A THESIS

Submitted to the Postgraduate School/

Ahmadu Bello University

ZARIA

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for

the Degree of Master of Science in Architecture

Department of Architecture

Faculty of Environmental Design

BY

OKON ISAAC INWANG, B.SC (ARCH.,)

on

THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT AND REFORMATION

PRISON COMPLEX CALABAR

(in

July, 1987

Accepted By

.....

..... Date.....

Head of Department
Architecture

D E C L A R A T I O N

I hereby declare that this thesis has no bearing to any work done by any person or group of individuals which has been presented and accepted for a higher degree. It has been composed by me and is a record of my own research work. All questions are distinquished by quotation marks and the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

This Thesis Report entitled Prison Complex - Calabar by OKON ISAAC INWANG meets the requlations governing the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Architecture (M.Sc Arch) of Aḥmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.

..... Date.....
Chairman , Supervisory Comm.

..... Date 9-7-07
Member, Supervisory Comm.

..... Date .....
Head of Department

..... Date .....
Dean, Postgraduate School

Dedicated to

- my father, Chief Isaac Isiah Inwang

- my mother, Mrs Regina Inwang.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

It is impracticable to mention the names of all those who have in no small measures contrituted to in making this thesis a success.

I would however like to express my profound thanks to the following people.

Arc A A Mbina

- mentor for the thesis

Dr Schwerdtferger

Arc O O Ogunsote

Dr O B Popoola

- and all the other member of staff

Mr Paul Wayo

Controller of prisons, Kaduna

Major S Idoko

Mr Agum

- of Kaduna Open Prison

Mr Roland Eruba

The D S P of Kaduna Convict Prison

Mr Biodun Agha and all the staff of

- Patric & Partners

Arc Victor Attah

- Inter Designs

Mrs Joyce E Inwang

And to all my Friends and Colleagues too numerous to mention, I say a big thank you and Best Wishes.

ABSTRACT

Of all the influences on mankind, the environment is one of the most bearing on him. The environment, as defined by psychologists ranges from one's immediate physical surroundings, e.g. buildings, walls, colour of walls, to relationships with other people. How one perceives and reponds to these eventually moulds his character. Hence the objective of this thesis is to invetigate into the effect of the prison environment on convicted offenders with particular reference to Nigeria.

In view of these, an attempt was made to discover a more humane architectural approach to prison design that would meet the requirements of the society i.e reintegration and reformation of the inmate so as to protect society. An extensive analysis of architecture features, influences and effects of prison on inmates psychologically, with the hope of designing a prison that aids reformation.

CHAPTER FOUR - PRISON

4.01 - Prison as Punishment .. .. .. (53)

4.02 - Meaning .. .. (54)

4.03 - Historical Development (55)

See Ref: 03-08 .. .. (61)

4.04 - Effects of Imprisonment (61)

See Ref: 09 .. .. (64)

CHAPTER FIVE - NIGERIAN PRISON SYSTEM

5.01 - History .. .. (66)

CHAPTER SIX - ARCHITECTURE

6.01 - Prisons and Architecture .. .. (78)

6.02 - Role of Architecture .. .. .. (83)

6.03 - Architecture Characteristics (86)

and Prison Development -

See Ref: 03-10 .. .. .. (91)

CHAPTER SEVEN - CONCLUSIONS

7.01 - The Need for a Change of Attitude (93)

to Crime and the Criminal .. (97)

7.02 - The Need for an Improved prison (97)

System and Architecture .. .. (101)

CHAPTER EIGHT - RECOMMENDATION

8.01 - Reintegration and Rehabilitation rather than Punishment .. .. (102)

8.02 - Indeterminate rather than Determinate Sentence .. .. (104)

8.03 - Treatment Process .. .. (105)

8.04 - Treatment and Rehabilitative Programs .. .. (108)

8.05 - Institution Size .. .. (116)

8.06 - Site Selection .. .. (118)

8.07 - The New Penal Philosophy and Architecture, See Ref: 07-12 (120)

CHAPTER NINE - APPLICATION: THE CALABAR CASE STUDY

9.01 - Assessment of Needs .. .. .. (133)

9.02 - Choice of Site .. .. (134)

9.03 - Climatic Influence .. .. .. (137

CHAPTER TEN - THE COMPLEX

10.01 - The Components .. .. .. (142)

10.02 - Evolution of Design .. .. .. (154)

( )

10.03 - Space Standards .. .. .. (158)

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
1.	Montages of Newspaper head lines on Crime and Prisons	
2.	Cases of Crime reported Fig. 1.1	6a
3.	Prison Inmates population for Cross River State Fig: 1.2	6b
4.	Nigerian Penal System Fig. 5.1	76a
5.	Simplified Flow of a Convicted Offender Fig. 8.1	131a
6.	Proposed simplified Flow of a Convicted Offender Fig. 8.2	131b
7.	Map of Cross River State Fig. 9.1	140a
8.	Location Map Fig. 9.2	140b
9.	Climatic Chart Fig. 9.3	140c
10.	Percentage Distribution of Employed persons Fig. 9.4	140d
11.	Level of literacy of Persons Aged 15 and above Fig. 9.5	140e

Civil servant

The tie is not long for nothing. With wages frozen, powers dwindling, market forces take charge.



Man: The Most Inhuman

THE CASH CRUNCH AND YOU.



The worker

Their pockets dry four times faster. Food is all they work for.



The farmer

The cities have become 'disaster' areas. The rural farmer is better off.

Killed by the condemned

THE nation is under siege, a dreadful siege laid on her by armed robbers. Law-abiding citizens now live under the shadow of fear. A morbid fear of insecurity. Their lives are in jeopardy. Their property ... robbers ransack homes ... with bewildering glee ... the streets and the highways. They ... maim, and carry off their loot unchallenged. Daily press reports speak eloquently of

TIMES OPINION

Siege by robbers

vading authority. What seems to have happened is that our law enforcement instrument - the police has become vitiated. In consequence of this weaken-

AN EYE FOR AN EYE

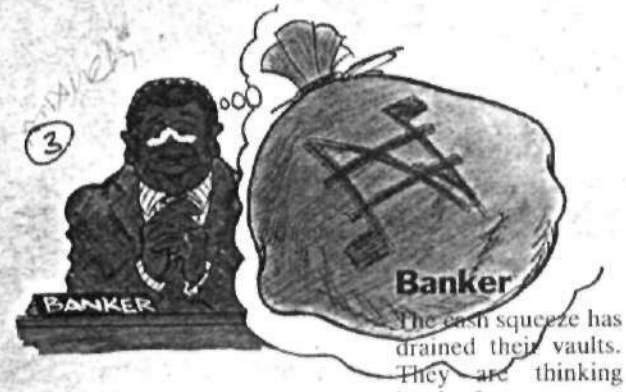
THE most patient Nigerian should agree with the Federal Military Government's directive announced last Monday giving ... other cheek, the insult would have continued unabated.

The hostile attitude we get is no more than an act of jealousy on the part of the other countries. They ... tack us with impunit fact that they a military pacts with But that should not chicken ...

... government would

Overseas student

Fee-paying Nigerian overseas students have to call it quits and home-coming is no pleasant dream.



Banker

The cash squeeze has drained their vaults. They are thinking hard – for money.



Emergency contractor

With costs going up, affluence is suicidal.



In a bid to improve convicts' lot

Modernization of our prisons system pla

How much of reformation behind our Prison walls

From Emperor To Prisoner

Prisons congested

Ex-governor jailed for 21 years

A critical look at Nigerian jails

Not a Prisoner's Haven

Nigerian prisons are getting more squalid and more congested by the day

47 Prisons in Nigeria — rejoinder

purpose of
on, we hope the
statistical data
ful:
prisons in the
— 122. No of
stitutions — 2,
on farm centres
f prison lock ups
d No of Staff
stitutions — 4.
HNLA,

- **more farm units to be established**
- **expansion of existing facilities**
- **re-direction of management aims**

'Case Review' should be introduced

"It is worth mentioning that it is only through social work therapeutic methods prisoners can be helped to rediscover themselves, thereby reducing recidivism and ideally meaningful t corrective mea

"Philosopher" In For 21 Years

Unbowed, former general manager walks to jail saying there will be God's judgement

CHAPTER ONE

MOTIVATION

Chief Justice Warran E Burger (1970) said:

> To put a man behind walls to protect society and then not try to change him is to win a battle and lose a war ..... We take on a burden when we put a man behind walls, and that burden is to give him a chance to change. If we deny him that, we deny his status as a human being, and to deny that is to diminish our own humanity and plant the seeds of future anguish for ourselves.

01. Crime and Society

Crime in Nigeria is a heavy burden upon society as well as an indictment of our culture. Its gravity and its prevalence are matched only by the apathy and ignorance they encounter, even in intellectual circles. There is no doubt that we are seriously troubled, but such an acknowledgement does not seem to result in much constructive action. At all levels of thought the truth is hopelessly mixed with a kind of folklore, even romanticism, that attaches to crime, criminals and prisons.

With perhaps no other area of social problems so permeated with legend, fiction and downright errors, it is small wonder that those charged with combating crime find their work so difficult. It will not be less so until citizens and taxpayers in substantial number become more familiar with their problems than they can be through a quick reading of the day's headlines.

Many people are prone to regard the criminal as a social outcast who molests other people, not them. Nor do they have the remotest idea that they will ever commit a crime or be arrested. Such attitudes are far from reality.

Substantial citizens and high-placed public officials are arrested for embezzlement, income-tax evasion, conspiracy, fruad or even assault and manslaughter. There have been instances in which professional, nationally-known people have "stumbled" into crime, much to their dismay. Sons and daughters of prominent people, businessmen, or university professors, have committed offenses and brought grief to their families. University students, mild mannered and presumably in offensive, have run afoul of the law.

We live close to crime, detached though we may be, because it is so effectively publicized. Thus in the words of Frank Tannanbaum "Crime is eternal - as eternal as society ..... It is best to face the fact that crime cannot be abolished except in a non-existent utopia....."[1] The danger of widespread public ignorance concerning the nature of crime and its treatment is revealed.

In the light of the foregoing, it is little wonder that people including those in law enforement and correction - are confused over crime and delinquency and particularly, the methods of coping with them. It is accepted as a statement of fact that

revenge, as expressed in the tortures of the Middle'Ages, is incompatible with religious teachings and our knowledge of human behaviour yet, in our time we see restoration of the whipping post in Delaware and unspeakable brutalities in such countries as Venezuela and Nigeria. We can accept the premise that rejection and retaliation in any form do more harm than good, but when our own fears and prejudices become involved we are not so sure. We can agree that it is both wasteful and relatively useless to lock up hordes of offenders without some effort to make the experience as constructive as possible and yet such efforts are viewed by many as coddling and expressions of unwarranted sympathy. The idea of diagnosis and individualized treatment seems reasonable, but correctional practitioners are expected to perform miracles without even knowing what the direct causes of crime and deliquency are.

The basic fact remains that seldom is an offender exterminated or permanently incapacitated from committing further crimes. It is also a fact that of those committed to prison, over ninety-five percent are released sooner or later. And it is true that some offenders become transformed into fully responsible, law-abiding citizens.

The underlying professional philosophy of correction today is prevention, control and treatment of crime and deliquency. This concept is the product of past experience a working knowledge of the

behavioral sciences and an understanding of the structure of our society and its forces. It views criminality as a social condition which, like other social conditions, can be detected, prevented and corrected. Its implementation in practice has been a series of limited achievements in the face of constant struggles.

Here in Nigeria what obtains is a complete contravention of the "International Human Rights Declarations" which states that everyone has the "right to life, liberty and security of person." Since 1948 the United Nations and the regional governments in adopting the International Human Rights Standards, prohibited all forms of "Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

In Nigeria this is yet to be accepted by the society. The government in making her policy takes note of it, but has refused to take a revolutionary stand in the administration of corrections. The punitive tone in the criminal justice system seems to be the basis for corrections. The prison is the place where socially inadequate people are sent to, sometimes to be forgotten, many instances dehumanised where enforced idleness is a policy.

A few reformatory programmes, have been introduced into the prison, but they don't seem to rest on a well defined conprehensive policy which alone can give their application impetus. The consequence of years of idleness with other attendant problems

are surely a poor preparation of prisoners for a return to society. Little wonder the emphasis is on security, with no work to do and very long hours of separation from physical interactions, in a way to defeat boredom, prisoners spend much time planning escapes, riots etc.

The prisoner is stripped of his autonomy, in a world where he amounts to nothing, where he can't make a decision for himself, and is suffered physical frustration interacting with all sorts of criminals, without his own privacy, can't even wear his own clothes, or cut his hair the way he wants to, he is made to see himself as a sub-human being.

All of our prisons face the problem of well trained and adequate number of staff. This is attributed to several reasons, such as the nature of the job, long hours of boredom, poorself image, and the fact that the career prospects are very poor.

The major problem now is the recruitment of professionals and more qualified personnel to perform the new tasks which these institutions now call for.

02. Need for Reformation and Reintegration

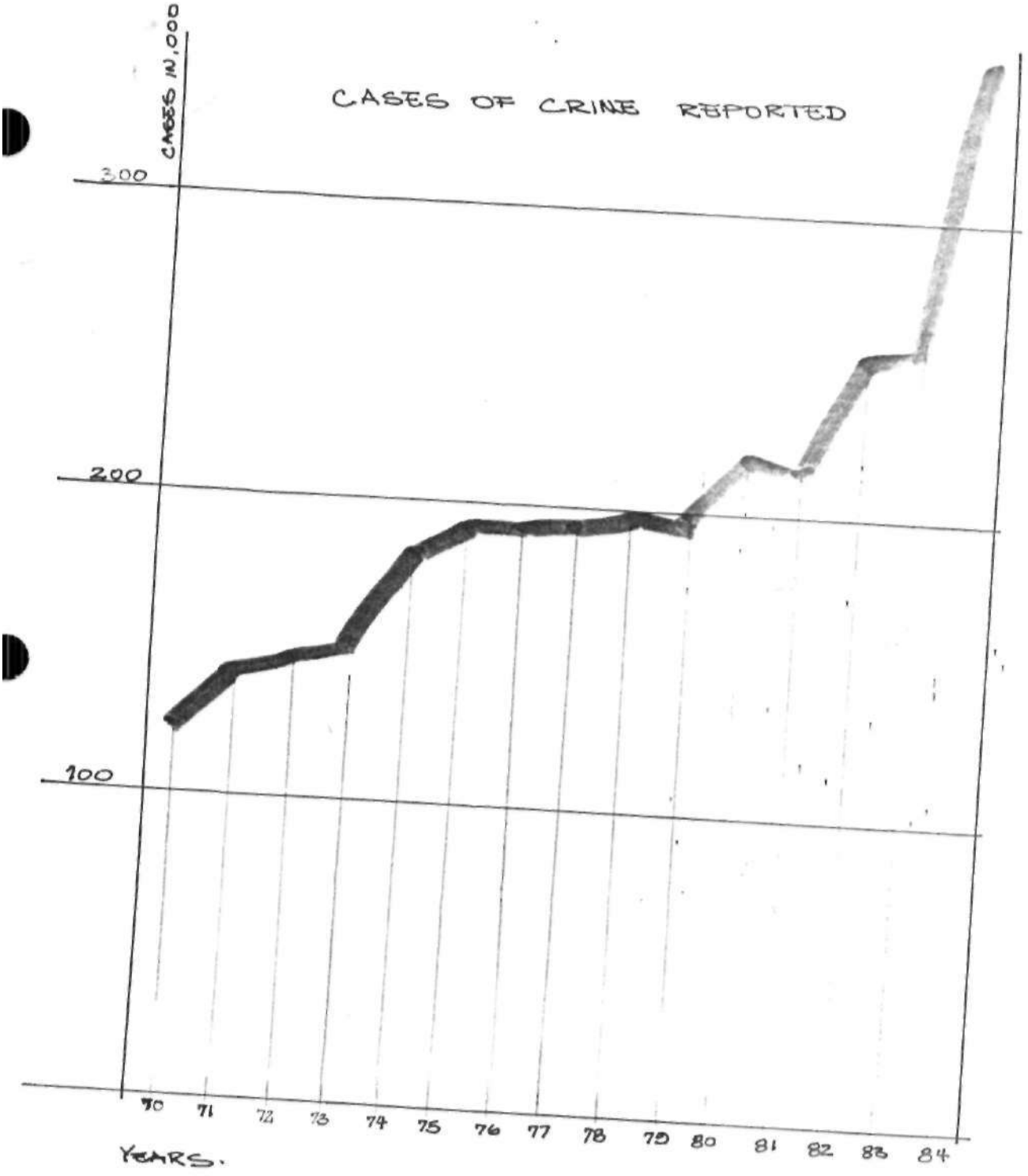
"We conclude that the present prison system is antiquated and inefficient. It does not reform the prisoner and fails to protect society. There is reason to believe that it contributes to the increase of crime by hardening the prisoner. We are convinced that a new type of penal institution must

be developed, one that is new in spirit, in method, in objectives."

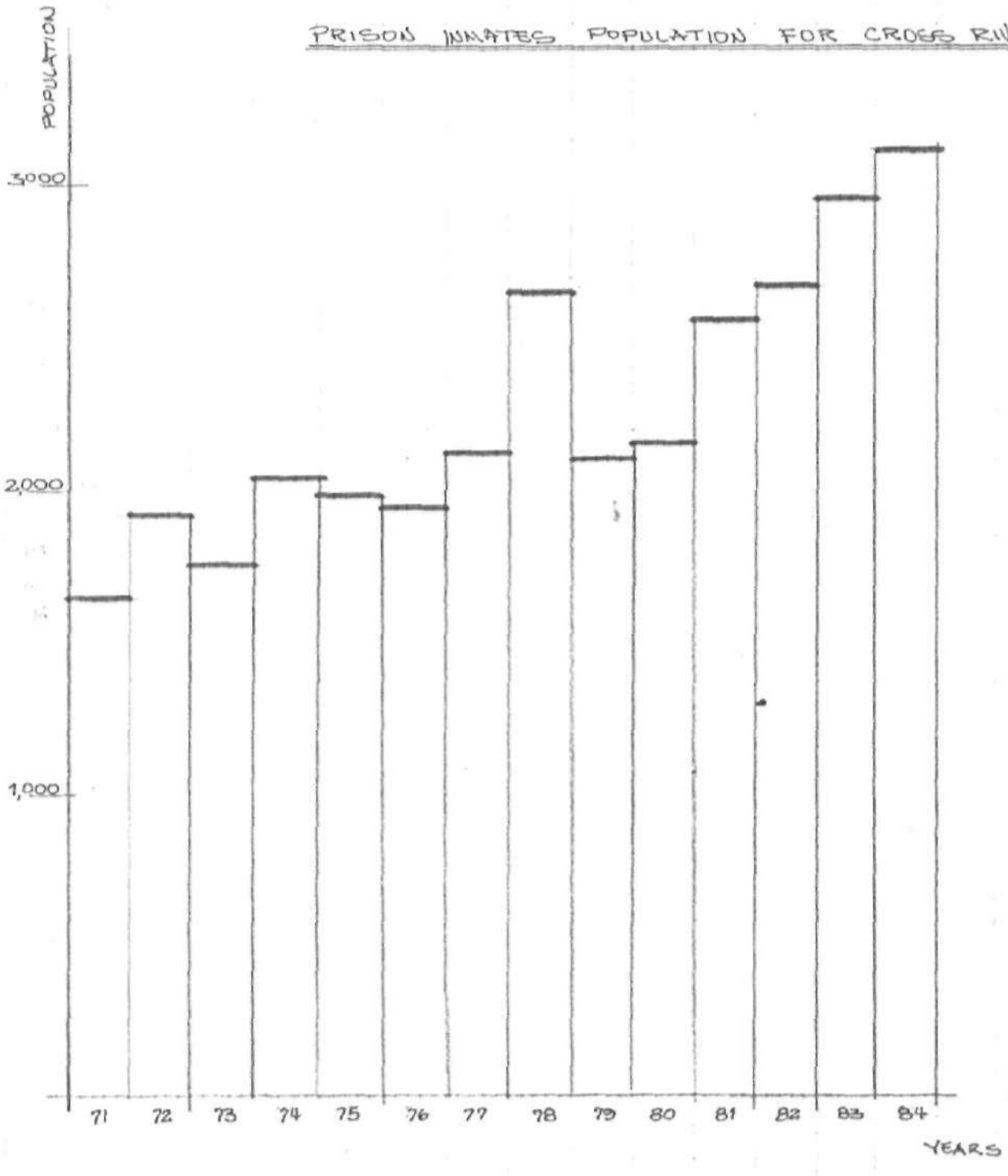
The conclusion of the Wickersham Commission appointed in 1929 serves very well for Nigeria today. What is needed in Nigeria is not just an improvement of the existing situation, which usually is a camouflage and in reality means putting old wine in a new bottle, but a complete overhaul of the prison system. A complete and thorough new look will give room for better solutions to the existing problems.

There is no deceipt in that, crime and society are one, crime has come to stay and there cannot be a society without crime. The criminal is a product of the society, and to the society he must return. If he comes out of prison reformed, but not accepted by the society, he returns to where he would be accepted - the prison. What costs would the society have saved?

There is a dire need to find ways of reintegrating our offenders back into the fold. Only until that is done would crime as a social burden be lessened.


CASES OF CRINE REPORTED
CASES IN 1,000
300
200
100
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
YEARS.

PRISON INMATES POPULATION FOR CROSS RIVER.



FOOT NOTES

1. From "Foreword" to New Horizons in criminology, 1st ed.. Englewood Cliffs. N.J: Prentice-Hall Inc. 1943.

CHAPTER TWO

CRIME

Mario G Salvadori observed that "a society in transition can create a transitional, chaotic, fasinationg architecture, if it believes in change."

01. Meaning

The term "Crime" technically means a form of antisocial behaviour that has violated public sentiment to such an extent as to be forbidden by statute. Legislators define the act and apply a penalty thereto. In other words, a crime is an act which the society regards as sufficiently menacing to warrant a decisive reaction to condem, and to restrain the offender of such an act. This is true in our day as in primitive times. Crime, thus conceived, represents only a specializes portion of the totality of anti-social behaviour.

There is a large field of immorality that is conventionally regarded as antisocial, but is not punishable by law. Such behaviour is left to the control of public opinion. The narrow borderline between crime and unethical or immoral conduct is to be seen from the fact that acts which in some countries are regarded as crimes are viewed as immoral behaviour in others.

It is usaully believed that the seriousness of crime, with respect to its damage to society, is the test that sets off criminality from other forms of

antisocial conduct. This should be the case, but we allow the criminal code to determine what we regard as crimes. Many crimes are listed on the statute books solely because they were acts socially disapproved a century or more ago. They may not at all be serious now. A typical case in point is in Nigeria where a reform in the laws is just being attempted so as to remove the laws which are out-dated and out of context to our culture. Other crimes are included because of the distorted fanaticism of ignorant or bigoted groups. Many of the more disastrous forms of antisocial behaviour are not even regarded as immoral, to say anything of being criminal. This is so because the dominant groups in society still approve such behaviour. Many white-collar operators fall into this category.

02. Traditional Crimes and Criminals

In general we regard conventional crime as that which is described in the day-by-day news stories. Crimes such as robbery, burglary, shoplifting, assault and battery, rape and murder. Even fantastic and brutal crimes that might be considered compulsive are also included in this category. It is not that most of these offenses are not dangerous and costly, but rather that they are traditional, having occured throughout the history of mankind. They are usually leveled against one or a group of victims rather than against society as a whole.

