

1928

Kenya

No. 5335

SUBJECT

C0533/380

Police Department.

Annual Report, 1927.

Previous

X 10427/27

Subsequent

13336/27

1. *Have a no Deputy 410 - 16th July '28*

Enc. two advance copies of Police Annual Report for 1927. Comments will follow.

? Put by printing receipt of comments &/or printed copies.

(Signed) J. J. Masterson

*Printed copy -
Pr. 8-9.*

Pages 5 and 6. The remarks as to Sub-Inspectors and recruiting are interesting.

15 Page 10. Fines as a disciplinary punishment except in cases of absence without leave or loss of Government property has almost disappeared.

17 Pages 19 and 20. We have mediators regarding the removal of Somali from the Wase Nyiro District.

The wranglers hold pages 33, 34 & 39 give a good idea of increased efficiency.

34 Page 41. Infliction of collective punishment is stated to have been of material assistance to the Police in controlling street vendors.

41 Pages 50 and 51. The work of the force in resisting *12* tribe appears to have been very effective.

42, 45-6 Pages 57 and 64. Motor traffic appears to be *12* exceptionally *12* generous.

44 Page 62. As regards the with mentions, lost of Captain L. Rise should be on this file by the Cons. Dept. and the same may await the dispatch forwarding comments.

Yes - this copy will be used

in the meantime ? put by.

J. Masterson

21/8/28

acc

22.8.28

atm

1. Governor's Deputy 410 16th July ²

Trs. two advance copies of Police Annual Report for 1927. Comments will follow.

? Put by pending receipt of comments &/or printed copies.

(Signed) C.G. Eastwood
9/1.

Printed copy -
Pgs 8-9.

Pages 5 and 6. The remarks as to Sub-Inspectors and recruiting are interesting.

15

Page 10. Fining as a disciplinary punishment except in cases of absence without leave or loss of Government property has almost disappeared.

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Pages 19 and 20. We have had papers regarding the removal of Somalis from the Uaso Nyiro District.

The graphs below pages 33, 37 & 38 give a good idea of increased efficiency.

34

Page 41. Infliction of collective punishment is stated to have been of material assistance to the Police in controlling stock thefts.

41

Pages 50 et seq. The work of the Force in reducing crime at Nairobi appears to have been very effective.

43, 45-6

Pages 62 and 64. Motor traffic appears to be becoming exceptionally dangerous.

44

Page 62. As regards the special mentions, that of Captain H.P. Rice should be noted on this file by the Irons. Dept., but this can perhaps await the despatch forwarding comments.

yes - this can wait acted

In the meantime ? put by.

Shroder

21/8/28

acted

22.8

at

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

of Gov. Rec. 6 Sept. 28
(Trans. 12 copies of Annual Report for 1927)
(Space to Librarian)

noted Party B. U. ~~2410~~
already noted if no comments
yet received

G. E. Jordan
5/10
at once

Government's comments not yet received.

A. H. Jordan
1. 11. 28

wait another month

G. E. Jordan
6/11/28
at once

Governor's comments still not received.

? wait any longer pl.

A. H. Jordan.

6:12:28.

Dr. Allen What about it?

? remind 3/21/28
gov. comments received
for her review
G. E. Jordan
8/11/28

noted not report at that time
J. W. Allen

how see Aug. 3.

3. Submit comments on the Police Annual Report 1927.

Mr. Allen

Dr. Allen's comment on p. 1 to which I
have added references to the printed report
All other notable points are I think dealt
with in the deep.

The point raised in paragraph 1
under the heading "to submit the paper to
be made so before any action is taken for
their review - The files
shows the major points of difference between
the two sets of statistics. I would
the 2 Dept's - we have to agree to
differ.

~~Dr. Allen~~ Dr. Allen's point
has been stated, we may ask with interest
& an expression of appreciation
& concern in the comments
we also receive - which should be shown
on his file as also copy of caption

G. E. Jordan
Dr. Allen please see this in view of
hand raised in para 7 of the
2410. J. W. Allen

do not so how in the circumstances explained,
the statistics in the two Reports can be made
comparable. I am afraid I am not impressed with
the necessity for it.

Jan 21 12 28

You might care to consult the Home
Office on the subject, but my own
feeling is that it is neither possi-
ble nor desirable to reconcile
the two sets of figures. Mr.
Spicer is perfectly right in
saying that what is of interest
to the Police is 'cases', while the
judicial authorities are
that their statistics are designed
to show how much crime there
is about, while what interests
the judicial authorities is the
number of trials & convictions,
their statistics being designed
to show whether the Courts are
over- or under-worked & possibly
(though it is really a different
point) whether the prison accommoda-
tion is adequate.

G. L. M. Pearson
21/12/28

I agree with W. Clause - the statistics
are drawn from different parts of
view for different purposes &
therefore it seems useless to attempt
to reconcile them unless it is thought
desirable to do so for the view
of it is supported & some backed

J. H. Allen
23/1/29

It does not seem to
me to matter
H. G. 1/1/29

? all receipt - say that the
what has been used with interest
express appreciation of the
need of work carried out by
the Police during the year
under review - as regards
view of the Dip. say that
the two sets of statistics
are prepared from different
points of view & that
Sgt. does not think it necessary
to pursue the suggestion
to reconciliation - & in
conclusion concern in the
Table to the C. of Police
in para 10 of the Dip. & say
that Sgt. was worked with
satisfaction the commutation
of the number & of cases
Rice (para 34 & 54 of
the printed report) - &
then note on all 3 files
for Penitentiary Dept.

