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WIDWIKI who had many convictions for housebreaking and was known as the local "Jack Sheppard" on account of his frequent escapes from prison.

Widwika broke out of gaol for the fifth time in March and eventually succeeded in reaching his own district, Kisumu, where he concealed himself.

In Kisumu Township the occurrence shortly after a series of daring housebreakings in the European and Indian areas convinced the Police that an experienced criminal was at work.

Police enquiries soon elicited the fact that the runaway in question was in an adjacent Native Reserve and in possession of a firearm. A watch being maintained on his movements it was quickly known when he next visited Kisumu.

Police were sent to surround the building in the Township into which he had entered, but on their approach the convict and another native were seen to bolt.

They were at once followed by two parties of Police and after a long chase both were captured and then found to be in possession of property very recently stolen.

The second native also proved to be an escaped convict and their arrest led to the recovery of the proceeds of a number of housebreakings and thefts, also a stolen shot gun which Widwika had hidden, together with some files which he stated he had used in effecting one of his escapes from prison.

33. SPECIAL MENTION.

I wish to commend specially to the notice of the Government the good work performed in Nairobi by Captain H.P. Rice, Superintendent, who was in charge of the unit throughout the year, to whose efficiency and consistent hard work is attributable the successful crime results obtained last year in the capital.

I would also commend the general efficiency and devotion to duty of the following:-

Chief Inspector R. Middleditch - Nairobi Central Station.
 Asst. Inspector W.E. Scott - Kilimani "
 European Constable F.J. Griffin - Investigation Branch Nairobi Station.
 " D.C. Genner - Traffic and Stables Section.
 Sub-Inspector Nadir Hussein - Nairobi Station.

PART V.

Both men received long terms of imprisonment, #idwika being sentenced to 24 lashes in addition.

Housebreaking in Kisumu ceased almost entirely after the arrest of these two men.

(c) The Force has frequently received valuable assistance on certain technical points connected with crime investigation from the Deputy Director of Laboratory Services and his staff, to whom the Force is much indebted for the prompt and competent manner in which Police requests for technical help are invariably handled at the Laboratory.

18. MURDER, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND
CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Grave crime of this nature against the person during the period under review amounted in all to 39 cases, a reduction of 6 on the total for the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 18 cases.

Murder.

Charges of actual murder were 20, and in examining motives occasioning such it was found that:-

64

- 7 cases were due to jealousy or other motives in connection with women.
 6 " were due to a desire for plunder.
 2 " were the result of a quarrel.
 1 " was caused through the insanity of the offender.

1 " was attributed to spear-blooding by a native youth following a tribal circumcision ceremony.

In 1 case the accused was intoxicated.

In 2 instances the motive was not ascertainable.

With the exception of 2 cases in which both victims and accused were Asiatics, natives only were concerned in cases of murder reported to the Police during the year.

Women were murdered in 5, and children in 3 instances.

The methods adopted were:-

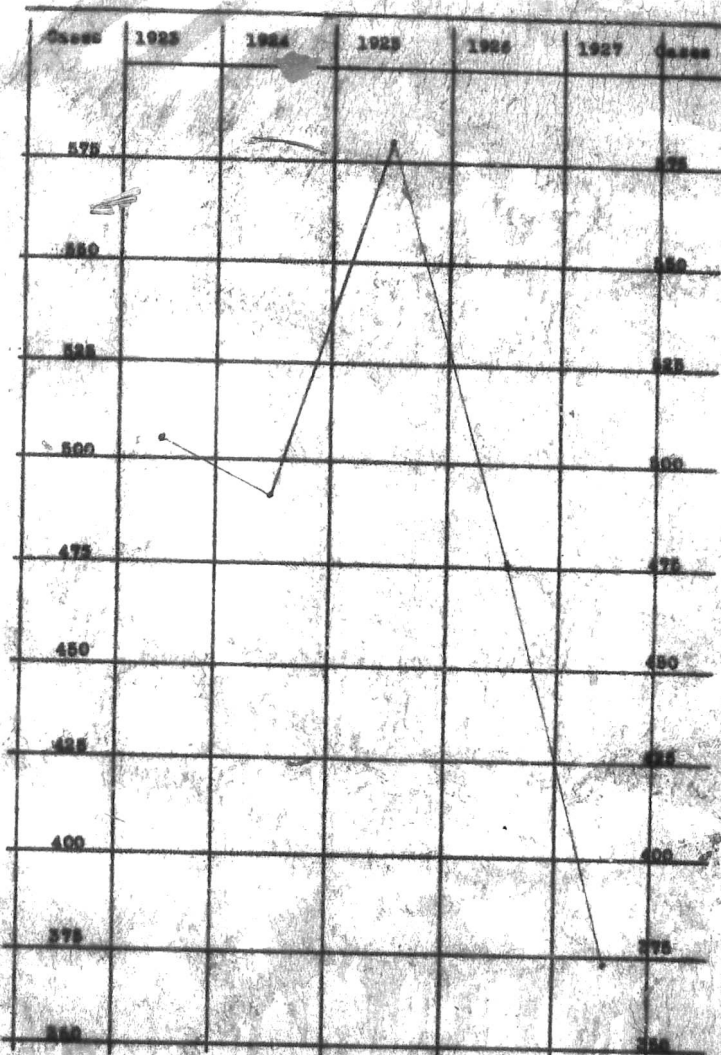
By stabbing or cutting	11 cases.
Shooting	2 "
Beating with a heavy instrument	4 "
Strangulation	2 "
Poison.	1 "

19. HOUSEBREAKING.

The pointer for this most serious of all offences against property continued to show a most gratifying fall. Reported cases during the year amounted to 373, a reduction of 102, or 21%, on the previous year's total of 475.

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HOUSING.
(Settled and Urban Areas).



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ICONS

Comparative figures are illustrated on the graph on the opposite page.

In 1926, convictions were obtained in 161 cases; in 1927, 170. The conviction percentage of total cases being 56% for 1926, and 50% for 1927.

