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PRISONS DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1934

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- A.—Admissions to Detention Camps in 1934.
- B.—Classification of Crime.
- C.—Daily Average Population and Sick Rate.

PART I

Kenya Prisons Annual Report, 1934

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

I.—STAFF.

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

2. As a measure of economy the post of Assistant Commissioner was left in abeyance for the whole year. The duties of Assistant Commissioner were carried out by an Assistant Superintendent seconded to Headquarters.

3. One Chief Officer, Mr. J. A. Foot, was promoted to Assistant Superintendent and one post of Superintendent remained vacant during the year.

4. The Commissioner of Prisons proceeded on vacation leave on 12th May, and returned on 16th November; during his absence Mr. M. Dards, Senior Superintendent of Prisons, acted as Commissioner.

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

Nairobi : Mr. B. B. Donald, 1-1-34 to 19-11-34; Mr. M. Dards, 20-11-34 to 31-12-34.

Kisumu : Mr. M. Dards, 1-1-34 to 30-4-34; Mr. J. H. Rogers, 1-5-34 to 31-12-34.

Mombasa : Mr. A. H. Marshall, 1-1-34 to 31-12-34.

6. The establishment of the Asian Staff of the Department was reduced by one Master Tailor. Asian staff.

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

Chief Warders	...	...	5
Sergeant Warders	...	...	10
Corporal Warders	...	...	45
Lance Corporal Warders	...	...	80
Warders	...	...	255
Recruits	...	...	40
Female Warders	...	...	4
African Schoolmaster	...	...	1

Eighty-two recruits were enlisted for training at the depot. Of the latter one recruit was dismissed for misconduct.

8. The following African warders were struck off the strength during the year :—

Died	...	...	...	...	1
Committed suicide	...	...	...	...	1
Dismissed for misconduct	...	...	...	...	22
Retired with gratuity	...	...	...	...	5
Discharged medically unfit	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged inefficient	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged time expired	...	...	...	...	13

Disipline.

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.)	...	...	...	49
Sentenced to fine (up to Sh. 5)	...	...	...	90
Sentenced to fine (over Sh. 5 and up to Sh. 10)	...	...	...	23
Reduced in rank (N.C.O.'s only)	...	...	...	9
To lose good conduct badge	...	...	...	21

II.—DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS.

10. During the year twenty-eight 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 (21).—Embu, Fort Hall, Kakamega, Kapenguria, Kapsabet, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kisii, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Machakos, Malindi, Marsabit, Meru, Naivasha, Narok, Rumuruti, Thika, Voi.

In addition there were forty-two detention camps (vide Part III of this Report).

III.—POPULATION.

Committals.
(Appendix I.)

11. The total number of committals during the year was 40,852.

This may be analysed as follows :—

8,743 or 21 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment.

9,541 or 23 per cent were on remand (excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment).

115 or 1 per cent were civil debtors
247 or 1 per cent were lunatics } to nearest unit.

22,201 or 54 per cent were sentenced to detention.

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

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
On Conviction	8,748	7,292	7,054	6,756	6,762
*On Remand	9,541	7,394	7,813	6,668	5,588
Lunatics	247	227	162	202	164
Civil Debtors	115	326	279	302	187
TOTAL	18,651	15,239	15,308	13,928	12,701
Sentenced to Detention..	22,201	19,305	16,234	12,977	8,746
GRAND TOTAL	40,852	34,544	31,542	26,905	21,447

* Excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment.

It will be observed that the total number of persons dealt with has increased by 18 per cent in the past year, and that the increase in four years has been nearly 100 per cent.

12. The daily average of prisoners in all the prisons combined increased from 2,893 in 1933 to 3,439 in 1934, and, owing to the increase in the daily average of persons sentenced to detention, the total average of all persons in confinement during 1934 was much higher than in any previous year. This is illustrated in the following table :—

Daily average.
(Appendix II.)

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Convicted Prisoners undergoing sentence of Imprisonment ..	3,077	2,570	2,340	2,234	2,145
Remand Prisoners, Lunatics and Debtors	362	323	302	274	235
Under sentence of Detention ..	1,902	1,635	1,079	798	573
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE ..	5,341	4,528	3,721	3,306	2,953

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

13. The nationalities of the 8,748 persons committed to prison to serve sentences of imprisonment during 1934 compared with the three preceding years were as follows :—

Nationalities.

	1934	1933	1932	1931
EUROPEANS	18	12	18	18
EURASIANS .. ..	..	..	5	..
SEYCHELLES	4	4	1	..
GOANS	7	3	4	11
INDIANS	73	71	92	92
ARABS	67	58	71	66
SOMALIS	36	35	43	33
AFRICANS.. ..	8,543	7,109	6,820	6,536

The nationalities and tribes of the 8,543 Africans committed to undergo sentence of penal imprisonment in 1934 compared with 7,109 so committed in 1933, were as follows :—

	1934	1933
(1) UP-COUNTRY TRIBES—		
Kikuyu	1,795	1,303
Kavirondo Luo	968	840
Kavirondo Bantu	889	779
Akamba	760	521
Nandi	523	405
Lumbwa	604	590
Kisii	275	211
Masai	231	255
Meru	251	253
Suk	25	68
Elgeyo	50	274
Embu	93	81
Kamasia	36	72
Turkana	22	10
Ndorobo	13	18
Various	266	153
	6,791	5,833
(2) COAST TRIBES—		
Swahili	730	407
Giriama	172	131
Digo	21	34
Pokomo	2	4
Taita	24	59
Various	43	13
	992	648
(3) NATIVES OF NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES—		
Natives of Uganda	287	236
Natives of Tanganyika	319	290
Natives of Nyasaland	49	33
Nubians	93	59
Various	12	10
	760	628

Female and juvenile prisoners.

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

	1934	1933	1932	1931
Female convicts ..	317	243	231	193
Juvenile convicts ..	316	268	357	316

The number of juveniles increased from 268 in 1933 to 316 in 1934. Of the 316, seven were sentenced to terms ranging from one to five years of which six were transferred to Kabete Approved School to serve their sentences, two medium-term, sixteen short-term, of which one was transferred to Kabete Approved School to serve his sentence, served sentences of imprisonment and 291 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total thirty-four had been previously convicted.

Of the 317 female convicts, six were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for over five years, two to terms of one to five years, eleven to terms of over six months but less than one year, and 298 to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Twenty-two had been previously convicted.

15. There was an increase in recidivism during 1934 as compared with 1933, the figures for the year under review being the highest hitherto recorded, as shown below :—

Recidivists.

PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

	Once	Twice	Thrice or more	Total	Percentage of total Committals
1934 ..	1,084	407	647	2,138	24.4%
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%

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	891	503	57
Mombasa	1,509	506	34
Kisumu	467	205	44
Eldoret	342	137	40
Nakuru	591	145	25
Nyeri	332	114	34
Kakamega	508	96	19
Seven Towns.. ..	4,640	1,706	37
All other Districts	4,108	432	10
	8,748	2,138	24

Civil debtors.

16. The number of debtors committed to prison decreased from 326 in 1933 to 115 in 1934. Of these, thirty-nine were committed at Lamu (of which thirty-five were Arab Non-Native Poll Tax defaulters), twenty-nine each at Nairobi and Mombasa.

Remand prisoners.

17. The total number of prisoners admitted on remand during 1934 was 13,565 as compared with 10,736 in 1933. The disposal of these prisoners was as follows:—

Remaining on Remand at end of 1933	341
Admitted on Remand during 1934	13,565
TOTAL.. .. .	13,906
Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment	4,081
Convicted and Sentenced to Detention	4,191
Discharged from Prison Custody	5,331
Escaped or Died	19
Remaining on Remand at end of 1934	284
TOTAL.. .. .	13,906

The daily average number of remand prisoners, including lunatics and debtors, in all prisons throughout the year was 362 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	2,472	431	669	1,387
Nakuru	1,062	341	251	465
Kisii	914	223	419	308
Nyeri	906	352	211	338
Kisumu	901	227	120	581
Kiambu	892	166	390	314
Kitale	776	198	412	159
Thika	676	174	308	196
Eldoret	630	243	168	214

18. There was an increase in the number of lunatics admitted to prisons gazetted as lunatic asylums during 1934 as compared with 1933, the total being 188 males, fifty-five females and four juveniles, as compared with 172 males and fifty-five females in 1933. Lunatics.

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

LUNATICS.

	MALES		FEMALES		JUVENILES		TOTAL	
	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal
Remaining from 1933	9	8	7	..	..	..	16	8
Admitted direct from Courts, 1934	133	6	37	2	3	..	173	8
Admitted on transfer from Prisons, 1934 ..	31	18	14	2	1	..	46	20
TOTAL ..	173	32	58	4	4	..	235	36
Discharged..	113	7	30	..	3	..	146	7
Died ..	7	3	8	..	..	:	15	3
Sent to Mathari Mental Hospital ..	44	7	10	3	1	..	55	10
Remaining on 31-12-34 ..	9	15	10	1	..	..	19	16
TOTAL ..	173	32	53	4	4	..	235	36

19. Appendix III contains a statement showing the class of offence of which prisoners were convicted and in respect of which 8,748 were sentenced to imprisonment. Class of crime. (Appendix III.)

The number of sentences of imprisonment under the Penal Code was 4,804, as compared with 4,158 in 1933.

As regards contraventions of local Ordinances, imprisonment for this class of offence totalled 3,944 as compared with 3,134 in 1933.

20. Sixty prisoners (eight long-term, eight medium-term, twenty-nine short-term and fifteen remands) escaped from custody during the year, as compared with seven long-term, eleven medium-term, twenty-seven short-term, and eleven Escapes.

remands in 1933. Of these, twenty-six escapes were from within prison enclosures or hospitals and thirty-four were prisoners at work outside the prisons. Thirty-nine were recaptured and twenty-one were still at large at the end of the year.

Three prisoners who escaped in 1932, and three prisoners who escaped in 1933 were recaptured in 1934.

The figures may be summarized as follows :—

	Long Term	Me- dium Term	Short Term	Re- mands	Total	Recap- tured	Not re- captured
From Inside ..	3	2	11	10	26	39	21
.. Outside ..	5	6	18	5	34		
TOTAL ..	8	8	29	15	60	39	21

The escapes occurred at the following prisons :—

Eight from Kiambu ; six from Kericho ; five from Railway Quarry Camp ; four from Nyeri ; three each from Kitui, Meru, Nakuru and Narok ; two each from Kisumu, Kwale, Malindi, Maragua Camp, Nairobi, Kisii, Kakamega and Kapsabet ; one each from Mombasa, Machakos, Kapenguria, Eldoret, Kitale, Embu, Kilifi, Fort Hall and Voi.

Punishments.

21. The total number of punishments awarded to prisoners for prison offences during 1934 was lower than in 1933.

The following is a summary for all prisons :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Corporal Punishment.. ..	47	34	17	35	40	71
Penal Diet	60	66	67	39	44	56
Reduced Diet	60	55	42	17	..	..
Solitary Confinement.. ..	139	2	59	2	19	5
Solitary Confinement and Penal Diet	196	434	281	328	252	295
Loss of Remission	63	28	29	22	12	16
Loss of Remission and Penal Diet	15	1	48	4	15	83
Loss of Remission, Penal Diet and Solitary Confinement ..	108	129	101	38	97	..
Leg Irons	21	6	11	17	13	33
Reprimanded	39	47	49	119	61	99
Extra Imprisonment	5	10	2	4	5	..
TOTAL ..	750	812	706	625	553	658

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 :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Nairobi	313	408	315	301	247	324
Kisumu.. .. .	127	95	91	62	69	53
Mombasa	113	174	194	182	171	173
TOTAL	553	677	600	545	486	550

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, 129 convicts were released on licence during 1934, as compared with eighty in 1933. Six licences were revoked during the year for breach of conditions. **Licences to be at large.**

23. Five convicts (one long-term, one medium-term and three short-term) were released on medical grounds, on the recommendation of medical officers. **Release on medical grounds.**

24. In accordance with the established system of the periodical review of sentences of seven years and over, the cases of twenty-three prisoners were submitted to His Excellency the Governor for review. Of these, three were granted accelerated release, four were recommended for release on licence, and eleven cases were deferred for later consideration. The case of another convict, who was granted accelerated release, was brought up for special consideration at the instigation of a visiting justice who undertook the responsibility of the prisoner's welfare after release.

Convicts who are granted accelerated release under this system are now released on conditions similar to those attached to release on licence.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

25. The new workshops, referred to in paragraph 24 of my 1933 Annual Report, were completed in July, 1934. In these workshops, which are a great advance in every respect on the old wood and iron buildings which had answered the **Industries.**

purpose since 1924, a daily average of 400 convicts is employed in revenue-earning industries under the supervision of two European Technical Instructors. Since they were opened the discipline and output of work have shown marked improvement, which has convinced those interested that given the proper facilities and adequate supervision workshops for African convicts can be conducted as efficiently as those of a large English prison.

The revenue-earning industries at present undertaken are:—

Tailoring.

Carpentry and blacksmithing.

Sisal mat, string and rope making.

Coir mat making.

Broom and basket making.

