

434

PRISONS DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1933

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APPENDICES

A.—Admissions to Detention Camps in 1933.

B.—Classification of Crime.

C.—Daily Average Population and Sick Rate.

PART I

Kenya Prisons Annual Report, 1933

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

I.—STAFF.

1. The authorized establishment of European Staff for the year was nineteen—the same as for the previous year. European staff.

2. In accordance with the recommendations of the Expenditure Advisory Committee the post of Commissioner was left vacant from the retirement of Mr. C. E. Spencer, I.S.O., on the 27th June until the end of the year; the Assistant Commissioner thus continued to act as Commissioner during that period and an officer, Captain J. H. Frank, M.C., from among the number of Assistant Superintendents was selected as Staff Officer to carry out the duties which would normally have been performed by an Assistant Commissioner. An extra Temporary Chief Officer was engaged to take the place of the Assistant Superintendent transferred to headquarters.

3. The following promotions were made during the year :

Mr. M. Dards to Senior Superintendent of Prisons as from 1st January.

Mr. B. B. Donald to Superintendent of Prisons as from 1st January.

Mr. C. V. T. Harte to Assistant Superintendent of Prisons as from 1st January.

One vacancy each in the posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were left unfilled.

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

Nairobi : Mr. M. Dards from 1-1-33 to 31-8-33; Mr. B. B. Donald from 1-9-33 to 31-12-33.

Kisumu : Mr. A. H. Marshall from 1-1-33 to 31-8-33; Mr. M. Dards from 1-9-33 to 31-12-33.

Mombasa : Mr. B. B. Donald from 1-1-33 to 31-8-33; Mr. A. H. Marshall from 1-9-33 to 31-12-33.

5. The establishment of the Asian staff of the Department remained unchanged, viz : nine Clerks and four Technical Instructors. Asian staff.

African staff.

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

Chief Warders	...	...	...	...	5
Sergeant Warders	...	...	...	...	9
Corporal Warders	...	...	...	...	47
Lance Corporal Warders	...	...	...	...	84
Warders	...	...	...	...	251
Recruits	...	...	...	...	40
Female Warders	...	...	...	...	4
African Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	1

Sixty-two recruits were enlisted for training at the depot. Of the latter one recruit was discharged as medically unfit.

Casualties.

7. The following African Warders were struck off the strength during the year :—

Died	...	...	...	...	1
Dismissed for misconduct	...	...	...	...	14
Retired with gratuity	...	...	...	...	9
Discharged medically unfit	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged inefficient	...	...	...	...	2
Discharged time expired	...	...	...	...	10

Discipline.

8. A considerable tightening up of discipline took place during the year at the three first-class prisons. The African staff has been made to realize that the old system of promotion by length of service has been abolished and that promotion by selection has taken its place. The effect of this on the younger N.C.O.'s has been very marked and, although naturally unpopular with some of the "old hands", the general improvement in the way the warders carry out their duties is already apparent.

9. The following punishments were awarded to the African warden staff during the year :—

Sentenced to minor punishments (i.e., confined to lines, extra guard, extra drill, etc.)	...	...	...	64
Sentenced to fine (to up Sh. 5)	...	...	...	73
Sentenced to fine (over Sh. 5 and up to Sh. 10)	...	...	...	38
Reduced in rank (N.C.O.'s only)	...	...	...	3
Convicted by Magistrates	...	...	...	4
To lose good conduct badge	...	...	...	29

II.—DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS.

10. During the year twenty-nine prisons were maintained by Government in the Colony and Protectorate, viz :—

I Class Prisons (3).—Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa.

II Class Prisons (4).—Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyeri, Kitale.

III Class Prisons (22).—Embu, Fort Hall, Kakamega, Kapenguria, Kapsabet, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kipini, Kisii, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Machakos, Malindi, Marsabit, Meru, Naivasha, Narok, Rumuruti, Thika, Voi.

Of the above Kitale, which had been a III Class Prison, was gazetted a II Class Prison as from 17th February, and Kipini Prison was closed on 1st May. Eldama Ravine Prison, which was closed on 11th January, has not been included above.

In addition there were thirty-eight detention camps (vide Part II of this Report).

III.—POPULATION.

11. The total number of committals during the year was 34,544. Committals.
(Appendix I.)

This may be analysed as follows :—

7,292 or 21 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment.

7,394 or 21 per cent were on remand (excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment).

326 or 1 per cent were civil debtors }
227 or 1 per cent were lunatics } to nearest unit.

19,305 or 56 per cent were sentenced to detention.

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

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
On Conviction	7,292	7,054	6,756	6,762	6,385
*On Remand	7,394	7,813	6,668	5,588	5,315
Lunatics	227	162	202	164	151
Civil Debtors	326	279	302	187	144
TOTAL	15,239	15,308	13,928	12,701	11,995
Sentenced to Detention..	19,305	16,234	12,977	8,746	5,431
GRAND TOTAL	34,544	31,542	26,905	21,447	17,426

* Excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment.

It will be observed that the total number of persons dealt with has increased by 10 per cent in the past year, and that the increase in four years has been nearly 100 per cent.

Daily average.
(Appendix II.)

12. The daily average of prisoners in all the prisons combined increased from 2,642 in 1932 to 2,893 in 1933 and, owing to the increase in the daily average of persons sentenced to detention, the total average of all persons in confinement during 1933 was much higher than in any previous year. This is illustrated in the following table :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Convicted Prisoners undergoing sentence of Imprisonment ..	2 570	2,340	2,234	2,145	2,077
Remand Prisoners, Lunatics and Debtors	323	302	274	235	251
Under sentence of Detention ..	1,635	1,079	798	573	318
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE ..	4,528	3,721	3,306	2,953	2,646

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

Nationalities.

13. The nationalities of the 7,292 persons committed to prison to serve sentences of imprisonment during 1933 compared with the three preceding years were as follows :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930
EUROPEANS	12	18	18	28
EURASIANS .. ..	..	5	..	..
SEYCHELLES	4	1	..	..
GOANS	3	4	11	10
INDIANS	71	92	92	84
ARABS	58	71	66	49
SOMALIS	35	43	33	32
AFRICANS... ..	7,109	6,820	6,536	6,559

The nationalities and tribes of the 7,109 Africans committed to undergo sentence of penal imprisonment in 1933 compared with 6,820 so committed during 1932, were as follows :—

	1933	1932
(1) UP-COUNTRY TRIBES—		
Kikuyu	1,303	1,248
Kavirondo Luo	840	1,038
Kavirondo Bantu	779	939
Akamba	521	492
Nandi	405	455
Lumbwa	590	451
Kisii	211	249
Masai	255	120
Meru	253	116
Suk	68	90
Elgeyo	274	87
Embu	81	64
Kamasia	72	63
Turkana	10	17
Ndorobo	18	10
Various	153	90
	5,833	5,529
(2) COAST TRIBES—		
Swahili	407	393
Giriama	131	125
Digo	34	52
Pokomo	4	33
Taita	59	33
Various	13	42
	648	683
(3) NATIVES OF NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES—		
Natives of Uganda	236	235
Natives of Tanganyika	290	313
Natives of Nyasaland	33	30
Nubians	59	23
Various	10	7
	628	608

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

Female and
juvenile
prisoners.

