

413

PRISONS DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1932

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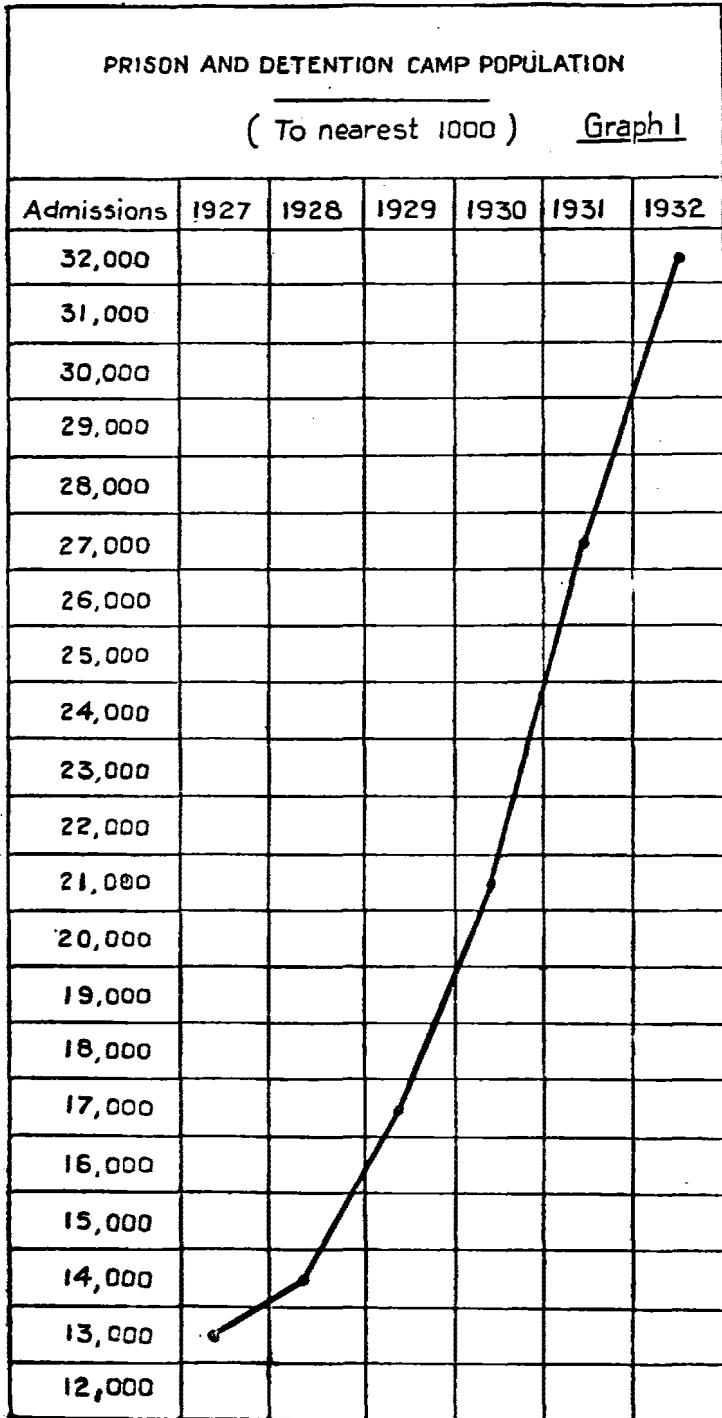
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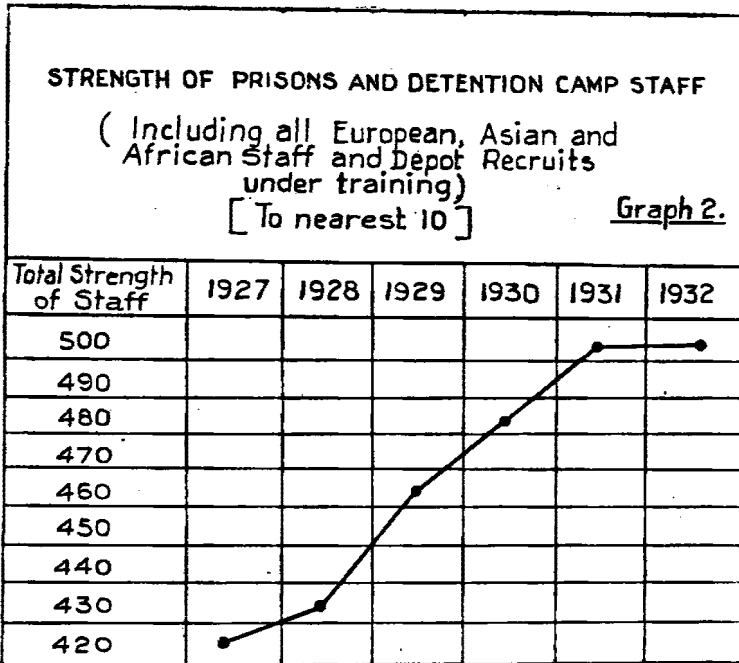
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APPENDICES

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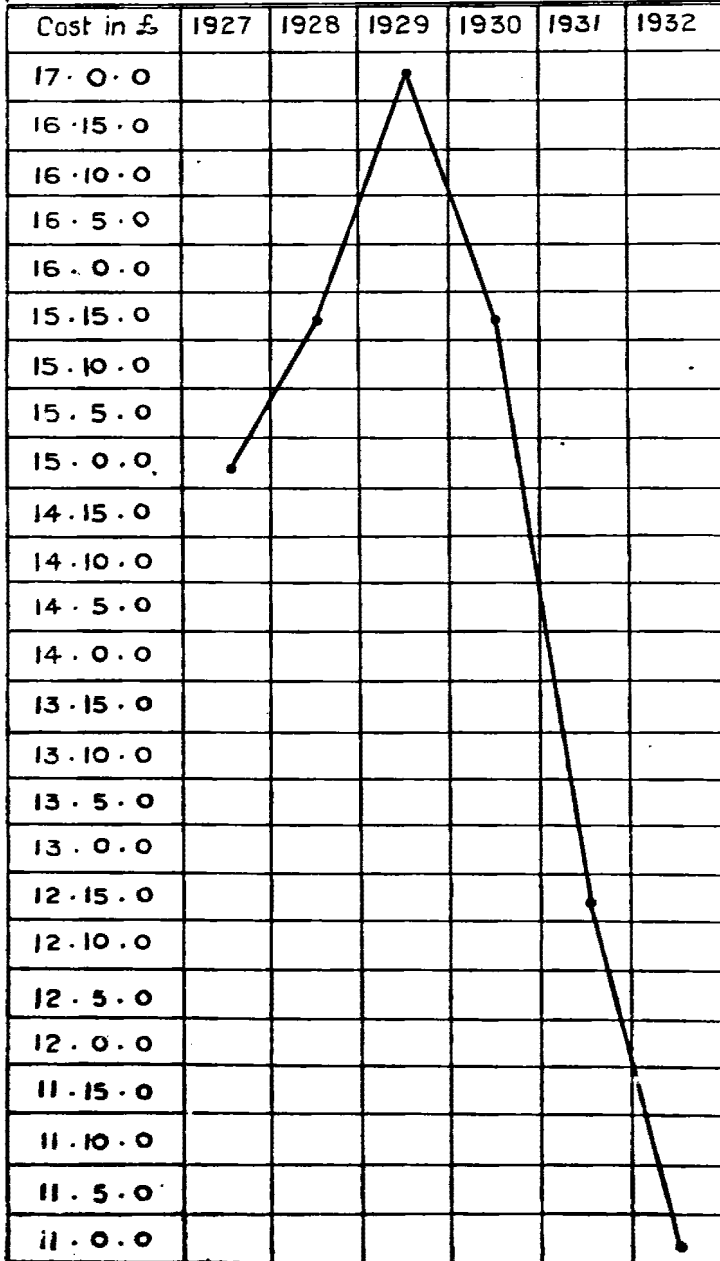




AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL COST PER HEAD OF PRISONERS
AND DETAINEES

To nearest 5/-

Graph 3.