I have no hesitation in attributing these successful results to Police concentration on the prevention of crime, and I submit that these figures and the reduction they show in a period of 5 years in this rapidly advancing colony will favourably challenge comparison with those of any other civilized or semi-civilized colony.

Preventive Police work in so far as house-breaking is concerned consists in general of:

(1) Efficient and systematic night patrolling.

The organization of these patrols has been made a conspicuous feature of Police work during the past two years. I quote the following figures indicative of Police activity in this direction.

Arrests by Night Patrols.
(Settled & Urban Areas).

Year	Persons Arrested by Night Patrols.	No. of such arrests subsequently convicted under Township Regulations or for other offences.
1926	530	291 or 55%
1927	1456	1194 or 82%
1927	3082	2720 or 88%

(2) Police Surveillance of Habitual Criminals.

Police supervision has done much to curtail the nocturnal activities of the professional criminal, and while this work is efficiently performed it is conducted in such a manner as not to prejudice the individual's opportunities for acquiring an honest livelihood.

A tribute to Police efficiency in this respect was made recently by several natives of this class in Nairobi, who remarked that they are now so well known to the "Serkali" that they dare not commit offences as discovery was regarded as inevitable.

Householders can do much to assist the Police by the provision and use of adequate locks and bolts to doors and windows. Where windows must necessarily be open during the hours of darkness some form of metal netting or bars should be inserted in the apertures of windows accessible from outside the house. Further, immediate notification to the Police of the occurrence of a theft or housebreaking very considerably helps the Police and enhances the possibility of successful detection and recovery of the stolen property.

20. THEFT AND ROBBERY.

68

Number of Cases in Settled
and Urban Areas.

Year	Theft (Cases).		Robbery.
	Value of Shs.100/- or over.	Value under Shs.100/-	
1925	246	1,348	35
1924	351	1,738	41
1923	348	1,632	35
1922	490	1,751	21
1921	372	1,627	27

	Theft		Robbery	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Percentage of convictions to true cases.	58%	66%	38%	69%

The decline both in major and petty theft is most marked. The towns and districts in which the decrease was specially conspicuous were Nairobi, Mombasa, and Nakuru.

The bicycle thief has been with us for many years although his activities have of late been much curtailed.

Motor vehicle theft is yet in its infancy in Kenya although the police are alive to the attraction offered the daring thief by cars that are frequently to be found unguarded by night as well as by day throughout the Colony.

The following statistics deal with the theft of cars and cycles in all Settled and Urban areas during 1927:-

	Bicycles	Motor Cycles.	Cars.
Number stolen in 1927.	55	2	7
Number Recovered	32	2	7
Number of Cases in which convictions obtained.	23	1	1

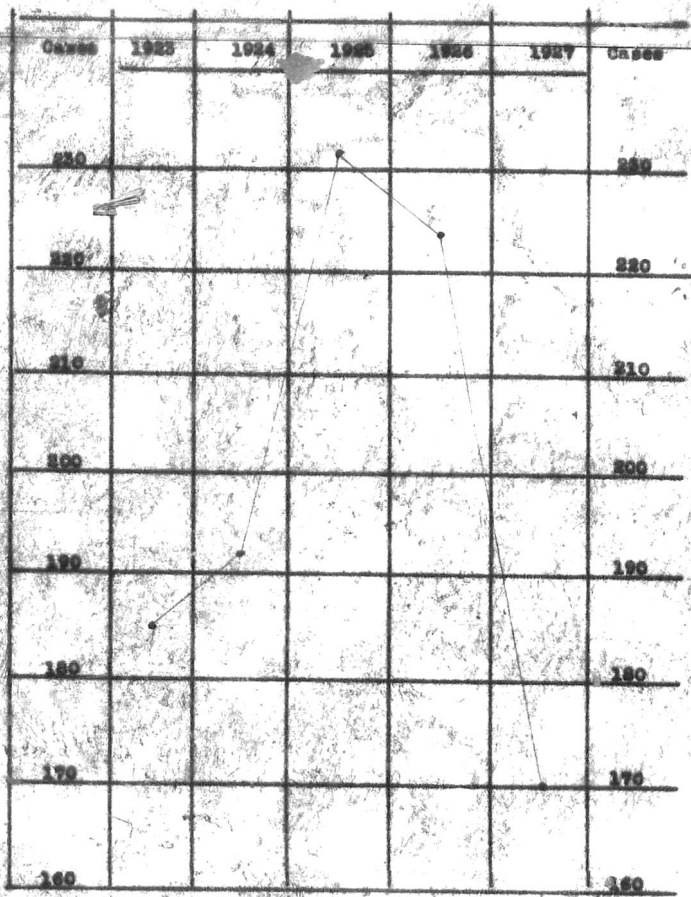
21. STOCK THEFT.

Cases reported during the past five years are shown on the graph.

170 cases in 1927 represent a reduction of 24% on the previous year. Almost without exception the reduction in this form of predatory crime has been reflected in all settled areas and the aggregate is the lowest the Colony has known for some years. The conviction percentage of true cases during the past twelve months was 43% in comparison with 42% in 1926.

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STOCK YIELD.
(Settled and Urban Areas).



STEALING

(Amount stolen in pounds)

Year	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Value of property stolen	111,950	291,697	272,264	207,646	157,956	154,714
Value of stolen property recovered subsequently	39,457	37,092	37,027	47,175	38,925	51,163
Percentage	35.45%	37.09%	37.02%	47.17%	38.92%	51.16%

The institution of a patrol on the Setik-Kiati border did much to put down the theft by kind of squatters' cattle on farms in the Setik area of Kericho.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

The stated value of property (including stock) reported to have been stolen as the result of theft, burglary, etc., during the past six years is appended.