	1933	1932	1931	1930
Female convicts ..	243	231	193	195
Juvenile convicts ..	268	357	316	298

The number of juveniles decreased from 357 in 1932 to 268 in 1933. Of the 268, fifteen were sentenced to terms of from one to five years in the Reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, one medium- and four short-term served sentences of imprisonment and 248 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total forty-three had been previously convicted.

Of the 243 female convicts, eight were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to five years, and 235 to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Twenty-seven had been previously convicted.

15. There was an increase in recidivism during 1933 as compared with 1932, 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 Committals
1933 ..	808	346	463	1,617	22·1%
1932 ..	712	305	411	1,428	20·2%
1931 ..	603	227	356	1,186	17·5%
1930 ..	617	182	287	1,086	16·0%
1929 ..	463	159	258	880	13·0%
1928 ..	353	112	202	667	11·2%
1927 ..	472	169	213	874	10·8%

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	589	386	66
Mombasa	908	333	37
Kisumu	696	226	32
Eldoret	598	165	28
Nakuru	429	106	25
Nyeri	247	92	37
Kakamega	381	67	18
Seven Towns	3,848	1,375	36
All other Districts	3,444	242	7
	7,292	1,817	22

Civil debtors.

16. The number of debtors committed to prison increased from 279 to 326 in 1933. Of these, 142 were committed at Mombasa (of which 111 were Arab non-native poll tax defaulters), twenty-nine at Nairobi and 104 at Lamu.

During the year a rule was introduced under the Prisons Rules abolishing the practice in accordance with which civil debtor prisoners were allowed to receive earnings for the work which they did in prison, thus bringing the local practice into conformity with that existing in England.

That this rule has had an excellent effect upon certain classes of prisoners who apparently preferred a few weeks civil imprisonment annually to paying their taxes is evident from the following report from the Superintendent of Lamu Prison :—

“ It has been customary for civil prisoners merely to be detained in prison, all sweeping, cleaning and water drawing being done by detainees and convicted prisoners.

As a result it has become almost a habit of a large number of local Arabs yearly to undergo six weeks civil imprisonment, and to make no attempt to pay non-native poll tax.

At the moment there are over thirty civil prisoners in the gaol, and there is reason to believe that that number will be more than doubled in the near future.

Under the rules above quoted, and much to their indignation, these civil prisoners are now being made to make their beds, sweep their cells, wash their plates, and draw their own water, and in addition to sew mat bags for cloves, which is the only work of an industrial nature for which material can be provided without cost to Government.”

Since that was written a small tailoring industry has been started in Lamu Prison and there, as elsewhere, civil debtors are now employed in making convict clothing.

17. The total number of prisoners admitted on remand during 1933 was 10,736 as compared with 11,077 in 1932. The disposal of these prisoners was as follows :—

Remaining on Remand at end of 1932..	..	..	..	223
Admitted on Remand during 1933 ..	..	..	..	10,736
			TOTAL..	10,959
Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment ..	..	..	..	3,203
Convicted and Sentenced to Detention ..	..	..	..	3,124
Discharged from Prison Custody ..	..	..	..	4,278
Escaped or Died..	..	..	..	13
Remaining on Remand at end of 1933 ..	..	..	..	341
			TOTAL..	10,959

Remand
prisoners.

The daily average number of remand prisoners, including lunatics and debtors, in all prisons throughout the year was 323 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
Nairobi	1,591	387	454	725
Kisumu	1,113	349	106	653
Kyambu	843	165	342	335
Kitale	620	123	334	152
Kisii	604	144	156	272
Nakuru	596	274	143	176
Thika	543	104	247	164
Mombasa	531	263	96	272
Naivasha	515	118	220	168

Lunatics.

18. There was an increase in the number of lunatics admitted to prisons gazetted as lunatic asylums during 1933 over the previous year, the total being 172 males and fifty-three females, as compared with 136 males and twenty-six females in 1932.

Great efforts have been made during the year so to rearrange the accommodation in prisons gazetted as lunatic asylums as to ensure the complete segregation of lunatics from prisoners, and with the active co-operation of the Director of Medical Services very definite improvements in this respect have been introduced.

It must be admitted, however, that the present arrangements are still far from ideal; but all concerned are now working on the right lines and prisons officers look forward to the day when no certified lunatics will be confined within the prisons of the Colony.

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

LUNATICS.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal
Remaining from 1932 ..	16	11	6	..	22	11
Admitted, 1933	160	12	54	1	214	13
TOTAL ..	176	23	60	1	236	24
Discharged Died or Transferred	133	2	37	..	170	2
Sent to Mathari Mental Hospital	24	5	13	1	37	6
Remaining on 31-12-33 ..	19	16	10	..	29	16
TOTAL ..	176	23	60	1	236	24

19. Appendix III contains a statement showing the class of offence of which prisoners were convicted and in respect of which 7,292 were sentenced to imprisonment. Class of crime.
(Appendix III.)

The number of sentences of imprisonment under the Penal Code was 4,158, as compared with 4,303 in 1932.

As regards contraventions of local Ordinances, imprisonment for this class of offence totalled 3,134 as compared with 2,751 in 1932.

20. Fifty-six prisoners (seven long-term, eleven medium-term, twenty-seven short-term, and eleven remands) escaped from custody during the year, as compared with forty-five in 1932. Of these, eleven escapes were from within prison enclosures or hospitals, and forty-five were prisoners at work outside the prisons. Twenty-seven were recaptured and twenty-nine were still at large at the end of the year.

Two prisoners who escaped in 1931 and three prisoners who escaped in 1932 were recaptured in 1933.