Files noted Mr 21/1/29

All Pearson
21/1/29

cc.

To (Sgt) 3A - 3 Am

14 JAN 1929

Noted in Promotions Record

M. Pearson

31/1/29

4

Mr. Eastwood 10/1

Mr. Allen 10/1

Mr. Johnson 11/1

Mr. Bottomley.

Sir E. Harding.

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir S. Wilson.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Lord Lugard.

Mr. Amery.

Downing Street,

14 January, 1929.

C.D.
R. 11-JAN
S. 14

24

DRAFT.

KENYA

No. 34

G.A.G.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir ED Grigg's despatch No.661 of the 26th November, 1928, in which he transmitted to me a copy of the Annual Report of the Kenya Police for 1927. I have read the Report with much interest, and desire to express my appreciation of the record of the work carried out by the Police during the year under review.

3. As regards par.7 of the Governor's despatch, the statistics embodied in this Report and those embodied in the Report of the Judicial Department, prepared

from

looking required on pers. files

they required for different purposes, are necessary

from different points of view; and,
in these circumstances,

I do not think ~~it necessary to pur-~~

~~that~~ *that a comma from*
the suggestion ~~as to that con-~~

should be evolved in order to receive them ~~used in future~~
~~omission.~~

4. I agree that the progress

shown in the Report reflects great
in the Commission of Police,
credit on Mr. R.G.B. Spicer; ~~and~~

and I have ~~also~~ noted with satis-

faction the special commendation of

S. W. Capt H.P. Rice
~~Supt. Rice and Mr. Humley contained~~

~~and of the stated~~

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

KENYA.

No. 661



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

26th November, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to Sir Jacob Barth's despatch No.410 dated the 16th July, 1928, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of the Kenya Police Annual Report for 1927, and to comment as follows.

Twelve copies of the Report were transmitted in advance on the 16th September last.

2. The educational policy adopted in the Police Force was the subject of comment in Sir Edward Denham's despatch No.550 of the 11th August, 1927; this policy has been continued and I trust it will provide men from the African ranks fitted for promotion to the post of Inspector. It is difficult at present to fill the posts from outside the Force, owing to the want of Africans educationally fitted for the position to undergo the necessary preliminary training at the Depot.

Pages 9-10.

There were eighteen Police Schools in operation during 1927 and during the course of the year other schools were opened by Administrative Officers at which the African rank and file were encouraged to attend. It is gratifying to note that at four schools the teacher was a literate African policeman and that despite the fact that the standard /required

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

no 1
X. 10459/27
H. 1
-14 JAN 1929

required for qualification for language allowance, was raised, 66 Police qualified for the Swahili allowance, and seven for English.

Page 8 (b).

3. The number of Somali recruits shows an increase, and it will be a matter of interest to observe their efficiency, as well as that of the Gurreh and Northern Frontier tribes, as members of the Police Force. Although physically more fitted for work on the frontier than other pastoral tribes, they will be brought into contact, and possibly conflict, with their own race. I trust it may be found possible to recruit the hardy pastoral Turkana for work in the desert zone without reducing Police standards.

Pages 17-18.

4. During the course of the year the King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. G.W. Richardson, late Quartermaster of Police, seven African ranks were awarded the African Police Medal for Meritorious Service and I especially invite your attention to the individual examples of devotion to duty given in Mr.

Pages 16-17.

Spicer's report. You will observe that a large increase in the number of monetary awards from the Rewards and Fines Fund has resulted in a marked improvement of the general efficiency of the personnel. A saving of £11,371 on the year's Estimates was afforded.

Page 19.

Page 20.

5. While the proportion of Police to the population in Kenya is stated to be one policeman to 1190 persons, the proportionate distribution of the Force is necessarily dissimilar in different areas; e.g., in the Native Reserves fewer Police are employed

Page 22.

owing to the utilization of tribal organizations to cope with local offenders. The fact that under all categories 4,498 cases only were recorded in the Reserves in 1927 demonstrates the loyal assistance of these organizations.

Page 21.

The continued reduction in the Settled and Urban areas of serious crime is notable. The increased success in the prevention of house-

Ibid.

breaking is no doubt a result of the combined systems of night patrolling and surveillance of reconvicted prisoners. The activity of the Police in this

Page 26.

direction is exemplified in the figures shewing the

Page 41.

increase from 1925 to 1927 in night arrests and consequent convictions; in Nairobi alone the number of prosecutions for house-breaking has decreased from 261 in 1925 to 77 in 1927.

Pages 27-28.

Of particular moment is the reduction in the number of stock thefts, the aggregate being the lowest which the Colony has known for some years. This form of property crime assumes on occasions almost an epidemic form and has a close association with various tribal customs, a knowledge of which is essential to prevention. I note with satisfaction the statistics given by Mr. Spicer on pages 27 and 28 of his Report; they reflect not only good Police work, but sound administration in the Reserves by the District Officers.

The percentage of recovery of stolen property by the Police, 51.16%, is the highest on record and I venture to think it bears comparison with statistics of any part of the Empire.

