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3. The success of the policy of training convicts as carpenters and masons and employing them under European technical supervision on works in various localities referred to in the section of the Report on technical training has proved very satisfactory, as is shown by the acknowledgment by the Public Works Department staff of the quality and output of these convict artisans as compared with that of paid African labour. Care will be taken to follow up the career of these natives after their discharge from prison and endeavours will be made to obtain employment for them.

4. It is the case that no progress was made in 1927 with the scheme for a Central Prison as it has been decided that the proposal put up required further consideration before any provision is made in the Loan Schedules.

5. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an improvement - though slight - in the health of the prisoners at Nairobi Prison during the year which was no doubt due to the increase of accommodation, better ventilation and improvement in the drainage of the grounds surrounding the prison to which reference was made in Kenya despatch No. 152 of the 16th March, 1928.

15193/28
(No. 1)
9

6. I have again to report with pleasure that the work and discipline of the year under review was generally satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
John Denham
GOVERNOR.

14 2/1



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,

KENYA.
No. 304

KENYA.
5 June, 1928.

RECEIVED
29 JUN 1928
COL. OFFICE

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, for your information, an advance copy of the Annual Report for 1927 on the Administration of Prisons in Kenya.

A further despatch embodying comments thereon will be forwarded at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.

KENYA PRISONS.

ANNUAL REPORT

1927.

I. P. R. I.

I. PRISONS.

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KENYA COLONY.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT, 1927.

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1 - PRISONS.

Number and class.

1. The established prisons in the Colony during 1927 were as follows:-

3 First Class Prisons at Nairobi, Wombasa and Kisumu.

3 Second Class Prisons at the provincial centres at Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

22 Third Class Prisons at the district headquarters at Eldama Ravine, Eldoret, Embu, Fort Hall, Kacheliba, Kakamega, Kapsabet, Kericho, Kilifi, Kipini, Kisii, Kitale, Kitui, Kwale, Nyaiba, Nachakes, Malindi, Veru, Naivasha, Narek, Rumuruti, and Voi.

The Special Prison at Ngong was closed on the 30th. June 1927, but was reopened for a short time at the end of the year to house a gang of convicts sent from Nairobi Prison to repair the main road to Ngong.

A Special Prison was inaugurated at Kitui on 3rd. May 1927, when 20 African convict artisans from Nairobi Prison, with a European technical instructor, were sent to undertake the construction of new buildings.

Population

Population.

2. Committals to prison throughout the Colony during 1927 as compared with the two preceding years were as follows:-

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1925.</u>
On conviction	8,117	7,545	6,736
On remand	3,341	3,082	3,100
Lunatics	108	95	90
Civil debtors	166	183	122
Total	<u>11,732</u>	<u>10,905</u>	<u>10,048</u>

- Excluding those subsequently sentenced to imprisonment,

showing an increase of 572, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in committals of convicted prisoners, an increase in remand prisoners admitted but not convicted of 259, or 8 per cent, and a decrease in civil debtors of 17. The net increase in the total committals in 1927 as compared with 1926 was 827 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The figures for each prison are given in Appendix I, and a comparison with 1925 is shown in Appendix II.

3. The daily average of prisoners in all the prisons combined increased from 2,243 in 1926 to 2,524 during 1927, an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This daily average was made up as follows:-

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1926.</u>
Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence of imprisonment	2,324	2,023
Remand prisoners, lunatics, and debtors	200	220
Total daily average	<u>2,524</u>	<u>2,243</u>

It is to be /

It is to be noted that the increase in the daily average of persons undergoing penal imprisonment comparing 1927 with 1926, was 15 per cent.

Appendix III contains a statement of the daily average population of each prison for the past five years.

Nationalities.

4. The nationalities of the 8,117 persons committed to prison to serve sentences of imprisonment during 1927 compared with the two preceding years were as follows:-

	1927.	1926.	1925.
Europeans	12)	22)	13)
Asiatics:-			
Gans, etc.	8)	13)	7)
Indians	37)139	53)153	31)113
Arabs	55)	33)	50)
Somalis	30)	32)	36)
Africans	7,978	7,392	6,509

The nationalities and tribes of the 7,978 Africans committed to undergo sentence of penal imprisonment in 1927, as compared with 7,392 so committed during 1926, were as follows:-

Natives of Kenya.		1927.	1926.
1. Up-country Tribes:-			
Kikuyu		1,842	1,684
Kavirondo Luo		960	814
-do.- Bantu		908	1,016
Mandi		614	452
Wakamba		507	771
Lumbwa		404	544
Kisii		336	367
Suk		132	82
Weru		120	233
Wasai		114	257
Mebu		99	117
Kakasia		59	47
Elgeyo		51	36
Various		67	---
		<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,172</u>

2. Coast Tribes

E. Coast Tribes:-		1927.	1926.
Giriama	... ..	445	114
Swahili	... ..	314	136
Taita	... ..	57	42
Pokomo	... ..	34	28
Digo	... ..	26	39
Various	... ..	88	156
		<u>944</u>	<u>495</u>

Natives of neighbouring Territories.

	1927.	1926.	
Natives of Uganda	409	410	
Nanganyika	303	233	
Nyasaland	46	45	
Nubians	38	28	
Portuguese East Africa	17	--	
Various	12	11	
		<u>825</u>	<u>726</u>

Sex and age proportions.

5. There was an increase in 1927, as compared with 1926, in female convicted prisoners, but a decrease in juvenile prisoners, as the following table shows:-

	1927.	1926.
Female Convicts ...	93	77
Juvenile Convicts ...	190	217

The majority of the sentences passed on females were for short periods of imprisonment, whilst, in the case of juveniles, 42 were sentenced to periods of from one to five years in a Reformatory as compared with 28 in 1926, and were transferred to Kabete Reformatory, 4 served short sentences of imprisonment in local prisons, and 144 were sentenced to caning only, as against 163 sentenced to caning in 1926. Thus, although there was a decrease in the total number of juveniles sentenced, there was a greater number for more serious offences.

6. The number

Recidivists.

6. The number of previously convicted prisoners rose from 8 per cent of the total in 1925 and 9½ per cent in 1926 to nearly 11 per cent in 1927. The actual numbers were:-

Previously convicted.

	Once.	Twice.	Thrice or more.	Total.
1927	472	169	213	854
1926	439	139	146	726
1925	300	91	124	515

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.
Mombasa	907	347	38
Malindi	75	23	31
Muiruri	581	174	30
Kisumu	780	84	11
Eldoret	590	58	10
Nakuru	609	46	7
Six Towns	3,542	732	21
All other Districts	4,575	142	3
	8,117	854	10.5

Civil debtors.

7. The number of debtors committed to prison decreased from 163 in 1926 to 166 in 1927.

The majority of these were Arabs committed at Mombasa and Malindi for non-payment of Non-Native Poll Tax.

8. The total

Remand prisoners.

8. The total number of prisoners admitted on remand during 1927 was 7,184 as against 7,066 during the previous year. The disposal of these prisoners was as follows:-

Remaining on remand at end of 1926 ...	201
Admitted on remand during 1927	<u>7,184</u>
Total	<u>7,385</u>
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	3,546
Discharged from prison custody	3,650
Remaining on remand at end of 1927 ...	<u>189</u>
Total	<u>7,385</u>

The daily average number of remand prisoners in all prisons throughout the year was 200 and the following table shows in which districts the largest numbers of admissions occurred:-

District	Admitted.	Sentenced to imprisonment.	Discharged from prison custody.
Kisumu	795	449	332
Kitale	669	389	272
Eldoret	612	266	343
Eakuru	554	350	202
Eyeri	490	189	289
Nairobi	455	199	266
Nombasa	456	251	182
Kyambu	401	158	241
Fort Hall	352	160	189

The average period of detention on remand for all prisons during 1927 works out at over 10 days, but in the following prisons the average was higher than

this,

this, viz:- Lamu 23 days, Malindi and Meru 13 days, Nyeri 16 days, Mombasa, Kwale, and Mchakos 15 days, Voi 14 days, Nairobi and Kisii 12 days.

Lunatics.

9. There was an increase in the number of lunatics admitted to prison during 1927 over the previous year, the total being 108 (83 males and 25 females) as compared with 95 (84 males and 11 females) in 1926. The increase was thus in female lunatics.

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

Lunatics.

	Males		Females		Total	
	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal	Ordinary	Criminal
Remaining from 1926	1	4	2	-	3	4
Admitted 1927	79	4	22	3	101	7
Total	80	8	24	3	104	11
Discharged	47	-	12	-	59	-
Sent to Mathari Mental Hospital	26	6	10	2	36	8
Died	4	-	1	-	5	-
Remaining on 31.12.27	3	2	1	1	4	3
Total	80	8	24	3	104	11

The largest numbers of admissions of lunatics were at Mombasa 20, Nakuru 19, Kisumu 16, Fort Hall 12, Nyeri 11, and Eldoret 10.