Most of the criminals we find in our jails and prisons are of the traditional variety. We very infrequently suceed in apprehending or convicting the overlords of criminal syndicates or those belonging to the upper socio-economic groups who commit white collar crimes. Many traditional criminals are essentially dangerous and the depredations they commit, either against person or against property, are serious and should not be minimized. But they and their social harmfulness are insignificant compared to the costs to society of the other types.

Traditional criminals may operate singly or in groups; may be of low or high intelligence; may be occasional, habitual, or compulsive; their crimes may be petty or highly dangerous; may involve violence or not. Some traditional criminals are steadily employed at legitimate work, some merely casual workers, and still others rarely engage in legally gainful employment. In short this is a diverse group of individuals.

03. Criminal Gangs

The criminal gang is not very old in our culture. They came into existence as a result of the attendant socio-cultural and economic problems that resulted in the oil boom era of the sixties. This led to negation of the agricultural sector, rural to urban population drift, large scale unemployment in the

cities, inadequate shelter and food shortages. These all compel people to find a way of surviving. The civil war another major influence that led to the growth of the criminal gang. At the end of the civil war, a large number of people had been displaced from their original homes, having no where to turn to, crime offered shelter.

In gang criminality, voilence is the most conspicuous characteristic. In recent times those thus engaged have been equipped with sophisticated weapons, and high powered cars (mostly stolen) for quick getaways. The usual operations of criminal gangs in recent times are bank robberies, hijacking etc. The notorious armed robber Mr Lawrence Anini, is a typical case in point.

The exploits of criminal gangs often thrill the public. They read the news stories, highly coloured by clever journalists. Reporters also play up the fanciful names of some of these hoodlums, "Anini alias the law" and make them gain notoriety by the stories that build their egos.

04. <u>The Situational Criminal</u>

Thousands of men and women are in our prisons for the first time and for their first offense. They are persons who have committed crimes under pressure of circumstances. The offense may be a relatively minor one, such as assault and battery or petty lauceny, but most frequently it is serious -

murder, arson, felonious assault, armed robbery, burgary, auto theft, and kidnapping are examples. Many individuals have been caught in a situational web and are paying dearly for the results.

Often the offense seems the outcome of only one moment of despair, terror, hate, or thoughtlessness, but a premeditated crime may also be committed by the sutuational offender. Some brood over real or fancied wrongs and commit their offenses to "get even;" or to terminate in hope or desperation an impossible state of affairs.

Many murderers are in this category. It may be a person's only offense and thus he cannot be considered "occasional," "pathological," "psychopathic," or "mentally reterded." The crime was to him the only way out of a single unbearable or confusing situation. Some situational criminals are executed.

05. The Chronic Offender

It is well known that some situational offenders become "occasional" or even "chronic" offenders. In many cases it is because of their inability to their self-respect owing to inadequacies of prison life, to guilt feelings, or to inability to make adequate adjustment after release from prison.

Chronic offenders may be placed into two subcaterories: first, those who have stumbled into criminal activity, often primarily because of personality inadequacies, even though environmental factors would not predispose them to such activity,

they are usualyy family men steadily employed. They tend to gravitate toward others who are no more adequate than they, and plan a crime. The other type is the true chronic or habitual whose antisocial attitudes have regularized as predatory crime. There are many of both types in our prisons at all times.

True chronic or habitual criminals may engage in petty crime or in the more serious felonies. They commit a wide range of offenses. Some commit crimes in which violence plays a part if deemed necessary. There are, culturally low, cynical persons in this group as well as intelligent, and sophisticated individuals. They are the recidivists if arrested, convicted and committed several times.

The attitudes of chronic criminals follow a well-defined pattern. There are maney, prestige, power, and personable friends of or sort to be gained by engaging in shady deals, but work as understood by conventional people is not an etement.[1]

The type of "chronic" offender who is not a part of the criminal world and whose orientation is rooted in law abiding society, may have been a situational offender who, released from prison, finds adjustment difficult and thus in his ambiralence "toys" with crime. He resort to crime only occasionally. He may simply be bitter towards society.

It is this group that is easiest to rehabilitate if the proper influences are available. Many of them

are constructively helped in prison while others may find a successful adjustment in the community after their release. Their lives represent a conflict between wholesome influences and social inadequacies.

06. The Recidivist

One of the most serious problems confronting society is that of recidivism, the proneness of many criminals to continue a life of crime.

Drastic legislation is not the answer. It is usually brought forth in an atmosphere of hostility rather than one of helpfulness to society. Great Britain for many years had on its statute books what was known as "preventive detention," which permitted a judge to add extra time to a sentence for a specific offense. This practice was repealed in 1948. A new provision calls for "corrective training" for all those recidivists who seem to have some potentiality for rehabilitation.

Certainly, meaningless long sentences are not the answer. In fact, long term sentences are not often carried out in full, as is generally believed by the public. Yet many prisoners do languish in prisons for long periods of time.

Long sentences are a reflection of society's frostration in attempting to combat the crime problem as well as lack of realism on the part of the sentencing judges. This complex exhibited by many jurists shows lack of knowledge of the crimenal.

Treatment personnel, contend that in most cases there is a psychological time to release an inmate with a good prognosis for rehabilitation. Yet he most remain many years longer to satisfy the judge's sentence or a vengeful public. Just how long must a person who has cimmitted a crime, remain in prison to expiate his offense? Nathan Leopold, after serving 32 years of a life sentence where he made his imprisonment worthwhile to society in medical research, and helping to build up a modern prison library, pondered over this question in 1957

> I've spent 32 year here. Is that sufficient punishment for what I did? I don't know the answer to that because I don't know how to measure punishment. I know that I have lost those dear and near to me while I was here. My father, my aunt who was a second mother to me, my brother. I know that I have forfeited any chance of amounting to anything. I've forfeited every chance of happiness. I've forfeited a chance for a family. Whether this is sufficient, I don't know? [3]

Many inmates are released before any reformation takes place, while others, who could be be released shortly after entering prison, remain for many years.

Long prison sentences stiple all hope of reform. The prison system permeates the inmate, and when he is finally released he is almost helpless tϕ make an adequate adjustment to free society. We could not deliberately devise a more absurd system for dealing with criminals than that of imprisoning them for long periods.

07. The Criminality of Women

It is often stated that women commit fewer crimes than men do because they are more moral and innocuous. One could adduce many reasons why women appear to be less criminal than men. One that is often over looked is that women, fear social disapproval more than men; thus they tend to cling on to the common mores than do males.

Professor Otto Pollak contended that most crimes commited by women are concealed by their "indirection and deceit," and that women engage in a wide variety of crimes incidental to the roles they play as wife, mother, nurse and rearer of children. Among these are murder, most frequently by poisoning, adultery, abortion, infanticide, blackmail, larcency, shop-lifting, and forgery - crimes that, do not call for daring or physical shrength.[4]

We also find a class of women criminals, calculating and fascinating, of and intelligent who capitalize on their charm and ferminity. We find examples of such women even in ancient times like Samson and Delihah in the Old Testament or Jezebel, king Ahabs wife also of the Old Testament in the Bible.

It has been agreed that poverty is the basis of most crime, but it might be conted as well that sex is at the root of crime. Men steal for women, women kill to rid themselves of unwanted mates,

both men and women kill each other because of sexual jealousy.

Educated women resort to forgery and other activities involving skill. With these exceptions, however, famale crime follows the pattern of vagrancy, prostitution, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, drug addiction and pusing and the like.

08. The Young Adult Offender

There are many reasons why so many young people are prone to crime. Our socio-economic structure is potent for disorganization and frustration. Old-fashioned family discipline has broken down and many parents themselves are bewildered by the changing mores. Divorce and desertion are on the increase, leaving as an aftermath many disoriented children. The complexity of our civilization, the increased contracts and stimulation of urban life, new concepts of education that develop a premature spirit of sophistication without a philosophy of self-discipline - all must be reckoned with.

Each generation is convinced that its young people are arrogant, selfish, undisciplined, and irresponsible. The newspapers and magazines seem to affirm this. Yet if we look back at the stories of youths of the preceding generations we see that the present is no worse than the past.

Lying, stealing, truancy, running away from home, pathological stubbornness, sex offenses, and various destructive acts are the more usual manifestations of juvenile delinquency.

Professor Frederic M Thrasher's study, summarise the conditions that make for group delinquency in our modern confused life.

First, those conditions in family life that make for neglect of children, such as poverty, disintegration, and ignorant, unsympathetic, immoral, or greedy adults.

Second, the failure of present-day religion to penetrate in any real way the experience of the gang boy.

Third, inadequate schooling that fails to interest the boy of this age.

Fourth, the lack of proper guidance for the spare-time activities that are of vital importance in developing "wholesome citizens". In short, the gang boy is handicapped througout his entire carcer since those institutions and agancies that generally have meaning to the growing child have broken down in his case or, at best, are very weak.[5]

On the problem of young adult crime - "juvenile delinquency" is almost a misnomer. Youthful gang members in the metropolitan areas display a callous and indifferent attitude toward society or their own predicament. Arrest, prison terms or strong warnings seem not to deter them.

09. Social Pathology and Crime

This is a huge number of men and women suffering from cocial inadequacies or deep-seated emotional disturbances who have traditionally been

regarded as criminals. In making their acts illigal the law has been too severe, and the attitudes of law enforcement agents, the prists and prison officials, although outmoded, reflect the conventional attitudes of society. The jails and our prisons demonstrate a lack of understanging of the problems these unfortunate groups face.

10. The Vagrant

Most vagrants are socielly inadequate, whether the offense for which they are arrested is loitering, disorderly conduct, or drunkenness. Loitering is tantamount to crime in Nigeria. The police and magistrates exercise little patience with the man who is confused in answering questions, or who is found sleeping on the highway.

Vagrancy and its attendant pathology is a serious problem to every town and city; but it is not actually a correctional problem. Rather it represents a major social problem and should be dealth with as such. Thousands of community derelicts could be kept out of jails and prisons if facilities were available for scientific and rational treatment. Society has shown or had very little understanding with the marginal man. Today many social derelicts are cared for by church missions. These organizations attempt to meet their physical needs on a relatively low level; but they make no attempt to deal with their emotional problems.

11. Drug Addits and Peddlers

The use of narcotics, aside from the sheer relief of pain, is an age-old social problem. Today the twofold problem of drug addiction and the illigal sale of narcotics is a serious one for the nation. Addiction is, in reality, a medical problem; trafficking in narcotics is and should be a police problem.

True addiction is unusaul unless the person has a deep rooted emotional disturbance or is living under adverse conditions from which he wishes to escape by means of narcotic euphoria. Many deviates, prostitutes, and criminals use drugs and alcohol to buoy them up and to make them more oblivious of the destructive conditions under which they are obliged to live.

The punitive features of the decree could be applied only to the persons who handle the drug for profit and purposes of exploitation. The use of narcotics should not be a crime and drug addicts should not be regarded as criminals. Society must accept addicts as sick people in need of hospitalization and careful treatment, free from stigma of punishment or reproach.

The public has yet to grasp the fact that addits are dangerous only when they cannot get the vital drugs they need.

12. The Alcoholic

Unlike the drug addict the alcoholic is usually by the wastern public as a sick person; and needs hospitalization and psychiatric treatment.

Yet in this country a vast number of people charged with intoxication pass through pulice stations, courts and jails. They benefit nothing from the panel treatment they receive and are more likely to be harmed by it; and they spend , often as low as five days and sometimes only two days, and they return time and again; our jails are notoriously bad, with medical facilities generally inadequate or non-existent to cater for any physical ailments and psychotherapy is absent.

Chronic alcoholism, is much more of a social problem than it is a comrrectional problem.

Drunken driving is a problem very different from that of chronic alcoholism. It is a serious offense, and measures should be put into effect that will discourage it. But a jail sentence or a fine will not solve the problem. For example, guilty person should forfit his or her driving lincense for say two to three years

13. The Prostitute

Prostitution, like poverty, is one of the oldest social problems. It antedates the down of history, and in its present manifestations is more difficult to control than ever before.

There are two sharply divided schools of thought on handling the problem of "the world's profession." The moralists and purists attack prostitution head on, without considering the underlying causes of the trouble or the complex aftereffects of their campaigns. They close up segregated districts and throw the street-wakers in jails. They do nothing to remove the causes of prostitution; they simply spread it where it cannot be effectively controlled or inspected. But they cannot really suppress the practice, so long as the demand and the supply exist. These short sighted prist campaigns have had the particularly disastrous effect of making prostitution an ideal field for syndicates.

The more practical school argues that we cannot do away with the evil without removing the causes and that such causes cannot be spreedily removed. Their program involves segregated districts, public licensing, thorough medical inspection, the protection of prostitutes from exploitation by irresponsible third parties, and appropriate public health education and measures. This program will not necessarily bring a utopia, but it would

surely create for more wholesome conditions.

The reasons why women and girls go into prostitution are numerous, but the economic and psychological motives are on the lead. Often the economic pressure does not take the form of sheer necessity but their vanity.

There are, of course, many instances in which women, in sheer destitution, turn to prostitution to obtain food, clothing and shelter. The number of girls who go into prostitution because they have been betrayed is very small.

Prostitutions, then, are an extremely diverse lot. Some very intelligent, others are feeble-minded.

Men patronize prostitutes primarily because, there is a lack of sexual outlets in other directions; it is cheaper than marrying or supporting a girl; they can forget other responsibilities or worries such as fear of pregnancy.

Prostitution is a crime, but it is absurd to round up street walkers, arrest and send them away for treatment, unlees there is some object other than to penalize them for plying a trade that is condoned by people to make it profitable. Arrest is not a deterrent, for most prostitutes carry on, no matter how often they are arrested.

13. Causes of Criminality (Theories and Factors)

Prescientific Theories

The oldest theory advanced to explain criminal

conduct was "demonic possession and instigation." Crime was the result of a person succumbing to the workings of evil spirits. This view flourished in primitive, oriental, and medieval societies. The conventional notion of primitive punishment was to either exorcise the evil spirits or to get rid of the one possessed by death or exile. This doctrine was based on the concept of protecting the community, but more important was the belief in the necessity of placating the gods.

Many of those who believe in these relics of a bygone era of superstition are definitely pathologic. However, the belief in witches, spirits, charms is deeply rooted in the culture of many groups; within such a framework, the individual may function in a perfectly "normal" way.

14. Freedom of the Will

The concept of "Freedom of the Will" has had far reaching effects in Western Theology and education. This thesis states that man is Free to do as he pleases or make his own choices, and since he is free to do anything, it is very important to have some control over him, through teaching or by threats and rewards, to conform to the sanctions of dominant society.

The United Nations "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," Article[1] declares:

"All human beings are born free and ..."
The above statement is modified by pschologists.
"Man is born free but he is everywhere in chains."

15. The Constititutional School

Cesare Lombroso (1836-1909) the Italian physician was the father of the Constitutional Approach to Criminal Causation. He insisted on the "born Criminal" type. Lombroso's thesis was that

> The typical criminal can be identified by certain definite physical characteristics, such as a slanting forehead, long ear lobes or none at all, a large jaw with no chain, heavy supraorbital ridges, cither excessive hairiness or an abnormal absence of hair, and and extreme sensitivity to pain.

The wide acceptance of Lombroso's theory led to the rise of the Position school of Criminology. Their real contribution was the transference of emphesis from the crime to the criminal.

Around the turn of the century, however, Dr Charles Goring, physician of His Magesty's Prisons, made an exhaustive study of the physical traits of convicts. The results were contrary to the Lombrosian theories.

Goring investigation states, "we have exhaustively compared with regard to many physical characteristics different kinds of criminals with each other and criminals as a class with the general population. From these comparisons no evidence has emerged of the existence of a physical criminal type."

The successor to the Lombrosian thesis, known as the "Constitutional" school contended that it is the morphological and psychological propensities of the individual that must be examined in order to understand his environment, as well as his behaviour. It is, in essence, the heredity of the individual that motivates his rather than the disturbing factors in the social situation.

16. Endocrinology

Endocrinology, the science of ductless glands, is taken by a number of people to be the clue to criminal causation. According to this theory, they contend that persons become criminals because of the malfunctioning of one or more of the ductless glands.

Professor William H Sheldon of Harvard published his findings, in the 1940s. He divided human race into three.

- 'endomorphs' i.e soft, round, comfor-looking people.
- 'ectomorphs' i.e fragile fellows who complain a lot and shrink from crowds.
- 'mesomorphs' i.e muscular types with large trunks, talk noisily, walk assertively and behave aggressively. Watch out for those.

There is no evidence that men in prison differ from those outside and there is no evidence that such greater deficiency, as pointed out above even it were found, had any direct casual relationship to the crime of the individual.

Professor George Vold disagrees with the theories of Sheldon and states

"..... There is no present evidence at all of physical type, as such, having any consistent relation to legal and sociologically difined crime." [6]

17. Mental Retardation and Crime

The widespread notion that criminals are mentally retarded or at least below the average in intelligence, derives in our culture from religious dogma, literary, and dramatic permission, and speculations, according to Carl Nurchison. He finds no scientific justification whatsoever for the notion.[7]

A study made by Weiss and Sampliner of 189 adulescents, aged 16 to 21, who were first offenders, reveals that the distribution of intelligence follows the distribution in the general public. As L. G. Lowrey puts it

"Feeblemindedness is not the universal factor in delinquency it was once thought to be. Even inferior intelligence, broadly conceived, cannot be considered an outstanding feature of the personality of deliquents." [8]

18. Physical Handicaps as a Factor in Crime

Physical disfigurement is cited by Ralph Banay as a factor in deliquency and crime. He describes the prest-day criminal whose carreer is determined

by his appearance based on the prmise that many personality problems of children and adults are developed by physical handicaps or other such anomalics, claiming that such disfigurement often produces a complex in the individual that the world will not accept him. But others, who are equally disfigured, may devote their energies into socially constructive channels, yet others still may try to escape the problem by retreating into a psychosis or may develop an anti-social attitude and commit crime.

19. The Environmentalist School

We usually think of the environment as merely the more apparant factors in the life of an individual - his neighbourhood, the house he lives in, his family life, church and school, and the interactions he has with his friends. These are, of course, part of the environment. But as a scientific concept, environment must include every stimulus that impinges on the individuals structure from the moment the new life begins. The environment is represented by all possible interactions between the individual and every other individual he comes in contact with, not only physically, but through every cultural medium.

The early environmentalist school of criminologists vaguely anticipated the modern sociological, or ecological approach to crime causation.

20. Economic Factors

One of the oldest and most widespead theories advanced for the care of crime is poverty. In discussing poverty as a cause of crime we deal only with that group of criminals that falls within the category of traditional, for few of the big time criminals, are ever made criminal by poverty.

Poverty alone is rarely a cause of crime. This is evidenced by the courage, honesty, and fortitude of many parrents who would rather starve than do wrong and who inculcate this attitude in their children. Even in slums, where poverty and wretched housing conditions prevail, crime and deliquency in majority of residents is non-existent.

Many crimes may be traced to econimic causes - greed not need. Actually it is not the poverty but the contrast that is the disturbing element.

In concluding, we can see that poverty, tragic as it is in a land of plenty, plays a far smaller role in crime causation than has been previously contended. Yet we cannot ignore the relationship that does exist. Poverty leads to slums with their attendant miseries in which children, as well as adults, are led into differential association with deliquent types.

Certainly, poverty can indirectly easily develop envy and bitterness that may result in crime and violence. The same can be said of unemployment.

Every effort should be made to supply a decent standard of living for all and a job for everyone capable of holding one. Even when that day is reached, however, there will always be persons who run afoul of the law because of greed, envy and emotional compulsion.

21. The Economical Approach

Briefly stated, the conceptual framework of social ecology assumes that man is an organic creature and therefore behave accordingly to the general laws of the organic world. Human ecology deals with the relations of people to their spatial environment and to their various reactions to the various environmental stresses and strains.

Cliffor R Shaw and his colleagues demonstrated that conduct symtomatic of pre delinquency, including truancy, and the like, tends to be clustered or concentrated in certain well defined areas. The highest rates are usually found in the congested and disorganized urban section lying adjacent to the central business area; and the lowest rates in the outlying suburban and residential districts.

So, instead of thinking in terms of the significance of poor housing, overcrowding, low standards of living, low educational standards, and other such condition, this approach looks upon these merely as symptomatic or more basic degenerative

processes. That is, deliquency areas are due to the deterioration of the fundamentals and characteristics of social control. The conclusions reached by Shaw and his associates are that group delinquency, a characteristic of our modern crime, is deeply imbedded in the roots of modern community life. Any solution therefore, must come from community agencies focusing their attention on the setting or neighborhood life from which these young delinqents emerge.

22. Current Sociological Theories

Regardless of the apparent adequacy of the ecological approach to causation, they fall short of answering the over-all question of criminal behaviour. The first sociological theory of causation by Edwin H Sutherland was known as the "differential - association" theory when first developed, stated that most criminal behaviour is learned through contract with criminal patterns which are present, are acceptable, and are rewarded in one's physical and social setting.

In other words, persons become criminal because they apparently have more contacts in their daily lives with criminals or guasi-criminals than with non-criminals. There is no doubt that individuals become what they are largely because of the contacts they have, but both the constitutional or inborn hereditary structure and the intensity of

the environmental stimuli that imping upon the structure of that individual.

Another distinquished sociologist - criminologist who gave much thought to the crime is Donald R Taft. His thesis is that in any culture that is highly competitive and materialistic, in which the striving for prestige and status is so strongly impelled by social forces, much crime must inevitably take place. His "tentative" thesis is given a dynamic culture, complex, highly materialistic, with inconsistencies between precept and practice, with a high degree of differential treatment between members of dominant groups and members of the under privileged and minority groups, with "success" measured more by "what you show" rather than "what you have", or in conspicuous consumption rather than in integrity, such a culture is bound to have much crime.

Some sociologists maintain that the "typical criminal is no more or less disorganized emotionally than the typical noncriminal." However, others maintain that the criminal is a deviant who has been unable to adjust himself to conventional sanctions imposed by society due to inadequate and unfortunate interactions with parents and primary group contacts.

It may be too much to expect the sociologist to explain all crime by means of any vinlateral theory.

"All Crime" is a concept as broad as that of "all social behaviour". And it is clearly unreasonable to except sociology at its present stage of its development to have to have a "unified theory" embracing every social event.[9] But the sociologist can be helpful in pointing up the difficulties of the individual in his guest for status, in measuring up to family controls, adjusting to primary group norms, and achieving recognition, affection, and prestige. The sociologist has been very helpful in describing the conditions of the environment that tend to precipitate personal hostility, conflict or frustration.

22. Home and Community Influences

The home is the cradle of human personality. Each person, from the moment of birth is deeply influenced by the people around him. The baby is born not knowing what to think or how to feel about life, but ready to learn, and learn he does. From a warm, loving, stable family, the child learns that people are friendly, worth knowing, and can be depended upon. When a family is cold, desparing, rejecting, or neglectful, the child learns distrust, hostility, or downright hatred of people. Such families are to be found in all economic, cultureal, racial, national, and educational backgrounds. (From Report on Home Responsibility in Washington, D.C. 1947)

Nothing can be as true as the above report, and through the years perhaps the most frequently heard cause of delinquency and crime is parental inadequacy. The lack of parental control and absence of parental insight provide the basis for the behaviour deviation of children, many of whom grow into adult criminals. There is no doubt that poor housing can be correlated with delinquancy and crime rates, but the relationship between the two is indirect.

23. Broken and Disorganized Homes

The well-integrated and socially mature home cannot be duplicated, but that utopian ideal is very rare in these confused days when the stresses and strains of modern life make it extremely difficult to attain "peace of mind."