Year.	Value of property stolen.	Value of stolen property recovered subsequently.	Recovery Percentage.
1922	Shs. 111,954	Shs. 39,457	35.45%
1923	291,697	108,194	37.09%
1924	272,264	100,210	37.02%
1925	446,187	207,646	47.17%
1926	385,625	157,956	38.92%
1927	502,464	154,714	51.16%

The percentage of recovery of stolen property by the police in other parts of the Empire is given below:-

Burma, 1926.	26.0%
Bangson Town, 1926.	18.0%
Southern Nigeria, 1926.	23.0%
Mauritius (Prejudicial law only), 1926.	33.0%
Bombay Presidency, 1926.	50.0%
Nyasaland, 1926.	37.0%
Zanzibar, 1926.	51.0%
Metropolitan Police (London), 1925.	13.0%
Kenya, 1927	51.1%
Nairobi, 1927.	58.98%

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The ratio of recovery attained in Kenya generally and in Nairobi particularly is phenomenal and is sufficient tribute to the efficiency of Police investigation.

23. LOCAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

Police prosecutions under Local and Special Laws totalled 13,706 during 1927 compared with 8,816 during the foregoing twelve months, or 37% increase. In 12,420 charges convictions were obtained; 13,257 persons being convicted.

The Ordinances under which the majority of these cases were taken are:-

Number of Prosecutions.

- 809. Motor Traffic Ordinance.
- 496. Resident Natives Ordinance.
- 202. Liquor Ordinance.
- 692. Native Liquor Ordinance.
- 3,594. Township Regulations.
- 135. Cruelty to Animals Ordinance.
- 281. Vagrancy Ordinance.
- 632. Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Zeal in respect of the enforcement of minor laws is not only a sign of continual watchfulness and Police activity but it effects control and supervision of undesirable characters with consequent prevention of more serious crime.



Year	Charges	Convictions	Persons Convicted
1927	13,706	12,420	13,257
1926	8,816	8,000	8,500

LOCAL & SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

(Settled and Urban Areas).

Cases	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Cases
15,000						15,000
14,000						14,000
13,000						13,000
12,000						12,000
11,000						11,000
10,000						10,000
9,000						9,000
8,000						8,000
7,000						7,000
6,000						6,000
5,000						5,000

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

(Under Chapter 1463, Act 1927)

Year	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935

24. RECONVICTED CRIMINALS.

Persons convicted for the second time or having already two or more previous convictions against them are:

Year.	Convicted for the second time or over.
1919 ..	141
1920 ..	161
1921 ..	204
1922 ..	470
1923 ..	691
1924 ..	798
1925 ..	806
1926 ..	886
1927 ..	1101 (14% increase)

Of the total for 1927 1069 were natives.

Persons with four or more convictions were 520 (51% being natives) in comparison with 191 in 1926, or 67% additional.

Of native re-convicted criminals resident at the moment in urban or settled areas, or re-convicted during 1927, 26 are classified by the Police as "dangerous".

The steady increase reflected by these figures in the ranks of the professional native criminal is a feature of the development of a young colony with an extensive native population that has come into contact with the mere fringe of civilization.

The native criminal class is composed in the main of the detribalised and town dwelling African who usually possesses some small degree of education and the mental training undergone in its acquisition enables him to bring comparatively a keen intelligence and ingenuity to the planning and execution of crime.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

This Department continued its activities on the lines laid down on its inauguration in 1926.

The duties pertaining to the Central Arms Bureau under the new Arms Ordinance for the Colony were allotted at the close of the year to the Criminal Investigation Department but no additional staff was allotted for this intricate task.

(a) Crime Branch.

This Branch undertakes the investigation, on behalf of, or in conjunction with, the uniform Police, of important enquiries and cases and those presenting features of unusual complexity.

40 cases and enquiries were conducted during the year, in connection with which 35 persons were brought to Court accused of offences, 33 being convicted.

A further 84 persons were arrested for offences detected by the Criminal Investigation Department and handed over for prosecution to the Police of the Districts concerned.

20 old offenders whose whereabouts had been lost were traced and returned to active Police surveillance; and 18 persons "wanted" were located.

District Police on 16 different occasions applied for and received assistance from the Criminal Investigation Department staff.

(b) Records Branch.

(1) Reportings.

Information supplied by this important Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department was instrumental in the following being sent out of the Colony:-

Europeans	15
Asiaties	2
Kenalis	2
Native	1
	<u>17</u>

(2) Files.

The number of files in the records section increased from 1615 to a total of 2041, or 26% additional.

To facilitate reference to the information recorded in this section, an increase has been made in the number of card indices, and at the close of the year 15 such were in use.

43
77

(c) Surveillance Branch.

On 31.12.27, 633 persons were under Police surveillance, a considerable increase on the total for 1926. Of these:-

5 are Europeans.

2 are Asiatic.

626 are Natives.

633

88 surveillances were photographed during the twelve months bringing the total number of photographs on record in this Branch to 440.

It is of interest to note that Akikoya comprise 34% of the total of 633 convicts under surveillance, and Kaviranda a further 18%.

121 Police surveillances were re-convicted.

(d) Passport Control Office.

A branch Passport Office under the supervision of the Criminal Investigation Department, Nairobi, was opened at Mombasa in October to meet the convenience of the Public in the Coast area.

<u>Passports issued.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Nairobi	1,068	1,477
Mombasa	.	57
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>1,534</u>

Passports

<u>Passports Renewed.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Nairobi	3,301	2,444
Mombasa	"	187
Totals	<u>3,301</u>	<u>2,631</u>

<u>Letters of Recommendation.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Nairobi	61	28
Mombasa	"	12
Totals	<u>61</u>	<u>40</u>

(c) C. I. D. Staff.

The following of the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department performed good work during the year:-

Asst. Inspector	D. M. Stephens.
European Constable	A. Fenkitt.
Chief Sub-Inspector	Maximal Maito.
Sub-Inspector	Luka Kivanuka.
Sub-Inspector	Charag Din.

26. CO-OPERATION BY THE PUBLIC.

Rewards given to individual members of the Public for assistance given to the Police in exceptional circumstances, or when the help has involved considerable inconvenience, loss or danger to the informant, are as below:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of Persons Rewarded.</u>	<u>Total sum paid.</u>
1925	48	Shs. 528
1926	94	1,377
1927	123	2,272.

PART III - OBSERVATIONS.STOCK THEFTS.(a) RESERVE.