PART I

Kenya Prisons Annual Report, 1932

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

The three comparative graphs on pages iii, iv and v show rapid rise in the Prisons and Detention Camps population during the past six years, the comparatively small increase in staff for the same period, and the drop in the average annual total cost per head of prisoners and detainees since 1929.

During the years 1927 to 1932 the number of committals to prisons and detention camps has risen by 20,000; the staff of European prison officers has been increased by three; and the strength of the Asian clerical and technical staff has remained the same. The European and Asian staff is now inadequate efficiently to cope with the increased amount of work involved.

I.—STAFF.

1. The authorized establishment of European Staff for the year was nineteen—one less than for 1931—the number of Technical Instructors being reduced from four to three as a measure of economy. European staff.

2. The vacancy in the rank of Assistant Superintendent created by the death of Mr. Jordan in 1931 has remained unfilled, and during the year two further vacancies occurred—that of Senior Superintendent, by the retirement of Mr. Poulden in February and that of Superintendent, by the transfer of Mr. Robertson to Uganda in June.

3. Instructions were received to the effect that these vacant posts must remain unfilled pending the Report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee; but as it was manifestly impossible to carry on the work of the Department satisfactorily unless the total strength of European officers was kept up to establishment sanction was given to engage three further Chief Officers—one on agreement and two on temporary appointments.

4. The Superintendents of the three first-class prisons throughout the year were as follows:—

Nairobi: Mr. H. P. Robertson, from 1-1-32 to 5-6-32;
 Capt. J. H. Frank, M.C., from 6-6-32 to 16-9-32;
 Mr. M. Dards, from 17-9-32 to 31-12-32.

Mombasa : Mr. B. B. Donald.

Kisumu : Mr. M. Dards, from 1-1-32 to 11-9-32; Mr. A. H. Marshall, from 12-9-32 to 31-12-32.

5. Of the three Technical Instructors two have been stationed at Nairobi throughout the year—one in charge of the workshops and the other in charge of building operations. The third has been moved from place to place, generally with a small gang of convict artisans, where building has been in progress, notably Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Kericho, Kakamega and Kisii.

6. On the departure of the Commissioner in November on leave pending retirement a reshuffle of officers became necessary. Capt. J. H. Frank, M.C., Assistant Superintendent, Nairobi Prison, was attached to headquarters for duty and became Acting Quartermaster of Prisons and (in January, 1933) Accounts Officer in addition to his other duties, while the duties of Officer-in-Charge, Prisons Depot, were taken over by the Acting Assistant Superintendent, Nairobi Prison. Thus the work formerly done by three officers at headquarters is now performed by two.

Asian staff.

7. The Asian staff of the Department was reduced by one in January, 1932, for reasons of economy—making the strength of the Asian staff nine clerks and four technical instructors. No great difficulty was experienced in carrying on with this reduced establishment owing to the leave moratorium, and during October it became possible to transfer a second clerk to Kisumu Prison, where the rapid increase in the prison population had doubled the work formerly performed by one clerk. In fact, until a second clerk could be found the time of the two European officers was largely taken up with clerical work to the detriment of their other duties.

African staff.

8. The African establishment of the Department for the year was :—

Chief Warders	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sergeant Warders	..	..	..	..	..	9
Corporal Warders	..	..	..	..	..	47
Lance Corporal Warders	..	..	..	..	..	64
Warders	..	..	..	..	..	251
Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	40
Female Warders	..	..	..	..	..	4
African Schoolmaster	..	..	..	..	..	1

At the end of October Chief Warder Ngere s/o Ajwaan took his discharge after completing over twenty-one years' service on the warder staff. He had been a Chief Warder since 1924.

9. In the Report for 1931 mention was made of steps that were being taken to obtain a better type of recruit and to train him into a better warder. As far as can be seen in so short a time these steps have proved most successful. Formerly, a recruit who passed a height standard and the medical officer and received a "clean" report from the Central Finger Print Bureau, entered the Department and went through a short course of drill, musketry and training in prison duties. Now, endeavour is made, with fair success, to secure for each training course, which lasts six months, a mixture of ex-soldiers of the King's African Rifles, ex-constables of the Kenya Police, trained artisans—principally boys from the N.I.T.D., Kabete and Government School, Machakos—and literary natives from such schools as the Government African School, Kapsabet. After going through the recruits course, which in addition to drill, prison training and musketry now includes one hour a day in school and three hours a week in the prison workshops, artisan recruits are posted to the prison workshops, where they act not only as warders, but also as instructors. In the carpenters' shop in Nairobi Prison, for instance, each (carpenter) warder is given charge of four benches and is expected by the Technical Instructor to see that the work on these benches is properly carried out. As at each bench there are generally at least two untrained convicts under instruction the warder's time is fully occupied.

As an example the recruits training course commencing in March, 1932, may be cited:—

Total number of recruits on the course : 40 ; of these :—

Literates	...	...	...	19
Illiterates	...	...	...	21
Ex-police	...	...	...	5
Ex-K.A.R.	...	...	...	4
Trained carpenters	...	...	...	5
Trained tailors	...	...	...	2
Brickmaker	...	...	...	1
Agricultural training	...	...	...	2
Motor mechanic	...	...	...	1

The chief difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type is that with the existing establishment the average warder at one of the larger prisons is required to perform ten to twelve hours duty a day, and that during the whole of that time

it is necessary for him to be alert and vigilant. Sentry duty at night, especially when it is cold or wet, has no attractions for the African.

Sixty-two African warders were discharged during the year, and eighty recruits were enlisted for training at the depot. Of the latter, twenty-four recruits were discharged as unlikely to become efficient.

II.—POPULATION.

10. It has been found in England, as recently stated by the Home Secretary, that, "almost exactly as unemployment rises and falls, crime rises and falls." Although this may not apply with equal force in Kenya, more especially among the native population, there is little doubt that financial adversity tends to fill the prisons and prosperity helps to empty them. As the year has been one of extreme economic depression the general increase in the number of committals to prison and detention was to be expected and may be regarded as "normal".

Committals.
(Appendix I.)

11. The total number of committals during the year was 31,542.

This may be analysed as follows :—

7,054 or 22 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment.

7,813 or 25 per cent were on remand (excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment).

162 or 1 per cent were lunatics
279 or 1 per cent were civil debtors } to nearest unit.

16,234 or 51 per cent were sentenced to detention.

The following is a comparative table of committals during the past five years :—

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
On Conviction	7,054	6,757	6,762	6,385	5,975
*On Remand	7,813	6,668	5,588	5,315	3,719
Lunatics	162	202	164	151	132
Civil Debtors	279	302	187	144	159
TOTAL	15,308	13,928	12,701	11,995	9,985
Sentenced to Detention..	16,234	12,977	8,746	5,431	3,566
GRAND TOTAL	31,542	26,905	21,447	17,426	13,551

* Excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment.

It will be observed that the total number of persons dealt with has increased by 17 per cent in the past year, and that the increase in four years has been over 100 per cent.