Class of crime (Appendix IV).

10. Appendix IV contains a statement showing the class of offences of which the 3,117 prisoners were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in

in 1927. From the comparison afforded with the years 1925 and 1926 it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of imprisonments both for offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the Local Ordinances. Under the Indian Penal Code the increase is mainly in offences against the State, public tranquillity, health, safety and justice; while under Local Ordinances, in spite of the fact that many of these offences were dealt with under the Detention Camp Ordinance, there was a large increase in the number of imprisonments for contraventions of the Native Registration Ordinance and the Native Liquor Ordinance.

Sentences of imprisonment for serious offences against the person, person and property or property only, ~~as referred to~~, occurred mainly in the towns and in settled areas, viz:-

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1926.</u>
Nairobi	219	316
Kisumu	204	221
Makuru	175	157
Eldoret	158	159
Nyambasa	119	137

Appendix V contains a monthly statement for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 of committals to serve sentences of imprisonment for offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Escapes.

11. Thirty six prisoners (10 long term, 15 short term and 10 remands) escaped from custody during the year as compared with 40 in 1926. Of the 36 escapes,

17 were free within prison enclosures and 19 were prisoners at work outside the prisons. 22 were recaptured and 14 (2 long term, 8 short term and 4 remands) were still at large at the end of the year.

The figures may be summarized as follows:-

	Long Term.	Short Term.	Remands	Total	Recap- tured.	Not recap- tured
From Inside	5	8	6	17	10	7
From Outside	7	8	4	19	12	7
Total	10	16	10	36	22	14

The thirty six escapes occurred at the following prisons:-

5 each from Kakamega and Kitui; 3 each from Kwale, Fort Hall, and Kisii; 2 each from Barok, Elualet, Waru, Nyeri, Eldama Ravine, and Kilifi; 1 each from Nairobi, Lamuruti, Voi, Kisumu, and Malvasha.

Punishments.

12. The total number of punishments awarded to prisoners for prison offences during 1927 was considerably less than in previous years, though there was an increase in the awards of corporal punishment.

The decrease occurred mainly in Nairobi Prison, where the total number of punishments was 146, as compared with 262 during 1926.

The following is a summary for all

prisons

prisons:-

	1927.	1926.	1925.
Corporal Punishment	39	21	31
Penal Diet	43	332	182
Solitary Confinement	5	10	9
Solitary Confinement and Penal Diet	202	112	87
Loss of Remission	10	21	46
Loss of Remission and Penal Diet ...	62	47	31
Leg Irons	9	3	10
Reprimanded	9	10	17
Extra Imprisonment	10	6	11
Total	389	472	424

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

Mairobi	148
Yombasa	119
Kisumu	<u>64</u>
Total	331.

Licences to be at large.

15. Under the provisions of the Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918, which permits of the release on licence of a first offender on completion of two-thirds of a sentence of not less than three years, 40 convicts were released on licence during 1927

as compared

as compared with 62 in 1926. In three cases the licenses were revoked for breach of conditions.

Industries and Labour.

Industries.

14. The Survey's Estimates of Expenditure for 1927 provided a sum of £6,150 for the purchase of raw materials for prison industries of which £3,542 was expended. The Revenue Estimates showed an anticipated Revenue from this source for the year of £7,150. The actual amount paid into the Treasury was £6,975, i.e. £175 less than the estimate. The failure to reach the anticipated revenue is accounted for by the fact that less convict labour was available for hire on payment owing to the large number of convicts employed (without payment) on the reconstruction of Government House and other work for the Public Works Department. The decrease in the revenue for 1927 as compared with 1926 is considerable, that of 1927 being £3,161 below that of the previous year, which however included £906 actually earned in 1925 and only brought to credit in 1926. The remaining £2,000 decrease is due to the discontinuance of the making of Police Uniforms and the reduction in the numbers engaged in Tailoring in order to provide larger gangs on public works. The revenue from Prison Industries does not by any means represent the actual value to Government of the convict labour employed, as, apart from the cost of materials used, all tailoring, carpentry and

masonry

necessary work performed for Government Departments is free of cost except for a small charge to cover wear and tear of tools and plant.

Technical Training.

The arrival of five of the six European Technical Instructors ordered from England has enabled a beginning to be made in the training of a large number of convicts as carpenters and masons. These instructors are not on the Prisons Staff, their salaries being paid from the works on which they and their convict gangs are employed. Coincident with their training they have been employed on the construction of Loan Fund buildings with very satisfactory results.

Approximately 100 convicts were employed at Egong for several months on the construction of new Provincial Headquarters, thereby greatly reducing the cost of the new buildings.

A Special Prison was established at Kitui in May 1927, to which 20 convict masons, under one of the newly appointed European Instructors, were drafted. A hospital and two houses have been built by these convicts, aided by African apprentices from the Native Industrial Training Depot, without assistance beyond that of European Foremen and Instructors. The saving in wages of highly paid Asiatic artisans, who otherwise would have been employed on these works, must have been considerable.

At Nairobi, in addition to a gang of 50 convicts employed in the Public Works Department Yard throughout the year on the making of concrete blocks for

Government buildings, other gangs have been employed by the Public Works Department under European Instructors, on (1) the reconstruction of Government House Nairobi (2) the building of Public Works Department staff quarters (3) the construction of houses for African employees of Government (4) the making of doors and window frames for new Government buildings (5) repairing Government furniture.

At the end of the year arrangements were being made for the establishment of a Special Prison at Rumuruti, to which convict artisans from Nairobi Prison were to be sent to be employed on new buildings.

As can well be imagined, the demands made by the Public Works Department and other departments for convict artisan labour left none available for construction of much needed prison buildings, e.g. a new Central Prison, staff quarters, etc., and the only work done by them on prison buildings during the year was the erection of more temporary huts at Nairobi Prison upon which a sum of £400 was expended from savings on Prison Votes.

The Public Works Department staff have expressed appreciation of the quality and output of these convict artisans, comparing it favourably with that of paid African labour. The progress made by African convict artisans during the few months training under European Instructors (the first of whom

of whom arrived in July 1927) is remarkable, and goes to show that the African, when under strict discipline, is highly receptive of industrial training.

As there is no provision in Kenya for the education or reformation of prisoners, and no machinery for Aid to Prisoners on Discharge, the technical training now being afforded to convicts, enabling them to secure well paid employment on release, is to be welcomed as meeting a long felt want. The best convict artisans are usually those who are undergoing long terms of imprisonment which allow time for their efficient training, and who are as a rule recidivists. If they can qualify, whilst in prison, for employment as artisans on release, the probability of their return to prison is greatly lessened.

The Prisons Department was fortunate in 1927 in securing, through the medium of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the services of a competent European Technical Instructor for Nairobi Prison, and the carpentry and other classes who have been working under his supervision in the Prison Workshops have made good progress under his capable direction.

One Indian Mason instructor is still employed at Nairobi Prison training convicts in stone dressing.

At Mombasa Prison a small carpentry class has done good work under an Indian Carpenter Instructor.

A small Poultry Farm was started during the month of July on the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary. The object of the farm is twofold, to utilise food refuse from the Prison and to provide a supply of fresh eggs for the European Hospital. Despite the loss of one or two birds from disease, the farm shows a profit.

Distribution of convict labour.

15. The distribution of convict labour in the three first class prisons at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, and in the comparatively large second class prison at Nakuru was as follows:-

	Daily average of prisoners employed.				
	Nai-obi.	Mom-basa.	Kisu-mu.	Naku-ru.	Total.
On Prison domestic duties.	59	32	13	5	109
On Prison grounds and farms.	19	-	40	4	63
On light duty and females.	32	9	14	1	56
On Prison Industries.	301	133	88	11	533
On Payment.	25	9	91	12	137
By Govt. Depts. (free of charge)	269	107	61	66	503
Total	705	296	307	119	1,427

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

Value of
Convict
Labour.

16. As stated above, the amount paid into the Revenue of the Colony by the Prisons Department gives but little idea of the value to Government of convict labour in Kenya Prisons, since Government Departments make no payment for convict labour, skilled or unskilled. Assuming the average value of skilled or semi-skilled labour employed on Prison Industries to be Shs.1/25 per day, and unskilled labour to be worth on an average from 50 to 75 cents a day, it is estimated that the total value of the convict labour in all prisons in 1927 was approximately £20,127 as shown below:-

ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE OF CONVICT LABOUR IN 1927.

