

T

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

1912 - 1913

Prison	Total	Males		Females		Total
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Alipore	1,200	1,150	95.8	50	4.2	1,200
Bombay	2,500	2,400	96.0	100	4.0	2,500
Calcutta	3,000	2,900	96.7	100	3.3	3,000
Delhi	1,800	1,750	97.2	50	2.8	1,800
Madras	2,200	2,100	95.5	100	4.5	2,200
Patna	1,500	1,450	96.7	50	3.3	1,500
Rangoon	1,000	950	95.0	50	5.0	1,000
Yamuna	1,200	1,150	95.8	50	4.2	1,200
Total	15,000	14,400	96.0	600	4.0	15,000

1. Figures of persons committed to gaols and prisons during the year are given in the preceding pages. The figures in this table are the total number of persons committed to gaols and prisons during the year, and are not the total number of persons in gaols and prisons at the end of the year.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the PRISONERS of MALTA, for 1912-13.

Name and nature of the Prison (Here "Lock-ups" not inserted).	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1912-13	Number Committed for Debt, Want of Bail and Punishment			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 safe Custody 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)	12450	4	11582	864	1756	1088	7217	13	68	80	703	376.48	31	32.75	2
Valetta Prison † ... (Prison attached to the Police)	2935	—	15	2920	427	508	2000	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—
Gozo Prison * ... (Common Gaol)	1154	—	1124	30	178	99	877	—	—	2	1152	9.59	1	—	—
Totals ...	16539	4	12721	3814	2361	1695	10094	13	68	82	1855	394.07	33	32.75	2
Men ...	13063	4	9882	3177	1599	1141	8712	13	64	71	1475	345.45	28	30.07	2
Women ...	1181	—	1110	71	264	126	369	—	4	7	96	22.32	5	2.68	—
Juveniles ...	2221	—	1658	563	472	417	982	—	—	4	279	25.41	—	—	—
{ Boys ...	74	—	71	3	26	11	31	—	—	—	5	.89	—	—	—
{ Girls ...	74	—	71	3	26	11	31	—	—	—	5	.89	—	—	—
	16539	4	12721	3814	2361	1695	10094	13	68	82	1855	394.07	33	32.75	2

† Exclusive of persons committed for temporary detention, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon. See Answer to Question I.
* Exclusive of 92 persons committed for temporary detention and imprisonment and 7 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).

Questions.

Answers.

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?

None.

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?

Lodged in the Colonial Treasury.

X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1912-13?

£ 5,743. 14. 0.

<i>Personal Emoluments...</i>	...	...	£ 1,752	4	4
<i>Other Charges</i>					
Uniforms	...	...	51	18	6
Petty Expenses	...	...	9	5	3
Stationery	...	...	14	19	7
Provisions	...	...	2,468	7	3
Bedding	...	...	473	15	9
Gratuities	...	...	113	7	9
Materials	...	...	86	2	2
Drugs	...	...	13	19	5
Transport	...	...	13	18	2
Water Supply	...	...	64	11	4
Cultivation	...	...	29	19	8
Materials for Prison Manufacture	...	...	373	1	8
Divine Services	...	...	61	15	3
Reclamation of waste land	...	...	9	19	8
Fuel	...	...	74	10	0
Lighting	...	...	79	19	5
Execution of Capital Sentence...	...	...	49	18	10
Spiritual assistance to condemned prisoners	...	...	2	0	0

Less

£ 5,743 14 0

Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval Convicts (£81 13 6); proceeds of work of Prisoners (£306 7 8); proceeds from sale of produce (£174 1 2).

556 2 4

£ 5,187 11 8

RETURN OF GAOLS, &c. — (continued).

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

XI. What was the annual account of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1912-13?

Brooms, mats and matting	...	...	£ 1,245	8	4
Tailoring	...	...	198	5	0
Joiner's work	...	...	114	7	6
Mason's work	...	...	25	8	4
Painter's work	...	...	81	6	8
Plasterer's work	...	...	133	8	9
Shoemaker's work	...	...	127	1	8
Stone-breaking	...	...	193	3	4
Tinman's work	...	...	81	6	8
Plumber's work	...	...	—	—	—
Reclaiming waste land	...	...	}	335	10
Field labour	...	...	
Cooking for the prisoners	...	...	164	5	0
Pumping water	...	...	243	0	8
Cleaning and jobbing	...	...	255	10	0
Patching and knitting	...	...	15	2	6
Attending sick prisoners	...	...	18	5	0
Washing	...	...	30	10	0
			£ 3,262 5 5		

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 1,989, viz :

Admonitions	...	...	246
Deprivation of mattress	...	...	3
Solitary confinement in cell	...	...	742
Solitary confinement and deprivation of mattress	...	...	18
Punishment diet	...	...	885
Punishment diet and deprivation of mattress	...	...	83
Reduction in grade...	...	...	2
Forfeiture of marks	...	...	3
Forfeiture of gratuity	...	...	7
			1,989

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?

One prisoner was executed. Another died of Pneumonia in the Prison Infirmary. On both cases a Magisterial enquiry was held.

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, Wednesdays, 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 sentenced to detention, who do not provide their own food, receive 20 oz. bread instead of 24 oz.

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

Each basin of soup contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ ration vegetables (including potatoes) $\frac{1}{100}$ pint oil or $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

RETURN OF GAOLS, &c.—(continued).

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. 1.
- V. How are the prisoners classified?
- A classification is not practicable.