Many years ago Dr Miriam Van Walters stated what she thought the home should give a child Dr Van Walters said the following:

> The home has primary tasks to fulfill for its young; to shelter and nourish infancy in comfort without inflicting damage of premature anxiety, enable the child to wind health, virility and social esteem; to educate it to meet behaviour codos or the community, to respond effectively to human situation which produce the great emotions, love, fear and anger; to furnish practice in the art of living together on a small scale where human relationships are kindly and simple; finally the home has as its supreme task the weaning of youth, this time not from the breast of the mother, but from dependence, from relying too much on that kindliness and simplicity of home, so that youth may not fail to become imbued with

> joy of struggle, work and service among sterner human relationships outside.[10]

The above notes, shows clearly how important the home is in determing future behaviour patterns. There exist two types of broken homes; the type where one parent is missing, making home life atypical in carring on its responsibilities toward the individual members; and the psycholically broken, or disorganized home where cross purposes are more conspicuous than harmony.

In essence, the phenomenom of the physically broken home as a cause of delinquency behaviour is, in itself, not so important as was once believed; it isn't the fact that the home is broken but rather, that the home, or family life, is inadequate.

Aside from the home the child is confronted with the roles played by the school, church, playgrounds and character building agencies. Generally, these influences are largely administered outside the home and immediate neighborhood. Their evaluation and control require a much broader perspective than the family the gang, or the immediate neighbourhoods.

24. Emotional Disturbance and Crime

The causes of abnormality are, both physical and psychological. The abnormal types of behaviour that are due to physical causes may be brought about

by disease, toxic or poisonous products in the system; changes due to age and the like.

From the psychological point of view, mentral abnormality is a marked inability to face reality; with resulting mental conflicts. Insecurity, rejection, or frustration in childhood, harsh living conditions, disappointments in love, professional failures, economic insecurity and a large number of other unfortunate experiences may make it extremely difficult for some individuals to face the realities of life. These individuals, tortured by mental conflicts, tend to escape from this intolerable reality by creating a world of mental fantasy that agree with their wishes and desires, or go to the other extreme and become aggressive or even cruel in their behaviour towards others. We know today that insecure or rejected child - children who crave love and affection and who do not receive it - become the emotionally unstable adolescents of tomorrow.

24. <u>The Multiple - Causation Approach</u>

From the various approahed to the intricate problem of causation, we cannot espouse in toto any one of them as being solely responsible for all types of behaviour, althouth each is able to explain certain types of behaviour or help us understand why certain persons have committed crimes.

Enrico Ferri, wrote concerning criminal causation he said, "Crime is the result of manifold causes, which, although found always liked into an intricate network, can be detected,....." [11]

Dr Burt concludes that there are at least four grades of factors that can be identified with anyspecific case of crime. There are:

(1) The principal or most conspicuous influence

(2) The chief co-operating factors

(3) Minor predisposing or aggraviating dondi-tions.

(4) Conditions present but apparently inoperative. [12]

This is the "multiple causation"
This is the "multiple causation" theory of Crime. The only honest conclusion is that thus far no unitary cause for crime has been found. In many cases, but not all - the central theme is conflict or disorganization, either cultural or emotional. We may "explain" Some crime on this or that basis, but there remains much crime that cannot be explained by resorting to specific hypotheses.

Thus if we are to come to grips with the problem of crime in our communities, understanding and tolerance must be nurtured and developed.

FOOT NOTES

1. New Horizons in Criminology 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs N.J. Prentice Hall Inc. 1943, pg..54.

2. Symposium on Criminal Justice Act of 1948. L. Radzinowicz, ed; London:Macmillan 1950, pp. 65-89.

3. "Nathan Leopold After 9 years"; Life, vol. 42, No. 9 Mar. 4, 1957, p. 61.

4. The Criminality of women (Philadelphia: Univ. of Penn. Press, 1950).

5. Ibid 1 page 60.

6. George Vold; Theoretical Criminology (N. York: Oxford Univ. Press 1958), pg. 74.

7. J. Crim. Law, Vol. 15 No. 2 (Aug. 1924) pp. 254-257.

8. L.G. Lowrey, "Delinquent Criminal Personalities", McV. Hunt (ed.) Personality and the Behaviour disorders, Vol. 2 (N. York, Ronald, 1944) p. 808.

9. Ibid 1 pg. 161.

10. Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Youth in Conflict (New York : The New Republic 1925) p. 64.

11. Modern theories of Criminality (Boston: Little Brown, 1911) pp. 20-21.

12. Ibid 1. pg. 207.

CHAPTER THREE

PUNISHMENT

The Time Essay, September 1978 publised thus: " Punishment raises some of the most difficult questions that the moral intelligence has ever confronted, and most of man's answer over the centuries have been neither very moral nor very intelligent."

Societies react to criminal behaviour in a variety of ways, only one of which is imprisonment. Prior to the emergence of imprisonment for the purpose of punishment, as opposed to the sole purpose of holding persons awaiting trial, numerous forms of psycholigical and physical punishments were utilized. Fines, restitution, hard labour, and other forms of punishment were also common. For one to understand the problem of crime and the society better, there is need to discuss the various theories and justifications used to support specific types of punishment and punishment in general.

01. Theories of Punishment

It is clear that methods of punishment vary from place to place and from one time period to another. Why such Variation?

02. Cultural Consistency

The theory of Culture consistency suggests that methods and severity of punishment will be consistent with other developments within the

culture at a given time. For example, when physical suffering was regarded as the matual lot of people, severe forms of corporal punishment were utilized. When greater emphasis was placed on the dignity of the individual and the equality of all citizens, uniformity in sentencing was in vogue. When the price system developed, with fair prices set for various commodities, the system of letting the punishment fit the crime was practice.[1] Individualization in the treatment of criminals occurs when individualization becomes important in medical treatment. When punishment was emphasized in the home and other social institutions, it was easier for the state to gain support for severe punishment. Finally, penalties are increased in severity as the values that are threatened because more important; over time, different values gain and lose importance.

Culture consistency theory also suggests that as the freedom and liberty of the individual became more important characteristics of a culture, imprisonment came to be considered a severe form of punishment because it deprived a person of that freedom.

03. Social-Structure Theories

Punishment has been related in theory to characteristics of the social structure. For example, it has been argued that when labour is needed, punishment will be light since the prisoners are needed for the labour supply.

When labour is in great supply, prisoners will be punished severely or killed.

Another social-structural theory, of the relationship between the middle class and punishment. This explanation is that when the lower middle class, which is composed of persons who most frequently repress their natural desires, is in control of punishment, severe and frequent punishment is inflicted.

A third social-structural theory of punishment proposed by Emile Durkheim, suggests that punishment varies with the complexity of the division of labour in a society. Where the society is cohesive and deviation is a serious threat - people provide most of their own needs. The division of labour is slight, and punishment is punitive in order to repress deviant behaviour. In societies characterized by a more complex division of labour, the emphasis is upon restitution; hence punishments are not severe.[2] Thus the fact that punishment is deeply rooted in the structure of the society is acknowledged.

Finally, the degree of frequency of punishment has been associated with the degree of social disorganization within a society. When a society is basically homogeneous, few people deviate and therefore non-punitive reactions are sufficient.

As heterogeneity increases, often accompanied by increasing social disorganization, it becomes necessary to invoke more severe punishments.

04. Justification for Punishment

Herbert L Packer states that, there are basically only two purposes to be served by punishment. In the first, the punishment is merited by the individual who committed the crime - the theory of "just deserts". The second purpose of punishment is to deter crime. Each of these purposes can, however, be subdivided. Under the first purpose we will analyse retribution and revenge. Under the second, prevention of crime, we will analyse what Packer calls utilitarian prevention, which involes general and specific deterrence, and behavioral prevention, which involes rehabilitation, reformation, and reintegration.

05. The "Just Deserts" Approach

+ Revenge

Historically, revenge was generally manifested in the doctirine of "an eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth," a doctrine which can be traced back to the Bible and to the Code of Hammorabi. Under this doctrine, a person who violates the laws of society should be treated in the same way as he or she treated the victim. For only an act of revenge can undo the harm that has been done

and assuage the suffering of the victim. In its extreme form, this position would advocate capital punishment for those who murder. Punishment evolved from social necessity: In a primitive society private relaliation was all too likely to lead to feuds that could destroy the group, and as such, the group as whole, acting as a formal collectively, was slowly led to take on the role of the punishing agent.

06. Retribution

The second theory which has been urged as a basis for punishment is that of retribution. This may be regarded as the doctrine of legal revenge, or punishment merely for the sake of punishment. It is to pay back the wrong-doer for his wrong doing, to make him suffer by way of retaliation even if no benefit result thereby to himself or to others. This theory of punishment looks to the past and not to the future, and rests solely upon the foundation of vindictive justice. In fact, it reaches far back into the history of human culture with its roots being religious. In the Judea - Christian tradition punishment has been seen as the undoing of a wrong by means of the suffering of the wrong-doer, in the form of sacrifices etc. It is this idea of punishment that generally prevails, even though those who entertain it may not be fully aware of their so doing. Retribution is the only doctrine

supporting punishment in general and the death penalty in particular, in which there need be no question of effectiveness. Retribution is not utilitarian. Since its goal is "doing justice rather than the prevention of crimes, it makes no instrumental claims" and that is its pricipal merit. Its central defect, however is that it "leaves so many questions about legal punishment unanswered that it cannot serve as a basis for a penal policy."[3]

07. Privention of Crime

+ Utilitarian Prevention: Individual Deterrence

Individual deterrence refers to prevening the individual who is being punished from committing more crimes. In the past, deterrence often took the form of incapacitation - usually, corporal punishment which would make it impossible for the individual again to commit the crime for which he or she had been apprehended. Thus, the hands of the thief would be cut off, the eye of the spy would be gouged; the rapist would be castrated. Less severe forms of punishment aimed at individual deterrence included such acts as branding the offender on the forehead with a letter representing the crime committed, such as a T for thief. The presumption was that public knowledge of the crime made it impossible for the offender to committ crime again.

Today it is assumed that individual deterrence can be accomplished by the incarceration of the particular offender.

08. General Deterrence

The belief that punishment of one individual deters others from committing the same offense may be traced back to Greek philosophy and the writing of Becaria, Benthan

This reliance on general deterrence to justify punishment led Justice Holes to remark:

> If I were having a philosophical talk with a man I was going to have 'executed' I should say, 'I don't doubt that your act was inevitable for you but to make it more avoidable by others we propose to sacrifice you to the common good. You may regard yourself as a soldier dying for your country ..... But the law must keep its promises."[4]

As an 18th century judge told the accused: "You are to be hanged not because you have stolen a sheep but in order that others may not steal sheep."[5]

The belief that punishment is a general deterrent has been based mainly on conjecture, faith, or emotion and it as also been argued that it is not the threat of punishment per se which is a significant deterrent, but rather the severity and certainty of that punishment

09. Behavioral Prevention

A secong way in which the "prevention of crime" purpose of punishment can be analysed is in Packer's

conceptualization of behavioural prevention, often referred to by the use of such terms as rehabilitation, reformation and reintegration.

In the past century, the hall mark of "progressive" corrections has been the belief that the purpose of punishment is to reform or rehabilitate the offender. The ideal is based on the premise that human behaviour is the result of antecedent causes which may be known by objective analysis and which permit scientific control of human behaviour. The assumption is, therefore, that the offender should be treated, not punished.

Those who strongly support the doctrine of rehabilitation, haven't given up yet despite attacks. Many are now emphasizing reintegration of the offender into the community, resulting in a strong emphasis on community-based programs.

10. Methods of Punishment

Important in understanding the evolution of punishment is the fact that most early punishments, outside of exile and composition, were some form of corporal punishment. This set the general pattern in punishment for crime until the end of the 18th century. Humanitarianism and the resulting reform of the criminal codes gradually substituted imprisonment for corporal punishment for all except capital crimes and those punished

by fines.

11. Corporal Punishment

+ Flogging

The must widely employed form of corporal punishment, flogging, has a sordid history. It has been one of the most popular methods of punishing crimes and has been almost universally used to preserve family, domestic, military, and academic discipline.

The instruments and methods of flogging have varied greatly. Straps and whips with a single lash have dominated in schools, but short pieces of rubber hose are highly effective since they leave little traces of the flogging.

+ Mutilation

Another type of corporal punishment was mutilation. This procedure was early employed in connection with the Lex Talionis. It directed that punishment be inflicted by a method that duplicated the injury originally inflicted. If a person cut off the hand of another, he lost his hand and so forth.. It had a very wide application.

Another justification of mutilation as a punishment appears to have been the desire to prevent the repetition of a particular crime. Even more horrible was the infliction of extensive mutilation for the purpose of creating a

deterrent example and producing a grucoome object-lesson to discourage other potential criminals.

+ Branding

The branding of prisoners of war, slaves, and criminals was common in late oriental and classical societies. The Romans branded criminals with some appropriate mark upon the forehead. This penalty was quite common in England but was abolished in 1829.

+ Stocks and Pillory

The stocks and pillory were used as a method of corporal punishment in early modern times. The stocks held the prisoner, sitting down, with his feet and hands fastioned in a locked frame; and the pillory held him, standing, with head and hands similarly locked in the frame. The pillory was not abolished in England until 1837. Their operation was chiefly psycholigical, as they exposed the culprit to public scorn.

+ Others

Confinement in irons was a common and brutal form of punishment. A prisoner might be confined in his cell, both hands and feet fastened by heavy chains to the side, ceiling or floor.

Chaining prisoner together at work is still being practided. Handcuffing inmates to their cell doors is a practice in some contemporary prisons.

The Quakers, or members of the Society of Friends, were the only considerable religious group in Europe in early modern times who discerned any discrepency between the Christian religion of love and the infliction of brutal corporal punishments upon their fellow men. They are greatly repelled by the disgraceful cruelties and shedding of blood and protested vigorously against them. In Pennsylvaina, they introduced for the first time a criminal code that dispensed with corporal punishment, except in the case of murder. To the Quakers, then we owe the first successful and significant protest against the savagery of corporal punishment. This protest resulted in the substitution of imprisonment for corporal punishment.

12. Transportation

The antecedent of the practice of transporting criminals to far away places was banishment. Sending an unwanted person into exil was a common practice among primitive peoples, but it was carried out with certain religious or ritualistic ceremonies not found in the modern systems of transportation. Banishment was often tantamount to death and even in medieval ages carried a certain humiliation. Exile as a device gradually merged into outlawry with the earlier religious motive supplanted by a political motive.

By the close of the 16th century the obsolescence of the galley and the increase in criminals presented a problem. The authorities decided to ship criminals overseas, motivated more at first by the desire to rid the country of its criminals than to provide the colonies with manpower.

The economic arguement for the transportation of criminals was that they provided cheap labour in new countries. After a few generations this fallacy was exploded, since transportation of men against their will has always been executed at a terrific social cost. It took England over a hundred years to realize her mistake.

Lombroso upheld the practice of transporting criminals saying that it eliminated the hopeless and non-reformable types from the native criminal population and used the less serious offenders for colonizing. Garofalo saw in the practice a means of intimidating the criminal and of increasing the deterrent influence of punishment. But both deplored the abuses incidental to the system.

Transportation, with its attenuated questions of exile and outlawry, still remains in some countries, as one of the vestiges of an outmoded correctional philosophy. It was one of the most repulsive phases of human activity in dealing with criminals. Transportation has proved a

ghasly failure wherever it has been tried.

13. Capital Punishment

Society has resorted to many different methods in executing criminals and other allegedly dangerous persons. Drowning, stoning to death, buring at the stake and beheading have all been used in the past. Of all the modern methods of administering the death penalty, hanging has been the most widely used followed by firing squad for robbers. We read of hangings in the earliest historic literature and throughout the world today it is still the most widely used. The purpose of this gruesome practice was to provide a warning to others, and the movement for the abandonment of public executions began during the 1830s.

Electrocution was first introduced in the Auburn, New York prison, 6 August, 1890. This now widespread method had been advocated as a humanitarian move.[6] The first electricution was generally condemned.

We have been emphasizing the physical pain accompanying executions. Far worse than this agony is the mental torture experienced for weeks, months, and in many cases, years. Much of this could be eliminated if the death penalty were abolished.[7]

For many years there has been a movement on the part of thousands of enlightened and humane individuals and organisation such as

"Amnesty International" to eliminate the death penalty. Many countries have abolished it. This is proof that society can control its criminal element without resorting to this extreme type of punishment. Survival of the penalty it due to either lethargy or hysteria.

More recently the exponents of capital punishment have added to this original and underlying notion of revenge that of deterrence. They not only assume the overwhelming deterrent influence of punishment in general, but also contend that the death penalty is a far more powerful and effective deterrent than life imprisment.

END NOTES

1. Edwin H. Sutherland & Donald R. Cressey, Criminology. 10th ed. p. 337.

2. Emile Durkheim, The Division of Labour in Society paper ed. 1964, p. 113.

3. Jack P. Gibbs, "The Deterrent Effect, Retribution and Penal Policy", The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology, Vol. 60, 1978, p. 291.

4. Quoted in John Kaplan, Criminal Justice, Introductory Cases & Materials (1973), p. 16.

5. Quoted in Sanford H. Kadish & Monrad G. Paulsen, Criminal Law and its Processes 1969, p. 85.

6. The New York World, Nov. 17, 1929 by Nicola Tesla.

7. The case that attracted most attention in America illustrating the long and tortuous delays was the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachussets in the 1920s. It is now believed that two innocent men went to their death on a charge of murder. They were arrested on May 5, 1920, their trial was held in May/July 1921 and finally executed August 23, 1927.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRISON

Lloyd E Ohlin (1975) said, "most correctional institutions are and can be no more than mere werehouses that degrade and brutalize their human baggage."

1. Prison as Punishment

In the previous chapter we discussed the different types of punishment that have been used historically in reaction to those who violate the laws and mores of society. Many of those punishments seem cruel and unusual. But it must be remembered that in the past the world was less populated, police protection non-existent, and capital punishment and toture were quick methods of incapaciting the offender. "Under the more unstable conditions of the past it would have been difficult to carry out long continued forms of punishment such as imprisonment." Prison, therefore, is a recent development, infact it wasn't until the 18th and 19th century that prison as we have now emerged, although society has for a long time confined criminals. That confinement was only temporary - while awaiting execution or transportation or whipping - and not as a form of punishment in itself.

02. Meaning

The word "prison" means different things to different people. To the law-abiding it is the place where criminals end up. To the criminal it may be a vague hazard or an unavoidable experience. To the social inadequate it may be a shelter. To some, isolated individuals it may be the only place where they can find some companionship. To the prison officer it is his place of work. To the administrator it is a unit that costs so much to run. To the politician it may be headache.

To a few it can actually mean hope. To many it means despair, yet another failure. Or perhaps brief and depressing visits by a wife to a jailed husband. To some it may be a place where they are at home. To others it is the end of the line, degradation.

Prison can mean a reality, something ultimately known or it can be a fantasy, something one reads or hears about but never sees. To the planner, a difficult part of development. To the architect, a neat solution to a complex housing problem. To the psychologist, a career in studying behaviour. But to hundreds of thousands of people, an experience which slows up time, which crowds them together, sets them apart and changes the course of their lives.

Prison, then, is not a single concept. What you see depends on where you stand. The academic criminologist, the judge in his court, the child whose father has been sent to jail, the prison worker - all have a different view.

03. Historical Development

The transition from corporal punishment to prison as punishment took place in the 18th century. In 1704, Pope Clement XI erected the papol prison of San Nichele in Rome. In 1773 the prison in Ghent, Belgium was established. In the mid - 1700s, John Howard, one of the greatest prison reformers of all time, traveled throughout Europe and brought to the attention of the world the sordid conditions under which persons who were being punished by the state were being kept.

Among the reasons for the substitution of imprisonment for corporal and capital punishment was unboubtedly the spirit of humanitarianism that arose during the enlightenment. The influence of the classical criminologists and philosophers, can also be seen.

04. Emergence of the Punitenriary

During the colonial period it was thought that crime, poverty mental illness, homeless children, and other social problems were not indicative of a defective social organization and that they could not be eliminated through social

action. So there seemed to be no reason for the development of institutions to handle such persons. After the revolution, considerable endorement was given to the position that the roots of crime and poverty are in the social structure, the faulty organization of the community. The belief in social action to solve such problems was prevalent. In the case of criminals and delinquents, it was thought that institutionalization would serve the dual purpose of rehabilitating the inmates as well as of setting an example for others; it would serve the purpose of both individual and general deterrence.

The penitentiary was not developed as a place of last resort, but rather as a place of temporary confinement in which the criminal could be changed while society could retain its stability. Prisons would also serve the society as demonstrations of proper social organization. The early penologists really believed that the penitentiary was a model not only for reforming the criminal but also for society in general; the architecture of the penitentiary served as a model for other social institutions.

The Walnut Street Jail which reflected the now system of incarceration, involving classification, individualizated treatment, and prison labour, gave birth to the mordern prison system, for it establised the philosophy that was the basis

for the Pennsylvania system and later the Auburn system.

"By 1820, the viability of the prison system was in doubt . Institutionalization had not only failed to pay its own way, but had also encouraged and educated the criminal to a life in crime".

The Walnut Street Jail ultimately failed because of politics, finances, lack of personnel, and overcrowding. But not before it gained recognition throughout the world. In response to these problems, two new prison systems were born.

05. Development of the Pennsylvania System

With the failure of the Walnut Street Jail, solitary confinement at hard labour appeared a failure. Consideration was given to a return to corporal punishment. But in 1817 a society called the Philadelphia Society for the Alleviations of the Miseries of Prisons began a reform movement that eventually led to a law providing for the establishment of solitary cells without labour.

The first such prison was opened in Pittsburgh in 1826, later known as the Western Penitentiary. Based on the experiences with this prison, however, the law was modified to permit work in solitary confinement prior to the establishment of the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia. The design of this building eventually became the basic architectual model for the "Pennsylvania System."

The Eastern Penitentiary, was established in 1829. It was the first large-scale attempt at implementing the philosophy of solitary confinement at all times with work provided in the cells. John Haviland, the architect, was faced with the problem of creating a design that would permit solitary confinement but would not, at the same time, injure the health or permit the escape of the occupant. His solution was seven wings, each connected to a central hub by covered passageways. Each prisoner had a single inside cell an outside exercise yard. Prisoners were blindfolded when taken to the prison and were not permitted to see other prisoners. They were not even assembled for religious worship.

It became the architectural model for most of the new prisons in Europe, South America and later Asia, but wasn't too popular in America.

06. Development of the Auburn System

The prison system that became the architectural[2] model for America is known as the Auburn, or New York System. Auburn prison, opened in the winter of 1817, followed the same pattern as its sister prison at Newgate.- Workshop groups during the day and several prisoners to a cell at night. But discipline was a problem; so a new system, which became known as the Auburn System, developed.

This system featured congregate working during the day with an enforced silent system, and the prisoners were housed in individual cells at night. The architecture created a fortress like appearance with a series of tiers set in a hollow frame, a much more econimical system than that used at the Eastern Penitentiary.

The silent system, non communication, was strictly enforced at Auburn. The prisoners ate face to back. They had to stand with arms folded and eyes down so they could not communicate with their hands. Inmates were brought together for religious services but each sat in a booth-like pew that prevented him from seeing anyone other than the speaker.

Discipline was strictly enforced at Auburn. The warden, Captain Elam Lynds, thought that the spirit of a person must be broken before reformation could occur.