Prison.	Estimated value of convict labour employed on industries.	Estimated value of unskilled convict labour supplied free to Govt. Depts.	Net Revenue convict labour.	Estimated value of produce grown in prison farms.	Total
Nairobi	5,640	3,037	597	--	9,264
Nombasa	2,540	1,271	15	--	3,826
Kisumu	143	553	808	145	1,649
Nakuru	13	786	92	164	1,055
24 smaller Prisons.	--	3,536	196	601	4,333
Total	8,336	9,173	1,708	910	20,127

The principal employers of convict labour without payment during 1927 were:-

Public Works Department.	117,133 units value	£4,395.
Conservancy and Medical Officers of Health in Townships.	26,200 "	£ 845
Government House (Nairobi and Nombasa).	15,739 "	£ 603
Station Bands.	128,000 "	£3,500

Prison Dietary and Prisoners' Weights Records.

Prison
Dietaries
(Appendix VI.)

17. The experimental prison dietaries for Africans introduced in July, 1926, were confirmed by Government in September, 1926. The authorized scales, for long-term and short-term prisoners, are shown in Appendix VI. The weighing records during the past year, at the majority of the smaller prisons, have shown that the general tendency is for prisoners to increase in weight during confinement, but at the first class prisons where there are convicts serving long terms of imprisonment, it is noticeable that after two or three years in prison, in spite of the more liberal diet issued to long sentence men, they often decrease in weight.

Cost of feeding
prisoners
(Appendix VII).

18. The total expenditure on prisoners' food during 1927 was higher than in 1926, due to the increased prison population, and the fact that food for the inmates of all the Detention Camps had to be provided from the Prisons Vote. The daily average cost per head was reduced from 22½ in 1926 to 21 Cents a head in 1927, as is shown in Appendix VII. Prison farms at the majority of the smaller prisons, which in the past have been of material assistance in securing economy under this head, have not been so successful in the year under review owing to the partial failure of the rains.

Prison Buildings.

Accommodation
(Appendix VIII).

19. Very little was achieved during 1927 to improve or extend the accommodation of any of the prisons,

34

prisons, and the increased population accentuated the difficulty in housing prisoners. Appendix VIII shows the accommodation at each prison, the daily average number in such prison, and the average cubic space per prisoner. It will be seen that the general average was far below what is regarded by the Medical Authorities as the minimum cubic space needed by prisoners at night, and that most of the prisons were overcrowded. At Nairobi Prison, a grant of £400 enabled the Superintendent to purchase sufficient material to erect four blocks of temporary buildings, housing 160 convicts. This work was entirely carried out by convict labour.

At Nakuru Prison, the Chief Warden's quarters were improved at a cost of £255.

Central Prison.

20. Reference was made in previous reports as to the need for a proper Central Penal Establishment in Kenya for long sentence convicts. It is a matter for regret that no progress was made in 1927 with the scheme.

Expenditure.

Total expenditure (Appendix IX).

21. In Appendix IX will be found a graph showing the daily average population and total expenditure of the Prisons Department for the past five years. A comparative statement of expenditure for 1926 and 1927 is also shown. It will be observed that the total expenditure in 1927 (excluding expenditure for raw materials, prison

industries,

industries, which is more than covered by revenue) was higher than in the preceding four years, owing to the increased population.

The total expenditure of the Prisons Department for 1927 was £39,181. From this sum should be deducted £350 expended on food for detainees, leaving £38,831 which, divided by a daily average prison population of 2,524, gives a gross cost per head of under £15.8.0, which is lower than in the preceding 5 years, with the exception of 1924, as shown below:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Daily average in Prison.</u>	<u>Cost per head.</u>
1922	1,949	£18-19-0
1923	2,086	£18-19-0
1924	2,282	£15-2-0
1925	2,135	£16-13-0
1926	2,243	£16-15-0
1927	2,524	£15-8-0

This reduction is due to the fact that there has been no increase in staff to cope with a largely increased prison population.

If from the total expenditure is deducted the value of convict labour, which, as shown in paragraph 16, is estimated in 1927 to have been about £20,127, the net cost of the Prisons Department in 1927 was £18,704 only, equivalent to £7-8-0 per annum per head of prison population.

Sick rate
(Appendix A)..

22. The general health of prisoners was slightly better in 1927 than during 1926. A comparison with 3 preceding years is shown below:-

Year /

Year.	Daily Average in Prison.	Admissions to Hospital.	Daily Average on Sick list.	Per Cent of total inmates.	Deaths.
1927	2,524	1,973	83.31	3.3	61
1926	2,242	2,296	79.8	3.8	76
1925	2,135	1,531	66.7	3.1	35
1924	2,282	1,758	82.7	3.6	80

The number of deaths though above the average is considerably less than in 1926, the reduction having been mainly at Nairobi Prison.

Appendix X gives the figures as regards sickness and deaths for each of the 28 prisons.

Deaths.

23. The 61 deaths, including three lunatics, were from natural causes, and were due to the following diseases:-

	Nairobi Prison.	All other Prisons.	Total.
Pneumonia ...	16	11	27
Dysentery ...	4	3	7
Other diseases	7	20	27
	27	34	61

24. In addition 7 convicts (6 male and 1 female) were executed by hanging, five at Nairobi, one at Mombasa, and one at Kisumu.

25. The prisoners who died or were executed during 1927 were of the following tribes:-

Tribe. /

Tribe	Deaths	Executions.
Kavirondo	14	-
Kandi	8	-
Kamba	7	1
Kikuyu	7	2
Kisii	5	1
Natives of Uganda	4	-
Ndu	3	-
Kanaka	2	-
Luhya	2	-
Koru	2	1
Giriama	2	1
Indian	1	-
Suk	1	-
Turkana	1	-
Sehili	1	-
Taita	1	-
Kapsi	-	1

II. - HOURS OF DETENTION.

Vagrants. (Appendix XI).

26. In the absence of other provision for vagrants and destitute persons the prisons are used as houses of detention, as constituted under the Vagrancy Ordinance.

There was a reduction in the number of vagrants committed during 1927, when compared with the previous year, the total being 53 only, as compared with 55 in 1926 and 68 in 1925. The bulk of these were natives of Kenya or neighbouring territories who were returned to their reserves. There were 10 male and 1 female

1 female European vagrants, and 3 Asiatics, as against 8 Europeans in 1926.

In Appendix XI will be found a statement of vagrants, showing race, sex, and disposal.

III. - STAFF AND DISCIPLINE.

Establishment.

27. The Prisons Department Staff remained the same as in 1926 except that the remaining two Asiatic Chief Warders were replaced by Europeans.

European Staff.

28. Mr. G.E. Spencer, Commissioner of Prisons, returned from leave on 2nd September 1927.

Mr. S.R. Hill, Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, proceeded on leave on 3rd September 1927, pending transfer to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H.P. Robertson, Superintendent of Prisons, was on duty throughout the year as Acting Assistant Commissioner of Prisons.

Mr. R.A. Poulson, Superintendent of Prisons, was on duty throughout the year and was transferred from Kismu to Mombasa Prison on 28th March 1927.

Mr. J. Finch, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons proceeded on leave (prior to retirement) on 30th April 1927.

Mr. H. Dards, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons returned from leave on 3rd February 1927, and was posted to Kismu Prison as Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

Mr. A. G. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, proceeded on leave on 2nd April 1927, and

returned

returned on 25th. November 1927. He was posted to Nairobi Prison for duty.

Mr. B. B. Donald, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, was on duty throughout the year. His appointment to the permanent and pensionable Staff as Assistant Superintendent of Prisons was approved during 1927 with effect from the date of his first appointment. He was transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa Prison on 24th. November 1927.

Mr. W. W. Whitby, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, was on duty throughout the year at Nairobi Prison.

Mrs. M. Landels, Matron, returned from leave on 17th. February 1927, and resumed her duties as Matron of Mombasa Prison.

European Chief Warden Staff.

The services of Chief Warden Mr. T. E. Brereton, were dispensed with on 12th. July 1927.

Mr. W. J. T. Jones, Chief Warden, was on duty throughout the year. He was transferred to Eldoret Prison on 26th. January 1927.

Mr. J. A. Foot, Chief Warden, was on duty throughout the year. He was transferred to Nakuru Prison on 28th. January 1927.

Mr. R. L. Watts, Chief Warden, resigned on 31st. January 1927.

Mr. F. J. B. Jordan, Chief Warden, was transferred from the Medical Department on 1st. April 1927. He was posted to Nairobi Prison for duty.

The following

The following Chief Warders were enlisted during the year:-

Mr. J. H. Daly on 1st March 1927.
 Mr. L. G. Clough on 1st April 1927.
 Mr. B. S. Lush on 1st August 1927.

Instructors.