Page 29.

Of the 13,257 persons convicted for offences under Local and Special Ordinances, a reference to Appendix IV of the Annual Report of the

15305/28
(No. 2)

Prisons Department for 1927, (which was transmitted to you under cover of my Kenya despatch No. 332 dated the 23rd June, 1928), shows that 4,480 persons only were committed to prison and (Appendix XIII) 1,421 to detention; the great majority of convictions were punished by fine only.

Page 32.

The high percentage of Akikuyu and Kavirondo among the surveilles is remarkable, but may be accounted for by the fact that these tribes supply the majority of the native population of Urban and Settled areas.

Page 48.

The work of the Criminal Investigation Department was undoubtedly considerably assisted by the Criminal Records Section of the Central Finger Print Bureau, which has classified no less than 40,888 records of prints.

Page 49.

6. The efficiency of the Railway Police Unit organized in 1926 has increased and the percentage of convictions obtained to cases of theft reported is high. There was a large increase in prosecutions by this Unit under Local and Special Ordinances, the number being nearly 127% above the figures for 1926.

7. Considerable difficulty has, however, been experienced in correlating the figures in this Report, and those embodied in the Report of the Judicial Department for 1927, relative to crime: and in this connection I have the honour to enclose, for your reference, copy of :-

Four.

(a) the Colonial Secretary's letter No. Pri. 5/3/12 dated the 19th September, 1928, to the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya, and the Commissioner of Police;

(b) the Commissioner of Police's letter No. P. 20/1/

10

Honour the Chief Justice's No. J.C. 2493/27-27
dated the 12th October, 1928, in reply to (a)
supra; and

(c) an extract from the notes of a meeting held on
the 17th September, 1928, at the Law Courts,
Nairobi;

which demonstrate the difficulties of reconciling the
crime statistics of the Colony. No doubt similar
difficulties have been experienced in other dependencies,
and it is possible that a common form of statistics
could be evolved.

There is always a slight difference
between the figures shewn in the Judicial and Prisons
Departments Annual Reports, but this is accounted for
by the fact that the former do not shew persons
imprisoned for one day or until the rising of the Court.
The main divergence between Judicial and Police
statistics is that in the former the number of persons
tried and each offence is shewn separately; in the
latter a "case" is reported as one breach whatever the
number of persons involved. Generally I am of opinion
that the Judicial statistics give a truer view of the
crime of the country than those in the Police Report
and I suggest that the general question of reconcilia-
tion merits your consideration.

Page 45.

8. The increase in work thrown on the
Police Department by the volume of motor traffic
throughout the country is shewn by the large number of
motor vehicles licensed during the year, viz. 6,612,
and the rapidly growing number of certificates issued
to drivers, more than twice the number of certificates
of competency were issued in 1927 compared with the
figures for 1924/1926.

Page 46.

The volume of motor traffic has
necessitated the introduction of speed laws and other

restrictive measures, examination of the analysis of street accidents - 28% of which were caused by negligence or drunkenness - shews the necessity for strict application.

Page 49.

9. The number of immigrants into Kenya is shown as:-

			1927.
Europeans	...	...	5,388.
Indians	...	...	8,163.
Goans	...	...	690.
Arabs	...	...	1,243.
Others	...	...	2,030.
			<u>17,514.</u>

while the Department dealt with 15,557 emigrants through Mombasa from the neighbouring countries.

Regulations under the Statistics Ordinance, which will afford greater accuracy in the returns of immigration and emigration, have now issued and will come into operation on the 1st March, 1929.

10. I consider that the progress shown in the Report, particularly insofar as it relates to the reduction of serious crime in urban areas, reflects great credit on Mr. R.G.B. Spicer, M.C. and the Force under his command and I desire particularly to associate myself with the tribute which he pays to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. J.M. Lunley, who was in charge of the Police Department for six months of the year under review.

Page 54.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Edward Gigg
GOVERNOR.

A.P.R.I. 5/3/12

19th September, 1928.

The Acting Registrar,
Supreme Court of Kenya,
NAIROBI.

The Commissioner of Police,
NAIROBI.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the Judicial/Police Department for 1927 and to invite your attention to certain apparent discrepancies in the statistics relating to crime included in that Report and in that of your department for the year under review.

2. Certain difficulty in correlating the statements in the two Reports has arisen owing to the fact that, while that of the Judicial Department shows the numbers of persons dealt with on all counts in all courts (excluding native ^{technical} courts), that of the Police Department appears to show only "cases" without reference to persons tried, convicted, acquitted and discharged.

3. Part II of the Report of the Police Department deals specifically with crime, and the following are the principal differences observed between the statistics included in that section and those included in the Judicial Report.

(a) On page 21 it is noted that of a total of 3594 "cases" of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code 2091 convictions were recorded in settled and urban areas.

/It is

It is observed from Schedule I of the Judicial Annual Report that in subordinate courts alone, 4125 persons were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding sections 121-160, 191-229, 463-489 and 499-510 which also include certain offences cognizable to the Police.

Is the difference to be attributed entirely to crime in the native reserves?

(b) On page 22 reference is made to the distribution of crime under the Indian Penal Code in settled and urban areas detailed in the table at the end of the Report.