Grass mat making.

Of these, tailoring earns by far the largest revenue, while carpentry is possibly the most useful to the individual after release. As far as possible, mat, string and rope making is confined to old men and those unfit for hard labour.

The revenue derived from the various prison industries during the year was as follows:—

				Sh.	cts.
Tailoring	...	...	...	99,602	13
Carpentry	...	...	...	9,326	84
Baskets	...	...	...	466	10
Convict labour	...	...	...	12,697	96
Mats (coir and sisal)	...	...	...	10,586	02
Sisal	...	...	...	4,414	94
Murram blocks	...	...	...	784	32
Kavirondo mats	...	...	...	1,060	43
				<hr/>	
				138,938	74
				<hr/>	

The number and types of articles supplied to Government Departments during the year by the various industries was as follows :—

Tailoring.

5,821 Jackets.	1,639 Jumpers.
18,706 Shorts.	1,850 Seed Bags.
905 Dresses.	33 Milking Smocks.
8,574 Caps.	55 Trousers.
2,050 Skirts.	9,156 Blouses.
418 Overalls.	636 Shukas.
208 Dresses Head.	1,068 Cap Covers.
48 Charguls.	86 Tribal Police Suits.
25 Haversacks.	116 Specie Bags.
3,617 Shirts.	10,400 Cloth Tickets.
2,006 Uniforms.	57 Bed Sheets.
121 Mosquito Nets.	1,205 Vest Coats.
82 Waterproof Capes.	80 Underpants.
252 Tunics.	66 Mail Bags.
114 Aprons.	3 Motor Car Covers.
349 Coats.	322 Singlets.
1,875 Miscellaneous articles of clothing and bedding.	11 Sultan Flags.

Carpentry.

1 Grill for gate.	3 Step Ladders.
20 Cupboards.	35 Specie Boxes.
103 Boxes.	37 Beehives.
213 Tables.	24 Wooden Trays.
50 Bed Blocks.	1 Pair Goal Posts.
3 Rifle Racks.	6 Stools.
110 Brushes.	50 Batons.
10 Food Trays.	3 Stands.
2 Filing Racks.	6 Brick Moulds.
6 Balcan Frames.	615 Miscellaneous articles.

Sisal and Coir.

14 Door Mats.	2,726 Sleeping Mats.
3,702 Balls String.	50 Brooms Sweeping.
201 lb. String.	3 Cricket Mats.
130 ft. Rope.	90 yards Coir Matting.
514 lb. Rope.	103 Kavirondo Mats.
158 Brushes Whitewash.	

Revenue.

26. The Colony's estimates of expenditure for 1934 provided a sum of £4,000 for the purchase of raw materials for prison industries. Of this sum £3,988 was actually expended.

The revenue estimates showed an anticipated revenue from this source for the year of £6,500. The amount paid into the Treasury was £7,406. Of this sum £635 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

Distribution
of convict
labour.

27. 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, Kitale and prison camps, was as follows:—

	DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED						
	Nairo- bi	Momba- sa	Kisu- mu	Naku- ru	Eldoret Nyeri Kitale	Prison Camps	Total
On Prison do- mestic duties	88	35	43	8	23	14	211
On Prison grounds and farms	22	..	39	8	53	..	122
On light duties and females ..	92	18	37	2	13	..	162
On Prison indus- tries	366	140	136	23	3	..	668
On New Prison Buildings (including stone and concrete work)	90	..	31	..	..	..	121
On payment ..	93	2	..	16	46	..	157
By Government Departments (free of charge)	86	46	130	..	96	229	587
TOTAL ..	837	241	416	57	234	243	2,028

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

Excluding prison domestic service and labour on prison industries and farms, the employers of convict labour without payment during 1934 were :—

	Units
District Officers	227,579
Public Works Department	19,870
Various Government Departments	39,028
Government House (Nairobi and Mombasa)	9,475
M. O. H. and Township	52,682
New Prison Buildings	1,624
Murram digging	2,862
Total	353,120

28. During the year, in order to reduce to some extent **Prison camps.** the overcrowding of the established prisons a prison camp for 120 convicts was established at Maragua, Fort Hall district, for road work under P.W.D. supervision. The staff of the camp consisted of one European Chief Officer and fifteen African Warder ranks. They lived under canvas while the convicts were accommodated in galvanized iron shelters within a barbed wire enclosure. This camp was later moved to Gatari, on the Sagana Road, for similar work, and again towards the end of the year to Athi River for work on the new main road to Tanganyika.

Apart from a considerable amount of malaria, contracted by both the staff and the convicts at Gatari Camp, the health in these camps was good. A high standard of discipline was maintained, and although the convicts were allowed free movement within the wire enclosure both by day and night there was only one escape from a camp and one from a party out at work on the road. As the work was arduous and the heat and dust often very trying this is considered as no mean achievement on which the officers in charge are to be congratulated. It is, moreover, a further indication that stone walls, locked doors, and barred windows, are not the only answer to the problem of the confinement of the African prisoner. Hard work, strict discipline combined with tact, and adequate European supervision provide a more satisfactory solution than many tons of masonry.

Another camp for 250 convicts was established in June at the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Quarry and Concrete Works outside Nairobi. The buildings were erected at the expense of the Railway Administration, which also pays for the salary of the resident European Prisons

Officer and African Warder staff in return for the free labour of the convicts. The convicts are engaged mainly on quarrying, ballast breaking and concrete mixing. Owing to the hard nature of the work, much of which is by measured daily task, this camp is not popular with the convicts, many of whom are the worst characters in the country. There have, in consequence, been several cases of breaches of discipline which have had to be firmly dealt with, and five escapes, three of whom have been recaptured to date. It is to be hoped that confinement in this camp will have a deterrent effect on many of its inmates for whom any attempt at reformation is out of the question.

Prison farms.

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

The total quantity of foodstuffs grown in prison farms during 1934 was as follows:—

Maize, 157½ tons	...	...	...	£578
Beans, 13½ tons	...	...	...	82
Potatoes, 31½ tons	...	...	...	110
Other produce—Muhogo, Mbazi, Lemons, etc.	...	...	...	119
				—
			Total	£889
				—

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

				£
Kitale	...	...	...	174
Kakamega	...	...	...	153
Nakuru	...	...	...	131
Kapsabet	...	...	...	77
Machakos	...	...	...	71
Kitui	...	...	...	50
Eldoret	...	...	...	36

For the first time since the inauguration of the prison farms surplus production from one prison was supplied to another, viz. in September, the Superintendent of Kapsabet Prison delivered to Eldoret Prison 50 bags of potatoes free of cost. I much appreciate the great personal interest taken by the Superintendent, Kapsabet, in his prison farm. If more prisons situated where farming is possible and land available

can follow the example of Kapsabet and grow crops surplus to their own requirements to supply prisons less fortunately situated a great advance will be made in the reduction of expenditure in prisoners' food.