Mr. A. W. J. Mitchell, Technical Instructor, arrived from England on 6th August 1927, and was posted to Nairobi.

The undernoted instructors engaged for the training of convict artisans for work on Loan Fund Buildings arrived on the dates shown:-

Mr. G. H. Tulloch, Carpentry Instructor,	-	21.7.27.
Mr. H. Murray, Mason Builder	"	- 21.7.27.
Mr. W. Dewar	"	- 2.9.27.
Mr. A. MacKenzie	"	- 9.11.27.
Mr. S. J. Leonard, Carpentry	"	- 9.11.27.

Asiatic and African staff.

29. 71 Warders were discharged during the year for the following reasons:-

Time expired	...	...	...	37
Dismissed	...	...	...	19
Medically unfit	4
Unlikely to become efficient				4
Imprisoned	2
Died	2
By Purchase	3

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Ninety-five recruits were enlisted during the year, and received preliminary instructions training

training and drill at Nairobi Prison. Of these 39 were Kavirondo, 21 Kikuyu, 18 Kamba, 5 Natives of Tanganyika, 4 Kisii, 3 Nubian, 2 Lambwa, 1 Coast Tribe, 1 Meru, and 1 Somali.

Discipline.

30. The total of fines imposed on warders for breaches of discipline during 1927 was Shs.912/99, an increase of Shs.51/- from the previous year's total of Shs.862/-.

Rewards and Fines Fund.

31. The Prison Rewards and Fines Fund was credited with the sum of Shs.912/99, fines imposed on warders, and grants from the fund totalling Shs.62/60 were made, leaving a credit balance in the fund of Shs.6,221/29 at the end of the year.

Musketry.

32. At only one prison, Narak, was the Annual Musketry Course carried out. The inadequacy of the prison Warden Staff in comparison with the prison population makes it difficult for time to be found for Musketry training or practice.

Inspections (Appendix XII).

33. In accordance with section 14 of the Prisons Ordinance, 26 prisons were inspected by the Commissioner of Prisons during the year. Appendix XII shows the dates of such inspections.

Visiting Justices.

34. The staff of Visiting Justices to the various prisons was brought up to date during the year by new appointments including Lady Visiting Justices at the Nairobi and Mombasa Female Prisons.

Visits of

Visits of Visiting Justices have been regular in the three first class prisons.

At Kisumu Prison and at 6 of the smaller prisons, local non-officials have kindly given their services as Visiting Justices.

Distribution of Staff.

38. The distribution of the Prisons Staff is as follows:-

	Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	European Chief Warden	Matron.	Technical Instructors.	African Staff.	
Headquarters Office	1			-	-	-	-	-	Drill Sgt. 10 Recruits
Nairobi Prison		One	2	4	-	-	3	131	
Mombasa "	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	50	
Kisumu "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	49	
Nakuru "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	
Eldoret "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	
23 local "	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	128	
On leave	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	1	-	3	4	4	1	4	395	

x
23 local prisons are under the superintendence of District Officers.

The duties of Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent of Nairobi Prison, and Quartermaster of Prisons are combined in one person, an economical but unsatisfactory arrangement.

IV. GENERAL.

Detention Camps
(Appendix XIII.)

26. The Detention Camps Ordinance was brought into force at the end of 1926, and a report on the administration of the Ordinance during 1927 is attached to this report as Appendix XIII.

K. C. E. SPENCER.

COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS.

Nairobi,
30th. April, 1928.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO PRISONS IN KENYA DURING 1927.

Prison.	Total number of prisoners committed.	Committed.			Previously Committed.			Sentences.					Caning only.
		For debt.	For safe custody.	For imprisonment.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice or more.	5 years or more.	1 to 5 years.	Over 3 months but under one year.	Three months or less.		
Mairobi	870	20	269	581	73	36	68	8	58	87	400	47	
Nombasa	1186	77	202	907	163	77	107	8	81	85	755	11	
Kisumu	1139	12	347	780	62	15	9	1	27	177	452	16	
Lamu	113	18	20	75	17	4	2	3	3	13	56	2	
Nakuru	831	1	221	609	31	10	5	7	70	137	377	18	
Nyeri	580	-	303	277	8	-	-	3	24	80	160	10	
Uduma Ravine	154	-	58	96	-	-	-	2	6	30	58	-	
Uideret	948	5	353	590	47	10	-	6	57	120	348	59	
Umbu	96	-	18	78	-	-	-	1	1	22	54	-	
Fort Hall	584	-	201	383	5	2	-	3	20	80	260	-	
Kacheliba	228	-	82	146	-	-	-	-	2	14	129	-	
Kakamega	472	-	118	357	2	-	-	2	19	108	228	3	
Kapsabet	164	-	81	83	2	-	-	-	14	17	152	-	
Kericho	307	-	44	263	30	4	-	-	28	45	189	1	
Kilifi	437	3	116	318	-	-	-	2	15	140	149	12	
Kipini	66	1	11	54	-	-	-	1	-	11	42	-	
Kisii	262	-	70	292	4	-	-	1	33	67	190	1	
Kitale	771	1	273	497	4	-	-	3	41	113	340	-	
Kitui	196	-	74	122	-	-	-	2	1	24	97	-	
Kwale	126	-	31	94	1	-	-	2	9	42	41	-	
Kyamba	560	2	241	317	10	8	9	4	29	67	211	6	
Machakos	290	1	42	247	1	3	3	2	1	19	219	-	
Malindi	232	25	64	253	-	-	-	2	11	16	234	-	
Meru	124	-	44	80	-	1	-	4	3	24	45	2	
Mt. Kenya	319	-	62	257	7	2	1	1	19	33	166	18	
Narok	142	-	16	127	1	1	-	2	18	5	101	1	
Namuruti	192	-	11	182	4	1	1	-	8	14	160	-	
Voi	138	-	79	53	-	-	-	-	-	6	46	-	
Total	11,732	166	3449	8117	472	169	213	70	622	1595	5593	207	
Men	11,352	162	3326	7834	463	163	207	62	611	1586	5512	63	
Women	162	3	67	93	7	6	6	2	5	9	77	-	
Juveniles	217	1	26	190	2	-	-	6	36	-	4	144	

APPENDIX II.

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1927 AND 1926.

Prisons.	Total number of persons committed.	Committed.			Previously convicted.			Sentences.					Daily average number in prison.	No. of admissions to hospital.	Daily average on sick list.	Number of deaths (excluding executions).
		For debt.	For safe custody.	For imprisonment.	Once.	Twice.	Three or more.	6 weeks or more.	1 to 3 years.	Over 3 years but less than 1 year.	3 months or less.					
All Prisons 1927.	11,732	166	3,449	8,116	472	169	213	76	522	1,595	3,800	2,524	2,037	83.4	61	
						854				8,117						
All Prisons 1926.	10,906	183	3,177	7,546	439	139	143	76	508	1,306	3,557	2,243	2,296	79.5	76	
						726				7,545						
Men 1927	11,332	162	3,386	7,834	462	163	207	82	511	1,546	3,575					
Men 1926	10,496	161	3,063	7,251	429	151	141	72	502	1,290	3,308					
Women 1927	163	3	67	93	7	6	6	2	5	9	77					
Women 1926	133	2	54	77	7	8	7	-	1	10	56					
Juveniles 1927	217	1	26	190	2	-	-	6	28	-	145					
Juveniles 1926	277	-	60	217	3	-	-	4	24	6	183					

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

	1927.	1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	12	22	-	10
Asiatics (including Arabs)	127	151	-	4
Africans	7978	7392	586	-
Total	8117	7545	586	14

APPENDIX III.

