

T

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

1911-1912.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the PRISONERS of MALTA, for 1911-12.

Name and nature of the Prison (Mere "Lock-ups" not inserted)	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1911-12	Number Committed for Debt Want of Bail and Furnishment			Number of those Committed who have been previously Convicted			Number of Persons Committed to Penal Imprisonment including "Hard-Labour"				The Daily average Number in Prison	The Number of Admissions to Hospital during the above period	The Daily average on the Sick List	The Number of deaths during the above period
		For Debt	For sole Cause to trial, and detention for want of Security	For purpose of Penal Imprisonment	Once	Twice	Three or more	For Five years or more	For one year or more, but less than five Years	For more than Three Months, and less than One Year	For Three Months or less				
Corradino Prison ... (Common Gaol)	10825	8100	63	754	1364	7199	1518	13	46	31	654	318.03	19	24.72	—
Valletta Prison † ... (Prison attached to the Police)	2037	—	2	2035	580	232	1205	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Gozo Prison ° ... (Common Gaol)	1001	—	995	6	190	106	705	—	—	1	1000	8.83	10	—	—
Totals ...	13863	8110	60	2795	2134	7557	3428	13	46	32	1664	332.86	29	24.72	—
Men ...	10501	8868	9	2104	1381	6520	2628	13	40	32	1400	292.05	23	22.68	—
Women ...	1103	—	1056	47	223	359	316	—	5	—	55	17.79	3	1.63	—
Juveniles ...	1928	—	1284	644	518	667	479	—	1	—	209	22.63	3	.41	—
{ Boys ...	1928	—	1284	644	518	667	479	—	1	—	209	22.63	3	.41	—
{ Girls ...	31	—	31	—	12	11	5	—	—	—	—	.39	—	—	—
	13863	8110	60	2795	2134	7557	3428	13	46	32	1664	332.86	29	24.72	—

† Exclusive of persons committed for temporary detention, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon. See Answer to Question 1.

° Exclusive of 50 persons committed for temporary detention and imprisonment and 4 awaiting trial, until their removal to Corradino Prison generally the day after.

Corradino Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

- I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?
- The Prison is on the mixed cellular system as regards the criminal ward. The separation is complete as regards prisoners undergoing hard labour of the first class for the first twenty eight days — After this period, prisoners are employed on hard labour of the second class, in association as far as practicable.
- II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?
- The prisoners while in association, are supervised by Warders in the Male Division, and by Sisters of Charity in the Female Ward.
- III. How many cells are there and how many wards?
- There are 264 separate cells, and eight wards.
- IV. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?
- In the Criminal wards there are 1,120 cubic feet of space for each prisoner in 78 cells, and 1,260 cubic feet in 186 cells.
- V. How are the prisoners classified?
- Long sentence prisoners are sub-divided into three grades, viz:— lower, middle and upper—six months good conduct being required before passing to the middle grade, and three months to the upper grade.

Corradino Prison—(continued).

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
VI. Is penal labour — that is labour by treadmill, crank or shot drill—in force?	No.
VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment, in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadwheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.	See Answer No. VI.
VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour, is in use?	Building, stone-cutting, carpentering, glazing, mining, painting, staining, whitewashing, tailoring, shoemaking, mat and broom-making, gardening, field labour and stone-breaking, washing, sewing, knitting, patching, &c.
IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:	The prisoners are not employed outside the prison as a rule; but well conducted men, supervised by a warder, are sent out to cultivate the lands annexed to the Prison.
1. On what kind of work are they so employed?	
2. How are they supervised?	
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the gaol, have taken place during each of the last three years?	
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for?	None.
X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1911-12?	Lodged in the Colonial Treasury. £ 4,954 17 4.

<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	£ 1,729 1 8
<i>Other Charges</i>	
Uniforms	53 17 9
Petty Expenses	13 19 6
Stationery	14 15 7
Provisions	1,997 16 3
Bedding	317 3 8
Gratuities	164 2 2
Materials	89 15 4
Drugs	16 0 0
Transport	12 1 0
Water Supply	54 5 6
Cultivation	29 19 5
Materials for Prison Manufacture	253 9 3
Divine Services	49 6 7
Reclamation of waste land	10 0 0
Fuel	49 19 7
Lighting	67 4 0
Execution of Capital Sentence	32 0 1
	£ 4,954 17 4

<i>Less</i>	
Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval Convicts (£164 2 0);	
proceeds of work of Prisoners (£232 6 8);	
proceeds from sale of produce (£193 6 4)	589 15 0
	£ 4,365 2 4

RETURN OF GAOLS, &c.—(continued).