V.—CLASSIFICATION.

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

Classification.

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)	180	211	391	
Medium Term (Over 6 months but under 3 years)	458	275	733	45
Long Term (3 years and over)	339	250	589	
Total daily average in three main prisons.. ..	977	736	1,713	45
			1,758	

VI.—EXPENDITURE.

31. In Appendix IV will be found a statement showing the total expenditure of the Prisons Department in 1934 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 £46,319, which divided by a daily average prison population of 3,439 plus an average daily population in Detention Camps of 1,902, making a total of 5,341, gives a gross cost per head of £8/13/45, 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
		£ s. c.
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
1934 ..	5,341	8 13 45

The daily average cost per head of feeding prisoners during 1934 remained the same as in 1933, i.e., Cents 15.

VII.—HEALTH.

32. The general health of prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list dropped from 3.9 per cent in 1933 to 3.3 per cent in 1934, which is the lowest figure recorded since 1927. On the other hand the number of deaths rose to ninety-five the highest number on record, and more than double the total number of the previous year, the number of deaths from pneumonia alone being more than the combined total from all diseases in 1932 and 1933.

A comparison of health statistics in 1934 with the four preceding years is shown below :—

YEAR	Daily Average in Prison	Admis- sions to Hospital	Daily Average on Sick List	Per cent of total Inmates	Deaths
1934 ..	3,439	4,180	152	3.3	95
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

The large number of deaths is probably partly attributable to overcrowding; this is now being remedied by the provision of a further large prison camp—vide paragraph 37 of this Report.

33. The ninety-five deaths were from natural causes, and Deaths. were due to the following diseases :—

	Nairobi Prison	All other Prisons	Total
Pneumonia	17	31	48
Typhoid .. ..	..	2	2
Dysentery etc. ..	1	10	11
Other Diseases ..	13	21	34
TOTAL ..	31	64	95

Of the above, nine were certified lunatics.

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

34. Prisoners are weighed weekly, and the following is an analysis of 6,372 prisoners in the seven largest prisons during 1934 :—

Weight records.

LONG-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 6·88 lb. each	..	..	1,125
Decreased in weight—an average of 4·71 lb. each	..	..	885
No change .. .. .	..	..	162
AVERAGE GAIN—1·64 lb.	Total Prisoners	..	2,172
SHORT-TERM PRISONERS.			
Increased in weight—an average of 4·35 lb. each	..	..	1,630
Decreased in weight—an average of 4·15 lb. each	..	..	1,272
No change .. .. .	..	..	1,298
AVERAGE GAIN—0·43 lb.	Total Prisoners	..	4,200

1934. Total 6,372 prisoners—Average gain 0·84 lb.

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

1932. Total 5,564 prisoners—Average gain 1·8 lb. each

1931. Total 4,456 prisoners—Average gain 1½ lb. each

VIII.—VAGRANTS, AND HOUSES OF DETENTION.

Vagrants.
(Appendix V.)

35. There was an increase in 1934 as compared with the previous year, in the number of persons committed to houses of detention for vagrancy, the total being as follows :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931
Europeans	5	15	11	15
Asiatics	20	16	14	11
Africans to prison ..	329	39	51	51
Africans to detention camps	656	382	1,002	800
	985	421	1,053	851
TOTAL ..	1,010	452	1,078	877

Of the four male and one female European vagrants, employment was found for one, whilst three were repatriated at Government expense, and one was handed over to friends. None remained at the end of the year.

Of the twenty-three (including three remaining from 1933) Asian vagrants, employment was found for two, whilst twelve were repatriated at Government expense, four were repatriated by friends, four were handed over to friends (including two females) and one remained at the end of the year.

Of the 999 (including fourteen remaining from 1933) African vagrants, employment was found for 136, whilst fifty-six were repatriated at Government expense, one was repatriated by friends, twelve were handed over to friends, 734 were returned to their reserves, ten escaped, one was sentenced to imprisonment, two died, five were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and forty-two remained at the end of the year.

IX.—GENERAL.

Prisoners'
rations.

36. Reductions in the scale of rations referred to in paragraph 36 of my 1933 Report were introduced into the three first-class prisons of the Colony towards the end of 1933. As the experiment was not only successful from a financial point of view but caused no complaint among the prisoners nor appeared to affect their health in any way, it was decided to extend it to the second- and third-class prisons of the Colony. The revised scales were introduced into the second- and third-class prisons on 1st July, 1934. The total estimated saving resulting from this measure in the prisons throughout the Colony is £280.

37. For the first quarter of the year the daily average prison population was 3,400. This rose to 3,500 in the middle of the year, but during the last quarter fell to 3,300. Although the serious overcrowding mentioned in my 1933 Report was still the cause of some anxiety and necessitated, on several occasions, the transfer of prisoners from overcrowded prisons to those less crowded, the situation was eased somewhat by the establishment of the prison camps mentioned earlier in this Report. With 250 convicts in the Railway Quarry Camp and a further 110 in road camps the situation at the close of the year was, at least, no worse than it had been at the end of 1933. **Overcrowding.**

It is hoped, by the establishment of another large prison camp at Mbagathi during 1935, taken in conjunction with the indication at the end of 1934 of a decline in the daily average number of prisoners to be accommodated, that overcrowding will disappear.

38. Special attention has been paid during the year to the problem of providing "hard labour" for as large a number of convicts as possible sentenced to and passed fit for hard labour. The situation at the end of 1933 was that less than half the total male convict population of the larger prisons of the Colony was employed on hard labour. **Hard labour.**

The efforts of the Department to provide hard labour have been directed mainly to the three first-class prisons of the Colony. The establishment of the camps already mentioned accounted for 360 convicts being so employed, while a further 100 convicts a day were employed at Kisumu Prison on cutting and clearing the papyrus swamps and floating islands on the Lake and in building a "sea wall" in their place. At Mombasa Prison a daily average of seventy-five convicts was employed on clearing the new aerodrome. By this means and by the increased activities in many of the smaller prisons in clearing and planting more land for the growing of prisoners' food the unsatisfactory position with regard to hard labour has been greatly improved. It is hoped to effect still further improvement during the ensuing year.

39. Until the beginning of the year the accommodation for female prisoners at Nairobi formed part of the main (male) prison. This was not only unsatisfactory from an administrative point of view, but the female division occupied a number of cells which were urgently required for the male prison population. During the year the female cells were converted into accommodation for condemned prisoners and **Female Prison, Nairobi.**

the vagrants' quarters and old industries store were converted into a new female prison, which has thereby been separated from the main prison by about 100 yards and forms a separate unit.