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

Prison.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Average over 5 years.	Remarks.
Nairobi (including Ngong Special)	794	865	650	806	847	792	
Mombasa	286	339	244	242	317	290	
Kisumu	201	232	358	296	349	287	
Lamu	25	30	30	16	17	24	
Nakuru	103	122	120	116	142	121	
Nyeri	42	59	46	78	83	62	
Eldama Ravine	41	34	29	19	19	28	
Eldoret	43	65	73	74	89	69	
Embu	17	16	17	19	18	17	
Fort Hall	26	42	53	42	54	43	
Macheliba	8	9	8	10	25	12	
Kakamega	47	51	56	47	60	52	
Kapsabet	17	15	20	22	17	18	
Kericho	33	31	25	34	39	32	
Kilifi	21	17	22	25	29	23	
Kipini	-	-	13	5	15	7	Reopened 1.7.25.
Kisii	49	50	46	48	54	49	
Kisumu	20	34	9	-	-	13	Closed 31.5.25.
Kitale	40	41	61	84	79	61	
Kitui	18	26	31	42	53	30	
Kwale	11	19	17	21	22	18	
Kyambu	30	30	30	30	32	30	
Machakos	40	39	40	55	44	44	
Malindi	29	24	12	15	32	24	
Mera	23	29	24	25	18	24	
Moi Vasha	23	26	27	24	31	26	
Marak	68	19	23	19	20	30	
Mururuti	17	14	16	17	27	18	
Voi	-	-	15	14	14	9	Reopened 1.1.25.
Sabatia (Special)	18	4	-	-	-	4	Closed 13.4.24.
Total	2,086	2,282	2,135	2,243	2,524	2,257	

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED TO SERVE SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 1927 COMPARED WITH 1926 & 1925

Class.	Offences for which received.	1927.	1926.	1925.
<u>INDIAN PENAL CODE.</u>				
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquility, health, safety, and Justice (I.P.C., Sections 121 to 294a).	406	282	236
II.	Serious offences against the person, (I.P.C., Sections 302 to 355, 355, 336, 343 to 348, 353 to 373, 376, 377, 396, 493 to 498).	395	422	348
III.	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only, (I.P.C., Sections 380 to 402, 407 to 414, 428 to 440, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, 465 to 489).	1,456	1,307	1,222
IV.	Minor offences against the person, (I.P.C., Sections 323, 334, 336, 337, 341, 342, 352, 374, 490 to 492, 500 to 510).	342	288	280
V.	Minor offences against property, (I.P.C., Sections 379, 403 to 406, 417 to 427, 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, 462).	1,036	994	948
Total under I.P.C.		3,637	3,303	3,024
VI.	Offences under Local Ordinances:-			
	1. Master and Servants Ordinances.	756	813	778
	2. Native Registration Ordinance.	1,022	701	864
	3. Native Hat and Pell Tax Ordinances.	245	181	212
	4. Native Liquor and Liquor Ordinances.	447	200	156
	5. Township Rules.	282	177	148
	6. Native Passes.	219	278	279
	7. Opium.	153	162	156
	8. Native Authority.	519	603	328
	9. Various.	836	1,039	784
Total under Local Ordinances		4,480	4,162	3,702
Grand total of persons committed for imprisonment		8,117	7,465	6,726

APPENDIX VI
NATIVE PRISON DIETARY.

The following revised scale of diet for Native Convicts was approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 18th September 1926.

A.

Diet to be issued to all long term prisoners and civil prisoners rationed by the Prison Authorities:-

Maise (whole)	24	oz. per diem
Beans	6	" " "
Potatoes	8	" " "
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Meat	8	" on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.
Ghee	1	" on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday & Friday.
Lemons	2	per week, $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon to be issued on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

B.

Diet to be issued to all short term prisoners and remand prisoners:-

Maise (whole)	2	lbs. per diem
Beans	5	oz. " "
Ghee	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Lemons	2	per week, $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon to be issued on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

C.

Penal Diet, 1 lb. maise and water ad. lib.

- Note:-
1. A ration of 8 oz. fresh fish may be issued in lieu of meat.
 2. Equivalents of potatoes:- Kholago, Bananas or sugar-cane in equal weights.
 3. If lemons are not procurable an issue of 8 oz. green vegetables to be made in lieu of half a lemon. If neither lemons nor green vegetables are procurable, the issue of beans shall be germinated beans, i.e., beans which have been allowed to soak from 24 to 48 hours. Germinated beans must not be soaked for a longer time than is necessary to render them soft.

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APPENDIX VII.

EXPENDITURE ON PRISONERS' FOOD, INCLUDING DETAINÉES, IN 1927.

Prison.	Daily Average Number		Total expenditure on prisoners' food.	Average daily cost per head.	Remarks.
	Prisoners.	Detainees.			
			Shs.	Cts.	
Rabu	19	-	395	6	
Ridema Savine	19	2	466	6	
Kitale	79	8	1,908	6	
Kakamega	50	2	2,095	9	
Fort Hall	54	-	2,397	12	
Nakuru	142	6	7,092	13	
Kisumu	36	13	2,195	13	
Nachakos	44	24	3,220	13	
Kisumu	54	2	3,017	15	
Kwale	22	4	1,442	15	
Kericho	39	1	2,338	16	
Napsabet	17	2	1,842	16	
Nakuru	23	4	1,686	17	
Kisumu	349	-	22,626	15	
Kisumu	32	3	2,329	18	
Nyeri	18	6	1,844	18	
Nyeri	20	7	1,880	19	
Nyeri	83	1	6,027	20	
Kilifi	29	-	2,098	20	
Nairobi	31	-	2,231	20	
Nairobi	27	-	1,957	20	
Nairobi	89	-	7,800	24	No Prison Farm
Nairobi	847	-	79,556	26	" " "
Yei	14	2	1,682	29	" " "
Nairobi	317	-	34,505	30	" " "
Nairobi	52	-	4,200	35	" " "
Nairobi	17	-	2,326	37	" " "
Nairobi	18	-	2,305	42	" " "
Detention					
Nairobi	-	14	940	-	
Nairobi	-	5	112	-	
Nairobi	-	4	202	-	
Nairobi	-	8	29	-	
Nairobi	-	1	-	-	
Total	2,524	114	Shs. 203,610	Average	
	2,638			21 Cents.	
Other places:-					
Jamba, Kibernet, etc., and Railway Warrants.	...	...	Shs. 4,270		
Total			Shs. 207,380 = 210,394		

KENYA PRISONS.
ACCOMMODATION 1927.

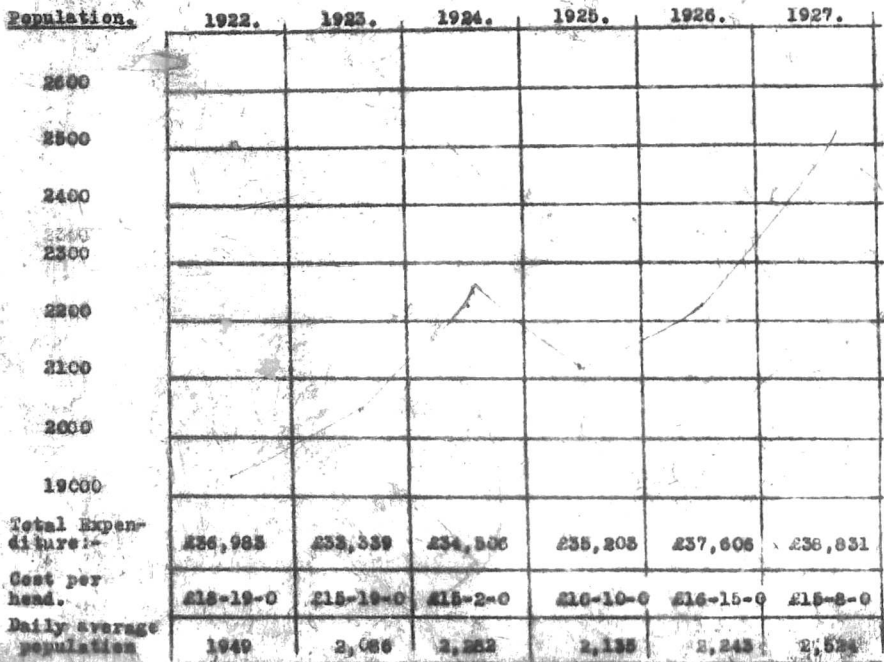
Prison	Wards	Cells	Total cubic capacity.	Daily average number in prison 1927.	Cubic feet per prisoner.
Nairobi	-	22	18,700		
European	-	-	2,800		
Asiatic	1	-			
Native	56	16	202,244	847	895 c.f.in cells 300 c.f.in permanent wards.
Female	-	6	9,055		230 c.f.in temporary wards.
Nairobi					
European	-	4	6,720		
Asiatic and					
Native	21	22	91,043	317	450
Female	3	2	11,030		
Kisumu					
Europeans	-	1	1,850		
Native	12	3	96,698	349	339
Female	-	1	1,600		
Laikipia	3	4	23,750	17	1400
Nakuru					
European	-	1	1,000		
Native	5	2	10,212	142	212
Nyeri	2	2	11,228	83	135
Ngoma Ravine	1	-	7,200	19	379
Nguroi					
European	-	2	1,800		
Native	1	4	13,244	69	155
Nguni	1	2	9,000	18	500
Port Hall	2	2	8,100	54	150
Rachelina	2	-	5,260	23	230
Rakomaga	3	-	13,530	60	225
Rapnabet	1	1	4,568	17	270
Rericha	2	2	5,900	39	151
Ririff	-	2	6,280	39	216
Ripini	1	1	2,600	15	175
Risifi	2	2	13,812	54	256
Ritala	4	1	19,476	79	247
Ritui	3	-	7,000	13	212
Rualo	1	-	1,200	22	145
Ryamba	3	1	7,680	32	240
Ruakoko	1	2	6,874	44	156
Ruanda	1	3	5,284	32	165
Rura	2	1	8,450	15	480
Ruvasha	4	1	10,667	11	345
Rurak	1	-	3,000	20	150
Rururuti	1	2	6,160	27	228
Rui	2	-	3,000	14	214
Totals	146	129	704,672	2534	280 c.f.