12. The daily average of prisoners in all the prisons combined increased from 2,508 in 1931 to 2,642 in 1932 and, owing to the increase in the daily average of persons sentenced to detention, the total average of all persons in confinement during 1932 was much higher than in any previous year. This is illustrated in the following table :—

Daily average.
(Appendix II.)

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Convicted Prisoners undergoing sentence of Imprisonment ..	2,340	2,234	2,145	2,077	2,147
Remand Prisoners, Lunatics and Debtors	302	274	235	251	221
Under sentence of Detention ..	1,079	798	573	318	211
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE ..	3,721	3,306	2,953	2,646	2,579

Appendix II contains a statement of the daily average population of each prison for the last five years.

13. The nationalities of the 7,054 persons committed to prison to serve sentences of imprisonment during 1932 compared with the three preceding years were as follows :—

Nationalities.

	1932	1931	1930	1929
EUROPEANS	18	18	28	17
EURASIANS	5	..	..	..
SEYCHELLES	1	..	..	..
GOANS	4	11	10	8
INDIANS	92	92	84	44
ARABS	71	66	49	50
SOMALIS	43	33	32	33
AFRICANS.. .. .	6,820	6,536	6,559	6,233

The nationalities and tribes of the 6,820 Africans committed to undergo sentence of penal imprisonment in 1932 compared with 6,536 so committed during 1931, were as follows :—

	1932	1931
(1) UP-COUNTRY TRIBES—		
Kikuyu	1,248	1,589
Kavirondo Luo	1,038	934
Kavirondo Bantu	939	817
Akamba	492	563
Nandi	455	319
Lumbwa	451	340
Kisii	249	301
Masai	120	127
Meru	116	149
Suk	90	37
Elgeyo	87	38
Embu	64	54
Kamasia	63	52
Turkana	17	..
Ndorobo	10	..
Various	90	51
	5,529	5,371
(2) COAST TRIBES—		
Swahili	393	174
Giriama	125	135
Digo	52	22
Pokomo	33	108
Taita	33	78
Various	42	109
	683	626
(3) NATIVES OF NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES—		
Natives of Uganda	235	234
Natives of Tanganyika	313	194
Natives of Nyasaland	30	41
Nubians	23	62
Various	7	8
	608	539

Female and juvenile prisoners.

14. The following comparative table indicates the position with regard to female and juvenile convicted prisoners :—

	1932	1931	1930	1929
Female convicts ..	231	193	195	168
Juvenile convicts ..	357	316	298	245

The steady increase of juvenile prisoners continues. Of the 357 who passed through the prisons, 30 were sentenced to terms of from three to five years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, 44 served short sentences of imprisonment, and 283 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total, 58 had been previously convicted.

Of the 231 female convicts, four were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years and 227 to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Twelve had been previously convicted.

15. There was an increase in recidivism during 1932 as compared with 1931, the figures for the year under review being the highest hitherto recorded, as shown below :—

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

	Once	Twice	Thrice or more	Total	Percentage of total Commitals
1932 ..	712	305	411	1,428	20·2%
1931 ..	603	227	356	1,186	17·5%
1930 ..	617	182	287	1,056	16·0%
1929 ..	463	159	258	880	13·0%
1928 ..	353	112	202	667	11·2%
1927 ..	472	169	213	874	10·8%
1926 ..	439	139	148	726	9·6%

As usual, the great majority of the recidivists were convicted in the towns, the actual figures being as under :—

DISTRICT	Total Convicted	No. of Recidivists	Per cent.
Nairobi	742	376	51
Mombasa	933	324	35
Kisumu	863	284	33
Eldoret	426	94	22
Nakuru	423	64	15
Five Towns	3,392	1,142	34
All other Districts	3,662	286	8
	7,054	1,428	20

16. The number of debtors committed to prison decreased from 302 in 1931 to 279 in 1932. Of these 172 were committed at Mombasa (of whom ninety-seven were Arab non-native poll tax defaulters), forty-one at Nairobi, and twenty-eight at Lamu. Civil debtors.

Remand
prisoners.

17. The total number of prisoners admitted on remand during 1932 was 11,077, as compared with 9,875 in 1931. The disposal of these prisoners was as follows :—

Remaining on Remand at end of 1931	282
Admitted on Remand during 1932	11,077
TOTAL.. ..	11,359
Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment	3,386
Convicted and Sentenced to Detention	2,502
Discharged from Prison Custody	4,569
Escaped or Died.. .. .	13
Transferred	666
Remaining on Remand at end of 1932	223
TOTAL.. ..	11,359

The daily average number of remand prisoners, including lunatics and debtors, in all prisons throughout the year was 302 and the following table shows in which districts the largest numbers of admissions occurred :—

DISTRICT	Admitted	Sentenced to Imprisonment	Sentenced to Detention	Discharged from Prison Custody or Transferred
Kisumu	1,195	509	103	577
Nairobi	1,099	324	323	468
Kitale	938	149	368	430
Kiambu	867	294	281	287
Nakuru	756	264	160	322
Mombasa	592	296	66	230
Thika	590	86	189	315
Nyeri	408	141	88	189

Lunatics.

18. There was a decrease in the number of lunatics admitted to prison during 1932 over the previous year, the total being 136 males and 26 females, as compared with 168 males and 40 females in 1931.

The confinement of and accommodation for certified lunatics has been receiving the close attention of Government, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and Commissioner of Prisons were instructed to submit joint proposals

as to their disposal pending the construction of sufficient accommodation at Mathari Mental Hospital. At the time of writing these proposals are under consideration.

The confinement of certified lunatics in prison presents a very serious problem to Superintendents. In the first place prison officers are not qualified, nor have they the time, to give special attention to mental cases. Secondly, the lack of sufficient single cellular accommodation at all the first-class prisons (the only prisons gazetted as lunatic asylums) often necessitates the use of makeshift accommodation, which is highly unsatisfactory. On several occasions Superintendents have had no cells available for the punishment of prisoners convicted of serious offences against prison discipline because all the cells which should have been available for this purpose were being occupied by lunatics.

The following is a statement of admissions and their disposal :—

LUNATICS.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal
Remaining from 1931 ..	16	3	3	..	19	3
Admitted, 1932	114	22	26	..	140	22
TOTAL ..	130	25	29	..	159	25
Discharged Died or Transferred	97	7	19	..	116	7
Sent to Mathari Mental Hospital	17	7	4	..	21	7
Remaining on 31-12-32 ..	16	11	6	..	22	11
TOTAL ..	130	25	29	..	159	25

19. Appendix III contains a statement showing the class of offence of which prisoners were convicted and in respect of which 7,054 were sentenced to imprisonment. Class of crime. (Appendix III.)

The number of sentences of imprisonment under the Penal Code was 4,303, as compared with 3,906 in 1931.

As regards contraventions of local Ordinances, imprisonments for this class of offence totalled 2,751 as compared with 2,850 in 1931.

20. Forty-six prisoners (fifteen medium-term, nineteen short-term, and twelve remands) escaped from custody during the year, as compared with forty-three in 1931. Of the forty-six escapes, eleven were from within prison enclosures or Escapes.

hospitals, and thirty-five were prisoners at work outside the prisons. Twenty-two were recaptured and twenty-four were still at large at the end of the year.

Two prisoners who escaped in 1931 were recaptured in 1932.