07. Pennsylvania Versus Auburn System

Architecture is extremely important in distinguisting the Pennsylvania and Arburn system. The latter emphasized the congregate but silent system, the former solitary confinement. Both emphasied the importance of a disciplined routine and isolation from bad influences. They reflected the belief that since the inmate was not inherently bad, but rather the product of a defective social

organization, he or she could be reformed under proper influences. "Just as the criminals environment had led him into crime, the institutional environment would lead him out of it".

The differences in architecture of the two systems resulted in differences in cost, the Auburn System being more econimical to build, althoguh it has been argued that the Pennsylvania System was more economical to administer. It was also argued that the Auburn System was more conducive to productive labour of inmates; and less likely to cause mental illness among the inmates.

08. Emergence of the Reformatory

On 12 October,1870 a meeting was held in Cincinnate, Ohio led by the penologist Enoch C Mines, which led to the organization of the American Correctional Association. The group drew up thirty-seven principles calling for, among others, indeterminate sentences, cultivation of the inmates' self respect, classification of prisoners, and advancement of the philosophy of reformation, not punishment. What emerged from this meeting was the Elmira Reformatory, established in 1876. The architecture was similar to that of the Auburn System, but greater emphasis was placed on education and trade graining. Indeterminate sentences with maximum terms, opportunity for parole and classification of inmates according to conduct and

achievement, were the greatest achievements of this institution.

The great contribution of the Elmira Reformatory System was its emphasis on rehabilitation through education and the use of the indeterminate sentence and parole. The system eventually declined, starting in about 1910, mainly because of lack of trained personnel to conduct the educational system and to carry on the classification system adequately.

09. Effects of Imprisonment

Living inside a prison is living in small, closely-defined world in which everything is exaggerated: rumours, tensions, the power of one individual over others who cannot get away. There is the huge contrast between space and time, space being confined and time being seeming endless. There is the inability to make a choice or to decide for yourself, there is the compliance with orders, rules and regulations. There is rage and resentment and rebellion; and there is the boredom, the lying on the bed and staring at the wall. There is the lack of identity, being a number, one amongst hundreds of other prisoners, all dressed the same.

There is the company of other prisoners, sometimes enforced to an intolerable degree. There is the loneliness of the night when you think of those

you love. There are reflictions on a failed life. There is the daily routine, the occasional excitement of a visit the regret that the short glimpse of a relative or friend did not live up to its promise.

How to kill time. Enforced idleness is bad but meaningless activity is not much better. The work you do gives you a role, positive or negative; a function, useful or not; and statue, high or low.

A case review of the Nigerian prison system gives a very vivid picture of what obtaines in the typical Nigerian prison now.

In general, Nigerias penal institutions are filthy. There was repeated testimony at trial that they are overrun with cockroaches, flies mosquitoes, and other vernim. A public health expert testified that he found cockroaches in all stages of developmet - a certain indicator of filthy conditions. This gross infestation is due in part to inadequate maintenance and housekeeping procedures, and in part to the physical structure of the buildings themselves. Personal hygience is an insurmountable problem. Food service conditions are equally unsanitary. Food is improperly stored in dirty storage units, and is often infested with sects..... inmates are not supplied with reasonable eating and drinking utensils. As a general rule, the food is unappetizing and unwholesome .....

In view of the foregoing, the rampant violence and jungle atmosphere existing in Nigeria's penal institutions are no surprise...

One 20 year old inmate, ... testified that he was raped by a group of inmates on the first night he spent in prison. One the second night he was almost strangled by two other inmates who decided instead that they could use him to make a profit, selling his body to other inmates.

An inmate required to live in these circumstances stands no chance of leaving the institution with a more positive and constructive attitude than the one he or she brought in. The evidence reflects that even if rehabilitation programs, adequate in number and quality, were available whatever benefit might be dirived from them could be undone by this inhumane environment. Consequently, one finds that these conditions create an environment in which it is impossible for inmates to rehabitlitate themselves - or to preserve skills and constructive attitudes already possessed even for those who are inclined to do so. Further, these conditions create an environement that makes rehabilitation inevitable.....!

The living conditions in Nigerian prisons constitite cruel and unusual punishment. Specifically, lack of sanitation throughout the institutions - in living areas, infirmaries, and

food services - presents an imminent danger to the health of each and every inmate. Prisoners suffer from further pyhsical deterioration because there are no opportunities for exercise and recreation. Treatment for prisoners with physical or emotional problems is totally inadequate..... The Prison Officials have failed to provide inmates protection from constant threat of violence. The evidence established that inmates are housed in virtually unquarded, overcrowded dormitories, with no realistic attempt by officials to separate violent, aggresive inmates from those who are passive and weak. The tension generated by idleness and deplorable living conditions contributes further to the ever present threat of violence from which inmates have no refuge.....

Not only is it cruel and unusual punishment to confine a person in an institution under circumstances which increase the likelihood of future confinement, but these same conditions defeat the goal of rehabilitation which prison officials have set for their institutions.

FOOT NOTES

1. Maurice Parmele, Criminology (N.Y. Macmillan 1918) p. 367.

2. Hugh J. Klare, People in Prison (Pitman Publishing) p. 3.

3. Rothman, The Discovery of the Asylum, pp. 92-93.

4. Ibid p. 83.

CHAPTER FIVE

NIGERIAN PRISON SYSTEM

Congressman Tom Rails Back (1975) said, "in order to rehabilitate prisoners, our penal system must offer them hope - hope for self respect, new opportunity, and a better life."

History

01. Precolonial Era

The ideal of imprisonment as a means of punishing offenders is not foreign to many Nigerian societies. Among the Tivs,[1] the offender had to concurto a sentence of imprisonment as an admission of his guilt. The Ogboni house among the Yoruba served as a sort of prison for the state among certain ethnic groups.[2] For the Edo,[3] the Ewedo was the place not only for keeping slaves to be sold, but also those offenders who had to be put away for some time. In 1902, Sir F Lugard, noted the existence of prisons among the Fulani, who used the buildings not only for incarcerating offenders as a form of punishment, but also for keeping those sentenced to death.[4]

02. Beginning of the Prison System (1861-1900)

When the British government assumed responsibility for the administration of Lagos colony in 1861, they were not introducing an entirely new

concept into the societies that coalesced into modern Nigeria. In fact, their prison administration survived owing to the co-operation of the people who already had an idea of imprisonment as a form of punishment.

It was, however, in Lagos, that the evolution of an organised prison system under the British administration was born. The prison system thus established was to a large extent modelled on the British system.

03. Decentralised Prison Administration (1885-1912)

British interest, however, extended beyond Lagos and its suburbs by the turn of the century; and there was need for provison for the maintenace of law and order.

+ East

The coastal and some riverine areas of Eastern Nigeria came under British juridiction as the Oil Rivers Protectorate in 1885. The main concern of the administrators was how to maintain a continuos flow of trade, and not a regular system of government. But in 1891, Sir Claude Macdonald as the new administrator of the region, began systematic administration and thus the evolution of the prisons began. By 1900, Old Calabar, Onitsha, Benin City, Sapele and Degema, were listed as towns supporting prisons on the same lines as those in Lagos area.

Also an attempt to establish a Native Judicial Organisation with the passing of Native Courts Proclamation in 1906. This proclamation provided for the constituting of native courts manned by Africans, administering and dispensing justice according to native law and customs. These courts could sentence offenders to a maximum of two years imprisonment, under the general supervision of the commissioner for the area.

It is, however, pertinent to note that these courts and prisons were native only in name; as the traditional way of punishment of offenders continued unrecognised by the British government.[5]

+ West

Large parts of the western region came under British jurisdiction in the last decade of the 19th century. Here, the jurisdiction was complicated by the treatics and agreements made with the native powers upon the establishment of the southern protectorate. Outside Lagos, the Supreme Court ordinance did not operate, the local courts flourished, though appeals could go to the Residencts. Prison developed under the surrcillance of the British Officials. By 1909, in each of the major towns, there were fairly large prisons to serve the area for keeping prisoners serving long sentences. The smaller prisons ere under the supervision of Distric Commissioners, while the Residents controled the bigger ones.

By 1901, the whole area was declared a protectorate and the Native courts proclamation was passed. Thus formal recognition and British approval, to a system that was already operating before 1901 was given.

+ North

The Northern Protectorate inaugurated in 1900 by Sir Lugard started with only Borgu, Kabba and Ilorin. His policy of indirect rule through the Emirs was in an attempt to embrace the rest of Northern Nigeria. He established supreme and judicial courts for dispensing justice to non-natives. He also utilized the Alkali Courts who used the Sharia to deal with civil litigations between natives. The Native courts Proclamation of 1900 gave them recogninition, and like in other parts of the country, made provision for the establishment of native courts. At first, there were no goals and "prisoners lived in the villages and reported themselves to work each morning".[6] Unlike in the East, central government buildings were not built, instead native authorities were encouraged to build prisons and run them like in the West.

To a large extent, the British System of prison administration set the standard, which was difficult to keep; classification initially in 1873 did not go beyond the division into long ans short term prisoners; and it wasn't until 1885 that a proper classification into juveniles, felons, debtors and

those awaiting trail, and some measure of vocational training was introduced. On the whole, the picture that emerged was, a very untidy and haphazard one which showed that the role of prisons was regarded as a minor one.

04 The Lugardian Era (1912-1930)

On the 1 Januarym 1914 amalgamation on Nigeria tool place, and Lugard emerged at the Governor-General. His main aim was to introduce uniformity into the administration of the whole country. The two-tier ystem of judicial administration which existed in the north was now to operate everywhere in the country. The supreme ordinace was to apply to all non natives in the whole country. By the Native Authority Courts Ordinance 1915, native courts were to be established everywhere along the lines of those in existence in the north.

On the local level, the 1916 Native Authority Ordinanc- gave the native authorities power to establish a police force to check and arrest culprits, courts to try them and prisons to detain Them.

On the national level were the government prisons for keeping offenders convicted by the Supreme and Provincial courts. Classified into three as follow.

(i) Convict prisons for those serving more than two years.

(ii) Provincial prisons for those serving terms less than two years.

(iii) Divisional prisons for those serving short terms up to six months. Under the general supervision of the Director of Prisons.

However a division cut across the system and administration of the greater number of Native Authority prisons in the North and the longer tradition of well formulated prison administration.

But inspite of the improved administrative structure which helped to spread the prison system all over the country, there was no marked improvement in prison administration per se. The prison system still suffered from lack of good staff, from poor health and sanitation conditions and, finally, from absence of any clear idea of the purpose of prisons. Infact, in most northern and southern prisons, provisions were not made for the segregation of criminal lunatics from other prisoners.

The staffing situation was also unsatisfactory in respect of both the upper cadres and policymakers and the lower cadre of warders. The prisons in the north were staffed in such a way that they became an appendage of the police force.

As regards to treatment of offenders there was no clear cut idea about the aims of imprisonment; the treatment or reformative aspect of imprisonment was unsatisfactory.

Only in the field of vocational education was attention paid to the rehabilitation of prisoners in society. As early as 1917, special attention was given to industrial labour in the south.

The effectiveness of such attempts at reform was, however, impaired by the unpopularity of the political and administrative structure within whose context the prison system operated.[7]

05. The Post Lugardian Era (1931-1945)

Sir Donald Cameron undertook the review of the whole administrative system in the country in 1931. The people were involved more directly with the administration of their localities and thus in 1933 a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed to reflect the new thinking. In the East and in Warri Province the old native court system was abolished and the traditional machinery of government reviewed.

These changes in the administrative and political set up of the country were significant for the development of prison administration. Since justice was now to be dispensed strickly according to native law and custom, there was a decline in the number of commitals to prisons from the native courts to

the central government prisons; especially in the reorganisation of native authories led to their assumption of greater responsibilities.

The first exercises in this new era were, however, concentrated in reforms in the treatment of juvenile offenders and in the staffing situation. Thus in 1932, a school run along Borstal lines was opened in Enugu. Other juvenile offenders were put in charge of chiefs and missionaries.

In 1934 Lt Colonel V L Mabb was appointed the new Director of Prisons in the south and he pursued the idea of staff training vigorously. His major contribution, however was his supervision of the amalgamation of the two separate prison departments in the south and north into a simple department with headquarters at Enugu, and under the control of a director of Prison. This move was very significant in that prison administration would become uniform.

06. <u>The Donald Period (1946-1955)</u>

This was the era of post-war reforms. Mr R E Dolan became director in 1954, and he stamped his personality on the Nigerian Prison System. His appointment was in itself significant; for the first time, a director of prisons was a man who had had long and varied experience in the prison service.

He produced a ten year Development Plan.[8] The plan embodied proposals which were in line with the modern approach to peviology. Law breakers were not just to be punished, but rehabilitated and reformed. He asked the headquarters to be moved from Enugu to Lagos to facilitate this work of reform.

His main attention was directed to the prisoner - his care both while in prison and immediately after. By 1947, the classification of offenders had become a declared prison policy.

As part of the aim of achieving the objectives of rehabilitation, an educational program was obtained for all prisoners. Vocational education was introduced for the older prisoners. Nor was moral training neglected.

Long term prisoners received special attention; to prevent the enstrangement that the long break from their families would cause and make rehabilitation difficult, financial provision was made for relatives to enable them visit their imprisoned relatives. In 1947, an earnings scheme was deviced for such long term offenders, 50% of such earnings went into savings for their release. Recreational and cultural activities, such as football matches, cinema shows and lectures were introduced to break the montony of prison life.

A serious attempt was, made to improve the quality of staff especially in the lower cadre of the service. In the field of training, major steps were taken. A Warders Training School was opened in Enugu in 1947. Candidates were mainly ex-servicemen with a minimum qualification of primary six and were given training which was modelled on training in Britain.

Penal reforms were sometimes hampered by the location of prisons and by the obsolate structure of the buildings. In 1953 a plan, was put forward to demolish the old prison and build a mamimum security as well as a minimum security prison. An open prison was built at Kakuri in the same year to house long term first offenders fron all over the country, and give them vocational training especially agricultural pursuits.

07. The Post Dolan Period (1954-1968)

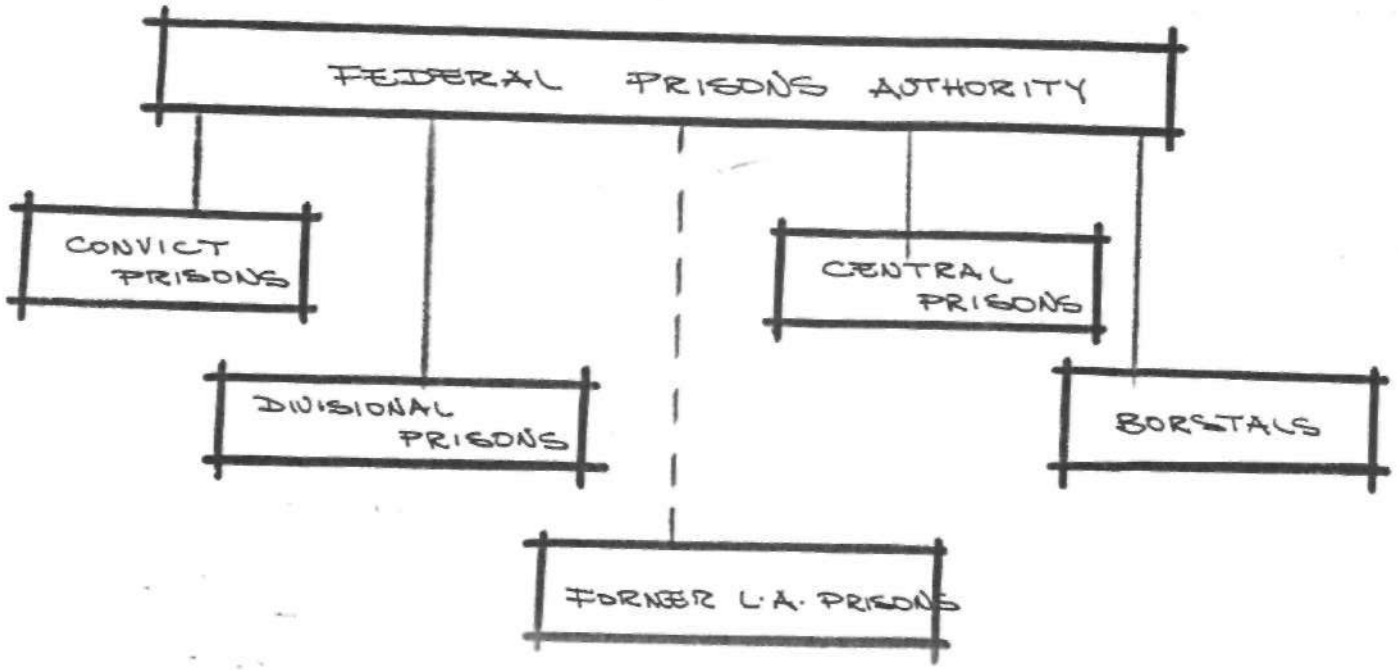
By the time that Dolan retired in 1954, he had set down lines along which prison reforms might proceed. Emphasis was no longer on punishment, but on reform and rehabilitation. But in the actual reform of prisoners a great deal had to be done, improvements im prison buildings still had to be carried out in order to make classificatory treatment possible.

The increase in prison population meant in effect the putting up of more buildings or the

extention of old ones. In 1955, attempts were made to enlarge the existing prisons or distribute convict provincial and divisional prisons, but these excercises were unsatisfactory as they defeated the idea of classificatory treatment. The problem was to find money to finance the building of more prisons. Thus attention was focused on other methods besides imprisonment such as adult probation.

As regards staffing, attemps were made with an eye on eventual self-government to Nigerianise the upper cadre of the prison department, following the recommendations of the Phillipson - Adebo Report.[9]

Due to inability to run Native Authority prisons, and lack of funds to maintain them, and the abuses inherent in their use, the Federal Department of Prisons had to absorb all Native Authority prisons into the federal system, as recommended by the Gobir Report in Unification of Prisons of 1966.



NIGERIAN PRISONS SYSTEM.

END NOTES

1. Paul Bohannan-Justice ... work among the Tiv, O.U.P. 1957, pp. 67-68.

2. Ayandele, E.A. - The Missionary Impact on Modern Nigeria, Longmans 1966, p. 270.

3. Oral evidence from Chief Ciwa Oragie, the Director of Prisons, a Benin Man.

4. Frank Cass 1964, Sir Fredrick Lugard's description of the prison in Kano.

5. B.V. Nwabueze - The Machinery of Justice in Nigeria, London 1963, p. 71.

6. F.D. Lugard, Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa, p. 559.

7. Annual Report on Prisons 1946.

8. See the description of these new arrangements above.

9. The first Nigerian to hold the post in 1962 was Chief Ciwa Oragie.

CHAPTER SIX

ARCHITECTURE

.... I believe that architecture is a vehicle for ordering social processes.

01. Prison and Architecture

The close relationship between architecture and behaviour was visualized by the early proponents of penal and criminal law. Prison architecture was the key to treatment philosophy. But now; it is still a valid question to ask whether, for those committed to prisons, architecture has completed its task of seeking design solutions corresponding to the development of penal concepts.

To put the accent on the rehabilitative value of work, education and spiritual activities does not introduce any novelty to ideas centuries old. To talk of scientific observation of personality, the use of psychiatrists, psychologist and other specialized personnel, does not constitute a new proposition. None of these affects the basic traits of prison, which remains an unnatural institution, removed from the social context. It is where two societies face each other more or less openly: that of the prisoner and that which imprisons him.

The illusion is perpetuated that it is possible to re-adopt to community patterns of life, individuals who have been excluded by these communities

and maintained in an artificial setting, the dynamics of which are very different from those of the free society. The erroneoos belief is maintained that the offender can feel and act as an equal in an institutional setting where everything emphasizes the foundamental inequality between prisoners and 'others'. Protection of the community today and probably for some time to come, necessitates the segregation of deliquents who have shown dangerous and damaging behaviour. In this context, the desired protection can only be gained if offenders acquire a law-abiding attitude upon their re-intergration into the community. This can only be obtained - by stimulating and developing an interaction between the prison and the normal community. It is important to stress that the development of an interaction between the community and the institution is based on the premise that certain categories of offenders should remain in custody in closed institutions; however, while the need for control demands an institution secured against unwanted coming and going, it does not necessarily exclude some interaction between the world inside and the world outside.

The question arises, whether the interaction between institution and community can be achieved by correctional programs only, or whether it also involves the responsibility of prison architects to rethink and renew the traditional structural patterns.

In the past, the prison architect was confined by relatively simple postulates, within which he was left wide discretion to select the specific architectural response to a general demand that undesirable offenders be segregated from other members of the community. Today, the demand placed on prison architecture is made more specific, along three different lines:

-- The design of suitable structures for the function of integrating treatment offered in the outside community such as; probation offices, hostels, recreation facilities, free workshops, out-patient clinics, etc. In this case the design is not specically prison architecture. It overlaps to varing degrees with a more general community service architecture.

- The design of adequate structures for offenders subject to limited temporary control These are institutions for any type of treatment which does not principally focus on

- ways to prevent the offenders esscape or his uncontrolled contact with the public. In that sense, one can refer to open institutions.
- The design of institutions for categories of offenders who have to be subject to constant control so as to avoid their esscape or unwanted contact with members of the community. There is at the same time a pressing need to develop models which nevertheless allow maximum opportunity for interaction with the public. What is needed is a closed institution, but unlike in the past, the problem is complicated by the need for such community interaction.

On the surface at least the prison architect is faced with contradictory demands, that of physical control and that of creating channels and opportunities for community interaction. The problem is a serious one, but not insoluble.

Relative to the functioning of closed institutions, the traditional prison context was found to serve in a counter-productive capacity; in many cases leading to the developmet of more serious problems; the many ills which the institutions inflicts upon its residents and which the residents inflict upon each other; are evidences of problems.

Perhaps the singular measure of success which can be attributed to the entire enterprise is the certainty that the ojective of retribution is served. At the sametime, the cyclical pattern of reincarceration suggests that the fear of retribution is not an effective means by which to encourage a reduction in recidivism. The environment of the prison is wholely artificial since it resents a unique context, cohabited by other inmates, in which the individual offender must attemp to cope and srvive over an extended period of time. Success in doing so, in no way guarantees a likelihood of success in relating to the outside world.

Separation from the community is firmly established. Security barriers and devices are relied upon in an attempt to insure that the community will not be treatened by the individuals committed to such institutions during the time they are incarcerated. In some cases such protection is necessary. In most cases, however, such assurance is largely illusionary since almost all offenders altimately return to the community and resume their functioning in society without such imposed barriers and controls.

It was found that with the given conditions of inadequate staff, the general lack of classification, the absence of program opportunities, inequality in

the dispensation of justice and the burdening of correctional institutions with socio-medical problems which could be better handled outside of the correctional system, the burden falls to the facility design to prevent disturbance, maintain control, and constrain all but a limited range of prescribed activities. Given such conditions, the architectural design tradition of such instituions should come as no surprise. However, a continuation of such priactices should be expected to mainifest the perpetuation of past failures. Such failure has enormous individual and social costs.

Pretrial detention facilities are guided by the dual mission of containment of the alleged offender to insure his appearance at trial and protection of the public from the potentially dangerous individuals who are incercerated in such facilities, and who are as yet innocent under the law. The result of this is the gross deprivation of the most minimal levels of human service for a group which is as yet comprised of individuals who are legally innocent. In this scenario the role of architecture plays a significant part and its utility is suspect.

02. Role of Architecture

For architecture to play a positive rather than a negative role wothin the criminal justice

system, the understanding and utilization of its potential is pertinent.