Below is a comparison between certain figures shown therein and the relative figures shown in Schedule III of the Judicial Report:-

1. Murder, etc. and other offences against the person.

Police Report.	"Cases"	Judicial Report. Persons.	
		Admitted.	Convicted.
Uasin Gishu	36	27	26
Trans Nzoia	29	27	35
Naivasha - apparently nil	0	0	9
Hakuru	73	60	38
Rumuruti	6	1	7

2. Stock and Produce.

Police Report.	"Cases"	Judicial Report. Persons.	
		Admitted.	Convicted.
Uasin Gishu	41	16	63 ^{Stock}
Trans Nzoia	26	17	68 ²⁵
Naivasha - apparently nil	0	-	13
Hakuru	37	21	84
Rumuruti	5	4	11

3. All other offences against property.

Police Report.	"Cases"	Judicial Report. Persons.	
		Admitted.	Convicted.
Uasin Gishu	256	80	221
Trans Nzoia	157	39	124
Naivasha	111	22	74
Hakuru	373	61	233
Rumuruti	33	10	33

It is observed that in every case serious crime noted

in the Police Report is considerably less than that compiled from the Judicial returns, while offences against property, other than stock thefts are more nearly approximate.

(c) Page 24 of the Police Report contains the following passage:-

"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 six on the total for the preceding year - convictions were obtained in 18 cases." A reference to Schedule II of the Judicial Report shows that for murder, manslaughter, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and attempted murder, 92 persons were committed for trial to the Supreme Court alone, of whom 44 were convicted.

In this connection it is observed that the Police Report makes no mention of rape, which is triable only by the Supreme Court, and for which 43 persons were tried in that court.

(d) Pages 25-27 of the Police report refer to house-breaking and theft and robbery other than grand larceny. It is noted therein that the figures for settled and urban areas are as follows:-

	"Cases".		Convictions.
House-breaking	350		170
Theft	2000	66	1232
Robbery	27	69	19
	<u>2377</u>		<u>1421</u>

The relative figures in the Judicial Report are to be found in Comparative Table III and appear to be for

all areas as follows:-

Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property) - Persons convicted - 2385.

(e) Stock Theft has already been mentioned in (b), but on page 27 of the Police Report it is stated that 170 "cases" occurred in the settled and urban areas during 1927.

According to Schedule III of the Judicial Report there were 302 persons tried for offences under the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance in five urban areas alone, without taking into account Kisumu-Londiani, the Sotik and other settled areas.

Attention is also drawn to Part III 27(a), (e) and (k).

4. Comparison of statistics in many instances is difficult as pointed out in paragraph 2 above, but I am to suggest that His Honour the Chief Justice and the Commissioner of Police should discuss the matter with a view to reconciliation of the figures relating to crime in both the reports under review.

Sd. J. G. Stephenson

ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

24th September, 1928.

The Hon'ble
The Ag. Colonial Secretary,
NAIROBI.

STATISTICS AFFECTING CRIME
AND THE POLICE FORCE.

With reference to your letter No.S/A.PM.5/3/12 of 19th September, I have the honour to report that I am arranging for my Staff Officer to meet and discuss the question with the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

2. The actual discrepancies in the two systems will then be gone into, and it is hoped to submit a detailed joint report thereon. Meanwhile I would submit that Police cases must be judged on the number of "cases" reported, i.e., the incidence of crime as evidenced by the number of complaints by the public lodged with the Police - such complaints constituting Police "cases".

3. The efficiency or otherwise, of any Police Force, is dependent almost entirely on its success in the prevention of crime, as represented by the number of complaints (cases) reported.

4. The detection of crime committed, success in which is presented by the number of accused persons which are brought to Court, is of

secondary and subsidiary consideration, although in itself of some importance as an aid to prevention of crime by virtue of its deterrent effect and as showing in some degree perhaps the investigation ability of the Police. This however is, in general police opinion, rated low when judging the efficiency of a Force. The Force which prevents crime is the best Force.

5. It is impossible for a modern Police Force to judge its work save on the number of "cases" shown in its records during any fixed period; for instance:-

In 1924, at Eldoret, there were 34 complaints lodged ("cases") of cattle theft pointing to the prevalence of that form of crime in the district.

Not a single person was brought to Court accused in any one of those cases, indicating Police inefficiency, not only as to crime prevention as instanced solely by the number of "cases", but also in failure as to detection of crime.

Here, had Police statistics been compiled on persons accused or convicted a nil return as to cattle theft in that district for 1924 would have been rendered; an entirely misleading and a dishonest return and a dishonest one.

Should a person be murdered and the Police fail to detect the murderer, they must still record that crime as a "case" of murder, even although by doing so they record Police failure in detection and apprehension.

Similarly, should Police investigation lead to the detection and conviction of four persons for that one murder, the actual crime still counts as one "case"; that four persons have been convicted therein, does not make the occurrence to be four murders.

The work in connection with the case is "one line". Apparently, if the murderer were not detected on "persons" returns, the murder would not have been committed, which is reducing the position to absurdity.

6. No principle should appertain in Police organization which encourages Police to "conceal". The only duty of the Police is to lay the true facts before the Court.

Any system of judging a Police Force by the number of convictions obtained, although prevalent even to-day in some inferior Forces, is directly against all modern and proper Police thought.