APPENDIX IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1926 AND 1927.

	1926.	1927.	Increase.	Decrease.
Personal Requisites	19,221	20,465	1,244	-
Warders' Uniforms	1,508	1,398	-	112
Prisoners' Food	9,644	10,394	750	-
Prisoners' Clothing	3,441	2,448	7	-
Local Travelling	1,812	1,733	-	79
Travelling Allowances	69	68	-	1
Passages	711	363	-	348
Stores	1,686	1,658	-	1
Contingencies	294	271	-	23
Water Rates	112	151	39	-
Gratuities to Discharged Convicts	20	10	-	10
Photographs	17	12	-	5
Telephones	92	83	-	9
Telegrams	9	8	-	1
Electric Light	-	124	124	-
Totals	£37,606	£39,181	£2,164	£589

Graph showing daily average population in all prisons combined (~~from statistics in 1927~~) and the total expenditure of the Department for the past 6 years (excluding expenditure on raw materials, Prison industries)



* Does not include £350 expended on food for detainees in Detention Camps, who averaged 114 daily throughout the year.

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APPENDIX X.

RETURN OF SICK AND DEATHS - YEAR 1927.

Prison.	Daily average in prison.	Admissions to hospital.	Daily average sick.		Deaths (excluding executions)		Remarks
			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per 1000	
Nairobi	847	1,040	51.48	6.1	27	32	
Nambasa	317	319	7.07	3.2	4	13	
Kisumu	549	228	4.45	2.0	8	23	
Lamu	17	12	0.56		-		
Makuru	142	88	2.12		4		
Nyeri	85	99	3.00		3		
Ndama Ravine	19	-	0.43		-		
Elccret	89	52	0.61		4		
Rumbi	18	-	0.87		2		
Fort Hall	54	-	0.31		1		
Kacheliba	25	35	0.45		2		
Kakwaga	60	47	2.98		2		
Kapsabet	17	11	0.30		-		
Kericho	39	-	0.41		-		
Kilifi	29	3	1.80		2		
Kipini	18	1	0.01		-		
Kisii	54	46	1.97	2.0 percent	-	22 per 1000	
Kitale	79	-	1.06		1		
Kitui	35	14	0.97		-		
Kwale	22	-	0.44		-		
Kyambu	32	2	0.21		-		
Machakos	44	31	0.92		-		
Malindi	32	25	0.38		-		
Mera	18	18	0.35		1		
Moiwana	31	-	0.18		-		
Muruk	20	-	0.10		-		
Muruzuti	27	-	0.14		-		
Voi	14	4	0.19		-		
1927 Total	2,824	1,975	85.31	5.3%	51	24 per 1000	
1926	2,245	2,296	79.6	5.6%	76	34 per 1000	

APPENDIX XI.

KENYA PRISONS, VAGRANCY ORDINANCE (NO. 9 OF 1920).

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HOUSES OF DETENTION OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1927.

Nationality.	Remaining on last day of year 1926. Total number committed in 1927.		How disposed of							Remarks.
			Found work.	Repatriated at Govt. expenses.	Repatriated by friends or relatives.	Handed over to friends.	Returned to reserve.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Handed over to Salvation Army.		Remaining on last day of year 1927.
EUROPEAN.										
Men	3	10	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
Women	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIATIC.										
Men	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIVES OF KENYA.										
Men	-	25	2	6	1	-	15	-	-	1
Women	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIVES OF:- UGANDA. TANGANYIKA. ETC.										
Men	1	3	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	2
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	49	6	21	3	2	17	-	-	4
			55		55					

KENYA DETENTION CAMPS.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1927.

Inauguration
of Detention.

The principle of Detention, a milder form of penal custody than imprisonment, for persons convicted of minor or technical offences not involving any great degree of moral turpitude, the adoption of which was advocated by the Native Punishments Commission of 1921 - 1922, was brought into effect by the enactment, in December 1925, of the Detention Camps Ordinance, No. XXV of 1925, which was amended in the following March by Ordinance No. VI of 1926. It was not until the end of 1926, however, that completion of preliminary arrangements made it possible for a beginning to be made in bringing into operation the new measure.

Preliminary
arrangements
(Appendix A).

2. The preliminary arrangements included the framing of Rules for management of Detention Camps, which were published in May 1926, vide Appendix A., the erection of the necessary accommodation, and provision of equipment. A sum of £1,800 was provided by Government in 1926, and a further £1,000 in 1927 for the building and equipment of camps but as there number twenty-seven, it will be seen that an average expenditure of a little over £100 per camp has permitted only of very simple, and in some cases quite primitive, buildings.

List of Camps.

3. In many districts there has been considerable delay in the construction of camps, in consequence of

which

which the money allocated therefor was not fully expended, and even at the end of the year the number was not quite complete. The dates of institution of Detention Camps in the various districts were as follows:-

Place.	Date instituted.	Period in operation 1927.
Ver	8.12.26	12 months
Kajiado	8.12.26	12 "
Nairobi	15.12.26	12 "
Epsabet	29.12.26	12 "
Tembach	29.12.26	12 "
Kericho	19.1.27.	11 "
Kacheliba	26.1.27	11 "
Meru	9.2.27	11 "
Ngong	9.2.27	11 "
Narok	9.2.27	11 "
Kitui	9.2.27	11 "
Malindi	16.2.27	10 "
Kakamega	23.2.27	10 "
Kisii	2.3.27	10 "
Kyambu	9.3.27	10 "
Embu	9.3.27	10 "
Kilifi	23.3.27	9 "
Kwale	13.4.27	9 "
Mldama Navine	4.5.27	8 "
Kitale	18.5.27	7 "
Mt. Kenya	2.8.27	5 "
Machakos	2.8.27	5 "
Thika	16.8.27	5 "
Nakuru	30.8.27	4 "
Nyeri	30.8.27	4 "
Eldoret	15.11.27	1 "
Kisumu	28.11.27	1 "

Admissions to detention.

4. In the Embu and Kilifi districts, in which detention camps were established in March 1927, and at Eldoret and Kisumu where camps were instituted towards the end of the year, there were no admissions of persons to serve detention. In the remaining 23 centres, a total of 1,421 persons was sentenced to detention during 1927, their sentences being as

follows: -

(3)

as follows:-

6 months or less but over 3 months	7 persons
5 " " " "	1 " "
4 " " " "	50 " "
3 " " " "	62 " "
2 " " " "	1 " 195 " "
1 month or less	1108 " "
Total	<u>1,421</u> persons

Committees
(Appendix B).

3. The average sentence works out at about 27 days, but the considerable variation in different districts will be seen from the table in Appendix B. In the following districts the average sentence was very short, viz:-

Malindi - average sentence - 1 day
Malvasha " " 8 days
Myeri " " 7 days

whereas in the undernoted districts the average sentence was a comparatively long one, viz:-

Kwale - average sentence - 60 days
Machakos " " 87 " "
Kacheliba " " 80 " "
Kajiado " " 47 " "

Daily average
Number in
detention
(Appendix C).

4. The total daily average number of persons undergoing detention in 23 camps during the year was barely 114, as shown in Appendix C. Nearly one half of the total detainee population was to be found in three districts of Ukiya Province, where the

figures

figures were:-

Machakos - daily average in detention - 24 persons	
Nairobi " " " " - 14 "	
Kitui " " " " - 13 "	

Offences for which sentences awarded.

7. The number of sentences of detention for offences under each of the various Local Ordinances in the Schedule to the Detention Camps Ordinance was as follows:-

Ordinance.	Number of sentences to detention.
Native Authority	351
Employment of Natives	337
Native Registration	293
Townships	79
Native Liquor	67
Hut and Poll Tax	62
Resident Native Labourers	51
Game	42
Diseases of Animals	34
Sugar	22
Outlying Districts	17
Trespass	14
Vagrancy	9
Gambling	6
Native Authority (Famine Relief)	4
Forest	3
Roads in Native Reserves	2
Adulteration of Produce	1
Other enactments not in Schedule:- Viz:- I.R.C., Opium, Native Passes, and Cruelty to Animals	27
Total ...	1,421 persons

Detention instead of imprisonment (Appendix D).