Stock Theft, which during the previous year in this District had shown a considerable rise, was reduced to 41, a fall of 35 per cent.

This was effected by Police activity in the form of border patrols and the capture early in the year by a special patrol of a considerable number of cattle on which brands were found to have been altered or mutilated.

The infliction of collective punishment on neighbouring Reserves also proved of material assistance to the Police in their efforts to control this popular form of native crime. Valuable aid was rendered by Tribal Retainers in adjoining Reserves in three cases of stock theft. Help of this nature is keenly appreciated by the Police, particularly so as they are debarred from operating in Native Reserves save in exceptional circumstances.

About the middle of the year a number of thefts of cash left unattended in motor cars in Kidarot Township took place. Three Nandi were arrested by the Police on suspicion, a considerable sum in cash being discovered in their possession. This class of theft ceased after these arrests.

Police work in the Turbo area was heavy, largely owing to the presence of the Railway Construction Camp.

The transference of the Camp to Uganda has already diminished crime in that locality.

A motor accident, which may be classed as one of the most serious known in the Colony, took place at the close of the year in Eldoret when a car left the road near the Sogiani River Bridge and turned completely over in the bed of the stream.

Two of the occupants were pinned under water beneath the over-turned car. Although immediate efforts were made to rescue them and artificial respiration resorted to for over an hour and a half neither recovered.

The Magistrate remarked at the inquest upon the excellent work performed by the Police in rescuing the victims of the accident and in attempting to resuscitate by artificial respiration those who had been immersed in the river.

(b). FORT HALL.

The two Police Stations which had been in close proximity at Chania and Thika Township were amalgamated early in the year into one Station at Thika, staffed by an Inspector, an European Constable and the customary African personnel. This step has resulted in enhanced efficiency, economy, and more effective control of crime.

This station is under the control of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Fort Hall and has jurisdiction over the Naurugu area, formerly in Kiambu Police District, and over part of Donyo Sabuk hitherto policed from Machakos.

The incidence in Fort Hall of these areas has resulted in a slight general increase being reflected in the crime statistics for that District. It is satisfactory to note that housebreaking, nevertheless, has decreased, the year showing only 18 cases throughout the whole District. Theft and stock theft also were controlled, and exhibit a decrease.

The District Police received valuable assistance from tribal retainers in the local Reserves in arresting offenders and conducting searches for stolen property conveyed into the Reserves for concealment.

(c) KIAMBU.

The Police work in general showed satisfactory results.

Three cases of armed housebreaking occurred in the early part of 1927, in one of which an Indian storekeeper was seriously injured by his assailants. Police investigation led to the arrest of three natives all of whom were convicted and received heavy sentences. Subsequently crimes of that nature ceased.

The Thika Police and Kiunga areas of Kiambu were, as mentioned above, transferred to Fort Hall Police District during the period under review.

The Kiunga Police District is difficult to police effectively and since it lies in close proximity to native reserve areas, the work of the Police becomes a complicated problem.

Crime is marked in the Kabete area of this region, and since its comparative contiguity to the Nairobi suburbs is undoubtedly the cause thereof, early provision for a Police Station at Kabete is one of the most urgent needs of the Force.

Mr. E. Stewart, M.M., Supdt. of Police, Kiambu, did consistently good work throughout the year.

(d) KISUMU.

The decrease in crime in this District was marked particularly so as regards offenses against property.

The reduction of stock theft by 50% on the 1926 total, fourteen cases only being reported during last year, is particularly gratifying.

Mr. R. T. H. Anderson, in charge of the District, is to be congratulated on the businesslike way in which he organised night patrols and generally controlled the work of his Police Unit.

The capture by the Kisumu Police in 1927 of a native well known as a professional house and jail-breaker is commented on in paragraph 17.

(e) KITALA.

Crime on the whole showed a slight increase but the figures for both stock theft and house-breaking, the two most serious crimes against property, show a decrease.

	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Housebreaking.	26 cases.	19 cases.
Stock Theft.	27 cases.	26 cases.

Kitala

Kitalo is increasing in importance and very rapidly from a Police point of view, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge, Mr. T. R. J. Ridgway, did well to keep grave crime down to the figures he has during the year.

(f) LUMBWA.

The influx of Akikuya squatters on to farms in Lumbwa District and the ill-feeling existent between them and the Lumbwa resulted in an appreciable increase in crime; in the main theft from members of one tribe by those of the other. Charges of theft rose from 35 in 1926 to 61 in 1927. Stock theft from 5 to 13 cases.

The presence of a special patrol of 20 men under an European Constable for policing South Lumbwa - Kisii border and the Setik-Buret Reserve produced good results in the suppression of stock theft and raiding by the Lumbwa. No raid whatsoever occurring in 1927.

(g) MACHAKOS.

An outlying portion of this district situated in the vicinity of Douye Sabuk being too remote for effective Police supervision from Machakos was transferred to the jurisdiction of Thika Police Station. This step has made for additional efficiency and for convenience to residents in that locality.

Only 41 cases of actual crime occurred in the twelve months, none being worthy of special remark.

One report only of stock theft was made and this, on Police investigation, was found to be a case where cattle had strayed, and no offence being committed.

The Assistant Inspector in charge, W.R. Elliott, maintained his command in good order, but is handicapped by the fact that he has no literate Sub-Inspector on his staff, and hence is unable to patrol his district as efficiently as I should like.

(h) NOMBASA.

The Port town and the island of Nombasa from the Police point of view are changing rapidly. All classes of the community are increasing in numbers, while the execution of town planning schemes is causing the partial migration of the native population to residences distant from the actual town of Nombasa. The existence of work at remunerative rates is attracting to the island and influx of up-country natives who tend to cast the old law abiding Arab, and to change for the worse the characteristics of the native population of the island.

To meet these new conditions re-allocation of Police to outlying parts of the island is essential and the first step in that direction, early in 1928, must be to provide a Police Station and staff at Shimansi. Subsequently Police Stations will be required on the mainland adjacent to the Island.

Vehicular traffic has increased very considerably in the Coast town and its regulation and supervision has become an important factor in the work of the local Police.