7. It is a principle generally accepted by all modern Police Forces that offences against property are preventable by Police, and that every endeavour must be made by Police to prevent predatory crimes; while offences against the person are considered non-preventable by Police inasmuch as their occurrence is governed by human factors such as passion, jealousy, etc., outside the possibility of Police control.

Unless the Police and those controlling the policy and activities of a Police Force are guided by the actual crime committed they cannot so direct Police energy as to ensure efficiency and success in:-

- (a) The prevention of crime.
- (b) The proper investigation and detection of such crime as is committed.

Crime for this purpose can be presented in one way, and one way only:-

As regards "A" above, by the actual number of complaints made (or "cases")

As regards "B" above, by the number of such complaints (or "cases") in which investigation has proceeded.

8. It will be recognised that a Police statistical system based solely on the number of persons brought to Court, or acquitted, or convicted not only forms no criterion of Police work or efficiency but is directly misleading and inaccurate. It not infrequently happens that for one offence only a number of individuals are convicted, i.e., for dacoity; while on the other hand one individual may be convicted for a number of separate offences, such as housebreaking, all committed by him alone within a statistical period.

The fact that a number are convicted in one "case" of dacoity, does not necessarily imply the prevalence of dacoity as would be inferred from statistics based on persons, nor does the conviction of one person only for housebreaking signify similarly that that offence is almost non-existent.

The housebreaker may have had twelve "cases" brought home to him in Court, while Police records may also show the existence of another twenty "cases" in the same area and in which investigation has not led to the appearance in Court of any person. A return on persons would, however, indicate but one housebreaking.

9. I have recently introduced a simple form of crime return for use by Administrative Officers in Native Reserves and the Administration are very kindly supplying statistics accordingly; but I am not prepared to ask them to maintain the intricate records necessary for accurate criminal statistics; nor so long as neither Occurrence Books nor Charge Registers are maintained, would it be possible to rely on the accuracy of those figures, as it would

be impossible to check them.

Until each Native area has its own Police records and a separate police officer within each such Native area it is, I submit, impossible under present conditions to maintain accurate and real criminal figures. The District Commissioner for instance, who is at one and the same time both Magistrate, Administrator and Police Officer, does not, it cannot be denied, pay any attention to those cases which he has investigated as a Police Officer but in which capacity has found inadequate evidence to bring the case before himself as a Magistrate.

The position, I submit, is therefore incompatible with any idea that Judicial and Police returns can be correlated so as to provide any comparison or uniformity, or to provide from any such correlation a statistical position from which any reliable deduction could be made.

I have taken the greatest possible trouble and interest in organizing criminal statistics for the settled and urban areas of the Colony in which Police Officers are posted and where Police records are maintained. I am certain that these figures are accurate in so far as overhead checking and system can make them. They are the true line of comparison as to the efficiency or otherwise of the Kenya Police. That they can be improved still further I am aware. I am working now in order to evolve an even closer and more elaborated return than exists at present in order that Government may fully appreciate the situation.

As a return figures for "persons" apprehended, discharged and convicted may possibly be of interest and such I maintain can be gleaned from the existing Judicial figures. I submit that such a return is of little or no value in judging the efficiency or otherwise of a Police Force where it is operating with its full records. The Judiciary is concerned with justice to the individual and to the community rather than with the factor of crime for which the Police are held responsible.

It is true that a certain comparison of the standard of the detective side of Police work may be gathered from scrutiny of the Judicial returns, for, although the Police returns show a percentage of success as regards the cases, the Judicial returns reflect the number of persons accused and convicted indicative of success or failure in Police investigation of crime.

As more regular police stations are established, in what might be called "non-policed" areas, and registers are kept of all the criminal statistical particulars, the records become more embracing and complete, but I could not possibly instruct or request the already overburdened District Commissioners in their capacity as Police Officers to maintain the elaborate Registers and Records necessary for accurate criminal figures. As I have endeavoured to prove the Judicial returns for arriving at a true comparison as regards crime are of no real value from a Police point of view, and this is substantiated by

7.

22.

by His Honour the Chief Justice in his letter
No. J.C. 1590/46-34 of the 1st September, 1925, to
the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary (attached for
easy reference) which deals with the wrong system
then in vogue in the Police of judging crime by
deduction from the number of persons apprehended
and disposed of.

R. G. B. SPICER.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The Ag. Registrar of the Supreme Court,
Nairobi.

The Honourable,

The Acting Colonial Secretary,

Nairobi.

Ref. No. S/A/FBI/5/3/12 of 19th ult.
Re: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

With reference to the above the Acting Registrar, Mr. Prichard Brown and Sir Howard Elphinstone met to discuss if possible any method of reconciling the Judicial and Police statistics given in their respective reports and found it impossible to do for the following reasons:-

(1) The Police statistics deal with cases resulting in the trials of offences which are cognizable to the Police. A "case" may involve any number of persons and more than one offence; it is, however, reported as one "case". The Judicial statistics show the number of persons tried and each offence is shown separately. Thus if four persons are tried together for murder and house-breaking and are all convicted of both such offences the Judicial statistics would show eight convictions; if or such accused were acquitted of both such offences then two acquittals in their respective categories would be shown. The Police would regard the matter as one "case".