The figures may be summarized as follows :—

	Me- dium Term	Short Term	Re- mands	Total	Recap- tured	Not re- captured
From Inside	4	2	5	11	22	24
.. Outside	11	17	7	35		
TOTAL	15	19	12	46	22	24

The escapes occurred at the following prisons :—

Five each from Nairobi, Kisumu and Narok; four from Kwale; three each from Nakuru, Kisii and Meru; two each from Eldama Ravine, Kakamega and Kapenguria; one each from Mombasa, Nyeri, Fort Hall, Kericho, Kilifi, Kipini, Kitui, Lamu, Malindi, Rumuruti, Thika and Voi.

Punishments.

21. The total number of punishments awarded to prisoners for prison offences during 1932 was higher than in 1931, but there was a reduction in the awards of corporal punishment, the number of which was the lowest on record.

The following is a summary for all prisons :—

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Corporal Punishment.. ..	17	35	40	71	47	39
Penal Diet	67	39	44	56	172	43
Reduced Diet	42	17	..	..	..	..
Solitary Confinement.. ..	59	2	19	5	10	5
Solitary Confinement and Penal Diet	281	328	252	295	184	202
Loss of Remission	29	22	12	16	15	10
Loss of Remission and Penal Diet	48	4	15	83	90	62
Loss of Remission, Penal Diet and Solitary Confinement ..	101	38	97	..	..	..
Leg Irons	11	17	13	33	18	9
Reprimanded	49	119	61	99	55	9
Extra Imprisonment	2	4	5	..	6	10
TOTAL	706	625	553	658	597	389

In thirteen of the smaller prisons no punishments were awarded. As usual, the majority of the punishments were inflicted in the three first-class prisons, where long-sentence convicts are imprisoned, the numbers being as follows:—

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Nairobi	315	301	247	324	357	148
Mombasa	194	182	171	173	130	119
Kisumu.. .. .	91	62	68	53	34	64
TOTAL	600	545	486	550	521	331

22. Under the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance, 1930, which permits of the release on licence of certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years, sixty-seven convicts were released on licence during 1932, as compared with eighty-one in 1931. Three licences were revoked for breach of conditions. Licences to be at large.

23. Four long-term convicts were released on medical grounds, on the recommendation of medical officers. Release on medical grounds.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

24. The fact that the workshops at Nairobi Prison are situated a quarter-of-a-mile from the Prison is a severe handicap to production, and disciplinary supervision by European officers is necessarily scanty and spasmodic. It is hoped during 1933 to build workshops as an integral part of the Prison. The only industry carried on in the Prison itself is basket making by female convicts. Workshops.

At Mombasa Prison the carpenters' shop which was closed in 1929 was re-opened during November. This was made possible by the new arrangement whereby in the Nairobi Prison workshops trained (carpenter) warders act as instructors as well as guards, thereby releasing the Indian master carpenter for duty at Mombasa.

At Kisumu Prison a small general workshop was built during the year. All industries at this Prison had previously been carried on in the prison yard or in shady spots under the prison wall.

Industries.

25. The revenue-earning industries at present undertaken are :—

At Nairobi Prison—

Tailoring.

Carpentry.

Sisal mat, string and rope making.

At Mombasa Prison—

Tailoring.

Carpentry.

Coir mat making.

Broom and basket making.

At Kisumu Prison—

Sisal mat and rope making.

Basket making.

Grass mat making.

The carpentry industry at present suffers from a multitude of small orders of great diversity. Each of these orders has to be set out separately by the instructor, and requires his constant attention. The present need, with the small technical staff available, is for larger orders for work which involves repetition so that the convicts can get to know what is required of them and continue their work with the minimum of attention and explanation. Efforts are now being made to secure orders of this description from Government Departments.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that most visitors to the carpenters' shops express astonishment at the quality and variety of the work produced.

Revenue.

26. The Colony's estimates of expenditure for 1932 provided a sum of £5,000 for the purchase of raw materials for prison industries. This was later reduced to £4,816. Of this sum £3,318 was actually expended.

The revenue estimates showed an anticipated revenue from this source for the year of £9,000. The amount paid into the Treasury was £7,575. Of this sum £2,434 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

The permanent gang of 180 convicts employed in the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours quarry was reduced to 100 in March, and further reduced to 25 in November, in accordance with economy measures taken by the Railway Administration. As payment is made for the gang by

the Kenya and Uganda Railway authorities the above reductions caused a considerable drop in the Prisons revenue. Similar loss of revenue from the hire of convict labour, but to a lesser degree, occurred at Mombasa and Kisumu Prisons.

The following extract from the Home Office "Report of the Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders" is notable :—

"Most of the other industries, however, are of kinds which do not stimulate the workers' interest, call for little muscular exertion and are apt to be regarded by the prisoners rather as prison-invented tasks than as serious work. If a labouring man is employed for a long time on sewing mail bags, he becomes 'soft' and incapable of doing a day's labour on discharge. Governors frequently try to find for such men in the last weeks of their sentences outside jobs in the garden or in the coaling party to 'tone them up', but there are not enough such jobs to go round."

These remarks apply particularly to this country, where the majority of the prisoners are employed upon labouring jobs when out of prison. To harden up a long-term prisoner who has been employed on tailoring for a number of years by giving him six months' labouring employment prior to discharge may even tend to reduce recidivism. It is possible that many a discharged convict returning in this "soft" condition after years of sedentary work in the tailors' shop or on sisal work finds the task of making himself fit for heavy labouring work too arduous, and reverts to crime as the easiest way out of the difficulty of earning his living.

Superintendents of the three first-class prisons have now been instructed to introduce, as far as possible, this hardening process during the last few months of the term of all long-term prisoners who have been employed in sedentary occupations. It is hoped, moreover, that this period of hard manual labour coming immediately prior to discharge will tend to remain in the memory rather than the easier time experienced earlier in the sentence.

27. The following buildings and works were constructed by convict labour under the supervision of Prisons Technical Instructors during the year :—

Buildings.

Nairobi Prison.

(a) Chief officers' office, clothing store, reception room, prisoners' property store and records room in concrete block in place of the old wood and iron buildings.

(b) An inner gate together with two concrete block walls—thus shutting off the penal part from the administrative part of the Prison.

(c) New guard room.

(d) Four new association wards (each with interior lavatory) to accommodate fourteen convicts each. The back portion of these wards now forms part of the new outer wall of the Prison.

(e) A concrete block sentry box, fitted with electric alarm bell, on the roof of A Block.

(f) Old kitchen converted into a workshop for European prisoners.

(g) A new visiting room in concrete block.

(h) Four association wards in the old "temporary" portion of the Prison converted into a Civil Prison with its own cook house, lavatory, etc.

(i) A new stone lavatory at the workshops.

(j) Two cells in the European division converted into a dining room.

(k) New lavatory in concrete block for Asian staff.

(l) New native prisoners' kitchen.

(m) The whole of the front of the Prison has been cement washed, and

(n) A new stone drain to replace the old earth drain from the warders' lines is under construction and is nearing completion.

Mombasa Prison.

Only minor repairs to Prison buildings.

Kisumu Prison.

(a) A new association ward in concrete block, to accommodate thirty-five convicts, complete with observation cells, punishment cells and an interior lavatory.

(b) Two stone huts in the warders' lines, each to accommodate six single warders.

(c) All wards and cells mosquito-proofed with gauze wire.

Other Prisons.

Minor works of a widely differing character, from the construction of new association wards, cells, kitchens and latrines to the repainting of wood and iron prison buildings and rethatching huts in warders' lines, were carried out by convict labour during the year.

The temporary nature of many of the buildings in the smaller prisons necessitates work on repairs and renewals almost yearly which in the end is probably more expensive than the erection of permanent buildings in stone, brick or concrete block would be. Lack of funds, however, generally precludes the allocation to Superintendents of the smaller prisons of sums sufficient to do more than patch up old buildings which, in many cases, are hardly worth the small sums spent on their annual upkeep.