**Mombasa
Prison.**

40. During the year Mombasa Prison, which is situated in Fort Jesus, remained open to visitors for one hour daily with the exception of Sundays and holidays. One thousand one hundred and four visitors were conducted over the Fort by one of the European Prisons Officers stationed there—an increase of thirty-four on the previous year.

**Rewards and
Fines Fund.**

41. The Prison Rewards and Fines Fund was credited with the sum of Sh. 703/23, being the total of fines imposed on Warders during the year for breaches of discipline. Grants from the fund totalling Sh. 701/27 were made, leaving a credit balance in the fund at the end of the year of Sh. 7,833/89. The grants made from the fund were chiefly for footballs, football and athletic clothing, educational books and materials for the warders' evening classes.

Inspections.

42. Owing to the shortage of staff at headquarters the number of inspections of prisons was again curtailed and twenty-three inspections were carried out during the year.

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,
8th April, 1935.

PART II

Approved Schools

On the 9th August, 1933, a Committee was appointed to consider the problem of juvenile crime and the future of Kabete Reformatory with the following terms of reference :—

“In the light of the Crime Committee Report, the Juvenile Offenders Bill, and Mr. La Fontaine’s Report on Corrective Institutions in England—

- (a) to consider what measures should now be adopted to deal with the problem of juvenile crime in general and to report accordingly; and
- (b) to make recommendations as to the future of Kabete Reformatory,

bearing in mind the connection with both (a) and (b) that no measures can be entertained by Government which involve any considerable expense in the immediate future.”

The Report of the Committee, containing eighteen recommendations, was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, in February, 1934, and resulted in the enactment in June, 1934, of a new Ordinance—The Juveniles Ordinance, 1934—based on the English “Children and Young Persons Act, 1933,” repealing the old Ordinance, but embodying and amplifying it.

Under the new Ordinance the Governor was empowered to establish Approved Schools of three classes viz :—

- (A) Class I.—For the detention of children or young persons not convicted of criminal offences, up to the age of 18 years.
- (B) Class II.—For the committal of children convicted of criminal offences, up to the age of 16 years.
- (C) Class III.—For the committal of young persons convicted of criminal offences, up to the age of eighteen years.

Under the Ordinance, all Approved Schools came under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools, who is assisted by a Board known as the Approved School Board. The Ordinance further provided that “The Chief Inspector of Approved Schools shall be the person for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Prisons”.

The Juveniles Ordinance was brought into operation on the 1st October, 1934, and, pending more adequate arrangements, the Reformatory at Kabete was declared to be a Class II and Class III Approved School for the purposes of the Ordinance. The establishment of Class I Approved Schools was postponed for reasons of economy. With the co-operation of the Prison Commission, Home Office, an Officer of H.M. Borstal Service was seconded to Kenya as Superintendent of the Class II and Class III Approved Schools at Kabete. This officer took over charge of the school on the 1st January, 1935.

Under the old reformatory regime the training of the boys included carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, building and electrician's work. On examination of the number of boys who were able to obtain work for which they had been trained in the Reformatory the Committee on Juvenile Crime reached the conclusion that released Reformatory boys were unable to compete in the labour market with boys trained in the N.I.T.D. and other institutions, and recommended, in consequence, that the training in the Class II and Class III Approved Schools should in future be directed mainly to training in agriculture, animal husbandry and gardening, together with a sound manual training. It has been decided, therefore, to discontinue a large part of the former training of the Reformatory and with the exception of a small repair shop and a few boys employed on building and general mason's work, to employ the boys on agricultural activities, thus enabling them, at the same time, to grow their own food on the 180 acres of land available at the School for this purpose.

It is hoped that by the introduction of a modified borstal system, adapted to the requirements of the African youth, it will be possible to effect, as time goes on, the reclamation of the majority of boys sent to the School from a life of crime.

It is realized that the placing of boys on release in suitable jobs and their after-care is probably even more important than their training while at the Schools; and it will be the endeavour of the authorities concerned to arrange for as many released boys as possible to be employed away from the towns. The inevitable result of the old form of training was that boys on release went to the towns in order to try to obtain employment. It is hoped in the future that the agricultural training they have received in the Schools, combined with such forms of after-care as can be devised, will keep these boys in the country districts, either working for European farmers or in their own communities in the Native Reserves.

The African establishment of the School during the year was, on an average, five Instructors and twelve Warders. The number of Instructors was constant throughout the year, but the Warder staff varied between fourteen and ten.

Six Warders were engaged during the year.

Fifteen African Warders were discharged during the year. All Warders were engaged on a monthly basis and by verbal contract.

The total number of committals during the year was thirty-five, of which twenty-four were detainees sentenced to six months or less detention.

The daily average of inmates during the year was 104.75. The daily average for January was 129.22, whereas that for December was 82.23. The average decreased regularly throughout the year.

The tribes of the thirty-five Africans committed to the School were as follows:—

Kikuyu	...	...	...	...	25
Maragoli	...	...	...	...	3
Jaluo (Kavironondo)	...	...	...	...	2
M'digo	...	...	...	...	1
Tiriki	...	...	...	...	1
Mumias	...	...	...	...	1
Nandi	...	...	...	...	1
Swahili	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					35
					—

The convicting courts were as follows:—

Nairobi	...	...	...	...	21
Nakuru	...	...	...	...	5
Mombasa	...	...	...	...	3
Kakamega	...	...	...	...	2
Kericho	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Hall	...	...	...	...	1
Eldoret	...	...	...	...	1
Kiambu	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					35
					—

The classes of crime for which offenders were committed were :—

Escape from lawful custody, section 110, P.C.	2
Being a rogue and vagabond, section 167, P.C.	1
Maliciously administering poison with intent to do harm, section 216, P.C.	1
Theft, section 252, P.C.	7
Theft of a sheep, section 255, P.C.	1
Theft, section 256, P.C.	2
Theft by servant, section 258, P.C.	2
Housebreaking and theft, section 280, P.C.	2
Entering a dwelling with intent to commit a felony, section 281, P.C.	1
Burglary and theft, section 282, P.C.	5
Receiving stolen property, section 295, P.C.	1
Vagrancy, Chapter 63, Laws of Kenya	5
Indecent assault, Chapter 127, Laws of Kenya	5
	—
	35

The number of reconvictions during the year was :—

Once	2
Twice	5
Thrice or more	8

There were thirteen escapes and twelve recaptures during the year.

Eighty-three boys were punished during the year of whom seventy-eight were caned, one punished by being ordered half rations and four were locked up in separate cells at night.