(2) With regard to Stock thefts the Police report shows only those cases which fall under sections 377-382 I.P.C. and not those which fall under the other sections of the I.P.C. included in the definition of "theft" in the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance. The Judicial statistics cover the whole ground including the theft of produce.

Further if a "case" show housebreaking and stock theft then the case is not shown in the Police statistics as a case of theft of stock but as a case of housebreaking because housebreaking is a more serious offense from a police point of view. The Judicial statistics would show both.

(3) The Police report does not show any figures dealing with rape, cheating, criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation & theft of produce as such, Theft of produce is shown in the Police report under the general heading of theft. Some forms of cheating and misappropriation are not recognizable *to the police*.

(4) The Police regard cases of "estrated bail" as convictions, such persons are included in the "discharged" columns in the Judicial Statistics.

(5) Persons who compound the offence alleged are shown in the Judicial statistics as "discharged". Such cases are shown in the Police statistics as convictions.

(6) There is necessarily a large number of cases which never come under the notice of the Police such as private prosecutions where a summons is the process issued by the court for offences not requiring Police investigation.

It will readily be seen that in view of the above it is impossible to reconcile the Judicial and Police figures.

sd J. W. BARTON

CHIEF JUSTICE

The Atg. Registrar of the Supreme Court
(Mr. O'Farrell)
Sir Howard Elphinstone (Secretariat),
and
The Staff Officer of Police.

2. The difference existing between the figures of the Judicial Department and those of the Police in criminal statistics were found generally to be on the following grounds:-

- (a) The Police Annual Reports present statistics in the form of Police cases. The tables in the Judicial Annual Reports deal with persons only.
- (b) The Police statistics show cases in Settled and Urban areas of the Colony, while the Judicial Department's figures in the main also include crime in Native Reserve areas.
- (c) Police statistics do not include non-cognisable offences, except those few in which the Police have been instructed by a Magistrate to carry out investigation, or those in which an individual is charged by the Police with a cognisable offence, but on trial the charge is reduced by Court to a non-cognisable offence.

Non-cognisable offences are included in Judicial statistics under various categories of crime.

- (d) Similarly, Judicial figures doubtless include non-cognisable cases in Settled and Urban areas in which complainants have gone directly to Court for attention without any reference being made to the Police.

This would apply to offences under the Indian Penal Code and possibly also under Local Ordinances.

- (e) Again Police in Settled and Urban areas are occasionally called on to investigate cases of unusual complexity occurring in Native Reserves. Such cases would be contained in Police figures, thus presenting an additional point of minor divergence.

- (f) In the Police Crime Analysis the sections of the I.P.C. comprising the cognisable offences therein set out are specifically detailed. It appears that the returns of the Judicial Department relating to the same categories of crime may comprise more or less sections of the I.P.C. than those detailed therefor in the Police Analysis. 26

For instance, Serial 4, of the Police Crime Analysis, "Theft of Stock", is confined to Sections 379 to 382 of the I.P.C. The Judicial Department under Theft of Stock includes:

Theft	Sections 379-382 I.P.C. (regarding Stock).
Extortion (<u>non-cognisable to Police</u>).	" 381, 386, 387 " "
Robbery	" 392, 394 " "
Dacoity	" 395, 396 " "
Misappropriation (<u>non-cognisable to Police</u>).	" 403 " "
Criminal Breach of Trust.	" 406, 408 " "
Receiving stolen Property.	" 411, 412 " "
Concealing stolen Property	" 414 " "
House Trespass)	" 454, 457 " "
House Breaking)	" " " "

This is explained by the fact that the Judicial Department figures are based only on theft of stock (or produce) and persons charged or convicted under the provisions of Ordinance, Chapter 79. The person who is charged with theft of stock or produce the Judicial Department for statistical purposes ignore the relative sections of the I.P.C. under which the charge is brought and show in their returns the person as charged etc. under the I.P.C. and not under Ordinance.

This is a practical Police work is concerned only a penal measure.

- (g) Cases where bail is granted and offences which have been committed are, and always have been treated by the law as "convicted" cases.

The Judiciary also treat such categories as "non-convictions"

(Section 232 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that where the offence is compounded it will have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.)

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- (h) Police statistics record all "attempts to commit" and "abatement" of offences (save attempts to commit murder and culpable homicide) in Serial 12 (i.e. "All other Cognisable Offences under I.P.C.") of Police Crime Analysis; whereas the Judicial returns treat "attempts" and "abettments" as actual commission of the offences attempted or abetted.
 - (i) Police statistics necessarily contain a number of cases in which either Police investigation has been unsuccessful or where for other reasons no accused has been brought to Court. Although Local Courts of Jurisdiction are supplied by the Police with the first and final information reports of all such cases, yet I understand from the Atg. Registrar that such cases are not accounted for in Judicial returns.
 - (j) Police statistics deal only with those offences reported during any year from 1st January to 31st December. Results of such offences which may be obtained up to 31st March in the ensuing year are included.

Judicial statistics, however, include all persons dealt with throughout the 12 months, 1st January to 31st December irrespective of the year in which the case actually occurred or was reported, or whether it is a case from a preceding year which has been re-opened.