28. At nineteen of the thirty prisons, the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners' food is undertaken. At such places as Mombasa, Lamu, etc., the lack of suitable ground precludes this industry. Prison farms.

The total quantity of foodstuffs grown in prison farms during 1932 was as follows:—

	£
Maize, 193½ tons	728
Beans, 18½ tons	97
Potatoes, 38½ tons	178
Other produce — muhogo, mbazi, lemons, etc.	114
<i>Total</i>	£1,117

An exceptionally good maize crop was grown at the Kakamega Prison farm during the year, 782 bags of maize being produced. The maize was planted in three fields. Field I and Field III each gave a yield of 25 bags per acre. Field II, which was interplanted with trees, gave a yield of 15 bags per acre.

The prisons which were most successful in this direction, and in reducing the cost of feeding prisoners, were:—

	£
Kakamega	412
Nakuru	171
Kitui	114
Kitale	71
Kisumu	44

Distribution of convict labour.

29. The distribution of convict labour in the three first-class prisons at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, and in the second-class prisons at Nakuru, Eldoret and Nyeri, was as follows :—

	DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED						
	Nairobi	Mombasa	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Nyeri	Total
On Prison domestic duties	50	35	27	11	3	12	138
On Prison grounds and farms	47	...	60	8	..	7	122
On light duties and females ..	39	20	22	1	3	1	66
On Prison industries	307	116	71	..	..	..	494
On New Prison Buildings (including stone and concrete work)	150	..	23	21	..	..	194
On payment ..	109	19	48	21	44	3	244
By Government Departments (free of charge)	84	21	184	9	37	19	354
TOTAL ..	786	211	435	71	87	42	1,632

In the smaller prisons, prisoners are usually employed on prison domestic duties, on prison farms, and on general township conservancy work.

Excluding prison domestic service and labour on prison industries and farms, the employers of convict labour without payment during 1932 were :—

	Units
District Officers	99,631
Public Works Department	11,551
Various Government Departments	45,911
Government House (Nairobi and Mombasa) ..	9,845
M. O. H. and Township	24,865
New Prison Buildings	27,637
Murram digging	42,829
Total	262,269

IV.—CLASSIFICATION.

30. The present system of classification differentiates first offenders from recidivists and juveniles from adults.

Further divisions separate the prisoners according to the length of their sentences into short term, medium term and long term.

Distinguishing marks are worn upon the clothing which show at a glance the particular category to which a prisoner belongs.

Every effort is made to segregate the different categories but under existing conditions it is not possible in practice to effect such a complete separation as is desirable, especially during working hours.

The following table which refers only to the three main prisons, shows the classified distribution :—

	First Offenders	Recidivists	Total	Juveniles
Short Term (6 months or less)	200	151	351	56
Medium Term (Over 6 months but under 3 years)	344	250	594	
Long Term (3 years and over)	335	230	565	
Total daily average in three main prisons.. ..	879	631	1,510	56
			1,566	

V.—EXPENDITURE.

31. In Appendix IV will be found a statement showing the total expenditure of the Prisons Department in 1932 as compared with the previous year. Total expenditure. (Appendix IV.)

The total expenditure of the Prisons Department for 1932, excluding Raw Materials and Tools and Plant, Prison Industries, was £41,152, which, divided by a daily average prison

population of 2,642, plus an average daily population in detention camps of 1,079, making a total of 3,721, gives a gross cost per head of £11/1/2, the lowest figure on record.

The figures for the past eight years are shown below :—

YEAR	Daily average in Prison and Detention	Cost per Head
1925	2,135	£ 16 13 00
1926	2,243	16 15 00
1927	2,606	15 0 00
1928	2,579	15 14 00
1929	2,646	17 1 00
1930	2,953	15 2 00
1931	3,306	12 13 00
1932	3,721	11 1 00

The daily average cost per head of feeding prisoners dropped from Cents 18 in 1931 to Cents 17 in 1932.

VI.—HEALTH.

32. The improvement in the general health of prisoners shown in 1931 was maintained in 1932, and the total number of deaths fell from 56 to 33.

A comparison of health statistics in 1932 with the four preceding years is shown below :—

YEAR	Daily Average in Prison	Admissions to Hospital	Daily Average on Sick List	Per cent of total Inmates	Deaths
1932	2,642	1,882	93	3.5	33
1931	2,508	1,612	90	3.6	56
1930	2,380	1,729	95	4.0	29
1929	2,328	1,671	81	3.5	£3
1928	2,368	2,202	98	4.1	82

33. The thirty-three deaths were from natural causes, and were due to the following diseases :—

	Nairobi Prison	All other Prisons	Total
Pneumonia	5	8	13
Tuberculosis	2	2	4
Dysentery etc.	1	1	2
Other Diseases	2	12	14
TOTAL	10	23	33

Of the above, seven were certified lunatics.

In addition, twenty-two convicts were executed—seventeen at Nairobi and five at Kisumu.

34. Prisoners are weighed weekly, and the following is an analysis of 5,564 prisoners in the six largest prisons during 1932 :—

Prisoners' weight records.

LONG-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 7·7 lb. each .. .. .	..	..	1,170
Decreased in weight—an average of 3·9 lb. each .. .. .	..	..	462
No change .. .. .	..	..	438
NET GAIN—3·5 lb. each.	Total Prisoners	..	2,070
SHORT-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 4·8 lb. each .. .. .	..	..	1,401
Decreased in weight—an average of 4·6 lb. each .. .. .	..	..	837
No change .. .. .	..	..	1,256
NET GAIN—0·8 lb. each	Total Prisoners	..	3,494

1932. Total 5,564 prisoners—Net gain 1·8 lb. each
 1931. Total 4,456 prisoners—Net gain 1½ lb. each
 1930. Total 4,674 prisoners—Net gain 1 lb. each
 1929. Total 3,841 prisoners—Net gain over 1½ lb. each

VII.—VAGRANTS AND HOUSES OF DETENTION.

35. There was a large increase in 1932, compared with previous years, in the number of persons committed to houses of detention for vagrancy, the total being as follows :—

Vagrants. (Appendix V.)

	1932	1931	1930	1929
Europeans	11	15	32	18
Asiatics	14	11	17	6
Africans to prison .. 51 } Africans to detention camps 1,002 }	1,053	51 } 851 800 }	15 } 273 258 }	112
TOTAL ..	1,078	877	322	136

Of the eleven male (including two remaining from 1931) one female and one juvenile European vagrants, employment was found for two, whilst six were repatriated at Government expense, three were handed over to friends and two to the Salvation Army. None remained at the end of the year.

Of the sixteen (including two remaining from 1931) Asian vagrants, fifteen males and one female, employment was found for one, whilst four were repatriated at Government expense, one was repatriated by friends, three were handed over to friends, one was sent to a lunatic asylum and six remained at the end of the year.

Of the 1,078 (including twenty-five remaining from 1931) African vagrants, employment was found for 230, whilst 190 were repatriated at Government expense, twelve were handed over to friends, 601 were returned to their reserves, one was sent to a lunatic asylum, two died, seventeen escaped and twenty-five remained at the end of the year.

VIII.—GENERAL.

European staff. 36. On the 19th November, Mr. C. E. Spencer, I.S.O., proceeded on leave pending retirement after forty-one years' Colonial Service and nine years as Commissioner of Kenya Prisons. After a farewell parade of the Nairobi Prison Staff Mr. Spencer was presented by the European and Asian Staff of the Department, as a small token of their esteem, with an electric standard lamp made of East African timber in the prison workshops.