Such contribution is inherent in the power of the physical environment on at least four significant levels.[1] The first generator of architecture and the most basic of its functions is that of shelter. The pure availability of space in which program activities can be conducted, in which residents can establish personal territories, and in which identity can be developed, constitutes an enabling power of architecture. Structured functions, such as counselling, visiting, education, or even unstructured activities including the pursuit of recreation at individual or group scales is dependent upon the provision of physical space. The lack of such space, or the deprivations which stem from sterile, routinized and mechanical characteristics of the physical environment, constitute a significant constraint for any program endeavour.

A second significant impact level which architecture has upon the total correctional environment is in organizing relations between people. At the macro-scale, the location of the facility influences the likelihood or possibility of family visits, the developmet of reintegrative community based programs, the opportunity for specialized services, and a wide variety of other

linkages which may or may not be established with the community.

At the micro-scale, the design of the facility encompasses a complex series of internal spatial organizations which are, in their effect, the organization of the frequency and character or human interaction within the building. Desired social relations which are derived from treatment program design are strongly influenced by the manner in which the activity and movement spaces ensourage relationships between residents.[2]

Third, the perpetuation of activity patterns is highly correlated to the adaptability as well as flexibility of a facility to allow change. Chararacteristic "correctional" environments, present formidable obstacles to the introduction of any other form of habitation or utilization than that which is currently conducted in them.

Finally, facility mobility anticipates, the possibility for a facility resource to move in whole or in part to new areas of service delivery, reflecting the changing dimension and character of criminal justice problem as well as shiffs in population settlement patterns. Thus, various terms of occupancy and various kinds of occupancy become functionally and economically.

Among the many other impacts which architecture has upon the total environment, its role as

an institution of communication is especially significant in the area of corrections. Individual facilities express the perception which society has towards their inhabitants and this perception is not only expressed to the inhabitant but reinforced for the society. Thus, it is of fundamental importance that the physical environment be considered a component in the treatment process and as a means of communicating values and attitudes to the client.

03. Architectural Characteristics and Prison Development

Early Prisons

Early prisons were crude structures which were seldom built for the use to which they were finally put. In most cases, they were strong cages within a fortress or castle. One of the earliest prisons of which mush is known is the Mametine Prison which was started at about 640 B.C.[3] It was an underground cistern with access through gratings covering the top. The Mametine Prison, consisted of an upper rectangular room, lit by a hole in the roof, with a dome like dungeon below. The prisoner was confined to the upper room unless condemned to death, then he would be thrown into the lower dungeon to starve or be strangled.

04. Cellular Prisons

Pope Clement XI ordered the building of a prison for youthful offenders to form part of the

Hospital of St Michael in Rome. This prison was completed in 1704, and was to influence prison architecture for over 200 years. It introduced the idea of cellular separation to allow each prisoner to reflect on his misdeeds in solitude. Architecturally, this meant the construction of a series of cells arranged so that each prisoner should have a view of an altar in the central aisle, thus enabling him to join in the religious services. The design was neat and simple, and represented a vast improvement on anything that had been attempted before. The segregation of prisoners into individual rooms or cells imposed a discipline on the plan and section. The use of the central hall, completely open from floor to roof, was also an innovation copied until the 20th century. This was the first time a prison was designed with a definite, and recognizable, architectural expression of its own. Then the most important requirement of a prison was seen to be ease of supervision.

05. Radial Design

The cellular type of prison with its original idea inverted, in that the most important requirement of a prison was the need for ease of supervision from a central view point, led to the complicated radial plans.

Its main characteristics were: It was a prison built like spokes of a bicycle wheel. The housing units, shops and activity spaces radiated out from a central hub in which was located the centrol point. Thus, all activity and movemant could be abserved from that point.

The prison at Ghent was, in every way, a remarkable structure: It was also the first prison planned for the classification of prisoners.

06. Panoptican Design

Jeremy Bentham, carried the development of rectangular cell houses into a series of cell houses arranged radially around a central point, to its logical conclusion in his design for a circular prison or panoptican. The cells, with radiating partitions were planned around the external walls, internal open galleries and staircases connecting them at each level.

The panoptican was based on definite panological principles: Cellular separation, safe custody, and hard labour, with the belief that reformation could be achieved by seclusion, employment and instruction. Although completely circular prisons were rarely built, the principle of radial planning became firmly established.

07. Telegraph Pole Design

Telephone pole layouts with outside or inside cells contained in separate blocks planned along

a central corridor, was suitable for any type of institutional use. The plan shape resambles the central post and cross bars of a telephone pole.

One of the chief merits of this prison was that each cell house was a separate unit, so ensuring the more effective classification of prisoners. The use of one central control point, as in radial prisons, was thus rejected in favour of separate control in each block with general supervision from the central corridor.

08. Court Yard Design

The courtyard layout has cell houses arranged around a central court and connected by covered corridors. The enclosing buildings form the external perimeter. Thus the external appearances are void of fences and guard towers. The main faults with these institutions are:

- They are very expensive to build
- The corridors are excessively long
- The cell houses are too far from each other and from other facilities.

09. Campus Design

This non-prison like design is flexible and will permit it to serve a variety of functions. It consists of building (cell houses) arranged over well landscaped areas; giving a very spectacular effect.

The design promotes interaction and sensory stimilation, so absent in traditional prisons. Campus type prisons are usually for medium or mimimum security offenders. But it was used for maximum security purposes in California.

This prison has, apparently been a successful experiment, relying on its success on an enlightened policy of rehabilitation. It is doubtful, however, whether this is completely possible in a prison constantly under the surveillance of armed guards.

10. Skyscraper Prisons

This is a modification of the telegraph-pole type, with vertical circulation rather than horijontal, the elevator shaft substitute the long central corridor.

The advantages claimed for a skyscraper prison are:

- They are necessarily secure because of their height.
- Classification and segregation is possible within a limited space and with no loss of centralized administration and supervision.
- Where space is restricted in a city a skyscraper can be fitted onto a small site; the smaller ground area is also more easily guarded.

But they do have secure limitations. They are adequate for holding prisoners for short periods

only and are not suitable for treating prisoners undergoing long sentences. Their use should be, restricted to remand and short sentence prisoners.

FOOT NOTES

1. Hall, Edward T. The Silent Dimension, New York 1966.

2. Wools, Roger, and David Canter, The Effect of the Meaning of buildings on Behaviour, Applied Ergonomics, 1.3, 144-150 1970.

3. Op. Cit. Johnson, p. 5.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS

> The failure of major institutions to reduce crime is incontestable. Recidivism rates are notoriously highm institutions do succeed in punishning, but they do not deter. They protect the community, but that protection is only temporary. They relieve the comminity of responsibility by removing the offender, but they make successful reintegration into the community unlikely. They change the committed offender, but the change is more likely to be negative than positive.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, (1975)

01. The Need for a Change of Attitude to Crime and the Criminal

Nothing can be as true as the contention of Professor Tannenbaum, that, "crime is inevitable in society, and the Italian criminologist, Giorgio Florita say, " like sin, crime is normal in society and it is our sanctions and laws, made by man that are abnormal".

Also Frank Tannenbaun eloquently expressed the idea, of crime, as well as immorality, being the backwash of a culture.

"Crime is eternal - as eternal as society..... it is best to face the fact that crime cannot be abolished except in a non-existen utopia ..... Crime is therefore an ever-present condition, even as sickness, disease and death....." [1]

What causes a specific individual to break a taboo, a social sanction, or law has ever been an enigma to society. This is further expantiated by Barnes and Teeters.

> "No physical abnormality, no degree or type of insanity, no extent of mental retardation, no extremity of poor health, no degree of physical deprivation, no extreme of poverty, no filth of slum life, no lack of recreation, no stimulation of press, movie, radio or television, no hysteria or crime wave, no family discord or broken home, will surely and without exception produce crime. A crime is committed only when a peculiar combination of personal and social factors comes into juxtaposition with an ulterly unique physical structure of a human being, to create a specified crime situation....." [2]

Thus no theory, however profounded, can ever hope to answer the question of the totality of criminal behaviour.

However, considering the fact that the criminal is not just a symptom, but a product of the sum of our institutions and the product of a selective series of influences within them, as are the best and the worst of the non-criminal population. The criminal "is of the very bone and fibre of the community itself" [3] It would be absurd and far from reality for one to assume or believe that he or she would ever commit a crime let alone be arrested and prosecuted. It is high time we came to grips with ourselves and faced reality; a thief is one, only when he is cought.

Thus, because, we have not been caught or prosecuted in our lives before doesn't make us any better than the petty thief who has been caught.

For any meaningful change to occur in the field of corrections, a thorough understanding of the phenomenon; "crime" is a necessity. The social apathy and widespread ignorance prevalent today must stop.

All of us, society as a whole are metaphorically in chains. Because each one of us had committed "crime" in childhood and has been punished for it, we are quite convinced that we know and understand crime and punishment in general.[4] Nothing could be further from the truth. We want to believe, for example that punishment deters; and that the greater the punishment, the greater the deterrence. It seems to stand to reason, but in reality, and in society at large, deterrence works very imperfectly.

Since crime is eternal, therefore society control is equally eternal and universal. Thus, the important question about social control, is not whether it is necessary (since it is unavoidable) but how it can best be achieved.[5]

As the soial science provided a more complex analysis of the influence on behaviour, punishment began to be seen as a less adequate means of control, as opposed to the 19th century method of control

which was law backed by punishment. This punishment, was seen not as being merely coercive, but it served to clarify and reinforce the values which all members of society were expected expected to share. "Thus the general object which all laws have in common is to argment the total happiness of the community, in other words to exclude mischief. The effect of punishment was deterent".[6] Hence in the past it was agreed "The ordinary condition of a convict saving the regard due to to life, health and bodily case ought not to be made more eligible than that of the poorest class of subjects living in a state of innocence and liberty." Its argument was that the state should not provide a comfortable form of relief of need, for fear that this provision would corrupt a large number of citizens.

Today, we have witnessed the gradua, slow yet inevitable change in philosophy and understanding. Reforms were made, based on the view that the state's role was not enforce a moral quality by inflicting penalties on those who failed, but rather to privide individual citizens with protection against the worst effects of material inequality, or compensations for material injustice. The state took it upon itself to organise, train, and dispense limited benefits to its least fortunate citizens rather than to punish them.

These changes in the social philosophy found expression, and were perfectly reflected in the penal system.[8] As against the fact that the retributive view gave rise to corporal punishments, the deterrent approach found its best expressions in imprisonment. Emphasis was on the individual rather than the crime.

02. The Need for an Improved Prison System and Architecture

Imprisonment, is as yet still a necessity here in Nigeria. So long as crimes are being committed and a place has to be found where the criminals can be segregated, we cannot run away from the above stated fact. They as a social necessity, just as firestations, schools, markets etc.

Having understood the rational behind punishment, and tracing the history of punishment and prison philosophy development. It is accepted that prison treatment has as its primary objectives, deterrence, protection of society and reformation of the inmate. The argument for this stand, is that instead of seeking to impose upon thr prisoner conditions worse than any he would experience as a free man, prison should attempt to make him more abstain from crime through fear, it should try to train him for a better way of living.

Also one questions seriously what effect traditional prisons of our time, have had on inmates as well as on the society in general. It is a fact that "cruel punishments have an inevitable tendency to produce cruelty in people.[9] Lasting protection which society wants - can result only through changing attitudes not chaining individuals. Thus it was noted that prison couldn't protect society by being primarily operated for custody and punishment, but, rather for custody and rehabilitation. Society has accepted the fact that majority of our prisoners do return to the society and the protection they desire is much more effective if they come back reformed and law abiding rather than embittered.

Punishment as retribution belongs to a penal philosophy that is archaic and discredited by history.

Punishment is in itself not dismissed; but it is now punishment for a purpose. The fact has been recognized that being sent to a prison, however humanely it is operated, is punishment in itself. It is impossible to make a prison so pleasant that the presoners will not consider their imprisonment punishment. Also, it is meither necessary nor justifiable to add to the punishment inherent in loss of liberty, seperation from one's friends and family, and the stigma of a prison sentence. Experience has

shown that efforts to do so tend to reduce the number of offenders who become law-abiding citizens on release and to increase the number who continue in crime.

Thus the prison serves most effectively for the protection of society against crime when its major emphasis is on rehabilitation. Thus the purpose of punishment is now rehabilitation, reformation, and reintegration.

The necessity of custodial segretation is not ruled out, but custody is in itself a means to the end in almost all cases and an end in very few cases.

The prison not geared toward rehabilitation as one of its primary aims stand condemned on its own evidence.

The importance of architecture in prison philosophy cannot be over emphasized. "No other single factor has so retarded the development and success of rehabilitative programs as has the lag in correctional architecture". More often such programs are being undertaken or attempted in what Austine MacCormick called "Massive, medieval, monastic, monolithic, monumental, monkey-cage monstrosities". Such structures without doubt reflect a philosophy now over a hundred years out of date, but they still dominate the over-all

climate of many of our prisons and hence the penal philosophies which struggles to emerge in spite of them. It is this conflict which has resulted in a schizophremic type of split personality in the current penal philosophy of Nigeria. What can be done about it?

Another valid question that occupies the mind of planners, has architecture completed its task of seeking design solutions corresponding to the development of penal concepts.

There have been three main, overlapping, epochs in the history of prisons in the western world. The first was one of revenge and repression; it lasted many centuries and was characterized by private dungeons and personal spite. The second was brought about by religion (the Roman Catholics and the Quakers) but society still demanded retribution. The third, and much more recent offered restitution and rehabilitation in an effort to protect society and reform the offenders; but even this has been dubbed ad 'uniformly effective'.

There has to be a forth or perhaps it is a development of the third. The key words in this epoch are community and normality.

The criminal is a product of the society, therefore any attempt to reform him without the participation of the community is destined to

fail. Architecture has a majore role to play in all these philosophies.

It is pertinent to note at this point that any attempt to improve one aspect of the penal system and leave the others is a waste of time and effort. A better understanding of crime, punishment and architecture all work hand in hand.

END NOTES

1. Ibid., p. 19.

2. Thomas M. Osborne, Prisons and Common Sense, New York Lipp. 1924.

3. Ibid.

4. Op. Cit. Tannenbaum p. 26.

5. Op. Cit. Mitford, , pp. 7-8.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Bill Jordan, Freedom and the Welfare State, p. 144.

9. Samuel Romilly (Reflections on Hanging) Macmillan 1967.

CHAPTER EIGHT

RECOMMENDATIONS

Thomas E Szasz said,""In order to rehabilitate prisoners, our penal system must offer them hope - hope for self respect, new opportunity, and a better life.

01. Reintegration and Rehabilitation Rather than Punishment

The root idea in punishment, as ordinarily understood is the infliction of some kind of pain or loss on an individual because he or she has been proved quilty. Originally, any end to be gained by such infliction was scarcely conscious, if it existed at all; any end, that is to say beyond the satisfaction of the anger evoked by the misdeed itself.

Having traced the development of the different stages of the philosophy of punishment up to the 20th century. We can see that we are now in the Curative or Treatment stage. Rather than retaliation against the offender, rehabilitating programs for personal adjuctment are now the case. Rehabilitation is the theory for reformation of offenders based on the premise that human behaviour is the result of antecedent

causes which may be known by objective analysis and which permit scientific control of human behaviour. The focus is no longer on punishment but on treatment of the offender.

Thus the concept now is that man is sent to prison As punishment rather than For punishment. In the same light, realizing that prisoners are from the outside world and would one day return to the outside world. Reintegration which goes hand in hand with rehabilitation is a philosophy of punishment that focuses on returning the offender to the community with restored educational, employment and family ties. Hence, incarceration is only a means to the end and that end is the final protection of society through a change of attitude, behaviours and philosophy of life of prisoners. This explains why the problem now is based on what to do For individual offenders in contrast with the old problem of what to do With them.

This new approach introduces a new dimension into the problem of caring for prisoners, characterized by the attempt to use "scientific techniques.

With this approach to the problem of criminality, the whole of a prisoner's time in prison is thought of in terms of "treatment". 'Treatment, to be effective, will not only involve the handling

of the individual's criminal problems, but also the awareness of the fresh problems which the fact of being in a prison will creat for the prisoner.

02. Indeterminate Rather than Determinate Sentence

For the treatment approach (rehabilitation/ reintegration) to be meaningful it will be necessary to allow the classification centre and the institution itself to determine the period an offender stays in the institution since they are in a good positon to assess the progress made by the inmate at any time during his stay in the institution. This will warrant the adoption of the indeterminate sentence system as practised in U. S. A.

This is one of the receommendations adopted during the Kampala Conference of the "Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, South of the Sahara".

> "The period of committal to an institution should not be dependent on the seriousness of the offence, nor should it be fixed in precise manner, but there must be a legal minimim and maximim period of detention. It should terminate as soon as it is found that the offender has progressed to the stage at which he is considered ready to be re-established in the community".1

The main idea behind the system is to remove the sentencing power from a possibly projudiced and vindictive trail judge and placed in the hands of skilled experts in human behaviour. These experts are expected to look at the man rather than his crime taking into account all circumstances that must have driven him to go against the established law. Then there is the need to keep close track of his progress in the institution and release him when

he has demonstrated by his progress that he is ready to return to the community. This has to be verified through scientific technique.

03. Treatment Process

What happens to the convict during incarceration will be in terms of some kind of 'thet- 'theraphy' which aims at reconstructing him in order that he may live a properly "adjusted life at least free from further criminal activity after his release into the free community."[2]

The treatment complex is like a hospital, only that the kind of troubles treated there are not physical illness but personal troubles. Thus the treatment process involves the following steps:

- diagnosis
- evaluation
- classification
- therapuetic program
- prognosis

The first three stages should take place in a Classification and Remand Centre. The fourth should take place in the Therapeutic Correctional Institution (prison institution) while the last stage is in the community.

a) Classification and Remand Centre

This centre is both for detention of accused persons awaiting trial and all convicted offenders from the vicinity sent directly from the court after conviction. The convicted offender

spends from one to six months before he is assigned to an appropriate correctional institution.

Here, all convicted offender are

- received, identified and health records are started
- social background, education and all phases of his past life are studied and recorded.[2]
- aptitudes and physical condition are recorded.

All these will require the services of the following specialists:

- psychiatrist
- psychologist
- sociologist
- physician and
- educator

After an individaul study of each prisoner by the specialists, the results are recorded and recommendations made. Then the entire staff will meat to -

- discuss each case,
- determine, in general terms, his personality and problems
- draw up a corrective program for him and send him to the corrective institution best designed and staffed to care for his type of diddiculty

b) The Correctional Institution

The aims of the correctional program include:

- to help the individual receive help in various therapy programs in solving psychological problems
- learn a trade
- improve educational level
- have physical defects corrected
- reintegrate to the community

The three basic types of institution are

i) minimum security institution - if it had a fence at all, it is only for the purpose of keeping the unauthorized public out.

ii) medium security institution - security can be achieved by a perimeter control system that will allow considerable movement within the institution.

iii) maximim security institution - emphasis is on control and supervision.

It is advisable to have separate institutions for each type of security since each type requires:

- varing degree of securiry
- different facilities
- varing foundamental aim
- different design approach

While ideally it is desirable to privide separate institutions for each type of security systems, for a small inmate population a single institution could be provided to house the toal inmate population.[3] Great care will, however, be taken in such design to restrict interaction between the different security grading.

04 Treatment and Rehabilitative Programs

Early advovates of the use of imprisonment believed that incarceration was not only an appropriate form of punishment, but that it would also have a reforming effect on offenders. The Pennsylvania system was based in the assumption that if offenders had time to think and reflect, to read and to study the Bible, they would be repent and be reformed. In the Auburn system, whipping was assumed to have a reforming effect. Later reformers argued that hardwork would have a reformatic effect on inmates. Others emphasized vocational training as a prerequisite for the offender.

Now reformation of offenders had been viewed through a medical model. The principles of diagnosis and treatment have been utilized, with the hope of an eventual "cure" of the "patient". Various forms of treatment programs have been developed to aid in this process

a) Classification:

The concept of individualized treatment was

articulated almost 100 years ago. Ironically, concept became popular long before people realized that in order for treatment programs to succeed, there most first be an understanding of the particular offender.

For years and even today classification meant segregation - by age, and sex. No attempt was made to assess the problems of a particular offender within the context of a treatment program, but the term has a deeper meaning.

"Classification" is a method by which diagnosis, treatment planning and the execution, of the treatment programs are coordinated in the individual case".[4]

Classification begins at the classification centre and a treatment program is planned for him or her. It requires the re-evaluation of the inmate's program and progress during the course of treatment.

It is imperative that if classification is to be effective, it must change as the needs of the individual change. The goals set for the inmate may be unrealistic or he or she may be experiencing too much failure.

In addition to facilitating the treatment of inmates, classification can make other positive contributions to corrections. If facilitates the ordinary administration of a prison. If facilitates

the breaking down of many of the problems created by overspecialization. It facilitates discipline, increases productive industrail output, and improves the morale of the inmates. if utilized properly, it results in success that the inmates can see.

Infact the degree to which the absence of a working classification system cannot be overemphasis. Understafffing and overcrowding have produced a total breakdown of any attempt made in that direction. Moreover, new inmates in trying to adjust to the environment of the prison, are restricted to the overcroded living quarters and are permitted neither visits nor recreation. Testing and evaluation of these individuals, essential to a working classification system, cannot be regarded as reliable or even useful when conducted under such traumatic and stressful conditions. The percentage of inmates suffering from some mental disorder is un-identified, and the mentally disturbed are dispersed throughout the prison polulation without receiving treatment.

Further effects of failure to classify are manifold. Violent inmates are not isolated from those who are young, passive or weak. Consequently, the latter inmates are repeatedly victimized by those who are stronger and more aggressive. Testimony shows that robbery, rape, extortion, theft and assault are everyday occurences among the

general inmate population.

Emotional and physical disabilities which require special attention pass unnoticed. There is no rational basis on which to assign inmates to the few vocational, educational and work opportunities which do exist. All of this contributes to the apathy, tension and frustration which pervade Nigerian prisons.

b) Prison Industry

In a society emphasizing work as the major status dererminant, prison industry had important potentialities for making the correctional institution a means of rehabilitation. The trend toward opening new forms of communication with the free community holds promise for reducing the serious discrepancy between the prison and the outside society as universes of social experience. However, if the trend is to have significant results, issues related to prison labour must be resolved.

On one hand, it has been argued that the prison should work to pay for his keep and ease the burden of supporting the criminal placed on taxpayers who were his prey. A second argument has been that "hard labour while wearing stripes" is an efficient means of deterring future crime or of balancing the scales of retribution by imposing work as punishment. A second argument has been

A third argument is that prison labour instills habits of industry. A fourth argument defines habits of industry and marketable job skills as essential ingredients in preparing the released prisoner for integration into a free society.

On the other hand, correctional institution face many impediments in realizing any of these purposes. Under the principle of non superiority; the condition of the crimimal should not be superior to that of the worst-paid non-criminal. Consequently, the restriction of prison industry was stimulated by a psychological perspective conflicting with the pure economics of reducing prison operational costs.[5]

Labour as a punitive device stigmatizes labour for non punitive purposes. It strengthens inmate resentment against the prison and its officials, complicating vocational training, which requires instructor- student rapport. Conversely, employment for the sake of vocational training aborts the detterent effect of punitive labour. Efforts to maximize economic return from industries requires emphasis on output, rather than on correction of faulth attitudes of the prisoner-worker. Work pace must not be interrupted to counsel prisoners or to afford the personalized instruction necessary for on the job training.