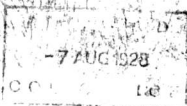
3. Police and High Court figures for Stock Theft occurring in certain Non-Natives areas during 1927 were gone into at this Meeting, the Staff Officer of Police producing the Police figures for persons brought to Court and convicted in Police cases in this category of crime. No correlation between persons shown in Police returns and those in the Judicial Department returns was possible; mainly owing to the basic differences in the compilation of statistics as explained in paragraph 2 above.

4. An attempt was then made to coincide the relative figures for persons in Police cases and in the Judicial Department statistics as regards offences against the person. Here the obvious fact that Judicial Statistics include non-cognisable offences against the person which are omitted from Police crime figures prevented synchronisation.

5. Murder, homicide, and attempts threat were then discussed, but as the Judicial Department figures thereon include cases in the Native Reserve Areas, again no agreement with Police figures was arrived at.

6. Cases of actual murder as regards Nakuru District (an entirely non-native area) were then considered. By turning up their case files the Judicial Department checked and agreed the Police total of 7 cases for 1927. A difficulty as regards "persons" charged with murder arose owing to the Judicial returns taking no account of persons discharged by Lower Courts on the charge of murder, who are, of course, included in Police figures.

No. 410

16th July, 1928.

Sir,


I have the honour to transmit for your information two advance copies of the Kenya Police Annual Report for 1927.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant.


 GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

Reckonings

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ALISTAIR H. COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

KENYA POLICE

ANNUAL REPORT

1927.

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THE KENYA POLICE ANNUAL REPORT, 1927.

PART I - THE FORCE.

1. CHANGES.

The principal changes among the officers were:-

Mr. J. M. Lumley, Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Deputy Commissioner.

Captain J. F. Colasley-Bourne, M.C., Superintendent, was appointed Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, M.S., Commissioner, proceeded on leave in July, Mr. J. M. Lumley undertaking in his absence the duties of Acting Commissioner; Captain J. F. Colasley-Bourne, M.C., those of Acting Deputy Commissioner, and Captain E. St. C. Thom those of Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Captain G. Fritchard Brown, Superintendent, on return from leave re-assumed the duties of Staff Officer.

Mr. J. B. Grenfell-Hicks, Superintendent, took charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. F. Peacock, Assistant Superintendent, assumed charge of Nakuru Police District, relieving Captain E. F. Sainsford, Superintendent.

Mr. G. Kearney, Assistant Superintendent, on return from leave in October took temporary charge of Eldoret District.

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Mr. H. Stewart, M.B., was promoted to Superintendent, and Mr. H.H. Longuet Highley, Assistant Inspector, was appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent.

The following cadet officers were appointed to the Force on probation:-

Messrs. D.D.M. McGeun and R.G. Forbes-Bassett.

Mr. C.I. Sempill, M.B., resigned his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police in December.

The following officers proceeded on leave during the year:-

Mr. R.G.B. Spicer, M.C., Captain R.F. Rainford and E.M. Catchpole, Messrs. G. Kearney, E.D. Theunissen and C.I. Sempill, M.B.

2. STRENGTH.

The following alterations in the establishment of the Force received the sanction of Government in 1927:-

(a) The rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police was increased from one to two from 1st January, 1927, and the designation of the senior Assistant Commissioner was altered to Deputy Commissioner. The appointment was necessary in view of additional administrative work occasioned by the increase in Police Stations and duties generally throughout the Colony as well as by the fact that closer and more regular inspection of all Units is essential to maintain efficiency.

(b) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

Two Inspectors additional to last year's strength were authorised, one being for the Weights and Measures Office, Nairobi, a trained inspector with the necessary qualifications being obtained in London. The second inspector was allocated to the Railway and Harbour Police.

An increase of seven Assistant Inspectors was found necessary either to staff new Police Stations, or to replace European Constables by more senior and responsible officers. Stations thus provided for were Solai, Nanyuki, Eastleigh, Tanga, Thika, Keru, and the Headquarters Store.

(c) European Constables.

... were added to the strength, of which ... for the Railway and Harbour Police, and ... to take up the duties of Inspector for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The ... this Constable being defrayed by the Society

(d) Assistant Inspectors.

The Assistant Inspectors were ... to the Railway and Harbour Police.

(e) Police.

A general reduction in all ranks of the Africa ... to 190 me. was made in 1927. This in general was effected by the reduction of Police strength in Native Reserve and non-settled areas.

The sanctioned and the actual strength of the Force on December 31st, 1927, were as follows:-

	<u>Sanctioned.</u>	<u>Actual.</u>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	1	1
Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents.	23	22
Chief Inspectors	2	2
Inspectors & Asst. Inspectors	40	40
European Constables	45	45
Chief Sub-Inspectors	3	3
Sub-Inspectors	41	41
Indian Sergeants & Constables	4	4
African Sergeants	89	86
African Corporals, Constables and Recruits	1909	1910
	<u>2,159</u>	<u>2,156</u>

The force was below its sanctioned establishment by a total of 3 at the close of the year.

3. QUALITIES AND AFRICAN TRIBES.

The force comprised the following:-

Europeans (including officers)	112
Asiatics	46
Africans	1998
	<u>2156</u>

3

Tribes composing the African rank and file of the Force were:-

	<u>at 31st December 1926.</u>	<u>at 31st December 1927.</u>
Abyssinian	3	16
Akamba	485	498
Arab	3	6
Baganda	16	16
Kavironao	541	535
Kikuyu	103	118
Lumbwa	99	95
Nandi	67	65
Masai	14	19
Watende	68	84
Nubian	31	39
Somali	36	135
Swahili	12	17
Wanyamwezi	40	37
Miscellaneous	524	319
	<u>2,042</u>	<u>1,996</u>

(a) Sub-Inspectors.