The following is quoted from the Annual Report of an Administrative Officer: "The retirement of the Commissioner of Prisons at the end of the year will, I feel sure, be a cause of general regret among Administrative officers in charge of prisons, who will long remember his charming and courteous personality and help".

Periodical review of sentences.

37. In 1931 a system of periodical review of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, was instituted by direction of His Excellency the Governor. All such sentences are brought up for review by His Excellency at intervals of five years during the currency of the sentence, and a complete report together with the recommendations of the Commissioner of Prisons is submitted in each case. It was decided at the same time that, subject to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1930, commuted death sentences should be subject to normal release on licence as well as to ordinary remission for good conduct.

Up to the end of 1932 the cases of twenty-nine convicts had been submitted for review. Of these:—

Seventeen convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour.

The cases of twelve convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

During the year one convict was released under this scheme after serving fifteen years of his sentence of twenty-two years.

A convict on being informed that the Governor has approved of his accelerated release, subject to his continued good behaviour, on a date which is specified at the time, is issued with a red cloth star which is worn on the right breast of the clothing during the remainder of his sentence. An adverse report on a "star" convict's subsequent conduct results in the forfeiture of his star and the cancellation of the promise of accelerated release.

It is as yet early to say how far this scheme will affect the general conduct of long-term prisoners. Those who are "bad prisoners" will probably remain so; but it gives hope and something to live and work for to the "good prisoner" who has long years of his sentence still to serve. As is well known to prison officers generally, however, a good prisoner is not necessarily a good citizen after release.

38. Bernard Shaw has said: "Nothing can kill the passion for crime except the passion for something more wholesome". There is little reason to doubt that every European who interests himself in football and sports for Africans is helping, more than a little, to keep down crime and the population of the prisons.

Recreation for
Africans.

As stated elsewhere in this report the average warder at one of the larger prisons works from ten to twelve hours a day, and yet Nairobi Prison has its football team which competes with fair success in many local matches. This prison also contributed a number of entries for the District Sports held in November, a few of which found their way into the Olympic Sports in December. Prison officers who devote a considerable portion of their spare time in organizing and training the warder staff football and sports teams are deserving of commendation. Organized games are a feature of the recruits training course.

It is a debatable point whether African prisoners should be permitted and encouraged, say at the week-ends, to play football. Idleness in prison leads to trouble. A larger number of prisoners appear before the Superintendent for adjudication on Monday morning than on any other day of the week. With

this in view physical training and organized games were introduced towards the end of the year for juvenile convicts in Nairobi Prison. If this experiment proves successful it may be extended to include football at some future date.

Rewards and
fines fund.

39. The Prison Rewards and Fines Fund was credited with the sum of Sh. 497/04 being the total of fines imposed on warders during the year for breaches of discipline. Grants from the fund totalling Sh. 891/18 were made, leaving a credit balance in the fund at the end of the year of Sh. 7,917/49. The grants made from the fund were chiefly for footballs, football and athletic clothing, educational books and materials for the warders' evening classes.

Depot school.

40. The engagement of an African teacher at the end of 1931 for the Prisons Depot has proved a success. The recruits are divided into three sections for all training, and each section attends school for one hour daily, where reading, writing, simple arithmetic and a little geography are taught. In the afternoons the teacher takes sections in baton drill and musketry instruction and assists in the supervision of organized games. In the evenings he holds voluntary classes in the school. These classes are well attended by the Prison N.C.O.'s and warders, many of whom exhibit a surprising keenness to educate themselves in spite of long hours on duty in the Prison and with outside parties.

Visiting
Justices.

41. At the three first-class prisons visits by Visiting Justices are frequent and regular. At the second-class prisons such visits are somewhat spasmodic, while at the majority of the third-class prisons a visit from a Visiting Justice is a rare occurrence. The remarks made in the Visiting Justices' Book are of great value to Departmental Headquarters, as aspects of prison administration are often observed by these occasional visitors which escape the attention of a prison Superintendent who is in and out of the prison daily. The observations of Visiting Justices are forwarded, as a matter of routine, to Headquarters in every case, and action is often taken upon them. The remarks of Lady Visiting Justices are of particular assistance in a service where there are no European Matrons and all the permanent female warders are Africans.

Library.

42. A Prison Officers' Library was started during the year to enable officers to study the theory of their profession and benefit by the experiences of others. Books are kept at Headquarters and are available to officers in any part of the

country. Until this innovation many officers seemed to be unaware of the absorbingly interesting literature to be had on the subject of penology.

43. Mombasa Prison is situated in the Old Fort Jesus built by the Portuguese. The interior of the Prison contains much of historical interest and some fine examples of old Arab carving and Arabic inscriptions. Formerly, sightseers were shown round the Fort by the Superintendent or Chief Officer at all hours of the day; this seriously interfered with the work of these officers. Instructions have now been issued that the Prison is open to sightseers only between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., and a notice to this effect has been placed outside the main gate. During the year 670 visitors were conducted over the Fort by the two European prison officers quartered there.

Visits by
sightseers to
Mombasa
Prison.

44. All prisons except Kipini and Lamu were inspected by the Commissioner of Prisons during the year, the number of inspections totalling 56.

Inspections.

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Acting Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,

7th April, 1933.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR PRISONS OF KENYA FOR 1932

PRISONS	Total number of persons committed in 1932	Number committed			Number of those previously convicted			Number of persons sentenced to Imprisonment				Daily Average in Prison	Admissions to Hospital	Daily Average on Sick List	Deaths (excluding executions)
		For debt	For safe custody (including discharged, detention, and transferred Lunatics)	For imprisonment	Once	Twice	Thrice or more	5 years or more	1 to 5 years	Over 3 months but less than one year	Three months or less (includes chaining only)				
Nairobi ..	1,609	41	826	742	139	92	145	18	55	186	482	936	1,003	60	10
Mombasa ..	1,416	172	311	933	160	55	109	10	47	130	746	266	215	7	6
Kisumu ..	1,567	3	701	863	195	51	48	20	135	101	607	430	160	8	12
Eldoret ..	651	..	225	426	53	25	16	11	70	108	237	119	51	2	..
Nakuru ..	931	8	495	429	40	9	15	1	54	73	300	125	30	1	2
Nyeri ..	534	1	292	241	27	6	23	4	19	67	151	66	6	1	..
Eldama Ravine	188	..	55	133	6	3	1	..	5	32	96	25	..	..	..
Embu ..	151	..	105	46	..	2	1	..	3	25	18	..	..	..	..
Fort Hall ..	385	..	254	131	4	1	5	..	2	22	107	29	1	1	..
Kakamega ..	637	..	332	305	8	..	..	1	26	64	214	56	20	1	1
Kapenguria ..	189	..	97	92	3	..	..	..	2	10	80	13	1	..	1
Kapsabet ..	338	..	169	169	4	4	..	4	42	23	100	30	..	..	..
Kericho ..	526	1	201	324	11	8	7	23	83	70	148	65	136	2	..
Kiambu ..	967	..	590	377	7	15	11	3	20	88	266	41	114	..	1
Kilifi ..	414	11	283	120	..	..	..	..	4	19	97	24	..	..	..
Kipini ..	112	1	55	56	1	..	..	..	2	10	44	16	..	..	..
Kisii ..	490	..	219	271	3	..	..	5	43	90	133	75	37	2	..
Kitale ..	1,000	..	792	208	3	5	1	2	31	92	83	67	..	4	..
Kitui ..	225	..	117	108	3	2	1	..	1	37	70	29	2	..	..
Kwale ..	253	..	86	167	14	3	..	..	4	23	140	23	..	..	..
Lamu ..	163	28	103	32	1	8	1	..	..	9	23	12	69	1	..
Machakos ..	565	1	341	223	3	4	7	..	10	84	129	42	17	1	..
Malindi ..	122	10	56	56	2	..	..	1	2	22	31	19	..	..	..
Marsabit ..	60	1	8	51	3	2	..	..	..	10	41	9	..	..	..
Meru ..	190	..	92	98	2	..	1	..	11	35	52	29	6	2	..
Naivasha ..	439	..	297	142	2	1	3	..	23	51	68	31	..	..	..
Narok ..	128	1	81	46	6	1	1	4	23	10	9	11	..	..	..
Rumuruti ..	260	..	176	84	4	2	3	..	4	27	53	17	..	..	..
Thika ..	627	..	506	121	15	5	10	1	12	3	105	16	..	..	..
Voi ..	171	..	110	61	3	1	2	..	6	10	45	11	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	15,308	279	7,975	7,054	712	305	411	109	739	1,531	4,676	2,642	1,882	93	33
Men..	14,542	276	7,800	6,466	685	283	390	102	711	1,501	4,152	..	..	..	..
Women ..	367	3	133	231	6	3	3	..	4	24	203	..	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	399	..	42	357	21	19	18	6	24	6	321	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II.