The figures may be summarized as follows :—

	Long Term	Medium Term	Short Term	Remands	Total	Recaptured	Not recaptured
From Inside ..	3	1	3	4	11	27	29
„ Outside ..	4	10	24	7	45		
TOTAL ..	7	11	27	11	56	27	29

The escapes occurred at the following prisons :—

Six each from Kisumu, Kwale and Kitale; five each from Kericho and Kakamega; four from Kitui; three each from Nyeri and Eldoret; two each from Kiambu, Narok, Embu, Kisii and Marsabit; one each from Nairobi, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kapengunia, Lamu, Kapsabet, Kilifi and Fort Hall.

Punishments.

21. The total number of punishments awarded to prisoners for prison offences during 1933 was higher than in 1932.

The following is a summary for all prisons :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Corporal Punishment.. ..	34	17	35	40	71	47
Penal Diet	66	67	39	44	56	172
Reduced Diet	55	42	17	..	..	..
Solitary Confinement.. ..	2	59	2	19	5	10
Solitary Confinement and Penal Diet	434	281	328	252	295	184
Loss of Remission	28	29	22	12	16	15
Loss of Remission and Penal Diet	1	48	4	15	83	90
Loss of Remission, Penal Diet and Solitary Confinement ..	129	101	38	97	..	..
Leg Irons	6	11	17	13	33	18
Reprimanded	47	49	119	61	99	55
Extra Imprisonment	10	2	4	5	..	6
TOTAL	812	706	625	558	658	597

In eight 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 :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Nairobi	408	315	301	247	324	357
Mombasa	174	194	182	171	173	130
Kisumu.. .. .	95	91	62	68	53	34
TOTAL	677	600	545	486	550	521

Licences to be at large.

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, eighty convicts were released on licence during 1933, as compared with sixty-seven in 1932.

23. Eight convicts (one long-term, five medium-term, two short-term) were released on medical grounds, on the recommendation of medical officers. Release on
medical
grounds.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

24. In the Report for 1932 the hope was expressed that during 1933 new workshops would be built as an integral part of Nairobi Prison. A scheme was submitted to Government whereby for the sum of £1,375 it was estimated that suitable new workshops could be constructed as part of the prison and the existing workshops could be rebuilt to form the Nairobi Detention Camp, thereby enabling the present building—the property of the Railway Administration—in temporary use as a detention camp to be evacuated. This scheme was approved and the money asked for was allocated.

By this arrangement three very necessary operations are being carried out at the same time, viz: the erection of a detention camp on a suitable site, the erection of prison workshops as an integral part of the prison (the old workshops are a quarter of a mile from the prison gate) and the construction of the fourth (missing) wall of the prison by so building the workshops as to form an outer wall to take the place of the existing barbed wire and bamboo fence.

By the close of the year all the necessary materials had been purchased, the walls (concrete block) of the new workshops had reached an average height of eight feet from ground level—deep foundations were necessary owing to the whole site being on black cotton soil—a large number of roof trusses and barred windows had been made in the carpenters shop, and sufficient concrete blocks had been made for the whole building. •

The plans were prepared by the Government Architect, Public Works Department, whose help throughout has been much appreciated. The whole of the work is being done entirely by convict labour under the supervision of one European Prisons Technical Instructor. The erection of the workshop—estimated to cost £875—is a work of some magnitude as can be gauged by the dimensions of the building, viz: 258 ft. by 97 ft.—average height of walls above ground level 11 ft. 6 in.

The work has employed to date a daily average of 127 convicts, mostly on hard labour.

It is hoped to complete the building by April, 1934, when a start will be made immediately upon the erection of the new Detention Camp.

The construction of these workshops has shown conclusively the benefits to be derived from employing African convicts on work of an interesting and constructive nature. Although the hours of work are long and the labour by no means light, it has been interesting to observe that as the work has proceeded the number of guards, although outside the prison enclosure, has been able to be reduced until these are often as few as five warders in charge of over one hundred convicts scattered about the building both inside and out. Now that the work has been in progress for six months it is not uncommon for a party of a dozen convicts under a convict mason to work four hours at a time with no technical supervision and under the casual observation only of a warder on general duty about the buildings.

The result of this has been fewer offences against prison discipline in this party than in any other and a very noticeable co-operation on the part of the convicts in the construction of the building.

Seeing a building grow and take shape partly by the instrumentality of his own hands appeals to the African and is thus the ideal form of convict labour in this country to turn the mind of the native criminal to thoughts of better things and fit him to take his place among the workers on his return to the world outside the prison gates.

Unfortunately, the lack of any system of after-care prevents us from knowing, except in a few individual cases, how many of these convict builders are able to get similar jobs on release. In this connexion the following report (dated January, 1934) from the officer who was at the time Superintendent of Mombasa Prison is of interest :—

“ It is a pity there is no prisoners after release aid or care society; a lot could be done in this direction, I feel sure, in preventing recidivism. I would like to quote a case in point. I released a convict in Mombasa Prison in October, 1931. I had known him as a jail bird for the last eight years; his criminal record showed he had spent twenty years of his life in prison. I had always found him a very hard worker, respectful and willing. Being a very good mason I was keen on finding him work on discharge. I wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Police and asked him whether he could assist me in finding him

a job, which he very kindly did. We eventually got him a job in the municipality on trial. After getting this job he came to see me. He said he was so grateful to me and the Police that he would never come back to prison again, and to the best of my knowledge he never has. I have not heard anything about him for the last nine months, but he was then earning over Sh. 100 a month. The Municipal Engineer told me he was a hard and willing worker.

I feel a great deal of good could be done, especially with first offenders, by a little kindness and interest being taken in them, and thereby stopping the prisoners becoming habitual criminals and helping them to become useful members of society. But prison officers have not the opportunities nor the time for this kind of work on a large scale."

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

Nairobi Prison.

(a) Kitchen in Warders lines. Stone chimneys and fireplaces in Assistant Superintendent of Prison's and Chief Officer's houses.

(b) Iron grill made and placed over the main gate.

(c) New workshops half completed by end of 1933.

Kisumu Prison.

(d) New association ward to hold thirty-three prisoners. New European division consisting of six cells. Garage and lavatory for Superintendent.

Mombasa Prison.

(e) A new latrine was built in the European division for the use of European prisoners.

(f) Two association wards were converted into a tailors' shop.

(g) The carpenters' shop was converted into an association ward accommodating thirty prisoners.

Eldoret Prison.

(h) New store.

Nakuru Prison.

(i) Two small stores for cooked food and stores not in Industries. daily use.

26. 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 and sisal mat making.

Broom and basket making.

At Kisumu Prison—

Tailoring.

Sisal mat and rope making.

Basket making.

Grass mat making.

At Nakuru Prison—

Sisal string making.

Revenue.

