is environmental energy savings. Compared with BCBC's first operational year of 1978, fuel consumption has been more than halved for a cost avoidance of \$56 million.

The Buildings Corporation expertise in real estate portfolio management and aspects of property management - from janitorial to highly computerized energy control systems - is now being contracted by an increasing number of organizations that receive public funding.

## The Gallows at Oakalla

The term "Death Row" has not been used in Canadian correctional centres since the abolition of the death penalty in 1978. However, as part of our provincial history, 44 people, all men, were executed in Oakalla.

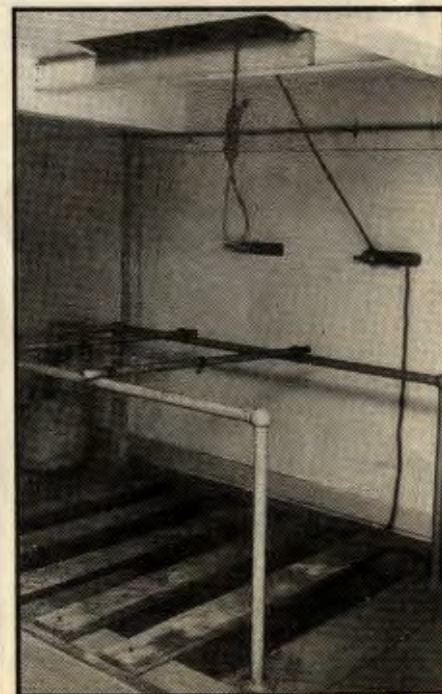
They are listed in Oakalla records by their prison number, name, age, date of execution, religion, and marital status.

All were hung after being found guilty of murder. The first hanging was on August 29, 1919 and the last on April 28, 1959. The trial jury, along with other officials, attended the hangings.

On one day, November 6, 1936, three inmates were hung - Oakalla's only triple hanging. On six other occasions two people were hung on the same day.

Until 1931 the hangings were done outside on a portable scaffold, then a closed-off elevator shaft in the south wing was converted into a permanent gallows. Oakalla authorities felt that the outside hangings were becoming too much of a public spectacle.

The youngest inmate to be hung was 20 and the oldest 68. More than half of the total were single.



Basil King



# Burnaby Hospital Foundation

## Upgrading Your Health Care

In its 39 year history as a community and secondary referral hospital, Burnaby Hospital has demonstrated a deep commitment to excellence in health care service.

Burnaby Hospital's main role is to provide primary and secondary acute care, as well as to operate an extended care facility. Primarily servicing the municipalities of Burnaby and East Vancouver, Burnaby Hospital is equipped to potential care for as many as 200,000 residents from all areas of the province.

With 386 acute care beds and 215 extended care beds, Burnaby Hospital offers the full range of medical, surgical, obstetrical and pediatric services consistent with a community hospital and extended care facility. Select tertiary services can be made available as needed by the community.

In order to ensure that Burnaby Hospital the continued resources to fulfill its role, the Burnaby Hospital Foundation was established in 1982.

## Our Growing Needs

The aging population, rapid community growth and phenomenal advancements in medical technology demand that Burnaby Hospital's services, equipment and facilities keep pace with a changing environment. Burnaby Hospital is setting the direction for tomorrow by dealing with today's realities. To maintain its ability to deliver excellence in patient services, Burnaby Hospital has identified a number of current and urgent needs. Among them to:

- obtain equipment that can provide the most up-to-date care;
- expand existing programs or create new ones to meet community needs;
- acquire new medical technology;
- expand existing facilities to accommodate upgraded procedures and technology

The total cost of these improvements amounts to as much as a \$13 million dollars. Burnaby Hospital can expect to receive approximately half that amount in cost-sharing provided by the B.C. Ministry of Health and the Greater Vancouver Regional Hospital District.

The Burnaby Hospital foundation is now seeking help from the people of Burnaby and surrounding communities to raise \$2.7 million in funds to pay for hospital needs beyond those currently funded from other capital sources. Through the generosity of the people of Burnaby and Vancouver East we are nearly at that goal.

Although many areas of the hospital require improvements and upgrading, the Burnaby Hospital Capital Campaign has focused around three key areas chosen as having the most crucial needs for new equipment and expanded patient or diagnostic services. These are:

### 1. Material/Child Health and Family Services.

A new birth is a loving and joyous experience. The maternity staff of the Burnaby Hospital is committed to the philosophy of caring not only for physical maternal/child needs, but for the emotional and psychological needs as well, of the family and the newborn.

The hospital plans to replace antiquated delivery suites with modern, renovated "birthing rooms" equipped to accommodate both labour and delivery comfortably in the same room.

The goal is to add five birthing beds equipped with fetal health monitors and specialized equipment required to stabilize or resuscitate the newborn in case of complication. Post-partum private and semi-private rooms are needed, as well as a special care nursery in the maternity area which would allow premature and sick babies to remain close to their mothers.

### 2. Nuclear Medicine, "The inside-Out X-ray"

Nuclear Medicine has made a vital contribution to health care in North America and has led to significant advances in detection of cancer and health disease. Complications of osteoporosis and AIDS research. It is a field on the

frontier of understanding the complex physiologic processes of the brain, heart, bones and other organ systems. As hope for the future, Nuclear Medicine may help scientists develop treatment for a number of serious conditions, including Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and cancer.

To accommodate the growing referrals to Burnaby Hospital for Nuclear Medicine procedures, its facilities must be expanded and its computer imaging systems completely overhauled. In addition, funding is urgently needed for a Single-Photon Emission Computer Tomography, or SPECT camera, to be used in the furtherance of the hospital's Medicine diagnosis and studies of heart disease.

### 3. Ophthalmology: Critical Care of Your Eyesight

It is estimated that 700 intraocular procedures will be performed by the hospital this year, and the demand for complex surgery for diabetic retinal disease is growing in proportion to the rapid aging of the population base and the increasing number of diabetics in the province.

Dr. Simon Holland, a corneal surgeon trained at the Bascombe Palmer Eye Institute in Miami has joined the hospital's Ophthalmology group to perform, specifically, corneal transplantation.

To fulfill the need for transplantation and other intricate surgical procedures, required immediate updating of Burnaby Hospital's ophthalmologic microscope system. Ceiling mounting of the microscope is essential as the recognized standard for microscope positioning in all major hospitals. Additional microscopic instruments and attachments, including Endolaser equipment, illumination lights, a camera and keratoscope are urgently needed for dealing with more complex retinal and diabetic patients.

In addition to the immediate needs for upgrading these areas Burnaby Hospital requires new equipment and tools to improve patient services in a number of other equally important areas, which include Respiratory, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Social Work, Pharmacy, Food Services, Nursing and Computerization.