One boy died of gas gangrene in the Native Civil Hospital, Nairobi.

The total number discharged during the year was eighty-one, of whom one died in hospital, one was transferred to Nairobi Prison and seventy-nine completed their sentences and were discharged.

The main industries were concerned with the manufacture of furniture, repairs to houses and general work for the benefit of the surrounding population. Very little constructive work was done in or for the benefit of the School itself and the farming work was confined to the operations of planting and reaping beans and sweet potatoes for the supply of food to the inmates.

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Chief Inspector of Approved Schools.

Nairobi,

8th April, 1935.

PART III

Kenya Detention Camps Annual Report 1934

During 1934 there were forty-two detention camps in operation.

The following new camps were gazetted during the year :

North Mugirango and Marindi, 18-1-34; Vanga and Gazi, 19-3-34; Southern Kamasia, 1-4-34; and Lumbwa, 19-4-34.

The detention camp at Turkwell Gorge was closed on 7-2-34.

2. There was again a large increase in sentences of detention, the total for the year being 22,201, as against 19,305 in 1933, an increase of 15 per cent. Appendix A shows at which places these 22,201 committals occurred, and the sentences imposed. Thus, again, the number of committals to detention exceeded the total number of committals to prison. Committals.
(Appendix A.)

3. Sentences of detention are usually imposed in default of payment of fine, and it frequently happens that the fine or 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 1934 :—

ORDINANCE	Number of Sentences to Detention	
	1934	1933
Hut and Poll Tax	8,520	8,561
Municipal Corporation	1,969	1,575
Native Authority.. ..	1,689	1,490
Native Registration	1,346	1,099
Trespass	1,278	712
Vagrancy	773	382
Native Passes	699	372
Employment of Natives	695	507
Townships	664	586
Native Liquor and Liquor	452	474
Game	426	221
Diseases of Animals	420	364
Resident Native Labourers	266	328
Outlying Districts	190	105
Opiates	140	152
Various	1,129	850
Penal Code	2,081	1,527
TOTAL	22,737	19,305

Detention
instead of im-
prisonment.
(Appendix B.)

5. Although during 1934 detention was so largely used as a punishment for contravention of local Ordinances, sentences of imprisonment for such offences were still numerous, totalling 3,945 during the twelve months.

Daily average
number in
detention.
(Appendix C.)

6. The daily average number of persons in detention in 1934 was 1,902, as against 1,635 in 1933. At the beginning of the year the number was 1,728, but it rose to 2,739 at the end of 1934.

In this connection it should be noted that while the daily average of prisoners fell by 200 between the third and fourth quarters of the year, the daily average of detainees rose by 500 within the same period.

Escapes.

7. Of the 22,201 persons committed to detention during 1934, 387 absconded, of whom 104 have been recaptured. These escapes occurred at the following places: Kakamega, eighty; Kisii, fifty-three; Nairobi, thirty-nine; Meru, twenty-eight; Maseno, twenty-three; Kiambu, seventeen; Fort Hall, sixteen; Mombasa, fourteen; Nyeri, thirteen; Embu, Machakos, twelve each; Kitui, ten; Kericho, Thika, seven each; Kisumu, six; Eldoret, Malindi, Kapenguria, Kabarnet, five each; Nakuru, Kilifi, Kwale, four each; Kitale, Narok, Marindi, three each; Rumuruti, Naivasha, two each; Kapsabet, Ngong, Lamu, Laitokitok and North Mugirango, one each.

The 104 detainees who escaped and were recaptured were prosecuted for escape from lawful custody and sentenced to imprisonment for an average period of three months and ten days.

The problem of the prevention of escapes from detention camps is as far from solution as ever. The average increase from two and a half months to three months and ten days imprisonment for this offence seems to have had little effect, viz:—

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

1934—22,201 detainees—387 escapes or 1.65 per cent.

In spite of the fear of imprisonment if recaptured the fact that more than two-thirds of the escapees have got away altogether must still make the small risk run seem worth the attempt.

The question arises whether the native authorities concerned exert themselves sufficiently to trace escaped detainees and return them to district headquarters.

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 2.4 per cent, as against a sick rate in 1933 of 2 per cent. Health.
(Appendix C.)

Fifty-seven deaths occurred in 1934: thirteen at Meru; nine at Kisumu; six at Kisii; five each at Nakuru and Machakos; three each at Fort Hall, Kitale and Kitui; two each at Nairobi and Kilifi; and one each at Kiambu, Kapsabet, Kericho, Southern Kamasia, Malindi and Thika. Twenty-nine of these deaths were due to pneumonia. Deaths.

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 1934 was Cents 9 a head per diem, or Sh. 34 per annum, as compared with Cents 7 a day, or Sh. 26 per annum, in 1933. Dietary.

10. In 1934, with a daily average population of 1,902 less an average of forty-six sick, and reckoning 300 working days at Cents 30 a day, the value of detainees' labour amounted to £8,352. Employment.

Except at Nairobi, where £83/10 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.

11. The cost of feeding a daily average of 1,902 detainees throughout the year was £3,237, equivalent to Cents 9 a day. A sum of £600 was expended on wages of overseers. Expenditure.

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-four camps were carried out during 1934. Inspections.

13. The twenty-nine deaths from pneumonia mentioned in paragraph 8 of this Report were largely due to the poor and inadequate accommodation at the majority of detention camps. The proper accommodation of detainees throughout the country would necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money which are not available in the present state of the Colony's finances. In consequence, the majority of detention camps are merely temporary buildings and have to be kept in as good Accommodation.

a state of repair as possible with the small funds at the disposal of this department for the purpose; but even in this matter an advance was made in certain localities during the year, e.g. at Nairobi the former prison workshops, situated a quarter of a mile from the prison, were rebuilt to form the Nairobi Detention Camp, and this is now the best detention camp in the country, with sufficient accommodation for 140 detainees. This was made possible by the building of new workshops as an integral part of the prison.

It had been hoped to erect during the year standard pattern detention camps at Kisii, Mombasa and Kitale, but the necessary funds were not forthcoming. A beginning has been made, however, at Kisii, by the manufacture of sufficient bricks during the year for the building of this camp as early as possible. These bricks were made by convict and detainee labour at Kisii under the supervision of prison Warders trained in brick-making. Although nothing has yet been done at Mombasa, a plan is now under consideration whereby convicts from Mombasa Prison will cut and stack a sufficient number of coral blocks for the building of a new detention camp as soon as money can be obtained for the purpose. At Kitale, the accommodation for detainees in brick wards is good, but it is often inadequate, and these wards which are adjacent to the prison are required for the accommodation of prisoners.