27. The Colony's estimates of expenditure for 1933 provided a sum of £4,000 for the purchase of raw materials for prison industries. This was later reduced to £3,650. Of this sum £3,402 was actually expended.

The revenue estimates showed an anticipated revenue from this source for the year of £6,300. The amount paid into the Treasury was £6,850. Of this sum £504 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

Prison farms.

28. Drought very seriously interfered with the normal production of foodstuffs at prison farms.

The total quantity of foodstuffs grown in prison farms during 1933 was as follows :—

Maize, 101½ tons	...	...	...	£382
Beans, 13½ tons	...	...	...	71
Potatoes, 40¼ tons	...	...	...	237
Other produce—Muhogo, Mbazi, Lemons, etc.	...	...	...	199
Total	...	...	...	<u>£899</u>

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

	£
Kakamega	338
Kitui	145
Nakuru	105
Kitale	51
Kapsabet	47
Kisumu	37

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, Nyeri and Kitale, was as follows :—

Distribution of convict labour.

	DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED							Total
	Nairobi	Mombasa	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Nyeri	Kitale	
On Prison domestic duties	76	48	48	6	4	22	6	210
On Prison grounds and farms	35	..	48	14	..	16	34	147
On light duties and females	68	9	27	3	5	2	7	121
On Prison industries	396	101	101	29	..	..	..	627
On New Prison Buildings (including stone and concrete work)	43	..	86	22	..	..	..	151
On payment	38	5	14	17	33	..	..	107
By Government Departments (free of charge)	57	11	116	50	46	17	22	319
TOTAL	713	174	440	141	88	57	69	1,682

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 1933 were :—

	Units
District Officers	123,340
Public Works Department	8,317
Various Government Departments	12,305
Government House (Nairobi and Mombasa)	12,710
M. O. H. and Township	27,063
New Prison Buildings	22,278
Murram digging	23,353
Total	229,366

V.—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)	145	142	287	
Medium Term (Over 6 months but under 3 years)	423	266	689	58
Long Term (3 years and over)	347	254	601	
Total daily average in three main prisons.. .. .	915	662	1,577	58
			1,635	

VI—EXPENDITURE.

31. In Appendix IV will be found a statement showing the total expenditure of the Prisons Department in 1933 as compared with the previous year. Total expenditure. (Appendix IV.)

The total expenditure of the Prisons Department, excluding Raw Materials and Tools and Plant, Prison Industries, was £41,225, which divided by a daily average prison population of 2,893 plus an average daily population in Detention Camps of 1,635, making a total 4,628 gives a gross cost per head of £9/2/-, 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
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
1933	4,528	9 2 00

The daily average cost per head of feeding prisoners dropped from Cents 17 in 1932 to Cents 15 in 1933.

VII—HEALTH.

32. The general health of prisoners was not so good as in the previous year, the sick percentage having risen from 3.5 per cent in 1932 to nearly 3.9 per cent in 1933 and the daily average on the sick list from ninety-three in 1932 to nearly 112 in 1933. The total number of deaths increased from thirty-three to forty-one.

A comparison of health statistics in 1933 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
1933	2,893	2,967	112	3.9	41
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	23

The following are extracts from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Prison Hospital, Nairobi :—

“ The main hospital building is divided into three wards each having accommodation for seven beds. At each end of the building is a very small room—closets only—which are used for storage of spare clothing, blankets, etc., and for taking of records of patients. One of the three wards is reserved for the treatment of flyborne diseases, dysenteries, typhoid and the like, and is fitted with wire-gauze to doors and windows. The other two wards are used for all severe medical cases and for the temporary hospitalization of surgical cases pending their transfer to the Native Civil Hospital. All emergency surgical cases, are, perforce, sent immediately to the Native Civil Hospital.

A separate ward for cases of pulmonary or non-surgical tuberculosis is the only recent addition to the hospital buildings. It has been constructed on the far side of the dispensary from the main prison hospital and consists of a cement and iron ward with accommodation for ten beds—with its own compound and latrines, etc. The leeward side of the ward is closed by expanded metal from waist-high to the roof, allowing free ventilation. The patients are required to spend as much time as possible in the sunny compound.

Six Large Temporary Buildings have for some years housed all cases of infectious diseases; also syphilis, yaws and gonorrhoea and such ulcers and injuries which do not require surgical treatment. These wards are timber-built as to their main structure, backed with “Nakongi”, have cement floors and iron roofs. One’s only comment is that they do not suffer from lack of ventilation. During 1934 one of these wards, at least, is to be used for the housing of the civil lunatics confined in the prison owing to the regrettable lack of accommodation in the main prison.

Nairobi Prison (as distinct from the Prison Hospital). —The following figures are of importance particularly in regard to the lack of provision of accommodation for convicts. The regulation cubic footage per convict is laid down as 300 cubic feet. During the year the daily average of prisoners—all races, was 951.23. The maximum number of prisoners including those on remand and vagrants on any night during the year, was 1,111. The cubic footage available is 273,957 cubic feet, provision for 903 convicts only. On the average daily lock-up state therefore, 288 cubic feet per convict was available only; on

the maximum figure of 1,111 only 246.6 cubic feet per convict. Only approximately 400 convicts can be housed in the permanent buildings, the often exceeded balance of 503 are confined in temporary huts fenced in with wire and built on the same scale and of the same materials as these described above in the hospital compound. It is of the utmost importance that the permanent building accommodation be increased. Almost 200 more prisoners were in jail on 31st December, 1933, than on 31st December, 1932.

Female Prison.—Until the very end of the year the lack of accommodation for females caused much difficulty.

Six small cells were available for the accommodation of all the female convicts and female lunatics. Each cell had a floor area of approximately 8 feet by 10 feet, was lighted by a small grilled window and a minute aperture in the cell door. Incidentally, a latrine pail lessened the available floor space and increased the prevailing night time foetor.

Fortunately, before the female prisoners reached the maximum figure of fifty-five, the female lunatics numbering at one time fifteen, were transferred to the European vagrants' quarters and so to some degree lessened the congestion, which, with at one time nine prisoners per cell (not including children at the breast), was appalling. Latterly the position has been greatly bettered by the transfer of all female lunatics from this prison to Mombasa Prison and the European vagrants' quarters is now used as the female prison.

This has the disadvantage that European vagrants must be confined with European convicts but this disadvantage, though unfortunate, is outweighed by the advantage of leaving six more cells for condemned men or as punishment cells.