At Mombasa, fire control duties are undertaken by the Police who receive training in this branch of their duties and new fire-fighting equipment has been recently provided and placed in a special shed at the main Police Station.

The determined attack on housebreaking, the prevalence of which in past years brought Mombasa an unenviable notoriety, was continued during the year with marked success; the total cases reported in the year numbered 42 only (1928 total 49), while an even greater diminution was effected in thefts, the total being 177 or 64 less than in the preceding year.

Only one housebreaking and one theft from a dwelling were reported from the European quarter of the town in 1927.

Careful Police surveillance of known criminals contributed in large measure to the success of the Mombasa Police in controlling crime.

There were 114 natives thus under observation. Their descriptions and modus operandi in crime so far as possible have been recorded, and compiled into a local "Who's Who" of recidivists.

An outbreak of gold ornament snatching in the streets occurred towards the end of the year, five cases being reported in two months.

The Police were on the qui vive for the offender and shortly afterwards arrested the culprit, a Muganda, redhanded. He received the exemplary sentence of 3 years' R.I. and 24 lashes. No further cases occurred.

A canteen was built and opened in the Police Lines at Mwali Kaja, where the African Police now purchase their requirements in food and clothing. Here also they obtain refreshments such as tea and coffee, and thus are no longer compelled after a strenuous day's work to walk to the bazaar to satisfy their needs.

Captain R.K. Sullivan-Falloyour, Superintendent of Police, Mombasa, worked exceedingly hard throughout the year, and the fact that crime is controlled in Mombasa is undoubtedly due to his personal leadership together with the institution of the night patrol system and closer surveillance of habitual criminals.

The Police in Mombasa have received particular help and valuable advice from the Resident Commissioner.

(1) MAKURU.

Serious crime in this District shows a slight decrease save in housebreaking of which the total of 50 is one case over the figure for 1925.

As in the past much of the crime in the area was occasioned by tembe brewing and drinking by squatters on farms. The Native Liquor Amendment Ordinance enacted at the end of the year will strengthen the hands of the Police considerably in controlling traffic in native intoxicating liquor, the possession without a permit on a farm of such liquor now being illegal.

It is hoped that work will be commenced early in 1948 on buildings for a Police Station at Selai where the need of Police staff on the spot is imperative; Njere also demands its own station, the crime of that area cannot be efficiently controlled from Nakuru Headquarters.

Nakuru township and the entire district is under-policed, and if we are to continue to control crime considerable Police expansion is necessary, particularly in the Gil Gil area where the new Railway operations will undoubtedly bring crime into the district.

(3) GENERAL

The advent of the railway through the District and the removal of the Somalis from the land temporarily occupied by them on the Uasin Gishu caused a heavy call generally on the Police of the Unit during the twelve months.

Special attention was paid to the enforcement of the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance and although comparatively few cases were brought to Court Police work has resulted in the satisfactory regulation generally of squatters and their stock.

No increase in crime occurred despite the presence of Railway construction camps in the District.

Captain E. W. D. Cochrane, Assistant Superintendent of Police, maintained his command in good order.

(k) RUMOURY.

Criminal work in this District is small.

Prevention of infringements of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance constitutes much of the Police work in this area and patrols to stop illicit movement of stock are essential. Action was taken in 56 cases under this Ordinance, 59 persons being convicted.

Inspector G. R. Griffiths who was in charge of this Unit maintained it in good order.

PART IV - NAIROBI.29. GROWTH OF NAIROBI AND INCREASE OF POLICE DUTIES.

The growth of Nairobi not only in population but in what more directly increases the work of the Police, dwellings, is of interest.

There were, exclusive of the commercial area, bazaar, native villages and rural districts, the following:-

On January 1st, 1926,	730 dwellings.
On January 1st, 1927,	830 "
On December 31st, 1927,	955 "

The outer suburbs of the town have grown correspondingly in extent, and the area in the direction of Kabete and Dagoretti causes the Police anxiety.

Africans in actual employment in Nairobi Urban areas total approximately 22,000 (of whom 11,000 are adult males), a figure that does not include a considerable floating population composed of natives seeking work in, or passing through, Nairobi.

Besides the additional Police work in the prevention of crime necessitated by the expansion of the town and its population, increased demands were met in 1927 by the Nairobi Police in connection with traffic duty, street accidents, at the Eastern Africa

Agricultural

Agricultural and other Shows, Air Force visits, and on other ceremonial occasions.

Notwithstanding the numerous calls on their services all ranks of the Unit performed their duties bravely and efficiently throughout the year. To give one instance of their conscientious work I quote the fact that not a single case of theft was reported at the Eastern Africa Agricultural Show held in Nairobi on August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, the largest exhibition ever held in the Colony, where over 1,000 cars were parked.

39. CRIME IN NAIROBI.

The year produced results in the reduction of crime which I submit would bear favourable comparison with those of any other existing Police Force colonial or otherwise.

(a) Housebreaking.

<u>Number of cases.</u>			
<u>1925.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>
261	170	77	54%

Conviction percentage in 1926 was 28% in 1927, 46%.

This type of crime is regarded as the most serious of these offenses against property which it is the duty of the Police to prevent. That the efforts of the Police in that direction have been rightly directed and phenomenal in success is illustrated by these figures.

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The 77 cases in 1927 of housebreaking in Nairobi were committed as:-

European dwellings ..	28
Asiatic " ..	21
African huts ..	28
in commercial areas (offices, shops) ..	7
On outlying farms ..	3

In 28 cases, or approximately 36%, entry was obtained through window apertures.

(b) Theft.

<u>Number of cases.</u>		
<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
747	650	495

The decrease in theft during 1927 amounted to 24% compared with 1925, and to 33% on the 1924 figures.

The reduction comprises both major and petty theft.

The percentage of conviction to true cases was, 1927 - 80% and 1925 - 48%.

Fowl stealing of which Nairobi experienced an outbreak in 1926 did not occur.

(c) Property Stolen and Recovered.