The increased volume of output raises the issue of competition with free labour. In keeping with the objectives of individualized treatment, vocational training requires a wide variety of products to extend the range of skills taught. On the other hand, because the prisoners generally are either unskilled or semi-skilled, there is a limit to the range of products appropriate for the work force.

It has been said that "the most difficult prison to run is the one in which prisoners languish in idleness - Absence of work leads to moral and physical degradation and corrupts institutional order".[6] This view leads to the attitude that "no single phase of life within prison walls is more important to the public or to the inmate than efficient industrial operations and the intelligent untilization of the labour prisoners."[7] This attitude toward prison labour reflects a belief that work is an important element in the program of rehabilitation which society likes to think takes place in prisons. However, aimless drudgery is of little advantage. Thus the attainment of rehabilitation through labour is supposed to be through trainging FOR work and training BY work.[8] Work has the virtue of releiving boredom. Under the concept of training by work, it is assumed that habits developed through regular employment will

persist automatically. In contrast, training for work would employ this more superficial and immediate motivation to work as the first stage for a more sophisticated process of stimulating the prisoner's interest in employment on a long-term basis. Thus inmate employment becomes only one facet of a multifaceted effort to change the prisoner's attitudes and values.

When labour is forced and unrewarded, there is little incentive for diligence and development of skill. As an incentive and reward, money is as effective within an institution as it is in the free society.

The inmate should bear the financial burden of supporting his dependants, rather than adding them to the public welfare. He would have some amount to support himself during the crucial early period of release before he finds employment. Thus, with funds available to ease the released prisoners adjustment, disintegration of families would be prevented. The inmates' sense of responsibility for his family would be nurtured during his confinement. Wages symbolize the states interest in the inmate's personal welfare. Lack of money contributes to inmate's subterfuge, disorder, and labour inefficiency. To pay wages to convicted criminals has been opposed as a travesty on social justice when thousands of honost citizens are unable to find employment. But despite, the

numerous philosophic, cultural, operational, political, and legal problems, associated with the introduction of real work opportunities into the prison environment, such as; a full work week, inmate wages based upon work output, productivity standards comparable to those of outside world business, and transferable training and job skills. It is believed to be a necessary feature of the new prisons. It would privide partial reimbursement to the state by inmates for custody and welfare costs as well as restitution payments to victims. It would offer graduated preparation of inmates for release to the community. And finally prison industry would be bassed upon business operations that are self supporting and profit making.[9] The payoffs of such a program are described by Nage[1]

We envision the pay off from this effort to be a triple one for prison industry, real-world self sufficiency; for the prison administrator, a significant reduction in the pervasive problem of inmate idleness; and for the inmate work farce, a chance to earn a decent wage and acquire the skills and attitudes necessary to become productive members of the working world.[10]

This new approach to prison employment has important implications for the design of correctional facilities.

05. Institution Size

Current trends point to new facilities with much smaller capacities. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends that facilities not have a capacity any larger than 400.

Nagel suggests that no recommendations about optimum size can be made without reference to the institutions location and purpose. He also indentified three determinants of preferred facility size.

i) The size of a correctional centre should not exceed the potential inmate population from the immediately surrounding region with perimeters not more than one hour travel distance.....

ii) The centre should be small enough to enable the superintendent who is responsible for operations to know the names of, and relate personallly to, every inmate in his charge

iii) The size of a centre should be such as to enable the effective and efficient operation of programs. In other words, the size of the centre should be a function of what it is trying to do".[11]

Small unit size also is recommended both for reasons of security an safety and to overcome the depresonalization and regimentation which necessarily follows traditional institutional living

arrangements. This represents a significant departure from the old style design in which hundreds of inmates are grouped together in tiers. It is suggested that a unit size of no more than thirty, and preferably less; is essential if inmate violence is to be prevented rather than merely containned. Forgel notes that subdivision of even the small prison is likely to benefit staff as well as inmates:

> When a 300 person facility is subdivisible into living units of 30, other advantages arise:
>
> i) the oppressive features of large congregate living (counts, group movements, reoutinization, and so forth) are eliminated;
>
> ii) further refinements of classification (by work, education, or even treatment groups voluntarily devised) for resident selection are available;
>
> iii) staff can be assigned to manageable units and have their skills matched to the needs of the prisoners they supervise; and
>
> iv) finally, the guard as we have known him hisconvically may find new and more dignified roles for himself. In the best analysis, it may provide a safer work environment.[12]

Decentralization of prisons is now being preached, it is suggested that a single prison could offer several different secutity level options. These can be arranged so that the different typed of housing can be disgned to serve as an incentive and inmates may be "paroled" within the confines of the institution. Benton describes such implementation in Oklahoma's prisons.

Oklahoma's new prisons are highly decentralized. The 400 detention rooms are organized into five 80-person units. One unit is entirely separate from the rest; the other four are in pairs separated by interconnected buildings. The security level for the overall institution is medium within that level; however the institution incorporates three custody levels - high (the one separate unit), regular (one of the pairs), and low (the other pair). There will be separate procedures and rules for the three areas, reflecting a hierarchy of supervision and privilage levels. It is possible to operate the institution in such a way that inmates in separate units may not contact one another. This is a potential that, in our initial operations will not be implemented except in the high custody units.[13]

06. Site Selection

The urban or near-urban location for new prison is a desirable objective. This concept is a natural

outgrowth of the notion that institutions should be located in those areas from which most offenders come. The argument for the "community-based" institution is premised in the belief that family and community ties are better maintained when the commuting distance from an inmate's home to the prison is relatively short. Forgel points out other reasons for building correctional facilities near major urban centres:

i) most prisoners come from urban areas and thus the maintenance of family ties is facilitated;

ii) professionals wish to attract (as well as industry) for the contracting of services are also urban oriented; and

iii) the new prison staff will have more in common with prisoners when both are selected from similar population.[14]

Prisons located remote rural areas were staffed by persons unsympathetic - even anipathetic - to the aspirations, life styles, and values of prisoners, most of whom came from urban communities. Some of the serious disadvantages of prisons located in rural areas are:

i) it is impossible to utilize the academic and social services or the medical an psychiatric resources that

are concentrated in the towns.

ii) professional staff, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, social workers, researchers, nurses, dentists, and physicians, are hard to recruit.

iii) contact with friends, lawyers, and relatives of inmates important to the integration process is made more difficult.

iv) meaningful work and educational release programs are practically impossible.

v) most important corrections as a result becomes a divided house, dominated by rural guards and adminstrators unable to understant or communicate with urban inmates.[15]

To avoid the politicking often associated with the selection process, it is suggested that a board should be designated or an individual with complete authority for site selection and specification of criteria for selection in advance.

07. <u>The New Penal Philosophy and Architecture</u>

Penal philosophy is today in a state of anxiety and confusion. This is because it is in a state of transition. Containing much of the old and and new concepts. At present conflicting philosophies have emerged.

The custodial prison still in vogue is founded in the past and it has regard for only one basic concept, security. They are fighting a losing battle.

The progressive prison has superimposed itself upon the old discipline a philosophy of treatment which substitutes programs of medical care, industrial training, education, religion, social work, and recreation for the monotony of hard labour and the deprivation and degradation of the old prison. The Progressive prison holds the centre of the stage today, and it presents a very attractive kind of humanitarianism in the treatment of offenders, a swing away from the harsh cruelties of the old penology. Also one of the characteristics of the transition state; but it is not the ultimate answer to the problems of corrections. It presents a fine facades, yet it doesn't go into the heart of the correctional problem - criminality. It isn't the purpose of the prison to become a great medical clinic, a substitute for public education, a profit making industrial conglomerate, or a recreational and social centre for convicts. The success of a prison is not to be measured by its medical, surgical or psychiatric services, by the number of school graduates it may produce, by the amount and value of its prison products, or by the number and diversity

of its recreational and social actitities. Neither will the establishment of "programs" for individual prisoners avail simply by outliving a list of activities for such prisoners which have little or nothing to do with their criminal problems.

The Professional Prison is - third, small but growing grop, realizing the importance and need for a more precise professional approach in penal philosophy. This may be the penal philosophy which the institutions we are building today will be called upon to serve.

This professional penal philosophy is built around five simple concepts.

i) Security must be asured in order that it may be assumed - and kept in its proper place.

ii) That prisoners are classified primarily into four groups. New, Intractable, Tractable, and Defective.

iii) For Tractable (or treatable) prisoners the first concern is problem solving before programs, and the second concern is the acculturation of such prisoners to the society ot which they will return.

iv) Correctional staff will operate in

five areas:

a) Executive

b) Adminstrative (fiscal/clerical)

c) Professional

d) Security and

e) Treatment.

v) Prison architecture must meet all four of these concepts.

08. Security

Security is the primary business of the prison; but not its ultimate aim. Having assured security, it may then be assumed and the main business of the prison - reform - got on with.

Security deals with three basic elements - escape, contraband, and disorder. Hence maximum, midium, and minimum risks deal not only with escape, but also with contraband and disorder. Hence open-mesh fences, while sometimes sufficient to prevent escape, are not adequate protection against the introduction of contraband or adequate for control of disturbances. Wire fences are characteristic of concentration camps; walls are characteristic of gardens and privacy. It is not necessary that walls be obnoxious; it is essential that they be adequate.

Maximum, medium, and minimum refer exclusively to security and should not be confused with treatment classification. Hence the correlation of

maximum, medium, and mimimum with bad, better, best is a myth - The hopeful, treatable prisoner may be a maximum, a medium, or a mimimum security risk, similarly with the intractable or defective prisoner. The new prisoner is automatically a maximum security risk.

Security is a specialty just as case-work for treatment is a specialty and should be so regarded in the administration of prison guards, methods equipment, and architecture. It should not be confused with or combined with treatment. Security is best served when a special corps of prison guards is trained in security policies and practice as the police of the prison community. They will man the gates, the walls, patrol and search the grounds and buildings, and be responsible for the initial reception, the final discharge, and the transportation of prisoners. They will not fraternize with prisoners, and will be interested in treatment only as a general policy of the institution.

The place of the security should be recognized as primary, and neither incidental or dominating the operation of the prison. It should be a division co-ordinate with the adminstrative, the professional, and the treatment divisions of the organization.

The security force can operate most effectively from a control centre outside the prison enclosure, with auxiliary stations at strategic points within the prison proper. Switchboard, the central key board, all emergency utilities, inspection of all mail and all persons or packages entering or leaving the prison, offices and training facilities for the guard force, and quarters for the stand-by guard force.

'Divide and role' is a sound security principle and supplements the small group principle of treatment. It is applicable in security planning especially to housing prisoners in as many and as small groups as possible and to providing reacration for prisoners in as many different and separate areas as possible.

09 Prison Types

With regard to prisoner personnel, once having determined security, it is good philosophy not to deal with prisoners according to the crimes which they have committed, or the activities which the institution offers. If it is assumed that all new prisoner will be put in a class by themselves for observation, our first concern then will be whether a prisoner is amenable to treatment or not, that is whether he is tractable (wanting and capable of treatment), intractable (not wanting treatment)

Obviously a prisoner who wants treatment and is capable of responding to it will require a different sort of staff, program, and architecture than those who do not want or are extremely limited or incapable of treatment. To mix either instractables or defectives with tractable prisoners is poor penal philosophy. Thus different types of prisons for different types of prisoners. In other words, the professional penal philosophy proposes to be selective in its treatment. Here in Nigeria everyone goes to the same place.

10. Treatment and Architecture

To return tractable prisoner to a society in which men live in small family groups, in ordinary dwellings, under normal conditions affecting their basic needs of nourishment, work, play, and other human relationships, we need to accustom them to the advantages of such living by confining them uder similar conditions. This is the concept of the community or Therapuetic prison.

11. Staff Personned.

The philosophy being proposed for staff personnel is based on a five-fold classification: Executive, administrative, professional, security, and treatment. The executive group will include the superintendent and his deputies and heads of departments. The superintendent runs the front

office and with his staff sets the policies; the deputy runs the inside office and directs the operation of the prison routine carrying out the policies adopted. The administrative group will comprise the fiscal, clerical, personnel administration, purchasing, store keeping, and routine maintenance functions of the institution. The professional group will include the physician, psychiatrist, psychologists, dentist, nurses, teachers, vocational and recreational instructors, librarian, industries manager and all his technical personnel, chaplains, social workers and other specialists, The security force will include those primarily responsible for the prevention of escape, contraband, and the control of disturbances. The treatment staff will include all those guards who are in personal contact with the prisoners either in the living quarters, at work or play, and their supervisors.

Certain principles of organization which differ from current custodial philosophy are expressed in now, the general practice is to have two deputies; one in charge of security and the other in charge of treatment. The deputy in charge of security controls the entire guard force, handles the general operational routine of the prison, and is in authority over prisoners.

The deputy in charge of treatment has charge of certain professional activities, classification education and training, religious services, recreation. The deputy for treatment and his staff have advisory powers only. Hence we see the unfortunate situation where the deputy for treatment has responsibility for treatment but no power to make it effective. This is the cause of one of the most serious conflicts in prisons now - the conflict between custody and treatment. In this case, the conflict can be resolved and security and treatment given their proper setting.

i) The deputy in charge of security will be responsible only for the three basic problems of escape, contraband, and disorder and will limit the contact with prisoners of his guard force to these functions. He is no longer in charge of the general operation of the prison or its over-all routine.

ii) The deputy in charge of treatment will be reponsible for the daily operation of the prison and for carrying out the recommendations of the professional staff in the contact with prisoners of his guard force.

iii) The entire professional staff will derive its authority directly from the

superintendent and have advisory powers only. Similarly with the administrative staff.

12. Prison Architecture

When we consider the type of correctional institution which will fit the need of treatable offenders and which will be in line with the professional penal philosophy outlined herewith we are confronted with institutions which have promise of prividing the facilities for a philosophy that fits the second part of the 20th century. Some of its outstanding characteristics are

i) The overall atmosphere which is conveyed by personnel, program and architecture is one of normal living under normal conditions where mutual trust and respect, cooperation and willingness have replaced the old prison discipline.

ii) The small group principle is reflected in housing, dining, recreation and all important activities. The "institution family" attempts to approximate the family unit in outside society which is the norm.

iii) Prisoners are expected to participate with the staff in the duties and

responsibilities of running the institution, with the staff always in control. This joint understanding provides the everyday atmosphere of a society built on sound democratic priciples.

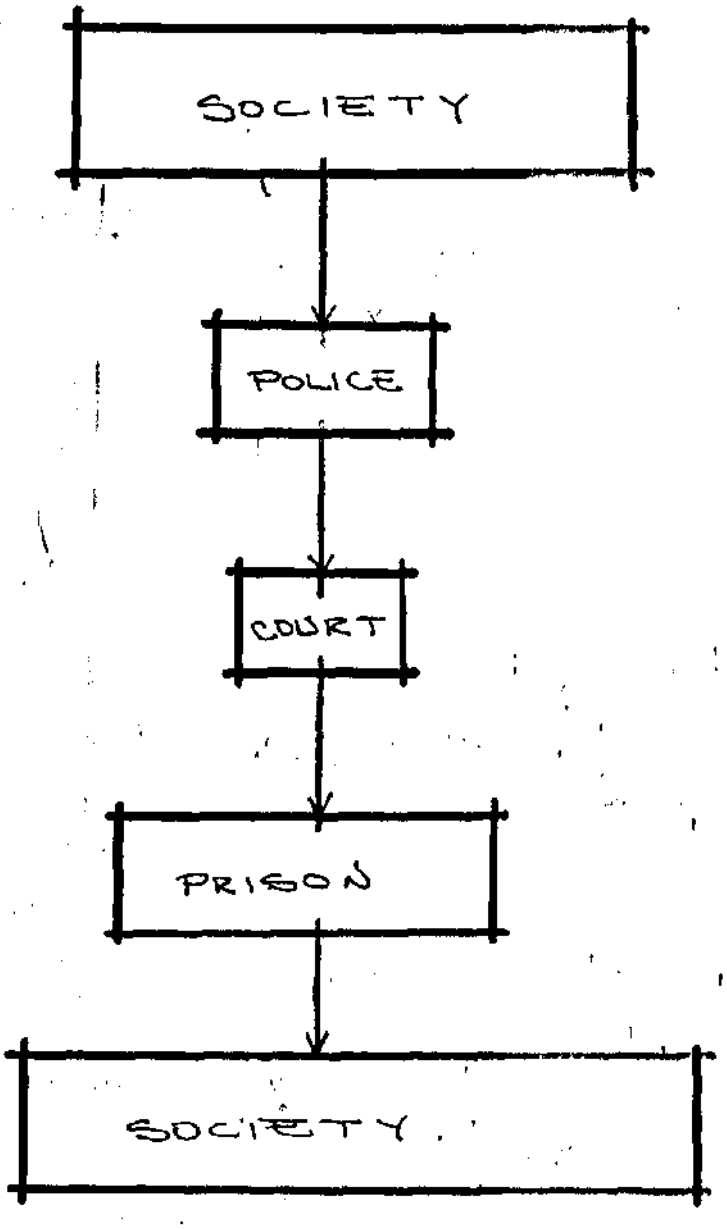
iv) Security, while primary, is not the dominant or the ultimate goal.

v) Acculturation to normal, responsible living has taken over.

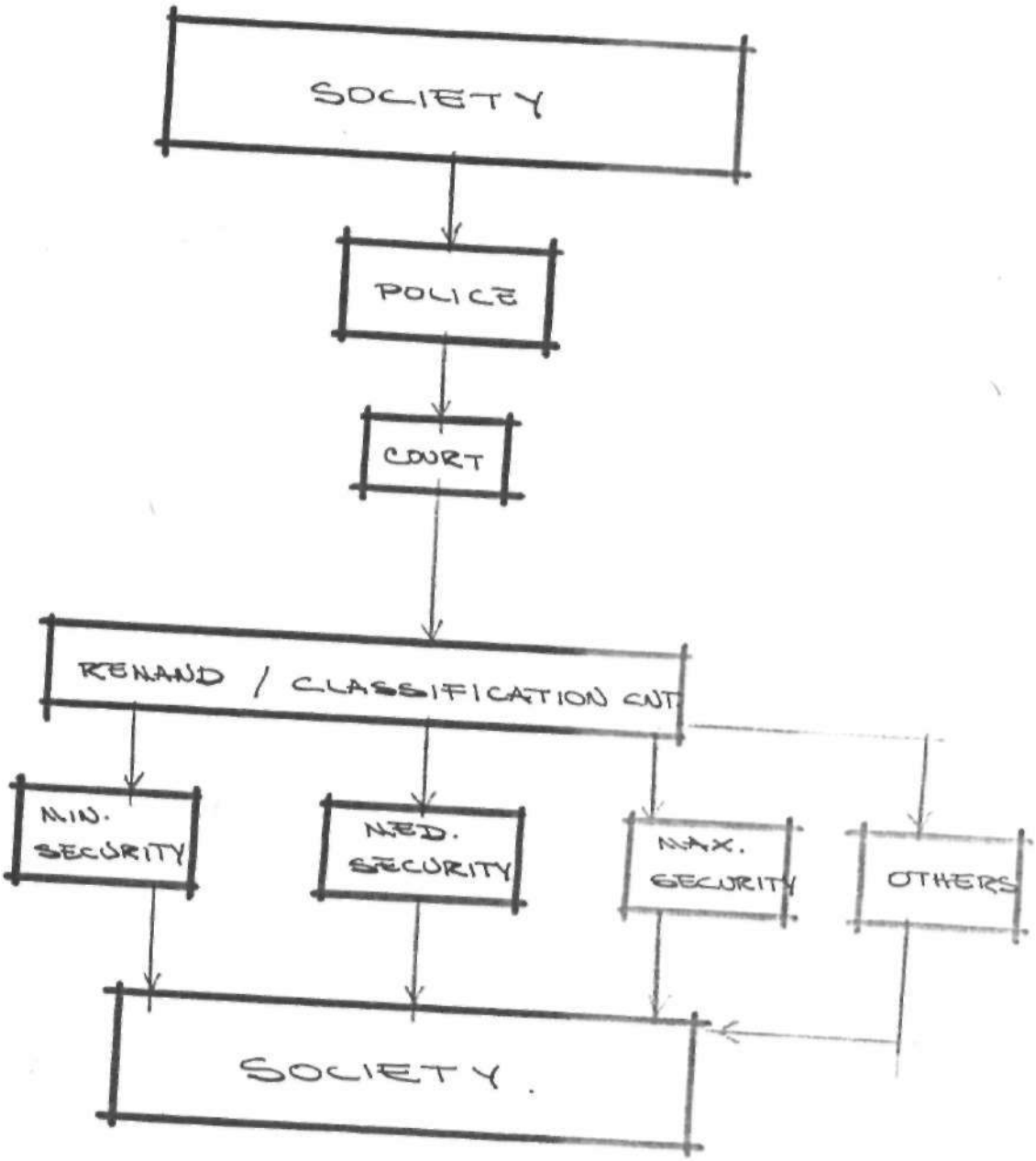
vi) Evidence of the emphasis on both acculturation and problem solving is shown in architecture. Housing units contain individual rooms in simple one or two storey buildings with seldom more than 50 prisoners to a unit. Group recreation is privided for each unit. Multiple dining rooms follow the small group principle. Group meetings and discussions are privided for. A large variety of contacts with the normal world outside brings the "good life" into the institution. Facilities for individual counselling are provided for. Surpervising each group are "guard-in-contact" who work closely with the professional staff to carry out their recommendations for treatment.

The philosophy of normalcy and community are very significant now for they will form the penal philosophy of tomorrow.

SYMPLIFIED FLOW OF A CONVICTED OFFENDER



PROPOSED SIMPLIFIED FLOW OF A CONVICTED OFFENDER.



FOOT NOTES

1. Inter African Conference, "Treatment of Offenders" Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, Kampala, 1956, p. 20.

2. Glenn, M. Kendall, p. 1

3. Callender J.H. & J.D. Chiara (ed). Time Saver Standards for Building Types. "Jails and Prisons" McGraw-Hill Book Company 1973.

4. Frank Loveland, "Classification in the Prison System" Paul W. Tappan ed, contemporary correction (N. York McGraw-Hill, 1951), p. 61.

5. Johnson, Crime, Correction, and Society, p. 559.

6. V.S. Bureau of Prisons, Handbook of Correctional Institutional Design, p. 681.

7. Thorstein Setton, Slavery and the Penal System (N.York El Servier 1976).

8. Ibid. 5

9. William G. Nagel, presentation to coloqum on Correctional Facilities Planning, Sacruments Nov. 3-4, 1977. Chapter 4.

10. Ibid 9 Chapter 4

11. Ibid 9, Chapter 4.

12. Ibid 9, Chapter 9.

13. Ibid 9, Chapter 13.

CHAPTER NINE

APPLICATION

THE CALABAR CASE STUDY

Judge David L Bazelon said, "the greatest inequality is equal treatmet of unequals - and people are unequal .....".

01. Assessment of Needs

a) Why Calabar?

Apart from the fact that I come from Cross River State and so more familiar with the situation in Calabar, the prison in Calabar is in a very bad state. In fact, it was never intended to be used as a prison. During the Nigerian Civil War, the original prison was destroyed and inmates had to be evacuated to the present prison as a temporary measure. Thus, 17 years after the war, it is still being used without any modifications.