8. That Magistrates did not make full use of the new measure appears from the table in Appendix D., from which it will be observed that during 1927 the number of sentences of imprisonment for contraventions

of Local

of Local Ordinances was more than three times the number of sentences of detention. Particularly noteworthy are the following:-

<u>Ordinance.</u>	<u>Sentences of Imprisonment.</u>	<u>Sentences of Detention.</u>
Employment of Natives	756	337
Native Registration	1,022	293

The apparent reluctance on the part of Magistrates to substitute detention for imprisonment seems to be due to a variety of causes, the principal reason being that no provision has been made for any staff and that supervision of the labour of detainees is in many places a matter of some difficulty. The fear that detainees, in the absence of any guard over them, would abscond, appears to be decreasing.

The limitation of sentence imposed by the amending Ordinance No. VI of 1926, may have had some effect in discouraging the passing of sentences of detention in place of imprisonment. For example, under Ordinance VI of 1926, non-payment of a years hut tax is punishable by a maximum of 14 days detention, whereas a sentence of 2 months imprisonment for this offence is quite common.

Escapes.

9. Of the 1,421 persons committed to detention during 1927, nine absconded, of whom 6 were recaptured. These escapes occurred at the following places:- Nairobi 3, Kitale 2, and one each from Kacheliba, Kajjado, Kitale, and Kyantuu.

Offences against discipline.

10. The only punishments recorded during the year for offences against discipline were four transfers from

detention

detention to prison, viz: 2 at Kitui, 1 at Nairobi, and 1 at Kacheliba.

Health.

11. The general health of inmates of detention camps appears to have been particularly good. It will be seen from Appendix B., that for all the camps combined the daily average on the sick list was just under person per diem throughout the year, giving a daily sick rate of less than 1 per cent.

No deaths occurred amongst detainees.

Dietary.

12. The scale of diet adopted for detainees was laid down in the Rules dated 28th. May 1926, (See Appendix A.) and is practically identical with the dietary for short term prisoners which was in force in all prisons from 1918 to 1923. The average cost of this diet in 1927 was about 17 cents a head per diem, or Shs.62/- per annum.

Employment.

13. At Nairobi, where the Detention Camp is situated in the Public Works Department Yard, detainees are exclusively employed by the Public Works Dept., who find the wages of an Indian Overseer. Conditions of employment of detainees in Nairobi are therefore more satisfactory than elsewhere. At Makuru detainees are employed by the Public Works Department without any permanent supervision. At Kitui some of the detainees' labour has been given to the Public Works Department. At other Stations detainees are employed as Station hands or on township conservancy.

No payment is made by anyone utilising the labour of the detainees.

In 1927, with a population of 114, less an average of one sick, and reckoning 300 working days,

at 50 cents a head a day, the value of detainees' labour amounted to £847.

Reduction of
prison
population.
(Appendix B).

14. The anticipation that the substitution of detention for imprisonment in convictions for minor offences would have the effect of reducing the population of the prisons has proved erroneous. As will be seen from Appendix D., the total of sentences (both imprisonment and detention) for contraventions against local Ordinances rose from 4,175 in 1926 to 5,901, an increase of 41 per cent. Sentences of imprisonment only for such offences rose from 4,162 in 1926 to 4,480 in 1927, an increase of 7½ per cent.

Expenditure.

15. No provision has been made hitherto in the Colony's Estimates of expenditure for the cost of Detention Camps, and except for the allocation of £2,800, referred to in para 2 above, for construction of the camps, all expenditure has had to be met from the Votes of the Prisons Department, with the exception of the wages of one Indian Overseer at Nairobi, paid by the Public works Department. It is not possible, therefore, to state the annual cost of the Detention Camps scheme, but the cost of feeding a daily average of 114 detainees was approximately £350, whilst the value of their labour, as stated in para 13, is reckoned to have amounted to £847. Viewed in that way it can safely be stated that the scheme was financially self-supporting.

Inspections.

16. The Ordinance provides that Detention Camps shall be under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Prisons, and in furtherance of this provision, 22 inspections of 18 camps were carried out by the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner of Prisons during 1927. A comprehensive form of inspection report has been adopted for Detention Camps similar to that in use for inspection of prisons.

General.

17. The progress of the scheme has been somewhat slow, and the support it has received from District Officers and the Magistrates has in many cases been tepid, but signs are not wanting that it is gradually being more fully adopted. It would be of advantage if separate provision for Detention Camps were made in the Estimates of Expenditure, to enable employment of overseers where necessary, and that, as a set off against this expenditure, the value of the labour of detainees be accounted for and credited to revenue.

Sd. C. E. SPENCER.

Nairobi,

COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS.

20th. April, 1928.

THE DETENTION CAMPS ORDINANCE, 1925.Rules.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Detention Camps Ordinance, 1925, Section 14, and all other powers thereto enabling him, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:-

1. These Rules may be cited as " the Detention Camps Rules, 1926."
2. Entry within the confines of the camp shall be forbidden to any person except detainees and the Officer-in-Charge or his assistants and those persons who shall have received permission from the Officer-in-Charge.
3. Detainees when not at work outside the camp shall remain within the confines of the camp. Absence from the camp without permission will be deemed to be escape from lawful custody.
4. Subject to any general or specific instructions from the Commissioner of Prisons, the nature of the work on which detainees are to be employed will be at the discretion of the Officer-in-Charge of the Detention Camp.

5. Rations will be supplied to detainees on the following scale:-

Four days a week.	Maize or maize flour or equivalents. ...	1½ lb.
	Beans	½ lb.
Three days a week.	Potatoes or equivalents	3 lb.
	Beans	½ lb.
Seven days a week.	Salt	½ oz.

Equivalents of Maize: Munga, Kimbi or native rice in equal weights.

Equivalents of Potatoes: Sweet potatoes, Bahage, pumpkins or plantains in the proportion of 4 lb. of any of these to 3 lb. of potatoes.

In the case of a detainee undergoing more than three months detention, a daily issue of ½ oz. Ghee may be made, on the recommendation of a medical officer, during any period in excess of three months.

6. Detainees may wear their own clothes throughout their period of detention provided they are suitable, otherwise they may be provided with clothes. Bedding will be supplied to them.

7. Detainees must display whilst undergoing detention the identity disc which will be issued to them on admission to the detention camp. Loss of the identity disc may be treated as an offence.

8. Detainees may associate together throughout the period of their detention but may be required to maintain silence whilst at work or after work time at night as shall be ordered by the Officer-in-Charge.

9. Detainees may receive and send out letters to such number as shall in the case of each detainee be ordered by the Officer-in-Charge.

10. Detainees may, by permission of the Officer-in-Charge, receive special visits from their legal advisers or near relations.

11. In the event of any offence against discipline on the part of a detainee, such as refusal to work, idleness at work, quarrelling with other detainees, or any neglect or disobedience of orders, the offender shall be taken before the prescribed authority to be dealt with under Section 10 of the Ordinance.

12. No intoxicating liquor or native intoxicating liquor or tobacco may be given to a detainee except on the written authority of the medical officer.

13. The Rules dated 3rd day of July, 1925, made by the Governor in Council under the powers conferred upon him by Section 116 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1914, regarding censorship of prisoners' letters, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to letters to or from detainees.

APPENDIX - B.
KENYA DETENTION CAMPS - YEAR 1927.

Name of Camp.	Total number committed to Detention.	Sentences of Detention.							Average length of sentence.
		Over six months.	6 months or less but over 5.	5 months or less but over 4.	4 months or less but over 3.	3 months or less but over 2.	2 months or less but over 1.	1 month or less.	
Nairobi	354	-	-	1	5	9	29	290	20 days
Eldama Ravine	23	-	1	-	-	2	3	17	38 "
Kacheliba	29	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	50 "
Kajiado	32	-	-	-	1	4	12	15	47 "
Kakamega	35	-	-	-	-	-	3	32	20 "
Kapsabet	22	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	23 "
Kericho	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	11 "
Kisii	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	14 "
Kitale	111	-	-	-	-	5	5	99	20 "
Kitui	119	-	2	-	4	17	39	57	40 "
Kwale	17	-	4	-	-	-	4	9	60 "
Kyambu	79	-	-	-	-	-	1	78	15 "
Machakos	104	-	-	-	17	2	54	31	57 "
Malindi	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1 "
Meru	79	-	-	-	-	13	3	43	27 "
Moi	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5 "
Muramba	46	-	-	-	-	-	3	46	15 "
Muramba	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	18 "
Muramba	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26 "
Muramba	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7 "
Muramba	18	-	-	-	21	4	3	18	27 "
Muramba	50	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	15 "
Muramba	46	-	-	-	-	3	1	32	24 "
Muramba	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
Totals	1,421	-	7	1	50	62	195	1,106	Average 27 days.

The mean average sentence has been calculated to have been one of 27 days detention.