The value of property stolen in Nairobi totalled Shs. 97,540 and of that figure Shs. 57,050 was subsequently recovered on investigation. The percentage is 58.5% to which I would draw particular attention.

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It is outstandingly high.

(d) Local and Special Ordinances.

Prosecutions by the Police under Local Ordinances were:-

	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which convictions obtained</u>
1926.	4,874.	4,358.
1927.	4,786.	4,368.

Of the total for 1927, 2,487 were cases in which the Police took action under the Township Regulations, and 496 were cases under the Liquor Ordinances.

30. NIGHT PATROLLING, BAIROLY.

The decrease in serious crime in the Capital is mainly due:-

- (a) To Police activity in patrolling both day and night.
- (b) To the fact that surveillance over known bad characters has been so carefully maintained that a surveiltee is now rarely found to be the author of a serious offense.

The populated areas of the town have been divided into six sections for night patrol duties and there are in addition 6 points to which the patrolmen report at certain frequent intervals.

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Some of these points are in telephonic communication with the main Police Station and the Force in Nairobi is now working towards the lines of the Police telephone box system recently started in some parts of England and elsewhere in the Empire.

The box system is proving suitable and satisfactory in meeting the conditions peculiar to Police work in the Colony and its use will be extended by the provision of further boxes when, and if, possible.

Eight patrols in Nairobi arrested 941 persons during the year of whom 688 were convicted magisterially for various offences.

31. STREET & TRAFFIC CONTROL, NAIROBI.

The regulation of traffic in Nairobi streets and at public functions, theatre, and dances etc. was handled by a special traffic squad composed of four European and twenty eight African Police. This squad will require augmentation in the near future.

The number of accidents in Nairobi and surrounding districts showed a large increase over those of the previous years:-

1925	--	55
1926	..	145
1927	..	227

It is significant that more vehicular accidents were attributable to negligence than to any other cause.

In 1927 death resulted from three accidents while 108 persons sustained injuries in street accidents. The Police instituted prosecutions in 42 instances.

Action was taken by the Police in 532 cases under the Motor Traffic Ordinance and 18 Drivers' licenses were suspended.

In view of the heavy toll of motor accidents on public thoroughfares, the Municipal Council, the Roads and Traffic Committee, and the R.M.A.A. recommended to Government the adoption of speed limits within the Township boundaries. I trust that the motoring public will realize that the enforcement of speed limits is an unpleasant duty that the Police have to perform without fear or favour.

	1926	1927
Number of passenger motor cars plying for hire ...	41	43
Number of passenger lorries plying for hire ...	62	82
Number of rickshaws licensed for hire (approximately) ...	500	200
Number of vehicles all classes, licensed to carry goods ...	895	894
Number of pedal cycles licensed	2,915	2,009
	4,211	4,228

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32. FIRES.

40 fire calls were received during the year, 8 being false, of which three were mischievous.

Actual fires in buildings totalled 13, three of that total being serious.

33. GENERAL.

A. Police "Review".

A Police Review, issued monthly and containing resumes and notes on Police cases of importance, information and news of Police interest, was started by Captain Rice, Superintendent of Police, Nairobi. The departure is of service as a medium for the dissemination of Force news and tends to maintain general interest in Police matters amongst literate members of all ranks.

B. Dormitory Accommodation.

The substitution of large dormitories for the non-married African Constables, in place of the dark and ill-ventilated cubicles formerly provided and shared by two or more men, has tended to increase the comfort of those ranks pending the provision of adequate and suitable living quarters for the Nairobi Unit.

34. SPECIAL SERVICE.

I wish to commend specially to the notice of the Government the good work performed in Nairobi by Captain H.P. Rice, Superintendent, who was in charge of the unit throughout the year, to whose efficiency and consistent hard work is attributable the successful crime results obtained last year in the capital.

I would also commend the general efficiency and devotion to duty of the following:-

Chief Inspector E. Middleditch - Nairobi Central Station.
 Asst. Inspector W.H. Scott - Kilimani
 European Constable F.J. Griffin - Investigation Branch Nairobi Station.
 D.G. Gerner - Traffic and Stables Section.
 Sub-Inspector Nadir Hussein - Nairobi Station.

PART V.

PART V. - MOTOR VEHICLES.

35. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION.

Motor vehicles licensed in Kenya are as follows:-

	1926	1927
Motor cars	3,469	4,488
Motor lorries	622	636
Motor cycles	1,248	1,488
TOTAL	5,339	6,612

36. MOTOR DRIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Certificates of driving competency are issued by the Police after actual test of the applicants' capacity in driving and controlling his vehicle, in his knowledge of the rules of the road and the tenets of the road courtesy.

Certificates were issued as follows:-

<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
1,021	1,581	1,914	2,107.

295 duplicate certificates were issued in 1927.

Total drivers' certificates suspended by Magistrates in 1927	31
Total drivers' certificates endorsed by Magistrates in 1927	8
Total drivers' certificates cancelled by Magistrates in 1927	1

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37. MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The motor traffic of Kenya continues to increase in volume and, largely through the selfishness and ignorance of a small minority of drivers, in the degree of danger it presents on the highway.

Traffic control and the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance and Township Regulations governing general vehicular and motor traffic form a constantly expanding demand on the personnel of the Force.

The staff of the Motor Traffic Bureau, which deals with all matters pertaining to traffic and to motor traffic in particular, was increased during the year to cope with the extra volume of work thrown on it.

Regulations were passed by Government at the end of the year restricting the maximum speeds of motor lorries and omnibuses in accordance with weight, making it obligatory to carry rear reflecting mirrors, and prescribing other regulations which had long been necessary for the safety of those using such vehicles as well as for the road-using Public as a whole.

It is in this connection that I would like to remark that a section of the motoring public of Kenya do not apparently grasp the fact that the Police are not the law but the arm of the law.

if the law exists then the Police must enforce that law.

38. ACCIDENTS.

The following table reflects details of the accidents which came to the notice of the Police during 1927.

Of the total of 300 reported motor vehicles were responsible for 261.

In 10 accidents death resulted from injuries received and in 141 personal injuries were caused.