TABLE SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS PRISONS IN KENYA FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

PRISON	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Nairobi	830	828	913	879	936
Mombasa	275	221	225	248	266
Kisumu	295	281	296	381	430
Eldoret	83	92	74	103	119
Nakuru	106	126	107	93	125
Nyeri	63	79	58	78	66
Eldama Ravine	15	27	23	23	25
Embu	16	16	14	8	11
Fort Hall	52	48	47	32	29
Kakamega	50	39	71	78	56
Kapenguria	24	24	3	5	13
Kapsabet	16	11	9	16	30
Kericho	27	28	47	42	65
Kyambu	29	40	46	40	41
Kilifi	21	20	19	27	24
Kipini	16	6	7	33	16
Kisii	62	58	63	74	75
Kitale	66	83	44	47	67
Kitui	31	45	49	40	29
Kwale	13	18	20	20	23
Lamu	17	14	22	15	12
Machakos	18	48	50	44	42
Malindi	28	19	17	19	18
Marsabit .. .. .	..	..	..	6	9
Meru	48	47	24	32	29
Naivasha	29	28	23	29	31
Narok	20	21	19	15	11
Rumuruti	25	21	30	30	17
Thika .. .. .	..	..	46	24	16
Voi	13	12	14	27	11
Special Prisons	80	46	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,368	2,328	2,380	2,508	2,642
Ungazetted Prisons and lock-ups .. .. .	..	54	47	54	52
	2,368	2,382	2,427	2,562	2,694

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED TO SERVE SENTENCES DURING 1932

Class	Offences for which Received	Imprisonment
PENAL CODE.		
I.	Order and Administration of Lawful Authority	356
II.	Offences injurious to Public in general	159
III.	Offences against the Person	622
IV.	Offences relating to Property	3,105
V.	Forgery, Coining, etc.	45
VI.	Attempts and Conspiracies to commit crimes ..	16
TOTAL UNDER PENAL CODES ..		4 303
LOCAL ORDINANCES.		
1.	Native Authority	465
2.	Hut and Poll Tax	627
3.	Liquor Ordinances	117
4.	Employment of Natives	169
5.	Opiates	114
6.	Native Registration.. .. .	165
7.	Various	1,094
TOTAL UNDER LOCAL ORDINANCES ..		2,751
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENAL IMPRISONMENT		7 054

APPENDIX IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1931 AND 1932.

	1932	1931	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	22,895	22,630	265	..
Warders' Uniforms	842	1,272	..	430
Prisoners' Food	8,320	9,979	..	1,659
Detainees' Food	1,993	..	1,993	..
Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding ..	2,032	2,401	..	369
Detainees' Clothing and Bedding ..	37	..	37	..
Local Travelling	1,858	2,138	..	280
Travelling Allowance .. .. .	..	42	..	42
Passages	499	597	..	98
Stores	1,161	1,167	..	6
Contingencies	451	464	..	13
Water Rates	593	585	8	..
Gratuities to Discharged Convicts ..	6	17	..	11
Photographs	18	20	..	2
Telephones	133	115	18	..
Telegrams	8	12	..	4
Electric Light	306	378	..	72
TOTALS.. £	41,152	41,817	Net decrease	£665

APPENDIX V.

KENYA PRISONS, VAGRANCY ORDINANCE (No. 9 of 1920).
 STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HOUSES OF DETENTION OF KENYA
 COLONY AND PROTECTORATE FOR 1932
 (All Prisons and Detention Camps Combined)

NATIONALITY	Remaining on last day of year 1931	Total committed in 1932	HOW DISPOSED OF							Remaining on last day of year 1932	REMARKS	
			Found work	Repatriated at Govt. expense	Repatriated by friends or relatives	Handed over to friends	Returned to reserve	Sent to Lunatic Asylum	Handed over to Salvation Army			Otherwise
EUROPEAN—												
Men	2	9	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Women .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Juveniles .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
ASIATIC—												
Men	1	14	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	6	
Women	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVES OF KENYA—												
Men	14	794	28	163	..	4	597	1	..	*11	4	*Escaped
Women	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	*1	..	*Died
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVES OF UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ETC—												
Men	9	253	201	26	..	8	1	..	..	*5	21	*Escaped
Women	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	*Died
Juveniles .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	*Escaped
	29	1,078	233	200	1	18	601	2	2	19	31	

1,107

1,107

PART II

Kenya Detention Camps Annual Report

During 1932 there were thirty-four detention camps in operation; a new camp at Baumo being opened on 27th September, 1932.

Committals.
(Appendix A.)

2. There was again a large increase in sentences of detention, the total for the year being 16,234, as against 12,977 in 1931, an increase of 25 per cent. Appendix A shows at which places these 16,234 committals occurred and the sentences imposed. Thus, for the first time, the number of committals to detention exceeded the total number of committals to prison.

3. Sentences of detention are usually imposed in default of payment of fine, and it frequently happens that the fine or a part thereof is paid, enabling the detainee to be released.

4. The following table shows the enactments for breaches of which sentences of detention were passed in 1932 :—

ORDINANCE	Number of Sentences to Detention	
	1932	1931
Hut and Poll Tax	3,719	2,035
Townships	2,457	2,054
Native Registration	1,484	1,492
Native Authority.. ..	1,449	1,416
Vagrancy	1,002	800
Native Liquor and Liquor	789	586
Employment of Natives	651	712
Trespass	612	436
Resident Native Labourers	491	416
Native Passes	403	279
Outlying Districts	297	231
Diseases of Animals	283	208
Game	150	275
Opiates	179	732
Various	882	155
Penal Code	1,386	1,150
TOTAL ..	16,234	12,977

Detention instead of imprisonment.
(Appendix B.)

5. Although during 1932 detention was so largely used as a punishment for contraventions of local Ordinances, sentences of imprisonment for such offences were still numerous, totalling 2,751 during the twelve months.

Daily average number in detention.
(Appendix C.)

6. The daily average number of persons in detention in 1932 was 1,079, as against 798 in 1931. At the beginning of the year the number was about 900, but rose to over 1,200 before the end of 1932.