Male Lunatics.—These were housed at first as follows: civil and criminal lunatics who were neither dangerous nor disorderly were confined in two association wards. Those who were obstreperous or dangerous were confined in small cells in the same corridor as men condemned to death. Since the end of the year, however, it has been arranged that all quiet civil lunatics will be housed in a ward in the prison hospital and that any noisy civil or criminal lunatics who will not respond to therapeutic measures will be removed to the mental hospital.

General Health.—No serious epidemic occurred during the year. The deaths in hospital, twelve in all, equalled those of 1932, but eight of these were from pneumonia, as against five in 1932."

Deaths.

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

	Nairobi Prison	All other Prisons	Total
Pneumonia	8	11	19
Typhoid .. ..	..	3	3
Dysentery etc. ..	1	1	2
Other Diseases ..	3	14	17
TOTAL ..	12	29	41

Of the above, two were certified lunatics.

In addition, twenty-one were executed—sixteen at Nairobi, four at Mombasa, and one at Kisumu.

34. Prisoners are weighed weekly, and the following is an analysis of 5,932 prisoners in the seven largest prisons during 1933 :—

LONG-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 7· lb. each .. ..	..	..	1,321
Decreased in weight—an average of 4·9 lb. each .. ..	..	..	1,021
No change .. .. .	..	..	267
NET GAIN—1·6 lb. each.	Total Prisoners	..	2,609
SHORT-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 4·8 lb. each .. ..	..	..	1,413
Decreased in weight—an average of 4·3 lb. each .. ..	..	..	931
No change .. .. .	..	..	979
NET GAIN—0·8 lb. each	Total Prisoners	..	3,323

1933. Total 5,932 prisoners—Net gain 1·2 lb. each

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

VIII.—VAGRANTS AND HOUSES OF DETENTION.

35. There was a large decrease in 1933 compared with the two previous years, in the number of persons committed to houses of detention for vagrancy, the total being as follows :—

Vagrants.
(Appendix V.)

	1933	1932	1931	1930
Europeans	15	11	15	32
Asiatics	16	14	11	17
Africans to prison ..	39 } 421	51 } 1,053	51 } 851	15 } 273
Africans to detention camps	382	1,002	800	258
TOTAL ..	452	1,078	877	322

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

Of the twenty-two (including six remaining from 1932) Asian vagrants, employment was found for two, whilst nine were repatriated at Government expense, two were repatriated by friends, four were handed over to friends, two died and three remained at the end of the year.

Of the 446 (including twenty-five remaining from 1932) African vagrants, employment was found for 132, whilst 150 were repatriated at Government expense (including three females) one was repatriated by friends, fourteen were handed over to friends, 129 were returned to their reserves, four escaped, one was sentenced to imprisonment, one sentenced to detention and fourteen remained at the end of the year.

IX.—GENERAL.

36. Paragraph 332 of the Report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee reads as follows :—

Prisoners' rations.

“ It appears to us that the scale of rations as provided in the prisons of the Colony is unduly generous, and frequently results in waste, and that without detriment to the general health of the inmates of the prisons an appreciable saving in expenditure could be effected by reducing the scale of rations provided.”

After consultation with the Medical Authorities the following alterations in the diet scales were prescribed under the Prisons Rules by Government Notice of 14th August, 1933 :—

The potato ration of long-term prisoners was reduced from 8 to 4 ounces daily and the daily diet of short-term prisoners

was changed by the reduction of the maize ration from 2 lb. to 1½ lb., an increase in the beans ration from 5 ounces to 6 ounces, and an increase of 4 ounces of potatoes.

As the above diet scales were introduced into the three first-class prisons only towards the end of the year a report of the effect (if any) of the change upon the prisoners is not yet possible; but its introduction led to no trouble and was not the cause of a single complaint.

The estimated annual saving in the three first-class prisons alone is about £200.

Further amendments to the dietary scales for European, Indian, Arab and Somali prisoners were made during the year whereby, at the discretion of Superintendents of first-class prisons and as privileges subject to good behaviour, the above classes of prisoners could receive small additional rations of curry powder, tea, sugar and milk. This provision constitutes a valuable disciplinary weapon in the hands of Superintendents in cases where the withdrawal of a privilege is indicated rather than the infliction of a punishment under the Prisons Ordinance.

With the latter consideration in view a further rule was introduced during the year whereby certain prisoners are now allowed to smoke, at specified times and for specified periods, as an encouragement to industry and good conduct. The granting of this privilege has worked very satisfactorily and has, as was anticipated, proved a great incentive to good order and discipline.

The deterrent effect of imprisonment.

37. The question "Are our prisons offering a real deterrent to serious crime or are they merely fairly comfortable places of detention?" was recently asked in the local press.

A study of the African convict leads to the conclusion that the honest answer to that question is: that in the case of one who can be employed during the whole or the major part of his sentence on hard manual labour imprisonment is undoubtedly a deterrent; but that in the case of another employed on such sedentary occupations as tailoring the deterrent effect of a term of imprisonment may be slight.

It has been customary in the past to allot the majority of long-term convicts to the prisons workshops, the length of term of imprisonment being an important factor in their potential usefulness. Superintendents have been rather apt to regard the convict too much in the light of his usefulness to the prison as a revenue earner and to forget that the most important point

about his imprisonment is that, by one means or another, its result should be that he should go and sin no more.

This attitude is undergoing a change. By careful observation of the individual and of the class of crime of which he has been convicted Superintendents are now paying greater attention to the deterrent effect of imprisonment on those who appear to need this type of treatment more than their fellows.

In this connexion the following is an interesting sidelight on the attitude of the African convict himself to this question: X was sentenced to seven years hard labour for burglary. He had five previous convictions. On admission the Superintendent of the prison allotted him to the quarry party. After his first hour in the quarry X lay down and refused to work. He appeared before the Superintendent next morning. On being asked if he had anything to say he complained bitterly that he was not being treated fairly; that the Superintendent had broken the rules. He had been in prison several times and never before had he heard of a long-term convict being allotted to the quarry party except as a punishment for misconduct. He had expected to be sent to the tailors shop—he did not mind that—but to be ordered to do hard labour in the quarry when he was a long-termer—it was not playing the game. He was told that the rules had been slightly altered since his last visit. It came as a bitter blow to him. If he had known that, he said, he might have thought twice before taking the risk of coming back; he had thought that if he got a long enough "stretch" he would have a soft time and had taken particular pains to get a good long sentence in consequence.

Let us hope that this will be his last time in prison.