The Police prosecuted in connection with 65 accidents.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

Accidents due to	Vehicles responsible						Total No. of accidents
	Motor			Animal drawn vehicles.	Rickshaws	Pedal Cycles	
	Cars	Cycles	Trucks & Buses				
Negligence	41	6	22	4	4	4	81
Intoxication	3						3
Mechanical breakdowns and faults	14	1	4	1		1	21
Skids & bad roads	8	1	4				13
Blind Corners	2						2
Pedestrians' faults	33	2	6			1	42
Cyclists' faults	7	2	1			9	19
Other causes, human error, & uncertain	64	19	21	5	5	5	119
TOTALS.	172	31	58	10	9	20	300

PART VI. - MISCELLANEOUS.30. NEW BRANCHES AND INSTITUTIONS
OF THE FORCE.

During the past three years the scope and activities of the Force have been extended by the organisation of the following branches:-

Criminal Investigation Department.

Motor Traffic Bureau.

Boys' Brigade.

Arms Bureau.

Railway and Harbour Police.

Police Schools in the majority of Districts.

Re-opening of the Weights and Measures Office, Nairobi.

Branch Passport Office in Mombasa.

Police Sports Club in Nairobi.

Instruction in Bayonet Fighting.

* Baton Drill.

* First Aid, and lifts for the injured etc.

Regular and closer inspections of Native Reserve Units under the provincial system.

Policing of the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana District.

Card Index System and Central Registry for Surveillance.

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40. FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

The Criminal Records Section of the Finger Print Bureau carried out a total of 8654 searches during the year, 7,061 being of accused persons awaiting trial. 2141 finger print slips were identified as those of persons who had been previously convicted, 275 of whom assumed an alias on being again charged. 15 arrests were effected solely on information furnished by the Finger Print Bureau.

Finger prints left on glass or other substances at the scene of crime were examined by experts from the Bureau in 62 cases. In one such instance where a particularly daring and well planned burglary was carried out in Nairobi the culprit (a native) was singled out by the Bureau from a number of other suspects by means of a finger print left by the thief on a vermouth bottle when committing the crime.

The total of prints recorded in the Criminal Records Section of the Bureau on 31st December was 40,886, classified as follows:-

Europeans	255
Asiatics	1,091
Natives	<u>39,440</u>
	<u>40,886</u>

The Force is indebted to Mr. Wallace Burgess, Officer in charge of the Bureau and to Captain W.E. Taylor for their ready co-operation and assistance in all matters and work connected with the Police.

41. THE RAILWAY POLICE.

This Unit which was organised in 1926 to take the place of the system of Police detailed solely for "Watch and Ward" duties at certain Railway Stations had a sanctioned strength of all ranks in 1927 of 174.

The length of line over which the Unit has jurisdiction was approximately 1,156 miles, exclusive of the new wharves and sheds at Kilindini.

All ranks are now becoming conversant with the special nature of their duties and although the Unit is still in its infancy considerable progress towards efficiency has been made resulting in undeniably good work during the year.

Theft forms the greater part of the crime in this Unit of which 186 cases were reported in comparison with 184 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 120 cases.

The value of property stolen amounted to Shs. 8,421/02, recovery being made of a total of Shs. 3,736/-, or 43%, a high percentage when compared with the statistical returns of other Forces, at home and abroad.

The following cases are worthy of note:-

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- (a) Property valued at Rs.1,000/- was stolen from the Vei Dak Bungalow. Prompt investigation by the Police led to the arrest of the offender and the recovery within an hour of all the property stolen.
- (b) A European Railway employee was convicted of breach of trust in respect of a considerable quantity of maize consigned to the Railway, which he was detected in the act of selling.

Five cases of theft from ships' cargo were reported and in each instance all the property stolen was recovered and the accused convicted.

The Police prosecuted in 338 cases under Local and Special Ordinances (including 84 under the Railway Ordinances) in comparison with 149 similar prosecutions in 1926.

Success was obtained in dealing with stone throwing at trains; here train patrols travelling on all passenger and on occasional goods' trains rendered good service.

42. IMMIGRATION.

The following tables relate to the work of the Immigration Department at Mombasa.

A. IMMIGRANTS INTO KENYA COLONY ONLY.

Nationality	1925	1926	1927
Europeans	4,212	5,173	5,388
Indians	7,161	7,271	8,163
Goans	754	743	690
Arabs	1,124	1,223	1,243
Others	1,907	1,895	2,030
TOTAL	15,158	16,305	17,514

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B. EMIGRANTS INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,
UGANDA, AND CONGO BELGE PASSING
THROUGH MOMBASA.

Nationality	1925	1926	1927
Europeans	739	885	913
Indians	2,379	2,482	1,993
Goans	199	231	181
Arabs	91	43	41
Others	169	191	120
TOTAL	3,577	3,832	3,248

C. EMIGRANTS THROUGH MOMBASA FROM KENYA,
TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, AND CONGO BELGE,
ETC.

Nationality	1925	1926	1927
Europeans	3,844	4,648	5,044
Indians	4,865	6,529	7,045
Goans	535	638	648
Arabs	911	622	833
Others	1,693	2,095	1,987
TOTAL	11,846	14,532	15,557

D. PASSENGER CARRYING STEAMERS AND DHOWS.

	1926	1927
Steamers	377	390
Dhows	54	47
TOTAL	431	437

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Proceedings under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance were taken at Embass by the Immigration Department in 27 instances as compared with 23 prosecutions in 1926.

57 persons were refused permission to land on presenting themselves before the Immigration Officers on arrival at the Port.

The Department collected deposits amounting to Shs.465,550 from immigrants.

43. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE, NAIROBI.

This office had been closed since the end of 1923, owing to the retirement through ill-health of the former Inspector of Weights and Measures.

A qualified Inspector was engaged in England and arrived in the Colony in time to re-organise this branch of the Force in readiness for the renewed application of the Ordinance from 1st January, 1928.