DETENTION CAMPS 1927.DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION.

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Camp	Daily average in detention.	Daily average sick.	Period in operation.
Vei	2	0.08	12 months
Kajiado	3	0.01	12 "
Hairöbi	14	0.07	12 "
Kapsabet	2	-	12 "
Tambach	4	-	12 "
Kericho	1	-	12 "
Kacheliba	4	0.20	11 "
Meru	6	-	11 "
Ngong	1	-	11 "
Narek	7	0.05	11 "
Kitui	13	0.20	11 "
Malindi	-	-	10 "
Kakamega	2	0.02	10 "
Kisii	2	0.31	10 "
Kyambu	3	0.01	10 "
Embu	-	-	10 "
Kilifi	-	-	9 "
Kwale	4	0.01	9 "
Eldama Ravine	2	-	8 "
Kitale	8	0.23	7 "
Naiyasha	-	-	5 "
Machakos	24	0.10	5 "
Thika	5	-	5 "
Nakuru	6	-	4 "
Nyeri	1	-	4 "
Eldoret	-	-	2 "
Kisumu	-	-	1 "
Total	114	0.99	

APPENDIX D.

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KENYA PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS.

OFFENCES AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCES - SHOWING WHETHER IMPRISONMENT
OR DETENTION AWARDED, YEAR 1927 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1926.

Ordinance	1927.		1926	
	<u>Sentences awarded.</u> <u>Imprisonment.</u>	<u>Detention.</u>	<u>Sentences awarded.</u> <u>Imprisonment.</u>	<u>Detention</u>
Employment of Natives	756	137	823	2
Native Registration	1,028	293	701	5
Hut and Poll Tax	246	62	181	-
Liquor	447	67	208	1
Townships	282	79	177	1
Native Passes	219	Not in schedule	278	-
Opiates	153	Not in schedule	162	-
Native Authority	519	351	603	-
Various	836	232	1,039	4
Total Local Ordinances.	4,480	1,421	4,162	13
	5,901		4,175	
Under Indian Penal Code	3,637	-	3,383	-
Grand Total.	8,117	1,421	7,545	13
	9,538		7,558	

Increase in Comittals - 1927 over 1926.

In Imprisonments under Indian Penal Code	254	=	7½%
In Imprisonments under Local Ordinances	318	=	7½%
In Sentences of Detention "	1,408	=	-
Total Increase in Comittals 1927 over 1926.	1,980	=	26%

APPENDIX XII.

INSPECTIONS OF PRISONS, 1927.

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Prison.	Date of Inspection.
Nairobi	9th. April, 21st. May, 2nd. July, 27th. August, 5th. September, 17th. September, 12th. November, 17th. December.
Mombasa	21st. June, 26th. October.
Kisumu	17th. May, 14th. July, 27th. November.
Lamu	13th. June.
Nakuru	12th. February, 17th. July, 26th. November.
Nyeri	7th. March, 11th. October.
Eldama Ravine	1st. February.
Eldoret	10th. February, 15th. July.
Embu	10th. March, 15th. October.
Fort Hall	5th. March, 10th. October.
Ekatanga	7th. February.
Kapsabet	8th. February
Kericho	11th. July.
Kilifi	19th. June.
Kisii	12th. July.
Kitale	5th. February.
Kitui	20th. January, 27th. May, 19th. September.
Kwale	16th. June, 26th. October.
Kyambu	2nd. June, 23rd. September.
Machakos	14th. January, 3rd. October.
Malindi	17th. June.
Mera	9th. March, 14th. October.
Miyasha	31st. January, 18th. July.
Mogok	24th. February, 27th. September.
Mumuti	12th. October.
Voi	10th. June.

PRECISE OF ANNUAL REPORT.

KENYA PRISONS DEPARTMENT - 1927.

There were 26 established prisons in the Colony in 1927 and one Special Prison at Kitui, opened on the 3rd May 1927. The Special Prison at Ngong was closed on 30th June 1927.

The Total number of persons committed to prison during 1927 was 11,732 of whom 8,117 were committed for penal imprisonment, 3,341 for safe custody awaiting trial, 108 lunatics and 166 for debt. When compared with the year 1926 this total shows a increase of 572 in committals of convicted prisoners, a increase in remand prisoners of 259, a increase in lunatics 13 and a decrease in civil debtors of 17.

The numbers of non-native convicted prisoners, and of juvenile native prisoners, were slightly less than in the previous year. Female convicted prisoners increased from 77 to 93. The majority of sentences passed on females were for short terms of imprisonment, whilst in the case of juveniles 42 were sentenced to periods of from 1 to 5 years in a Reformatory.

The daily average number of prisoners increased from 2243 in 1926 to 2524 in 1927, a rise of 12 1/2%.

The percentage of recidivists rose from 9 1/2 per cent to 11 per cent of the total committals.

There was a considerable increase in sentences of imprisonment for offences both under the Indian Penal Code and under Local Ordinances in spite of the fact that 1,421 offences under Local Ordinances were punished by sentences of detention instead of imprisonment.

The number of prisoners admitted on remand but discharged from prison custody either on payment of fine or on acquittal, continued to be high, the number so discharged totalling 3650 out of a total of 7,385 committed to prison during the year.

There was a increase over the previous year in the number of lunatics committed for detention in prisons, the total being 108 as against 95 in 1926.

Thirty six prisoners escaped, of whom 22 were recaptured.

Punishments of prisoners for prison offences in 1927 totalled 389 only as against 472 in 1926.

Ferty convicts were released on license on completion of two-thirds of the sentence.

Tailoring, Carpentry, Masonry and Stonebreaking, Hat and Basket weaving industries were carried on in the three first class prisons. The arrival from England of several Carpentry and Masonry Instructors enabled considerable progress to be made in the training of convict artisans. The expenditure on raw materials for Prison Industries totalled £3,842 whilst the amount paid into revenue from this source, including £1,708 for hire of convict labour, was £6,975. In reality the profit to Government was much greater than this, as all the tailoring work for Government Departments is done free of charge.

The daily average number of prisoners employed on prison industries rose from 492 in 1926 to 533 in 1927 in spite of the fact that a daily average of 523 convicts was employed by Government Departments free of charge.

The total estimated value to Government of convict labour in 1927 is estimated at £20,127 made up as

as follows:-

Estimated value of convict labour employed on Industries.....	2 8,500
Estimated value of unskilled convict labour supplied free to Govt. Depts.....	9,173
Net revenue from hire of convict labour	1,708
Estimated value of produce grown in Prison Farms.....	910
Total	<u>20,191</u>

Practically nothing was done to improve Prison Buildings, except at Nairobi Prison, where some additional temporary accommodation was erected by convict labour, and at Nakuru Prison where the Chief Warden's quarters were improved.

No progress was made as regards the construction of a proper Central Penal Establishment.

The general health of the prisoners during the year was slightly better than in 1926, the sick rate decreasing from 3.4% to 3.3%, whilst deaths from natural causes, numbered 61 as against 76 for the previous year.

The total expenditure of the Department remained satisfactorily low during 1927 in spite of the continued high cost of foodstuffs. The average annual cost per head was £15-8-0 as against £16-15-0 in 1926. If the value to Government of convict labour be taken into consideration, the average annual cost per head in 1927 was some £7-8-0 only.

Prisons in Kenya are also Houses of Detention for vagrants, of whom 53 were committed in 1927 as against 56 in 1926. European vagrants increased from 8 in 1926 to 11 in 1927.

The Prisons Department Staff remained the same as in 1926 except that the remaining two Asiatic Chief Warders were replaced by Europeans.

Amongst Native Warden Staff 95 recruits were enlisted and 71 Warders took their discharges.

The total of fines for breaches of discipline slightly increased, from Shs.862/- in 1926 to Shs.912/99 in 1927.

DETENTION CAMPS.

The Detention Camps Ordinance was brought into operation in nearly all districts in the Colony during 1927, and by the end of the year 27 camps were in operation.

The number of sentences to detention during the year was 1,421. the average length of sentence being one of about 27 days.

The daily average number of persons undergoing detention totalled 114.

The Ordinances for contraventions of which sentences of detention were imposed were, principally, as follows:-

Native Authority	351
Employment of Natives	337
Native Registration	293

In spite of the introduction of Detention as a punishment for Minor Offences, sentences of imprisonment for breaches of Local Ordinances were three times as numerous as sentences of detention.

Five of the 1,421 persons committed to detention absconded, of whom 6 were recaptured.

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The general health of detainees was good, the daily average sick rate being less than 1 per cent.

The cost of feeding detainees was approximately £350, giving an average daily cost per head of about 17 cents.

The value of the labour of detainees which was given to Government Departments free of charge, is estimated to have been about £847.

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