In view of this, the Federal Government in its third National Development Plant, proposed, to build new prisons all over the country and Calabar was chosen as one of the sites. Yet, nothing till date is being done about it.

b) Number of People to be Served

The analysis of the numbers and types of persons sentenced to imprisonment varies markedly every year. Thus it is very difficult to give any meaningful inmate population projection for

Calabar Prison. One is left with no other alternative but to assume a figure not based on what might be scientifically proved from the assessment of the needs. But from research, it has been found that to promote personal contacts between inmates and prison staff, to reduce the institutional character of the institution and give it an identity of its own, to reduce regimentation of people, the ideal inmate population shouldn't exceed 300 persons. For purposes of this thesis, bearing in mind the Nigerian context, an inmate population of about 450 in 1990 for Calabar prison alone is assumed.

c) Implementation of the Recommended Approach

This has to be in phases and executed in the following order:

i. construction of the physical plant - inmates may be utilized
ii. setting up of a new correctional program
iii. training and hiring of high calibre staff
iv. occupancy of the institution and program implementation

02. Choice of Site

"The site is a crucial aspect of our environment, it has a biological, a social and a psychological impact that goes far beyond its accepted influence on cost and technical function".[1]

It limits what people can do and at the same time opens new opportunities for them.

The objective of the institution is to build or rebuild solid ties between the offender and the community. It is, therefore, necessary to integrate or reintegrate the offender into community life. The community involement is also assential in the rehabilitation process. I have, therefore chosen Calabar site based on the above and the following points.

a) Location

- It should be located within the community it serves.
- It should be outside the congested central build-up areas in order to relieve over-crowding and encourage possible future expansion.
- Therefore, it should be on the periphery of an existing centre of urban population from where it draws its major population, and land costs are lower and reallily available.

b) Access to Community

- The greater the distance between the prison and the community the more difficulty there will be both in arranging admission and in that gradual return to normal functioning which is essential to modern rehabilitation.

- Family visits can play a major role in re-oreintating an inmates' anti-social attitude and alleviating bitterness and despair over his imprisonment.
- Some offenders may be on parole and they will only need to report to the centre while they live in the community.
- Visits from clergymen, organisations, lawyers may be hampered if the distance from the prison to the community is great distance.
- It would be imppossible to make use of existing facilities such as specialist hospitals, legal services etc. in the community and the objective of rebuilding ties between the community and the prison would be defeated.

c) Topography

The site selected

- is reasonably level
- has stable sub soil
- is swamp free
- is not liable to flooding or subsidence
- is suitable in shape to allow proper orientation of the various buildings to be erected.

d) Services

The four major needs are available

- electricity

- water supply
- drainage
- access road

e) Ample Land

This is required for the physical plant and for all possible expansion in the furture. It may also be necessary to have a buffer zone' of vacant land for farming and to avoid encroachment of private construction.

03 Climatic Influence

Calabar has a subsequentorial type of climate; the temporature is moderately hot, and does not fluctuate greatly: the relative humidity and the rainfall figures are very high. South Eastern Nigeria, which lies farther to the south than the coastal parts of Western Nigeria, and where the equatorial and Cameroon climates have a great influehce, has the heaviest annual total rainfall in Nigeria - coming in a longer rainy, - and normally has no "little dry season"

a) Air Temperature

The mean annual temperature is 79.0°f. There is very little seasonal and no high diurnal variation in temperature. The mean monthly temperatures show a range of 4.1°f only. The highest temperatures are recorded in February and March, the coolest in August and September. The daily maximum temperatures, which occur around

two hours after noon, are between 82.0 - 89.0°f, during the year, while by night they cool down to minimum of 71.0 - 73.2°f . The yearly average daily maximum temperatures is 86.2°f and that of the minima is 71.0 - 73.2°f. The mean daily range of temperature is about 14 - 15°f.

b) Relative Humidity

The mean yearly figure for Calabar is 84%. The mean monthly figure is lowest in February, while the maximim is reached in July - August. The region of Calabar has the higest figures of relative air humidity in Nigeria. High humidity values have an uncomfortable, oppressive effect on human organism.

c) Sunshine

Being only 4°58' north of the Equator the sun shines from the north from March to September and from the south for the remaining six months. Night and day are almost equal througout the year. Since the atmosphere contains much water, the sky generally is cloudy, direct solar rediation is rare. The yearly mean figure gives only 4.47 hours of sunshine per day. That means that only 35% of the day-light time have direct sunrays not shielded by the clouds; so it is the reflection of the sky, and not directly the sun, that is the main source of heat and glare.

d) Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year is 121.1 inches, so Calabar lies in the most rainy belt of the country. The monthly distribution of rainfall shows that more than 3/4 of this great amount falls in the heavy rainfll months of May to October. The conventional rains and winds from the sea cause that, instead of the little dry period in August which is characteristic for the southern part of Nigeria, only a slight decrease can be experienced here in the heavy precipitation.

e) Winds

The fundemental cause of the West African climate is the seasonal moving of hot humid air masses from the atlantic and of hot dry air masses from the Sahara.

South, south-west winds are dominating from February to November, bringing the full influence of the tropical maritine air masses. In December and January a west, north-west wind is generated, moving the tropical continental air masses from the Sahara; these, however, cannot reach the coast, so Calabar remains all year round, under the influence of the maritine air masses.

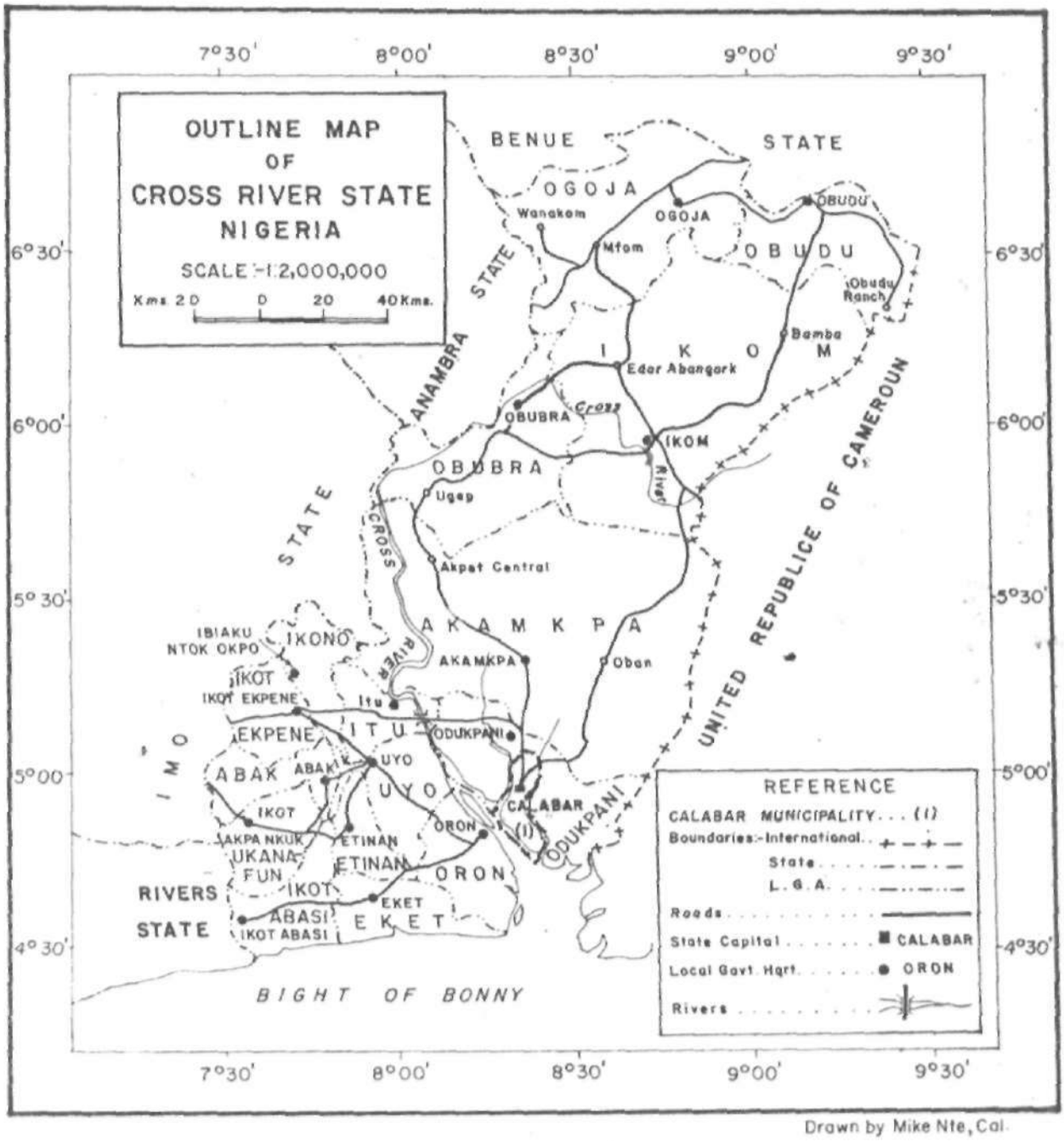
In Calabar, as generally on the coast, the land - and sea-breazes are also relevant in determining the weather.

A cool sea-breaze comes from the south; it begins at about 10.a.m, reaches its maximum at about 1 p.m and subsides at about 6 p.m. It is sometimes, associated with cloud formations within half an hour of its arrival, the temperature may drop by between 5°f and 10°f; and that brings relief to the weather of the coastal areas. The land-breaze blows by nigh in the reverse direction, and is less important than the sea-breaze.

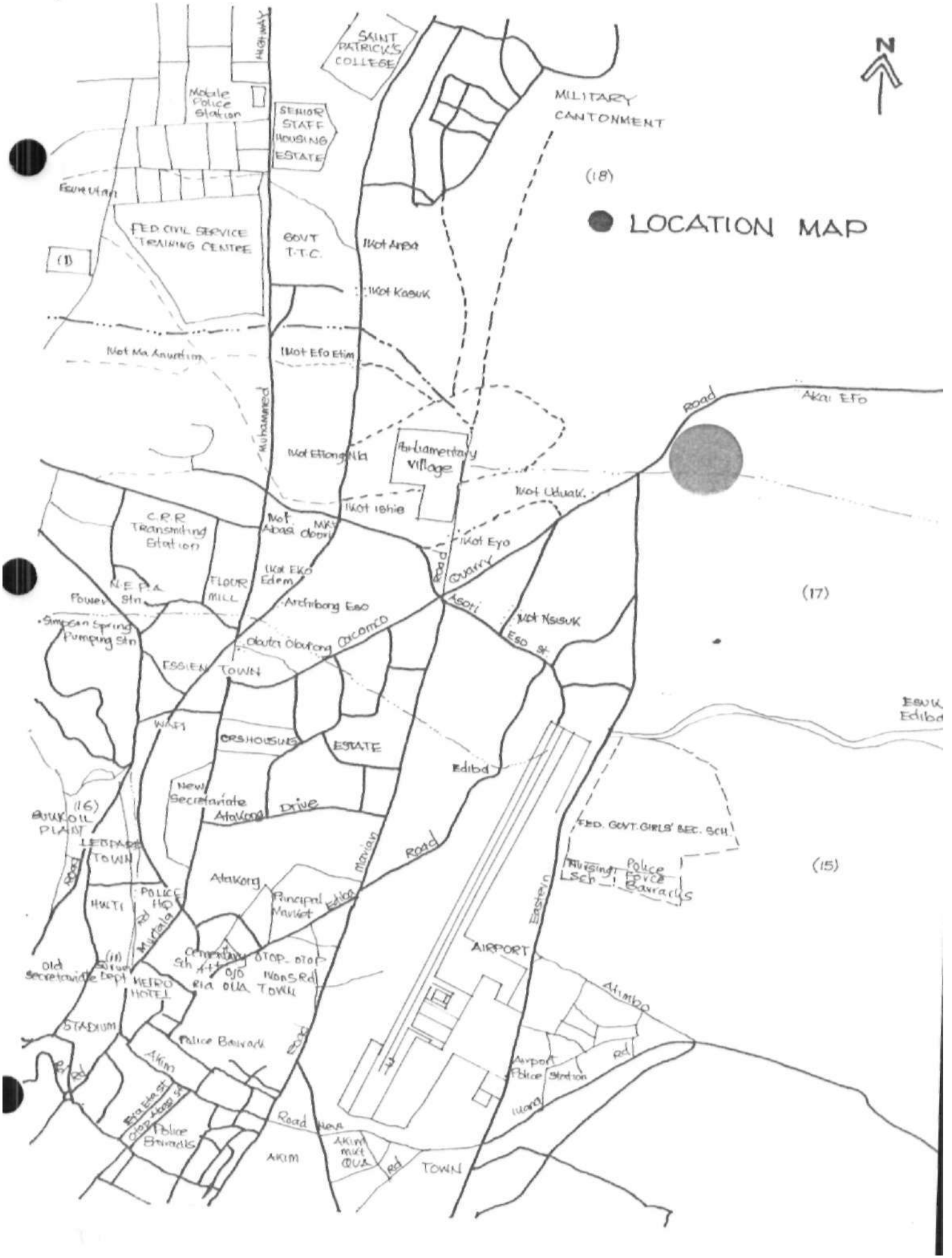
The changes of the major seasons are regularly announced by spasmodic tornadoes, often very destructive with their terrifying lighting and thunder

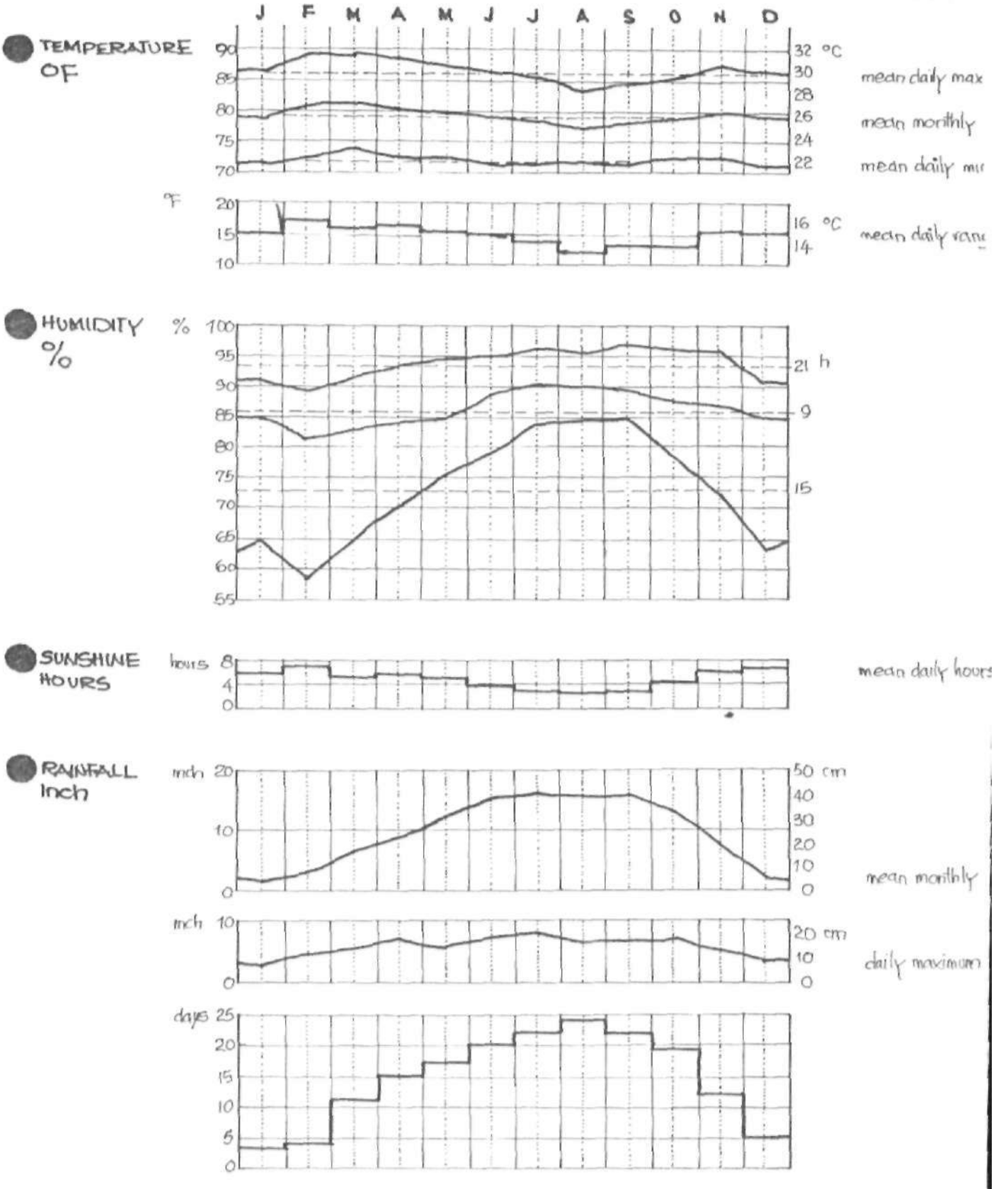
GRAPHS

REFERENCES

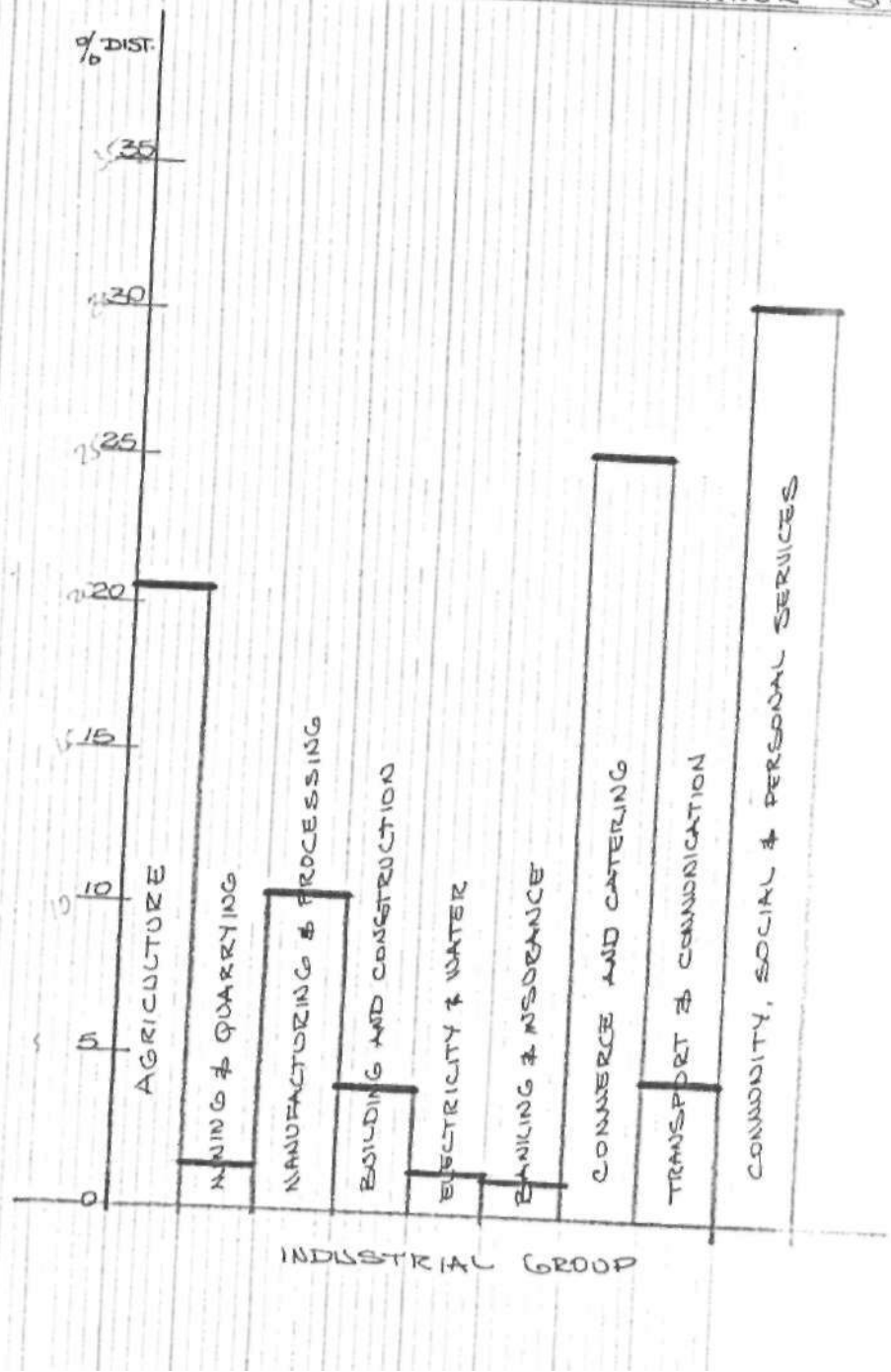


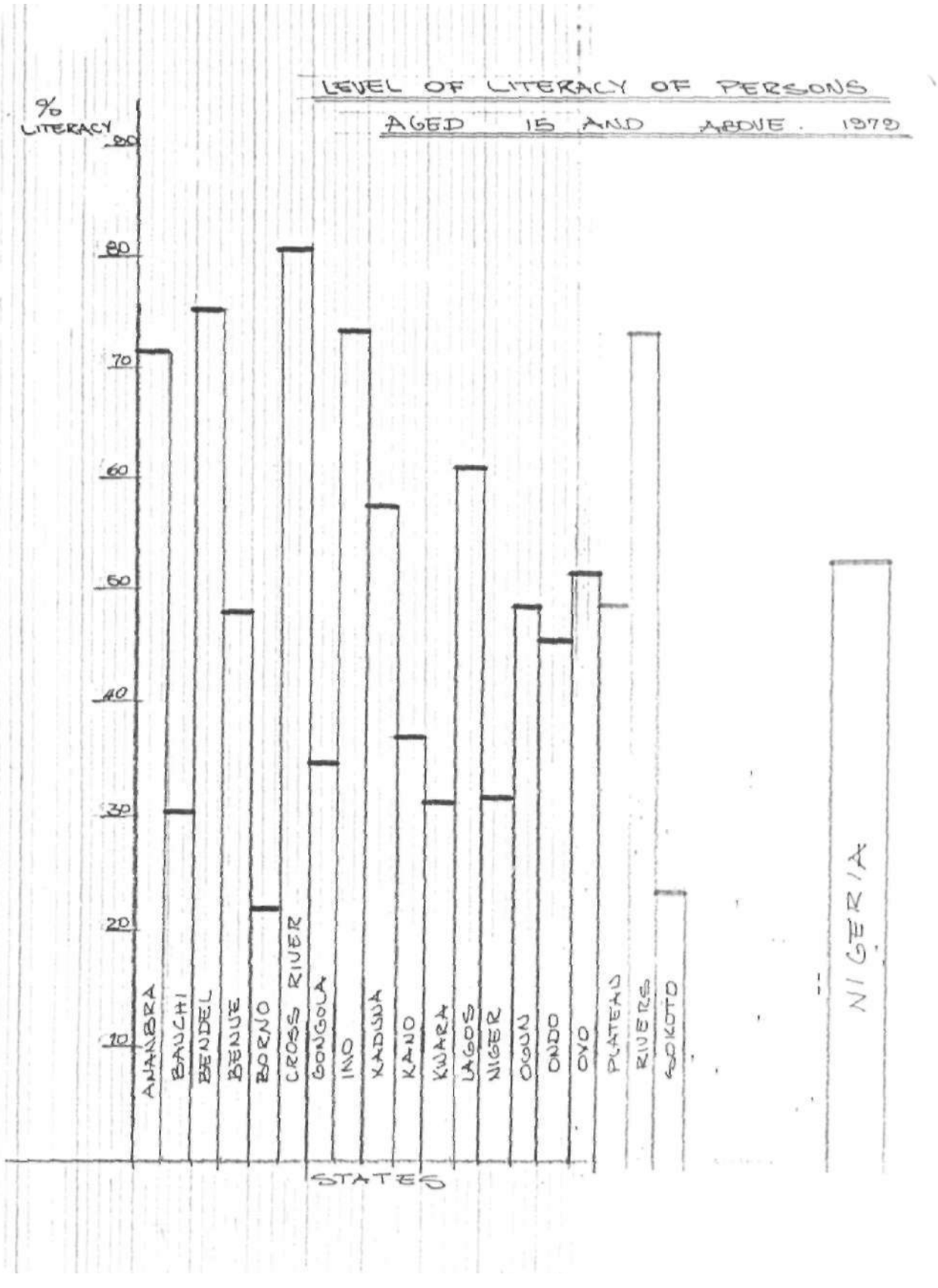
Drawn by Mike Nte, Cal.