38. From 1929 to the beginning of 1932 the prison population showed a gradual rise; during 1932 it remained more or less constant; but during 1933 the rise became much more marked, and this tendency appears likely to continue until the financial depression passes. In consequence, the pressure on accommodation has reached a stage at which the problem of finding other means of disposing of prisoners has become an urgent one. The position has been further aggravated by the increasing difficulty of keeping prisoners sentenced to hard labour by the courts employed upon hard labour, thus materially reducing the value of imprisonment as a deterrent.

Overcrowding.

Apart from a drop in the prison population, which is to be hoped for but cannot be anticipated, the best remedy appears to be the inauguration of prison camps, either to grow food for

those prisons which cannot grow their own or at places where the inmates can be employed on major works being undertaken by Government or by the Railway Administration.

Periodical
review of
sentences.

39. Up to the end of 1933 the cases of thirty-six convicts had been submitted for review. Of these :—

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

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

In December instructions were received to the effect that in the interests of uniformity with the majority of Colonial Administrations the periodical review of sentences in Kenya should include all sentences of seven years and over and that they should be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for review at intervals of four years during the currency of the sentence. This decision has greatly increased the number of convicts falling under this head and it was found necessary to introduce a comprehensive card-index system to deal with them.

Hard labour.

40. The inability of the Department to provide hard labour for the majority of convicts sentenced to and passed fit for hard labour is a matter for considerable concern when it is realized that only by employing such prisoners on hard labour can the deterrent aspect of imprisonment, where natives are concerned, be given effect to. When imprisonment as a deterrent loses its force the native who has once been in prison loses his fear of imprisonment, with the result that encouragement is given to recidivism rather than the reverse.

In order to ascertain the actual number of convicts employed on hard labour at any one time a day in November was selected and figures obtained from the five largest prisons in the Colony. The result, which shows that less than half the total male convict population of these prisons was so employed on that day, is given below :—

PRISON	Total Male Convicts	Sentenced to and passed fit for Hard Labour	Actually employed on Hard Labour
Nairobi	887	814	460
Kisumu	566	513	232
Mombasa	215	168	73
Nakuru	170	164	101
Eldoret	91	83	77
TOTAL	1,929	1,742	943

As usual the problem is one which can only be tackled by the expenditure of public funds; but it is a matter for deep consideration whether, in the long run, expenditure in the present on discouraging crime will not prove an economy in the future.

41. The Prison Rewards and Fines Fund was credited with the sum of Sh. 651 being the total of fines imposed on warders during the year for breaches of discipline. Grants from the fund totalling Sh. 736/63 were made, leaving a credit balance in the fund at the end of the year of Sh. 7,831/93. The grants made from the fund were chiefly for footballs, football and athletic clothing, educational books and materials for the warders' evening classes. Rewards and
Fines Fund.

42. Mombasa Prison is situated in Fort Jesus which is open to visitors from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. daily with the exception of Sundays and holidays, and a European Prisons Officer acts as official guide. During the year 1,070 visitors were conducted over the Fort, an increase of 400 on the previous year. Mombasa
Prison.

43. Owing to the shortage of staff at headquarters only twenty-one inspections of prisons were carried out during the year as against fifty-six in 1932. Inspections.

44. Owing to the urgent need for economy combined with the rise in the prison population due to the financial depression the European and Asian staff of the Department has been called upon to carry out increased duties. My special thanks are due to them for their devotion to duty during a trying and difficult year. Prisons staff.

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,
28th March, 1934.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR PRISONS OF KENYA FOR 1933

PRISONS	Total number of persons committed in 1933	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, transferred and 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 caring only)				
Nairobi ..	1,825	29	1,207	589	130	77	179	18	67	142	262	951	1,064	50	12
Mombasa ..	1,330	142	280	908	171	68	94	9	30	83	786	251	403	12	4
Kisumu ..	1,393	2	695	147	52	27	9	110	140	437	535	133	8	8	8
Eldoret ..	757	5	154	598	82	49	34	5	86	121	386	126	52	3	3
Nakuru ..	750	11	310	429	55	21	30	8	83	117	221	157	40	5	3
Nyeri ..	573	3	323	247	44	19	29	8	10	62	167	78	85	1	1
Kitale ..	653	2	491	160	10	7	5	6	27	78	49	74	..	3	2
Embu ..	186	2	88	96	1	..	..	..	2	38	56	21	5	1	1
Fort Hall ..	360	..	196	164	5	1	5	..	3	23	138	37	354	2	..
Kakamega ..	590	1	208	381	54	7	6	2	22	84	273	74	32	1	1
Kapenguria ..	186	..	94	92	12	5	1	..	5	19	68	17	2	..	..
Kapsabet ..	256	..	71	185	..	..	..	..	24	63	98	31	2	2	..
Kericho ..	637	..	234	403	12	2	5	1	159	76	167	69	555	3	..
Kilifi ..	270	12	122	136	..	..	..	..	..	14	122	26	21	1	1
Kiambu ..	914	1	670	243	25	9	18	1	12	86	144	28	5	..	..
Kisii ..	670	..	329	341	21	7	5	6	35	134	166	109	53	4	..
Kitui ..	473	..	238	235	1	2	..	..	2	12	221	36	31	2	..
Kwale ..	131	..	53	78	9	3	4	..	11	25	42	14	..	..	..
Lamu ..	220	104	72	44	..	..	..	..	..	12	32	17	8	..	..
Machakos ..	500	1	267	232	6	3	8	..	9	47	176	42	26	1	..
Malindi ..	119	1	40	78	1	2	..	3	..	23	52	16	45	..	..
Marsabit ..	64	..	30	34	1	..	..	..	..	2	32	5	..	..	..
Meru ..	491	..	224	267	..	..	..	8	32	113	114	56	45	12	4
Naivasha ..	520	..	371	149	1	1	3	..	3	39	107	35	..	..	..
Narok ..	253	1	115	137	2	..	1	3	34	32	68	24	6	1	..
Rumuruti ..	364	..	251	113	1	2	1	..	8	12	93	21	..	..	1
Thika ..	584	1	398	185	15	8	8	1	8	54	122	30	..	..	..
Voi ..	110	..	48	62	1	1	..	1	..	5	59	9	..	..	..
Kipini ..	55	7	41	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	..	..
Eldama Ravine ..	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	15,239	326	7,651	7,292	808	346	463	59	784	1,655	4,764	2,893	2,967	112	41
Men ..	14,519	324	7,414	6,781	776	330	441	85	764	1,585	4,347	2,893	2,967	112	41
Women ..	376	2	131	243	14	9	4	2	6	66	169	..	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	344	..	76	268	18	7	18	2	14	4	248	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II.