Officers in charge of detention camps are alive to the necessity of providing better accommodation for detainees when and where this can be done. At Rumuruti, for instance, a start is being made in the manufacture of bricks as at Kisii.

The whole question of accommodation of detainees has been considerably aggravated during the last two years by the steady rise in the detention camp population throughout the Colony and further accommodation, necessarily of a very temporary and unsatisfactory nature, has had to be improvised in many districts to augment the temporary buildings already in use.

The problem can only be satisfactorily solved by large expenditure, and this solution must, therefore, await more prosperous times. When these times come, it is probable that the number of detainees will decrease, for the majority of detainees confined in these camps are sent there for non-payment of taxes.

J. L. WILLCOCKS,
Commissioner of Prisons.

Nairobi,

8th April, 1935.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR PRISONS OF KENYA FOR 1934

PRISONS	Total number of persons committed in 1934	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 caning only)				
Nairobi ..	3,057	29	2,137	891	190	86	227	33	100	236	522	1,047	2,247	75	30
Mombasa ..	1,836	29	298	1,509	272	101	133	5	30	86	1,388	275	435	12	13
Kisumu ..	1,084	5	612	467	128	42	35	12	77	139	239	494	432	10	17
Eldoret ..	724	1	381	342	72	29	36	15	41	99	187	116	49	5	4
Nakuru ..	1,313	4	718	591	74	31	40	21	67	153	350	155	46	5	5
Kitale ..	866	1	564	301	10	5	4	2	16	103	180	112	52	6	1
Meru ..	894	2	560	332	60	23	31	12	21	73	226	89	41	2	2
Embu ..	358	3	195	160	..	1	1	..	2	22	136	29	11	1	1
Court Hall ..	376	..	175	201	1	1	9	1	7	37	156	44	38	2	2
Nakamega ..	747	..	239	508	57	17	22	3	11	113	381	89	47	2	3
Kapenguria ..	146	..	120	26	9	2	..	1	..	6	19	9	1	..	..
Kapasabet ..	449	..	101	348	..	..	..	1	16	68	263	54	9	2	2
Kericho ..	660	..	248	412	17	14	9	6	90	214	102	104	60	2	4
Kilifi ..	229	..	117	112	..	..	..	..	10	34	68	25	9	..	..
Kiambu ..	969	..	694	275	45	15	37	2	13	67	193	36	2	..	..
Kisii ..	986	..	572	414	59	13	18	1	19	200	194	117	47	4	3
Kitui ..	438	..	70	368	1	1	..	2	9	59	298	69	176	5	4
Kwale ..	290	..	161	129	13	5	3	..	6	37	86	24	..	1	..
Lamu ..	136	39	72	25	1	2	6	..	..	6	19	9	4	..	..
Machakos ..	450	..	277	173	3	2	2	..	4	37	132	38	7	1	..
Malindi ..	288	1	145	142	6	1	2	..	2	30	110	30	..	1	..
Maisabit ..	95	..	18	77	1	..	..	..	1	13	63	15	..	..	1
Meru ..	530	..	317	213	21	3	5	..	12	101	100	63	156	2	1
Naivasha ..	432	..	294	137	11	5	5	..	10	45	82	46	..	..	..
Narok ..	177	1	68	109	9	..	1	..	11	42	56	27	20	1	..
Rumuruti ..	280	..	126	154	1	2	1	..	2	13	139	27	..	..	..
Thika ..	758	..	468	290	22	8	18	..	21	85	184	45	..	1	..
Voi ..	83	..	41	42	1	..	2	..	..	4	38	8	..	..	..
Maragua and Athi River Camps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	71	5	1
Railway Quarry Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	220	7	1
TOTAL ..	18,651	115	9,788	8,748	1,084	407	647	117	598	2,122	5,911	3,439	4,180	152	95
Men ..	17,747	113	9,519	8,115	1,055	399	628	111	586	2,029	5,389	..	..	..	..
Women ..	487	2	168	317	14	3	5	6	2	85	224	..	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	417	..	101	316	15	5	14	..	10	8	298	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II.

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

PRISON	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Nairobi	913	879	936	951	1,047
Mombasa	225	248	266	251	275
Kisumu	296	381	430	535	494
Eldoret	74	103	119	126	116
Nakuru	107	93	125	157	155
Kitale	44	47	67	74	112
Nyeri	58	78	66	78	89
Eldama Ravine	23	23	25	..	..
Embu	14	8	11	21	29
Fort Hall	47	32	29	37	44
Kakamega	71	78	56	74	89
Kapenguria	3	5	13	17	9
Kapsabet	9	16	30	31	54
Kericho	47	42	65	69	104
Kiambu	46	40	41	28	25
Kilifi	19	27	24	26	36
Kipini	7	33	16	4	..
Kisii	63	74	75	109	117
Kitui	49	40	29	36	69
Kwaie	20	20	23	14	24
Lamu	22	15	12	17	9
Machakos	50	44	42	42	33
Malindi	17	19	18	16	30
Marsabit .. .. .	..	6	9	5	15
Meru	24	32	29	56	63
Naivasha	23	29	31	35	46
Narok	19	15	11	24	27
Rumruti	30	30	17	21	27
Thika	46	24	16	30	45
Voi	14	27	11	9	8
Maragua & Athi River Camps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100
Railway Quarry Camp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	143
TOTAL	2,380	2,508	2,642	2,893	3,439
Ungazetted Prisons and lock-ups	47	54	52	78	79
	2,427	2,562	2,694	2,971	3,518

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED TO SERVE SENTENCES DURING 1934.

Class	Offences for which Received	Imprisonment
I.	Order and Administration of Lawful Authority	499
II.	Offences injurious to Public in general	185
III.	Offences against the Person	727
IV.	Offences relating to Property	3,302
V.	Forgery, Coining, etc.	72
VI.	Attempts and Conspiracies to commit crimes ..	19
TOTAL UNDER PENAL CODES ..		4,804
LOCAL ORDINANCES.		
1.	Native Authority	403
2.	Hut and Poll Tax	1,357
3.	Liquor Ordinances	329
4.	Employment of Natives	152
5.	Opiates	233
6.	Native Registration.. ..	148
7.	Various	1,322
TOTAL UNDER LOCAL ORDINANCES ..		3,944
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENAL IMPRISONMENT		*8,748

*Including 356 subsidiary offences of which 197 were under the Penal Code and 159 under Local Ordinances.

APPENDIX IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1933 AND 1934.