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

XI. What was the annual account of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1911-12?

Brooms, mats and matting ...	...	...	£ 1,470 0 0
Tailoring ...	...	...	202 10 0
Joiner's work ...	...	...	130 0 0
Mason's work ...	...	...	33 15 0
Painter's work ...	...	...	82 10 0
Plasterer's work ...	...	...	150 0 0
Shoemaker's work ...	...	...	150 0 0
Stone-breaking ...	...	...	150 0 0
Tinman's work ...	...	...	75 0 0
Welder's work ...	...	...	— — —
Reclaiming waste land ...	...	...	— — —
Field labour ...	...	...	500 0 0
Cooking for the prisoners ...	...	...	146 8 0
Pumping water ...	...	...	244 0 0
Cleaning and jobbing ...	...	...	259 15 0
Patching and knitting ...	...	...	15 0 0
Attending sick prisoners ...	...	...	18 6 0
Washing ...	...	...	37 10 0
			£ 3,694 14 0

XII. What is the number of the hours allotted for sleep? And, if sleep is in association, are the dormitories lighted; and how often are they patrolled during the night?

In summer, prisoners are locked up in their cells for the night at 5.30, and rise at 6 a.m. In winter, they are locked up for the night at 4.30, and rise at 6 a.m. Lights are put out at 9 p.m. in summer and at 8 in winter. All the wards are patrolled every half-hour during the night.

XIII. What were the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners undergoing imprisonment?

The number of punishments inflicted was 1,441, viz:

Admonitions ...	...	...	183
Deprivation of mattress ...	...	...	11
Solitary confinement in cell ...	...	...	596
Punishment diet ...	...	...	627
Punishment diet and deprivation of mattress ...	...	...	18
Reduction in grade ...	...	...	—
Forfeiture of marks ...	...	...	—
Forfeiture of gratuity ...	...	...	6
			1,441

XIV. Is there, or are there, any Chaplain or Chaplains of any, and what religious persuasion?

One Resident Roman Catholic Chaplain; and the visiting Chaplains, one Church of England, one Presbyterian and one Wesleyan.

XV. Are religious services regularly, or otherwise performed for the benefit of the prisoners of any, and if any, what religious persuasion?

There are two Chapels, viz: one Catholic and the other Protestant in which Divine service is regularly performed.

XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they informed when prisoners of their respective persuasion enter the prison?

Yes.

XVII. What provision is made for the education of prisoners?

The resident Chaplain is also Schoolmaster, and teaches religious instruction to the prisoners in their cells. He also teaches reading and writing, &c., to such prisoners as wish it.

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted?

Long-sentence prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct according to the mark system.

XIX. Have Coroner's Inquests been held on every occasion of a death in prison during the year and what were the verdicts?

No execution took place.

XX. (1). What was the sanitary state of the Prison during the year?

Very good.

(2). What were the prevailing diseases?

Gastric disorders and slight rheumatic pains.

XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet?

Simple Imprisonment.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint coffee—24 oz. bread—Soup—2 oz. salt-fish or cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ mond. olives.
Salt-fish—or olives—or cheese—is given on Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays and Saturdays, 4 oz. beef or pork on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Hard Labour.

4 oz. bread in addition to the ordinary diet on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Persons during their first month of imprisonment, and persons sent to detention, who do not provide their own food, receive 20 oz. bread instead of 24 oz.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint coffee contains $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of raw coffee and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Each basin of soup contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ ration vegetables (including potatoes) $1\frac{1}{100}$ pint oil or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. suet and 0.008 mond. dry beans, lentils, etc.

A ration of vegetables is made up of 34 rot. of raw vegetables (including potatoes) for every 100 persons.

Valletta Lock-up (*In the Palace of the Courts of Justice*).*Questions.**Answers.*

- I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?
- It is not on a separate system, and no effectual separation can, as a rule, be enforced either by night or by day, owing to the fact that the premises are defective and ill suited for the object for which they are intended, viz :
1. The temporary detention of prisoners, sentenced during the day, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon.
 2. The temporary detention of persons apprehended in the evening or by night until the next conveyance to the Corradino Prison.
 3. The temporary detention of prisoners escorted from the Corradino Prison early in the morning to undergo trial before the Magistrates, or before H. M.'s Criminal Court or to communicate with their legal adviser.
 4. The detention of prisoners sentenced to not more than three days.
- II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?
- They are occasionally supervised, day and night, by the Keeper of the Prison and by the Inspector and Sergeants of Police on duty at the Main Station.
- III. How many cells are there and how many wards?
- There are 8 cells now in use; all the others are damp, dark and insanitary.
- IV. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?
- See Answer No I.
- V. How are the prisoners classified?
- A classification is not practicable.