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

PRISON	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Nairobi	823	913	879	936	951
Mombasa	221	225	248	266	251
Kisumu	281	296	381	430	535
Eldoret	92	74	103	119	126
Nakuru	108	107	93	125	157
Nyeri	78	58	78	66	78
Eldama Ravine	27	23	23	25	..
Embu	16	14	8	11	21
Fort Hall	48	47	32	29	37
Kakamega	39	71	78	56	74
Kapenguria	24	3	5	13	17
Kapsabet	11	9	16	30	31
Kericho	28	47	42	65	69
Kyambu	40	46	40	41	28
Kilifi	20	19	27	24	26
Kipini	6	7	33	16	4
Kisii	58	63	74	75	109
Kitale	83	44	47	67	74
Kitui	45	49	40	29	36
Kwale	18	20	20	23	14
Lamu	14	22	15	12	17
Machakos	48	50	44	42	42
Malindi	19	17	19	18	16
Marsabit .. .. .	..	..	6	9	5
Meru	47	24	32	29	56
Naivasha	28	23	29	31	35
Narok	21	19	15	11	24
Rumruti	21	30	30	17	21
Thika .. .. .	..	46	24	16	30
Voi	12	14	27	11	9
Special Prisons	46	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,328	2,380	2,508	2,642	2,893
Ungazetted Prisons and lock-ups	54	47	54	52	78
	2,382	2,427	2,562	2,694	2,971

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED TO SERVE SENTENCES DURING 1933.

Class	Offences for which Received	Imprisonment
PENAL CODE.		
I.	Order and Administration of Lawful Authority	441
II.	Offences injurious to Public in general	213
III.	Offences against the Person	604
IV.	Offences relating to Property	2,818
V.	Forgery, Coining, etc.	69
VI.	Attempts and Conspiracies to commit crimes ..	13
TOTAL UNDER PENAL CODES ..		4 158
LOCAL ORDINANCES.		
1.	Native Authority	133
2.	Hut and Poll Tax	148
3.	Liquor Ordinances	927
4.	Employment of Natives	146
5.	Opiates	551
6.	Native Registration.. .. .	179
7.	Various	1,050
TOTAL UNDER LOCAL ORDINANCES ..		3,134
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENAL IMPRISONMENT		7 292

APPENDIX IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1932 AND 1933.

	1933	1932	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	23,151	22,895	256	..
Warders' Uniforms	866	842	24	..
Prisoners' Food	7,312	8,320	..	1,008
Detainees' Food	2,198	1,993	205	..
Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding ..	2,104	2,032	72	..
Detainees' Clothing and Bedding ..	224	37	187	..
Local Travelling	1,915	1,858	57	..
Travelling Allowance	28	..	28	..
Passages	811	499	312	..
Stores	1,131	1,161	..	30
Contingencies	430	451	..	21
Water Rates	577	593	..	16
Gratuities to Discharged Convicts ..	3	6	..	3
Photographs	20	18	2	..
Telephones	139	133	6	..
Telegrams .. .. .	..	8	..	8
Electric Light	316	306	10	..
TOTALS.. £			Net decrease ..	73
	41,225	41,152		

APPENDIX V.

KENYA PRISONS, VAGRANCY ORDINANCE (No. 9 OF 1920).
 STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HOUSES OF DETENTION OF KENYA
 COLONY AND PROTECTORATE FOR 1933
 (All Prisons and Detention Camps Combined)

NATIONALITY	Remaining on last day of year 1932	Total committed in 1933	HOW DISPOSED OF								REMARKS
			Found work	Repatriated at Govt. expense	Repatriated by friends or relatives	Handed over to friends	Returned to reserve	Otherwise	Handed over to Salvation Army	Remaining on last day of year 1933	
EUROPEAN—											
Men .. ..	..	14	1	9	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Women .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASIATIC—											
Men	6	16	2	9	2	4	..	*2	..	3	*Died.
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVES OF KENYA—											
Men	4	327	77	125	..	11	107	*3	..	8	*2 Escaped 1 Sentenced to detention
Women .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVES OF UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ETC—											
Men	21	91	55	22	1	3	22	*3	..	6	*2 Escaped 1 Sentenced to imprisonment.
Women .. ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juveniles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	31	452	135	168	3	20	129	8	3	17	

PART II

Kenya Detention Camps Annual Report
1933

During 1933 there were thirty-eight detention camps in operation.

The following new camps were gazetted during the year :

Maseno, 18-2-33; Turkwell Gorge, 13-3-33; Laitokitok, 4-4-33; Kipini, 1-5-34.

The detention camp at Eldama Ravine was closed on 11-1-33 as the administrative control of the station was transferred to the District Commissioner, Nakuru. Keruguya Detention Camp was closed on 9-9-33.

Committals.
(Appendix A.)

2. There was again a large increase in sentences of detention, the total for the year being 19,305, as against 16,234 in 1932, an increase of nearly 19 per cent. Appendix A shows at which places these 19,305 committals occurred and the sentences imposed. Thus, again, 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 1933 :—

ORDINANCE	Number of Sentences to Detention	
	1933	1932
Hut and Poll Tax	8,561	3,719
Townships	2,161	2,457
Native Authority.. .. .	1,490	1,449
Native Registration	1,099	1,434
Trespass	712	612
Employment of Natives	507	651
Native Liquor and Liquor	474	759
Vagrancy	332	1,002
Native Passes	372	403
Diseases of Animals	364	283
Resident Native Labourers	328	491
Game	221	150
Opiates	152	179
Outlying Districts	105	297
Various	850	882
Penal Code:	1,527	1,336
TOTAL	19,305	16,234

5. Although during 1933 detention was so largely used as a punishment for contraventions of local Ordinances, sentences of imprisonment for such offences were still numerous, totalling 3,134 during the twelve months. Detention instead of imprisonment. (Appendix B.)

6. The daily average number of persons in detention in 1933 was 1,635, as against 1,079 in 1932. At the beginning of the year the number was about 1,260, but rose to over 2,050 before the end of 1933. Daily average number in detention. (Appendix C.)

7. Of the 19,305 persons committed to detention during 1933, 290 absconded, of whom 117 have been recaptured. These escapes occurred at the following places: Kakamega, sixty; Maseno, fifty-one; Nairobi, thirty; Kisii, twenty-one; Kisumu, fourteen; Mombasa, eleven; Fort Hall and Kilifi, ten each; Keruguya, nine; Kwale, seven; Eldoret, Kitale, Kitui and Kiambu, six each; Kapsabet and Meru, five each; Lamu, Machakos and Malindi, four each; Kipini, Nyeri, Rumuruti and Thika, three each; Kericho, Nakuru and Tambach, two each; Embu, Kajiado and Naivasha, one each. Escapes.