44. THE ARMS BUREAU.

The establishment of the Central Arms Office under the provision of the new Arms Ordinance of the Colony was assigned to the Police. The Central Office is for the purpose of recording all licenses and permits issued under the Ordinance and a special Department of the Criminal Investigation Department was formed at the close of the year to prepare organization in order to take up the duties involved.

48. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(a) Railway.

Rail communication was extended 23 miles North of Nyeri on the Fort Hall - Nyeri line, and through to Uganda on the Eldoret Branch line.

(b) Telephones.

No development of special note in telephonic facilities affecting the Police occurred during the year. Provision of long distance telephones throughout the Colony will very considerably aid the Force in matters of urgent importance. The existence of means for rapid and direct circulation of information and orders in cases of sudden emergency is obviously desirable.

(c) Transport.

The following animals were on Police charge at the close of the year:-

Horses and Ponies	27.
Mules	23.
Oxen	14.
Donkeys	45.

The majority of European officers and other ranks in the Force provide their own motor vehicles which they employ on Government service.

23 pedal bicycles are in use among Police stations for African non-commissioned officers and Police messengers.

46. FIRST AID.

Instructional lectures on the St. John Ambulance syllabus were conducted for literate officers, and nine of those attending obtained the St. John Ambulance Brigade Proficiency certificate. European Constable P.J. Griffin being awarded the St. John gold medallion.

23 European members of the Force now hold the St. John Ambulance certificate as qualified to render first aid.

Further progress has been made in training the African personnel in the simpler details of assisting the injured, such as stretcher drill, correct method of lifting a disabled person, and artificial respiration. This important side of Police work is now becoming generally familiar to the African Police.

In this Colony of far-flung Police posts and distant medical help, the efficiency and equipment of the Force to render first aid, until the services of a qualified doctor can be obtained, is an obvious Police essential, and no effort will be spared to render the Force efficient in this respect.

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47. PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The East African Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was assigned the services of a European Constable to carry out the duties of Inspector in Mombi. The Society undertaking to defray the cost of salary. 136 cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance were dealt with, the total for the foregoing year being 104. 114 convictions involving 117 persons were recorded in 1927.

48. POLICE BOYS' BRIGADE.

The second year following the institution of the Police Boys' Brigade saw an advance in the strength from 54 to a total of 73 boys.

The healthy discipline, education and habits of cleanliness and self respect taught the boys have proved beneficial in every way and to be essential factors in training the young African.

Of the total strength 33 boys are employed for a portion of each day at Police offices or stations in the capacity of messengers. They are paid for this work a small wage graduated according to age, and while receiving useful training they release for Police duty proper a number of trained policemen.

49. POLICE REST CAMP AT KOMBASA.

The desirability of providing officers and their families with facilities for obtaining rest and a change of climatic conditions at the Coast

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from the altitude and work in highland stations was met during the year by the temporary assignment to the Police of a plot of land at English Point opposite Mombasa Harbour.

Here a suitable rest house in ideal surroundings has been built at the expense of the officers, who are thus encouraged to take advantage of local leave which they have had in the past to deny themselves on the score of expense.

50. EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

(a) Olympic Sports.

At the Annual Olympic Sports, held on March 15th for native competitors from the whole of the Colony, the following events were won by members of the Kenya Police:-

<u>Tug of War.</u>	Nairobi Police Unit.
<u>Long Jump.</u>	No. 7736 3rd Sergeant Theodore Atamareru of the Police Training Depot.
<u>100 yards.</u>	No. 6600 1st Constable S'jia Ochillo of Nairobi Unit.
<u>1 mile.</u>	No. 8514 2nd Constable Nganga Chagge of Nairobi Unit.
<u>120 yards Hurdles.</u>	No. 8710 3rd Constable Getau Kinuthia of Nakuru Unit.
<u>Obstacle Race.</u>	

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(b) Netley Cup for Revolver Shooting.

European Constable N.Hamer.

(c) General Edwards' Hockery Cup.

Police Training Depot.

(d) Keave Police Cup.

The officers of the Police presented a cup at the Nairobi July Races which was won by Commander S.L.K.Lawford's "Othello".

(e) Police Football Team.

In this, its first year of inauguration, the Police football team won the Debbie and May Cups.

To European Constable D.Mingl, the captain, is due much credit for its training and the success attained by the team, which has done much to foster esprit de corps and camaraderie within the Force.

(f) June 3rd 1927.

On the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday the ceremony of Trooping the Colour was carried out by the 3rd King's African Rifles in the presence of His Excellency the Acting Governor Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G. Our grateful thanks are due to Lieut. Colonel C.R.Davies, C.M.G., D.S.O., for kindly permitting a guard to be provided by the Police which participated in the parade.

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(G) Anniversary Day.

The Police carried out the requisite dispositions in connection with this solemn anniversary. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to express his appreciation of the manner in which Police arrangements were carried out.

51. SUMMARY.

I submit that considerable strides in Police efficiency have been made during the year under review, but we have before us many obstacles to overcome ^{which} and we ourselves are not unmindful of our failings, to combat which, however, no effort or energy will be spared.

The new Police Ordinances will, we hope, pass into law during the coming year and will, if approved by Government, enable us to surmount a number of the difficulties under which we are at present labouring.

Special Mention.

Mr. J. M. Lumley, Deputy Commissioner, acted for me from July to the end of the year during the time that I was on leave. He carried on the work and command of the Force in a most zealous and loyal manner and I am most grateful to him for his efficient work.

- The Headquarters Staff consisting of
- The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. J. F. Valsley-Bourne, M.C.
- The Acting Assistant Commissioner, Captain E. St. C. Thom (during my absence on leave)
- The Staff Officer, Captain G. Bitchard Brown

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all worked hard and efficiently, and have brought the internal working of Force Headquarters to a high standard of method and system.

Mr. C. J. Bristow as Headquarter Superintendent, in charge of the Stores and Pay work of the Force, rendered yeoman service.

In conclusion, I desire to bring to the Notice of His Excellency the Governor the services of these officers, non-commissioned officers, subordinate officers, clerks and African ranks mentioned in this report, and to thank them for their zeal and loyalty.

R. G. B. [Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

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