LOCATION MAP
N
SAINT PATRICK'S COLLEGE
MILITARY CANTONMENT
(18)
Mobile Police Station
SENIOR STAFF HOUSING ESTATE
FED. CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING CENTRE
(13)
GOVT T.T.C.
Ikot Ansa
Ikot Kasuk
Ikot Ma Anuetim
Ikot Efo Etim
Muhammed
Ikot Ettong Ita
Parliamentary Village
Ikot Ishie
Ikot Udiak
Akai Efo
Road
C.R.R. Transmitting Station
Ikot Abasi
Ikot Eyo
Ikot Eko Edem
Archibong Eso
N.E.P.A. Power Stn
FLOUR MILL
QUARRY
Asoti
Ikot Nsisuk
ESO St.
(17)
Simpson Spring Pumping Stn
Obutong Obutong Oko Ameo
ESSIEN TOWN
WAEC
CRS HOUSING ESTATE
Edibd
New Secretariate Drive
Ataikong
(16)
BUKKOIL PLANT
LEMBADO TOWN
Road
Ataikong
Principal Market
Edibd
Marian Road
FED. GOVT. GIRLS' SEC. SCH.
Nursing Sch
Police Barracks
(15)
POLICE HQ
HALTI
Murtala Rd
Eastern
AIRPORT
(11)
Old Secretariate
Dept
METRO HOTEL
STOP. STOP
Ikot Ansa Rd
Ikot Ekpene Rd
Akwa Ibom
STADIUM
Police Barracks
Airport Police Station
Uyong
Akim Rd
Eka Eka St
Police Barracks
Road
AKIM
Akim mkt
TOWN
Rd


TEMPERATURE °F
J F M A M J J A S O N D
90
85
80
75
70
32 °C
30
28
26
24
22
mean daily max
mean monthly
mean daily mi
°F
20
15
10
16 °C
14
mean daily rang
HUMIDITY %
%
100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
21 h
9
15
SUNSHINE HOURS
hours
8
4
0
mean daily hours
RAINFALL Inch
inch
20
10
0
50 cm
40
30
20
10
0
mean monthly
inch
10
0
20 cm
10
0
daily maximum
days
25
20
15
10
5
0

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (15-55) YEARS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN CROSS RIVER STATE : URBAN 1976.




LEVEL OF LITERACY OF PERSONS
AGED 15 AND ABOVE. 1979
% LITERACY
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
ANAMBRA
BAUCHI
BENDEL
BENUE
BORNO
CROSS RIVER
GONGOLA
IMO
KADUNA
KANO
KWARA
LAGOS
NIGER
OGUN
ONDO
OYO
PLATEAU
RIVERS
SOKOTO
NIGERIA
STATES

FOOT NOTES

1. Kevin Lynch. Site Planning 2nd ed. Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press 1971. p. 2.

CHAPTER TEN

THE COMPLEX

The Components

The objective of the complex can be sub-divided into the following points:

- receive help in various therapy programs in solving psychological problems
- learn proper work habits and how to relate with people
- learn a trade or craft
- improve educational level
- have physical defects corrected
- reintegrate into the community

To achieve these points, the following centres will have to be set up in the complex:

i) Medical centre/Receiption centre

ii) Vocational training centre with light industry

iii) Formal education centre with library

iv) Other supporting facilities:-

- Administration centre
- Recreational centre
- Residential quarters
- Maintenance and services centre
- Socio-cultural centre
- Staff housing

- Industrial centre
- Visitors centre
- Religious centre

For design purposes it will be necessary to consider each facility one after the other.

a) Medical Centre

The aim of such facility is two fold.

i) to protect and maintain the health of inmates

ii) to prevent the spread of diseases.

The size of the structure will be determined by the need of the community.

Outpatient Department

- "At least 10% of an instituttion inmate population may be expected to report to sick cell daily"[1]

It is of utmost importance that rhe designing of outpatient accommodation should offer maximum flexibility so that the medical staff are free to organize their work in the best way. Activities involve -

- the reception of the patients
- the checking of their records
- the organization of a smooth flow of patients to the doctors
- subsequent routine after consultation.

The accommmodation required include -

- waiting space
- card issue
- consultation rooms
- treatment room
- dispensary and laboratory

Inpatient Department

"Suffecient beds need to be supplied to accommodate 3 to 5% of the total population."[2]

The accommodation required include

Casualties or Emergency Unit

- the scope of this unit should be limited by diverting major casualties to a hospital.

Treatment Room

- this may be the same as for the outpatient department.

Ward

- private and six bed rooms should be provided.

Nursing Station

- this should accommodate the nurse on duty, utility, linen, closet and store

Receiption Centre

Here the inmate is received and processed; before he is assigned to any work-program.

All the functions earlier noted such as classification, counselling, personality analysis are carried out here. It performs as the sieve of the prison.

The accommodation required include:-

- waiting rooms or holding rooms
- interview rooms
- examination rooms
- photography/records
- classification rooms

b) Vocational Training with Light Industry

Vocational training is not an end in itself but a means of developing a person's capacities so that he can use his abilities to the greatest advantage both to himself and to others. There will be two types of training -

- on the job training
- formal training

This will involve performing manual tasks using hand tools and small machines. The out-door work will be mainly agriculture plus poultry and fish farming. The work should include some of the more traditional occupations geared towards the needs of the community.

- Mat, cloths, and bag wearing
- pottery
- carving of masquerade head gear and dolls
- broom making
- cane furniture making

and the more general zones such as :-

- sewing
- typing
- printing
- basket making
- art work

The method of computation for the size of each workshop should involve the following two steps:

+ assumption based on recommended practice from standards.
+ modifications for local emphasis.

It is necessary to give room for flexibility. This can be achieved through- moveable worktops and tables

- moveable machines
- moveable internal partitions.

The crafts would also be exhibited for sales, to the public

c) Formal Education Centre

Classes serve many purposes for men in prison. These include:

i) They fit men to earn an honest living on release

ii) They prevent mental stagnation

iii) They give a man something to think about besides his woes

iv) They provide subjects of conversation more wholesome than crime.

v) They help build up character.[3]

The curriculum should cover as much as possible. These should include:

a) Fundamental Academic Education

+ this should be designed to provide the intellectual tools needed in study and training and in his everyday life.

Primary School

(i) This should provide regular evening classes for the teaching of the normal elementary subjects with emphasis on how to read and write. This is cmpulsory for all illiterates, and should take them through all the grades for the First School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Post-Primary

(ii) This should privide regular evening classes and laboratory work for the interested ones for the W.A.S.C Examination or the Grade II Teachers Certificate.

G.C.E. Odinary and Advanced Levels

(iii) This will involve correspondence courses for the few interested inmates.

b) Health Education

+ disigned to teach the fundamentals of personal and community health.

c) Cultural Education

+ embracing the non-utilitarian fields which one enters for intellectual or aesthetic satisfaction alone.

d) Social Education

+ to which all other types of education and all the activities of the institution should contribute

All these will be necessary for the prisoner, a citizen, must not only know how to read and write, but also to analyse and criticize. In order to understand the world in which he lives, he must have at least an introductory knowledge of the conditioning factors of his society.

Laboratories

- basic requirements
- demonstration space for the teacher
- working space for inmates
- preparation space
- storage space for equipment and chemicals.

Library

- it should be an attractive place with an informal atmosphere
- easy access to books should be possible
- Newspapers and periodicals should be so displayed as to invite use

- a librarian's workroom should be provided to receive and prepare for use new books magazines, newspapers and displays to store unused books etc.

d) Other Supporting Facilities

(1) Administration

The accommodation will be determined by the administrative setup of prison institution in Nigeria. With this new approach, however, there will be the need for more professionals and less number of warders.

+ Court facilities should be incorporated to ease the problem of transportation of prisoners from prison to courts. The staff needs to be accessible to the public and also requires ease of ingress and egress from the instituion.. Some members of staff will, however, need to have their offices located within the operating areas of their programs.

(2) Recreational Facilities

This should be an integral part of a good correctional treatment program.

Objectives include:-

- To alleviate the dull monotony of prison life
- To act as a safety valve for the release of pent up emergies that otherwise might lead to disturbance

- To serve as corrective physical treatment fitness programs for some.

Thus the recreational program should embrace active competitive sports and strenous activities for all inmates who are physically fit and interested.

(3) Residential Quarters for Inmates

For positive responses from the inmates, the housing has to reflect what obtains in the free community.

Individual living spaces should be encouraged with moveable furniture while toilet facilities, laundry facilities, day-room should be shared in small groups.

Therefore, each housing representing an 'IDIP ETE' that is (family) of seven adults have:

- study bedrooms for 7 inmates
- toilet facilities
- small laundry facility
- interaction spaces

An average of 3 'Idip Ete' should make an 'Ufok' that is extended family, and then 5 'Ufoks' an 'Ekpuk' that is native compound or lineage. Each 'Ekpuk' should be named after an important Nigerian personality. An 'Ekpuk' may serve as a unit during, say sporting competitions.

Since I am providing accommodation for about 400 inmates, there will be need for 3 'Ekpuks'.

(4) Maintenance and Services

These units are essentially for the inmates, there is, therefore, the need for easy access from the living quarters.

The maintenance facilities should include

- mechanical workshops for repairs of prison vehicles, machines, tools etc
- electrical workshops
- wood working and general workshop for plumbing, building works etc

The Catering facilities should include

- central kitchen with dispersed dining within the 'Ekpuk' (compound) for the inmates.

The kitchen should be near the service route to reduce problems of delivery and garbage and refuse disposal.

(5) Socio-cultural Centre

The socio-cultural Centre includes:

i) the community hall for socio-cultural education, displays.

ii) committee room for inmates' governmental setup

iii) offices and storage

iv) shopping units providing for

essential services and goods, barber shops etc; the entertainment provides seating space for snacks and refreshment

(6) Staff Housing

The staff shall be accommodated of the site because of the need for them to identify more with the society than the inmates. Thus they would help soften the societies ideas about prisoners.

(7) Industrial Centre

Since the prison would be self sufficient and funding, there would be need to create an avenue for utilizing the manpower available, thus helping to teach good work habits and enable inmates earn an income.

+ The idea of a full work day for inmates can be effectively used, and help reduce the monotony and boredom of prison life.

(8) Visitors Centre

The visitors centre provides an area for the inmate to receive and entertain his visitors under released and unsupervised conditions. The visitors cente thus include:-

- a lounge for relaxation
- play lots for children
- parks

- single rooms for inmates and visitors who want to be alone

This will help soften the imate of the prison.

(9) Religious Centre

The importance of religion in shaping peoples' lives cannot be overemphasized. Due to the multi-religious nature of Nigeria and prisoners could be sent from any where, there is need to provide for the two basic religions Christianity and Islam

Thus there is a chapel to accommodate 75% of the population and a mosque to accommodate 25% of the inmate population.

The Evolution of Design

Design Concept or Objectives

1. Community and Normalcy

The institution should conform with local domestic architecture trends. The monstrous prison buildings of the past only increased the anxiety of inmates admitted to them. In this case the design should reassure the inmates of the community's concern for them rather than frighten them. If the community is to be part of the treatment program, then the architecture must be such that will promote that interaction between the prison and the outside society which is badly needed.

2. Design Flexibility

"Not only are the types of prisoners and purposes of their confinement undergoing constant change, but also the methods used to deal with them."[3] This is why it is necessary in designing a correctional institution to have a facility with some 'float space', that a facility which fails today's needs so tightly that it becomes obsolete immediately when programs begin to develop and change.

Uniform structural bays should be used. If uniformity of structure is permitted to find expression, it will of itself give the building a sence of order, unity and

The development of systems of linked building complexed are intended to correspond more closely to the network of social relationship, as they should now exist, unlike the existing closed patterns of finite and self contained buildings.

3. Hierachy of Interaction

A major issue in the design is the promation of hierachy of interaction, from simple to small group and then to large group interactions. This is to teach and train an inmate how to adjust to all levels of interaction, proper human relationships and give him a true understanding of obtains in the free society. Thus simple bed-rooms, for privacy and when one wants to be alone to think or reflect. Decentralized games-rooms for smaller levels of interaction, and the main field for larger groups. Decentralized reading rooms and a main library. Group therapy rooms which differ in size from two people to a large group

4. Security

Advanced technology in electronics, such as audio and visual monitoring systems, is not a panacea for good design. Security will be achieved through more effective interpersonal relationships between staff and inmates. Thus the cell or room is not the terminal for the inmate but just where he comes to sleep and rest.

He is forced to leave the cell to work, play, read etc. Also security can be enhanced by more effective inmate diagnosis and classification.

5. Planning

One of the objectives of the institution is the integration of the offenders to the community. One way of achieving this is through interaction between members of the community and the institution. This has to be clearly demonstrated by the site planning of the institution.

The site can, therefore, be zoned into three area.

i) Public zone (interaction zone) comprising
   - playing fields
   - gymnasium
   - arts and crafts
   - administration
   - visitors units
   - theatre and cultural centre.

ii) Semi-public (neutral zone)
   - all other treatment programs
   - industry
   - church/mosque

iii) Private zone (non public)
   - housing and ancillary services
   - farms.

6. Circulation

The aim is to achieve the following objectives-

- complete separation of pedestrian

and vehicular movement

- a wholly pedestrain core since inmates are not expected to use cars within the complex
- easy flow of inmates from housing to other parts of the complex
- give the immates opportunity to make choices as an attempt to reduce the over determination that is characteristic of old prisons.
- easy flow of members of the community from the street to the interaction zone and partly the neutral zone.

10.03 RESIDENTIAL

		AREAS
TYPE A -	Single Rooms..... $6m^2$x119-	$714m^2$
	Common Room ..... $1.4m^2$/P -	$170m^2$
	Dining Room..... $1.4m^2$/p-	$170m^2$
	Reading Room..... $1.4m^2$/p -	$170m^2$
	Offices..... $12m^2$ x 17 -	204m.
		1428
	25% for circulation, lavs, stores	357
	TOTAL	$1785m^2$
TYPE B-	Single Rooms..... $9m^2$x119 -	$1,071m^2$
	Common Room ..... $1.4m^2$/p -	$170m^2$
	Dining Room..... $1.4m^2$/p -	$170m^2$
	Reading Room..... $1.4m^2$/p -	$170m^2$
	Offices..... $15m^2$x17 -	255
		1836
	25% for circulation lavs. etc	459
	TOTAL	$2,295m^2$
CHURCH.	..... $0.85m^2$/p x (400)-	$340m^2$
	25% for storage, lavs etc -	85
	TOTAL	$425m^2$
MOSQUE.	..... $0.60m^2$/p x 100-	$60m^2$
	25% for storage, circ -	15m
		$75m^2$

ADMIN.UNIT	AREAS
Sup. Office.....	$20m^2$
Dep. Sup:.....	$15m^2$
Staff Offices:.....	$15m^2$ x (10)- $150m^2$
Gen. Office:.....	$50m^2$
Staff Common Room:.....	$50m^2$
Conference:.....	$50m^2$
Secretary:.....	$12m^2$(2)
Group Theraphy:.....	$50m^2$
Guidance/Coun.:.....	$15m^2$
Court Room:.....	$50m^2$
Mag. Chambers:.....	$15m^2$
Waiting:.....	$20m^2$
Inmate Holding:.....	$15m^2$
	524
25%	131
	$655m^2$

SECURITY UNIT	AREAS
Checking/Registering:.....	$12m^2$
R.P.A.B.X/Switch Room:.....	$12m^2$
R. Control Room:.....	$12m^2$
R.Offices Vet/admin/Guard Fire	$15m^2$ x 5 = $75m^2$
Amonition store:.....	$20m^2$
Duty Room/keys:.....	$20m^2$
Guards Station:.....	$12m^2$
Dog Unit:.....	$12m^2$
Fire Office:.....	$20m^2$
	195
25%	x 45
	$244m^2$

RECEPTION/DISCHARGE UNIT	AREAS
Inmates Waiting:.....	$20m^2 \times 3 = 60m^2$
Booking:.....	$12m^2$
Interview:.....	$15m^2$
Changing/clothes/storage:.....	$50m^2$
Medical Exam/Consul:.....	$20m^2$
Photography/Finger Printing:.....	$15m^2$
Inmates records:.....	$20m^2$
Classification:.....	$15m^2$
Offices:.....	$15m^2 \times 5 = 45m^2$
	252
25%	63
	$315m^2$

VISITORS UNIT	
Lobby/Reception:.....	$20m^2$
Waiting Room:.....	$20m^2 \times 2 = 40m^2$
Checking/storage:.....	$15m^2$
Offices:.....	$15m^2 \times 3 = 45m^2$
Visitors lounge:.....	$100m^2$
Bar:.....	$50m^2$
Chalets:.....	$20m^2 \times 15 = 300m^2$
Inmates checking:.....	$15m^2$
Commisary:.....	$12m^2 \times 4 = 48m^2$
Ketchenette :.....	$12m^2$
Total:	757
25%	190
	$947m^2$

SPORTS CENTRE	AREAS
Gym:.....	$250m^2$
Lounge/Bar:.....	$100m^2$
Changing:.....	$20m^2$
Checking:.....	$12m^2$
Offices:.....	$15m^2 \times 3 = 45m^2$
	427
25%	107
	$534m^2$

EDUCATION

FORMAL

Class Rooms:..... 30people	$60m^2 \times 5 = 300m^2$
Laboratories- 15 people	$52.5 \times 4 = 210m^2$
Library- 100P.	$300m^2$
Offices- 10 no.	$15m^2 \times 10 = 150m^2$
Staff room	$50m^2$
Vocational Labs. 8 no.	$50m^2 \times 8 = 400m^2$
Craft shops	$60m^2 \times 6 = 360m^2$
	$1,700m^2$
25% for circulation/storage:.....	442.5
TOTAL	$2212.5m^2$

MEDICAL UNIT	AREAS
Out patinets :.....	$55m^2$
Card:.....	$12m^2$
X-ray:.....	$20m^2$
Lab.:.....	$50m^2$
Consultation:.....	$20m^2 \times 3 = 60m^2$
Treatment:.....	$20m^2 \times 3 = 60m^2$
Dispensary:.....	$12m^2$
Nurses Office:.....	$15m^2 \times 5 = 45m^2$
Utility:.....	$9m^2 \times 2 = 18m^2$
Kitchenette:.....	$9m^2$
Theatre:.....	$50m^2$
Prep:.....	$20m^2$
Private Ward:.....	$12m^2 \times 5 = 60m^2$
Bed-Open ward:.....	$50m^2 \times 2 = 100m^2$
	571
25%	143
	$714m^2$

CULTURAL UNIT	
Hall:.....	$200m^2$
Music/Drama/Crafts:.....	$20m^2 \times 3 = 60m^2$
Committee:.....	$50m^2$
Offices:.....	$15m^2 \times 3 = 45m^2$
Shops:.....	$12m^2 \times 4 = 48m^2$
Lounge:.....	$100m^2$
Barber:.....	$12m^2$
	515
25%	128.75
	772.5

KITCHEN	AREAS
Store:.....	$20m^2$ x 2= $40m^2$
Prep. Area:.....	$50m^2$
Wash Up:.....	$20m^2$
	$110m^2$
25% for circulation/lavs etc.	$28m^2$
	$138m^2$

LAUNDRY	
Sorting:.....	$15m^2$
Washing/Drying:.....	$20m^2$
Ironing:.....	$15m^2$
Storage:.....	$15m^2$
	$65m^2$
25% for circulation/storage	$17m^2$
	$82m^2$

WORKSHOPS	
Mechanical works:.....	$60m^2$
Wood Work:.....	$60m^2$
Building:.....	$60m^2$
	180m2
25% for circulation/storage	45m2
	$225m^2$

WARE HOUSE	
Reception/sorting:.....	$20m^2$
Storage:.....	$100m^2$
25%	$120m^2$
	$30m^2$
TOTAL	$180m^2$

FOOT NOTES

1. Op. Cit. Callender p. 530.

2. Ibid. 1.

3. Ibid 1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. ALLSOPP, B.(1977)
   A Modern theory of Architecture, Routledge and Kegan Paul London.

2. ARNHEIM, R. (1975)
   The Dynamics of Architectural Form
   Univ. of California Press California

3. BANKS, F. (1958)
   Teach them to live- A study of Education in English Prisons. London Max Parishs.

4. BARNES and TEETERS, (1966)
   New Horizons in Criminology, 3rd ed.
   Englewood Cliff. N.Y.

5. CARTER, GLASER, WILKINS, (1972)
   Correctional Institutions
   J.B. Lippincott Comp. New York.

6. De CHIARA, C.(1978)
   Time Standard Savers For Building Types.
   (2nd ed) McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

7. CHING, F.(1979)
   Form Space and Order
   Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York.

8. DENYER, S. 1982
   African Traditional Architecture
   Heinmann Educational Books London

9. ELIAS, T.O.(1968)
   The Prison System in Nigeria.
   University of Lagos Press, Lagos.

10. EVANS, M.(1980)
    Housing, Climate and Comfort
    Arch. Press, London.

11. EVERETT, A.(1981)
    Mitchells Building Series, Materials.
    Batsford Academic and Educ. Ltd.London

12. FREEMAN, J. (1978).
    Prisons, Past and Future
    Heinmann.London

13. FULHERTON, R.L.(1977)
    Building Construction in Warm Climates.
    Vol.I, II, III. O.U.P.London

14. HEIMSATH, C. (1977)
Behavioural Architecture
McGraw-Hill Book Comp. New York.

15. HOME OFFICE, (1969)
People in Prison.
Her Maj. Stationery Office. London.

16. LYNCH, K. (1973)
Site Planning 2nd ed.
M.I.T. Press, Massachusets.

17. MEHRABIAN, A.(1976)
Public Places as Private Spaces
Basic Books Inc. Publishers, New York

18. MONTILLA, R. HARLOW, N.(et al) (1979)
Correctional Facilities Planning
Lexington Books. Toronto

19. MOYER, F.(et al) (1975)
Prison Architecture
Architectural Press Ltd. London.

20. OFORI-AMANKWA, E.H.(1979)
U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders

21. PRISON SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1977)
Her Maj. Stationary Office, London.

22. RASKIN, E.(1974)
Architecture and People
Prentice Hall Ltd. New Jersey

23. REID, S.T. (1981)
The Correctional System
Holt. Rinehart & Winston. New York

24. RICHMOND, M.S.(1965)
Prison Profiles
Oceana Publications Inc. New York

25. TUT, P. and ADLER, D.(1979)
New Metric Handbook
The Architectural Press Ltd. London.

26. UDO, J.F. (1983)
Who are the Ibibio
Africana F.E.P.Publishers, Onitsha.

JOURNALS

1. - Calabar Master Plan (1971)

2. - Nigerian Prison Service (1985)

3. - Dipest of Statistics 1972, 1985.

4. - Annual Yeat Book on Prisons, 1984.