	1934	1933	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	24,451	23,151	1,300	..
Warders' Uniforms	867	866	1	..
Prisoners and Detainees Food	12,597	9,510	3,087	..
Prisoners' and Detainees Clothing and Bedding	2,628	2,328	300	..
Local Travelling	2,159	1,915	244	..
Travelling Allowance	27	28	..	1
Passages	1,049	811	238	..
Stores	1,072	1,131	..	59
Contingencies	432	430	2	..
Water Rates	566	577	..	11
Gratuities to Discharged Prisoners ..	11	3	8	..
Photographs	33	20	13	..
Telephones	138	139	..	1
Telegrams .. ..	..	..	..	..
Electric Light	289	316	..	27
TOTAL.. £	46,319	41,225	Net increase £5,094	..

APPENDIX V.

KENYA PRISONS, VAGRANCY ORDINANCE (No. 9 OF 1920).
 STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HOUSES OF DETENTION OF KENYA
 COLONY AND PROTECTORATE FOR 1934
 (All Prisons and Detention Camps Combined)

NATIONALITY	Remaining on last day of year 1933	Total committed in 1934	HOW DISPOSED OF								REMARKS
			Found work	Repatriated at Govt. expense	Repatriated by friends or relatives	Handed over to friends or relatives	Returned to reserve	Otherwise	Handed over to Salvation Army	Remaining on last day of year 1934	
EUROPEAN—											
Men .. ..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASIANIC—											
Men	3	18	2	12	4	2	..	..	..	1	
Women .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVES OF KENYA—											
Men	8	767	26	17	..	..	721	*10	..	1	*9 Escaped 1 Sentenced to imprisonment.
Women .. ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Juveniles ..	..	6	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
NATIVES OF UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ETC—											
Men	6	202	109	38	1	12	..	*8	..	40	*2 Died. 1 Escaped 5. Sent to I.D.H.
Women .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Juveniles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	17	1,010	139	71	5	17	734	18	1	42	
		1,027					1,027				

APPENDIX A

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS, 1934

NAME OF CAMP	Total number committed to detention in 1934	SENTENCES OF DETENTION				
		Over 6 months	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	2,515	..	10	35	63	2,407
Kisumu	1,495	..	2	152	383	958
Kisii	1,490	..	28	731	353	378
Nakuru	1,372	2	4	91	154	1,121
Kiambu	1,223	1	9	120	480	613
Kakamega	1,128	..	2	162	510	454
Machakos	1,116	..	2	418	159	537
Mombasa	1,003	..	1	4	110	888
Thika	938	..	..	70	270	598
Kitale	892	..	1	106	105	680
Nyeri	891	..	1	159	185	546
Kitui	876	..	3	345	241	287
Kericho	870	3	7	223	295	342
Fort Hall	777	..	3	36	500	238
Eldoret	751	..	3	15	74	659
Meru	677	..	1	82	364	230
Embu	567	..	..	20	141	406
Maseno	480	..	..	219	208	53
Kapsabet	467	..	3	157	80	227
Malindi	429	..	22	122	91	194
Kwale	373	..	8	143	148	74
Kilifi	336	..	7	213	38	78
Naivasha	299	..	..	8	33	258
Kabarnet	258	..	..	146	60	52
Kipini	155	..	..	13	47	95
Rumuruti	127	..	..	35	26	66
Lamu	98	..	..	3	83	12
Voi	94	..	..	4	32	58
Kapenguria	90	..	1	20	23	46
Narok	75	..	1	15	46	13
(e) Lumbwa	73	..	..	..	8	65
Baomo	69	..	..	10	26	33
Kajiado	57	..	..	7	18	32
Tambach	55	..	..	29	22	4
Laitokitok	41	..	..	..	3	38
Ngong	40	..	..	6	3	31
(b) Southern Kamasia	3	..	..	..	1	2
(a) North Mugirango	1	..	..	..	..	1
(d) Marindi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Vanga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Gazi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,201	6	119	3,919	5,383	12,774

(a) Camp opened on 18-1-34.

(d) Camp opened on 18-1-34.

(b) " " " 1-4-34.

(e) " " " 19-4-34.

(c) " " " 19-3-34.

(f) " " " 19-3-34.

APPENDIX B

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS
OFFENCES AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCES—1934 COMPARED WITH
1933

ORDINANCE	1934 Sentences Awarded	1933 Sentences Awarded
Hut and Poll Tax	8,520	8,561
Municipal Corporations Ordinance ..	1,969	1,575
Townships	664	586
Native Authority	1,689	1,490
Native Registration	1,346	1,099
Trespass	1,278	712
Vagrancy	773	332
Native Passes	699	372
Employment of Natives	695	507
Native Liquor and Liquor	452	474
Game	426	221
Diseases of Animals	420	364
Resident Native Labourers	266	328
Outlying Districts	190	105
Opiates	140	152
Various	1,129	850
Total under Local Ordinances ..	20,656	17,778
Under Penal Codes	2,081	1,527
GRAND TOTAL	*22,737	19,305

*Including 536 subsidiary offences of which 510 were under Local Ordinances and 26 under the Penal Code.

APPENDIX C

DETENTION CAMPS, 1934
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION AND SICK RATE

STATION	Daily Average	Daily Average Sick
Kisumu	133	0.82
Kisii	132	2.58
Kitui	128	3.62
Kakamega	120	1.18
Kericho	99	1.42
Machakos	95	2.87
Maseno	89	1.15
Nakuru	87	2.40
Kiambu	86	0.62
Meru	78	1.08
Nairobi	74	2.68
Fort Hall	69	2.35
Kitale	67	3.34
Thika	63	6.21
Nyeri	59	1.33
Malindi	57	1.53
Kwale	54	1.68
Kapsabet	45	0.90
Embu	43	0.17
Mombasa	39	0.97
Eldoret	36	1.29
Kilifi	36	1.64
(a) North Mugirango	33	..
Kabarnet	30	0.46
Naivasha	17	..
(b) Southern Kamasia	14	0.28
(c) Gazi	13	0.04
(d) Marindi	13	0.33
Kipini	13	0.49
Narok	12	1.32
Lamu	11	0.45
(e) Lumbwa	10	0.08
Rumuruti	9	0.26
Voi	9	0.03
Kapenguria	8	0.17
Kajiado	6	..
Lambach	4	0.04
Laitokitok	3	..
Ngong	2	..
(f) Vanga .. .. .	..	..
Baumo	6	0.02
TOTAL ..	1,902	45.80
Ungazetted Detention Camps	3	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,905	45.80 = 2.40%

(a) Camp opened on 18.1.34

(b) " opened on 1.4.34

(c) " closed on 19.3.34

(d) Camp closed on 18.1.34

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APPENDIX V.

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1,027

1,027

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Narok	75	..	1	15	46	13
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Baomo	69	10	26	33
Kajiado	57	7	18	32
Tambach	55	29	22	4
Laitokitok	41	3	38
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