7. Of the 16,234 persons committed to detention during 1932, 172 absconded, of whom fifty-eight have been recaptured. These escapes occurred at the following places : Meru, twenty-eight; Nairobi, twenty-two; Kisumu, eighteen; Mombasa, seventeen; Kakamega, fourteen; Kitale, ten; Kiambu and Kilifi, nine each; Eldoret, Nakuru and Nyeri, five each; Keruguya and Kwale, four each; Fort Hall, Kisii, Kapenguria and Voi, three each; Thika and Baumo, two each; Kapsabet, Kajiado, Kericho, Kitui, Machakos and Narok, one each.

Escapes.

The fifty-nine detainees who escaped and were recaptured were prosecuted for escape from lawful custody and sentenced to imprisonment for an average period of nearly two-and-a-half months.

There is practically nothing, except the fear of further punishment if recaptured, to prevent the escapes of detainees while at work. In most cases no blame can be attached to the overseer who may be responsible for as many as sixty detainees spread about in several working parties. In fact, in the circumstances, it seems surprising that half the detention camp population does not simply walk away. It is unfortunately generally the worst characters and those serving the longer terms of detention who escape, only about one-third of whom are recaptured.

As the only existing deterrent to escape is the probability of imprisonment on recapture, it seems that an average period of two-and-a-half months' imprisonment to which the fifty-nine recaptured escapees were sentenced during the year is a very light punishment and one which must make the chances of getting away altogether appear to be worth the risk. Heavier sentences for this offence might have a salutary effect on detainees in general.

At the time of writing measures for augmenting the Overseer Staff of some of the larger Detention Camps by a few Detention Camp Warders are under consideration.

8. The general health of inmates of detention camps appears to have been good. It will be seen from Appendix C that for all the camps combined the daily average on the sick list was 25.86, giving a daily sick rate of 2.40 per cent, as against a sick rate in 1931 of 2.16 per cent.

Health.
(Appendix C.)

Thirteen deaths occurred in 1932 : four at Kisumu, two at Nairobi, and one each at Eldama Ravine, Fort Hall, Kakamega, Kitale, Lamu, Machakos and Meru. Ten of these deaths were due to pneumonia.

9. The scale of diet adopted for detainees was laid down in the Rules dated 28th May, 1926, and is practically identical

with the dietary for short-term prisoners which was in force in all prisons from 1918 to 1925. The average cost of this diet in 1932 was Cents 10 a head per diem, or Sh. 37 per annum, as compared with Cents 11 a day, or Sh. 40 per annum, in 1931.

Employment.

10. In 1932, with a daily average population of 1,079, less an average of twenty-six sick, and reckoning 300 working days at only Cents 30 a day, the value of detainees' labour amounted to just over £4,790.

Except at Nairobi, where £152 was credited to Prison Industries for use of detainee labour by the Municipality, no payment was made by anyone utilizing the labour of the detainees. They were mainly employed as station hands, and their employment in this capacity no doubt enabled the Provincial Administration to reduce considerably the votes for station hands.

Expenditure.

11. The cost of feeding a daily average of 1,079 detainees throughout the year was £1,993, equivalent to Cents 10 a day. A sum of £544 was expended on wages of overseers. Other charges, for bedding, equipment, etc., amounted to £161, so that the total expenditure was £2,698. Against this may be set the value of detainees' labour, assessed at £4,791 (*see* paragraph 10 above).

Inspections.

12. The Ordinance provides that detention camps shall be under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Prisons, and in furtherance of this provision inspections of thirty-two camps were carried out by the Commissioner of Prisons during 1932. A comprehensive form of inspection report has been adopted for detention camps, similar to that in use for inspections of prisons.

Detention of vagrants.

13. The number of native vagrants received into detention camps during 1932 reached the high total of 1,002.

Whether a native vagrant shall be confined in a prison or a detention camp is at the discretion of the committing magistrate. Many vagrants sent to detention camps have undergone previous sentences of imprisonment. In one case a vagrant with seventeen previous convictions totalling eight years' imprisonment was an inmate of a detention camp for six weeks.

The prevention of contamination in such circumstances becomes impossible.

J. L. WILLCOCKS.

Acting Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,

7th April, 1933.

APPENDIX A

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS, 1932

NAME OF CAMP	Total number committed to detention in 1932	SENTENCES OF DETENTION			
		6 months or less but over 5	5 months or less but over 2	2 months or less but over 1	1 month or less
Nairobi	2,120	2	44	59	2,015
Mombasa	1,472	1	9	8	1,454
Nakuru	1,309	..	36	43	1,230
Eldoret	1,180	1	36	41	1,102
Kisumu	1,147	2	64	96	985
Kitale	893	2	131	75	685
Kiambu	715	5	37	79	594
Kilifi	645	..	60	219	366
Kakamega	576	3	33	170	370
Kitui	522	1	37	361	123
Kisii	517	2	39	128	348
Machakos	443	..	80	132	231
Fort Hall	370	..	3	136	231
Naivasha	359	..	16	13	330
Kericho	337	6	23	114	194
Tambach	327	..	113	116	98
Thika	320	..	..	4	316
Baumo	317	..	..	247	70
Meru	300	..	79	70	151
Keruguya	285	1	107	10	167
Kapsabet	270	..	14	58	198
Rumuruti	261	..	..	69	192
Nyeri	244	3	12	30	199
Kwale	207	..	18	96	93
Malindi	170	..	21	42	107
Kapenguria	147	..	3	69	75
Eldama Ravine	134	1	5	33	95
Narok	119	..	12	63	44
Kajiado	101	2	30	18	51
Ngong	99	1	9	17	72
Lamu	95	..	82	3	10
Voi	91	1	3	11	76
Kabarnet	79	..	10	48	21
Embu	63	1	8	31	23
TOTAL	16,234	35	1,174	2,709	12,316

APPENDIX B

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS
OFFENCES AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCES—1932 COMPARED WITH
1931

ORDINANCE	1932 Sentences Awarded	1931 Sentences Awarded
Townships	2,457	2,054
Hut and Poll Tax	3,719	2,035
Native Registration	1,484	1,492
Native Authority	1,449	1,416
Employment of Natives	651	712
Liquor	789	586
Opiates	179	155
Various	4,120	3,377
Total under Local Ordinances ..	14,848	11,827
Under Penal Codes	1,386	1,150
GRAND TOTAL	16,234	12,977

APPENDIX C

DETENTION CAMPS, 1932
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION AND SICK RATE

CAMP	Daily Average in Detention	Daily Average Sick
Baumo	113*	5.23*
Nairobi	71	2.53
Kakamega	62	2.01
Kitale	60	3.63
Kilifi	58	0.61
Kisumu	52	1.35
Kitui	50	0.56
Kyambu	44	0.20
Kisii	43	0.36
Mombasa	43	0.75
Meru	42	2.56
Nakuru	42	0.14
Tambach	42	0.02
Eldoret	41	1.81
Machakos	39	0.58
Kericho	27	0.90
Fort Hall	26	0.72
Kwale	22	0.19
Maindi	21	0.22
Kapsabet	19	..
Keruguya	17	..
Naivasha	16	..
Lamu	14	0.77
Nyeri	14	..
Thika	14	0.06
Kajiado	13	0.01
Rumuruti	13	0.06
Kabarnet	12	0.24
Narok	12	0.18
Kapenguria	9	..
Ngong	9	..
Embu	8	..
Eldama Ravine	6	0.15
Voi	5	0.02
TOTAL	1,079	25.86=2.40%

*October, November and December only.