The 117 detainees who escaped and were recaptured were prosecuted for escape from lawful custody and sentenced to imprisonment for an average period of just over two-and-a-half months.

In the report for 1932 it was suggested that heavier sentences for escape might have the effect of reducing the number of escapes. It is apparent, however, that magistrates have not availed themselves of this opportunity with the result that the number of escapes has increased, viz:—

1932—16,243 Detainees—172 escapes or 1.05 per cent.

1933—19,305 Detainees—290 escapes or 1.50 per cent.

It is regretted that the measures for augmenting the overseer staff of some of the larger detention camps, mentioned in the Report for 1932, could not be sanctioned owing to the need for economy.

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 31.43, giving a daily sick rate of nearly 2 per cent, as against a sick rate in 1932 of 2.4 per cent. Health. (Appendix C.)

Twenty-one deaths occurred in 1933: five at Kitui; four at Machakos; two each at Kapsabet and Kisii; and one each at Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kisumu, Nairobi, Nakuru, Naivasha and Thika. Fourteen 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 1933 was Cents 7 a head per diem, or Sh. 26 per annum, as compared with Cents 10 a day, or Sh. 37 per annum, in 1932.

Employment.

10. In 1933, with a daily average population of 1,625, less an average of thirty-one sick, and reckoning 300 working days at only Cents 30 a day, the value of detainees' labour amounted to £7,218.

Except at Nairobi, where £125/14 was credited to Prison Industries for use of detainees 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 7,635 detainees throughout the year was £2,198, equivalent to Cents 7 a day. A sum of £600 was expended on wages of overseers. Other charges, for bedding, equipment, etc., amounted to £224, so that the total expenditure was £3,022. Against this may be set the value of detainees' labour, assessed at £7,218 (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 twenty-two camps were carried out during 1933.

Detention of vagrants.

13. The number of native vagrants received into detention camps during 1933 was 382 as compared with 1,002 during 1932—a remarkable decrease. The principal decreases are as follows :—

				1932	1933
Detention Camp	Kisumu	..	..	372	83
"	"	Mombasa	.. ..	339	62
"	"	Nairobi	.. ..	122	50
"	"	Nakuru	.. ..	66	50
Total				899	245

i.e. 654 less in 1933,

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,
28th March. 1934.

APPENDIX A

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS, 1932

NAME OF CAMP	Total number committed to detention in 1932	SENTENCES OF DETENTION				
		Over 6m onths	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	2,226	1	3	86	76	2,060
Kisumu	1,482	..	12	420	228	822
Kitui	1,199	..	1	54	918	226
Kakamega	1,116	..	2	248	441	425
Kisii	1,001	..	4	318	304	375
Mombasa	938	..	..	11	23	904
Kiambu	925	1	2	145	156	621
Nakuru	918	2	1	32	73	810
Eldoret	791	1	1	9	26	754
Thika	787	..	..	36	143	608
Kitale	752	1	6	60	85	580
Fort Hall	628	1	4	42	234	347
*Maseno	615	..	5	520	73	17
Kapsabet	614	..	2	120	286	206
Malindi	585	..	..	5	163	417
Kericho	541	..	2	36	97	406
Nyeri	448	..	1	104	43	300
Machakos	440	..	1	73	171	195
Meru	349	..	..	39	110	200
Naivasha	331	..	..	9	18	304
Kilifi	330	..	..	2	218	110
Kwale	321	..	2	77	191	51
Embu	292	..	11	183	20	78
Baumo	253	..	1	6	192	54
Tambach	224	..	..	198	..	26
Rumuruti	221	..	..	32	78	111
Kapenguria	197	..	..	8	160	29
Narok	149	..	..	12	52	85
Lamu	140	..	..	118	..	22
Keruguya	129	..	..	90	5	34
†Kipini	121	..	..	8	84	20
Voi	106	..	..	8	65	33
Kabarnet	72	..	2	8	19	42
Kajiado	26	1	..	2	2	22
Ngong	26	..	..	..	6	20
‡Laitokitok	18	..	..	1	4	13
Eldama Ravine	3	..	..	..	..	3
§Turkwell Gorge .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,305	8	63	3,140	4,764	11,330

* Camp opened on 18-2-33.

† Camp opened on 1-5-33.

‡ " " " 4-4-33.

§ " " " 13-3-33.

APPENDIX B

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS OFFENCES AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCES—1933 COMPARED WITH 1932

ORDINANCE	1933 Sentences Awarded	1932 Sentences Awarded
Hut and Poll Tax	8,561	3,719
Townships	2,161	2,457
Native Authority	1,490	1,449
Native Registration	1,099	1,484
Employment of Natives	507	651
Liquor	474	789
Opiates	152	179
Various	3,334	4,120
Total under Local Ordinances ..	17,778	14,848
Under Penal Codes	1,527	1,386
GRAND TOTAL	19,305	16,234

APPENDIX C

DETENTION CAMPS, 1933
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION AND SICK RATE

CAMP	Daily Average in Detention	Daily Average Sick
Kitui	158	6.83
Kisumu	153	2.85
(a) Maseno	118	0.71
Kakamega	117	0.50
Kisii	114	2.78
Nairobi	76	1.70
Kyambu	69	0.91
Kitale	53	1.67
Machakos	53	2.76
Kapsabet	48	1.57
Baumo	45	0.57
Fort Hall	45	0.44
Tbika	44	0.20
Tambach	44	0.57
Nakuru	43	1.11
Malindi	40	0.57
Kilifi	39	0.91
Mombasa	38	0.40
Kericho	37	0.40
Kwale	36	0.26
Meru	31	0.07
Eldoret	27	0.96
Kapenguria	27	0.11
Nyeri	26	0.08
Embu	25	0.71
Lamu	19	0.76
(b) Kipini	18	0.16
(c) Keruguya	16	..
Rumuruti	16	..
Naivasha	14	..
Narok	14	0.37
Kabarnet	10	0.20
(d) Eldama Ravine	9	..
Voi	5	..
Kajiado	2	..
(e) Laitokitock	2	..
Ngong	2	..
(f) Turkwell Gorge	2	..
TOTAL ..	1,635	31.43=1.92%

(a) Camp opened on 18.2.35

(b) " opened on 1.5.33

(c) " closed on 9.9.34

(d) Camp closed on 11.1.33

(e) " opened on 4.4.33

(f) " opened on 13.3.33