There were two African Sub-Inspectors in the Force at the end of the year, one being a Baganda and one Kikuyu.

The literate Africans fitted educationally for these positions as subordinate officers are still loath to face the Depot preliminary training upon which I rigidly insist. They invariably wish to escape this six months' training in discipline, manners and Police procedure, and as long as they adopt this attitude I propose to carry on without them, and hope with

our own increasing internal education to find men in the ranks, who have been through the mill, worthy of promotion to that rank.

(b) The only notable increase of any particular tribe is that of Somalis, who are found best suited for policing the Northern Frontier Province, where the conditions prevailing are found to be too exacting for the average African.

Recruiting among the Gurreh and other tribes in the Northern Frontier was also started, with the assistance of local Administrative officers, for Police Frontier Service Units. I am most grateful for these recruits, they are shaping well, but time and experience alone will prove their worth when they are re-transferred to the Frontier in the ranks of those Units. They will certainly be more fitted than the Kavirondo to cope with the conditions under which they will work, safari, and probably fight, but their integrity as police in contact with their own kith and kin will need careful watching. With judicious placing however, we hope to turn them into good material for Frontier levy.

(c) The physical standard of African candidates for enlistment continued to be below the average of a year or so back.

4. EDUCATION.

(a) Degree of Literacy.

An incentive to the African personnel to attain educational efficiency is provided by an extra monthly allowance which is granted to those

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African Police who are able to pass a standard test in writing and reading Kiswahili in English characters, while an increased allowance is drawn by those who pass a similar examination in English.

These allowances provide an undoubted stimulus to self-improvement and education.

The numbers of Police drawing these allowance on 31st December during the past two years are:-

<u>Allowance for writing Swahili.</u>		<u>Allowance for writing English.</u>	
<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
230	248	28	27

The standard required for allowances was raised considerably during the year, and resulted in comparatively few men passing the tests.

In 1927, 66 Police qualified for, and were granted, the allowance for Swahili and 7 for English.

No less than 23 African Police have now been educated to a standard of proficiency in English enabling them to write up Police Station Occurrence Books and the simpler station records, thus relieving European officers from routine duty that formerly tied them to their offices when they should have been out in their districts preventing and detecting crime. It is from these men that I hope to evolve the African Sub-Inspector of the future.

Police schools, the majority of which were established in 1925 and 1926, were in operation at the following centres:-

Station.	English Classes	Swahili Classes	Europe-ans.	Teachers.		Average daily attendance.	
				Asia-tics	Natives	1926	1927
Depot	1	4	1	-	-	65	108.4
Eldoret	1	-	-	-	-	75	7
Fort Hall	-	1	-	-	-	2	5
Kisumu	1	1	-	-	1	6.27	9.57
Kisumu	-	1	-	-	1	15.17	18
Kisumu	-	1	-	-	1	15	15
Lamu	1	1	-	-	1	12.40	8
Machakos	-	1	-	-	1	15.15	9.2
Mombasa	1	1	-	-	1	38	44
Nairobi	1	1	-	-	-	75	65
Nakuru	1	1	-	-	2	19	28
Nyeri	1	1	-	-	1	12.55	15
Rumuruti	-	1	-	1	-	13	10.35
Kilifi (closed for 2 months)	-	1	-	-	1	7.00	1.24
Lamu	-	-	-	-	1	10	8.8
Meru	-	-	-	-	1	13.05	12.7
Kakamega	-	-	-	-	1	8	11.2
Voi	1	1	-	-	-	6.22	8.8

Teacher is a literate African policeman.

In the course of the last 12 months Police schools were opened, or arrangements made for African rank and file to attend educational classes as scheduled below. All these Units are detached units serving under Administrative officers, and I am most grateful to them as officers in charge Police for their interest and help.

Station.	English Classes	Swahili Classes	Teachers			Average daily attendance.
			Europeans.	Asiatic	Native	
Embu	-	1	-	-	1	6.71
Kericho	-	1	-	-	1	10.83
Kajiado	-	1	-	-	1	9
Kapsabet	-	1	-	-	1	9.33
Kwale	-	1	-	-	1	3.70
Ravine	-	1	-	-	1	6.32
Tambach	-	1	-	-	1	15
Kisii	-	1	-	-	1	10

Teacher is a white African Policeman.

6. LENGTH OF SERVICE:

Of the African Police serving there are:-
 30 men (1.5% of total) who have served for over 15 years.
 31 men (1.5%) with service between 15 and 18 years.
 177 men (8.6%) with 10 and under 15 years' service.
 445 men (23.2%) with 5 and under 10 years' service.
 1293 men (64.7%) with service under 5 years.
1,996

Although the number of Police who voluntarily took their discharge during the year fell below the total for 1926, long service, in so far as the African personnel is concerned, continues to be the exception rather than the rule, only some 12 per cent. having completed ten years or over in the Force, a truly deplorable percentage. The grant of full pay whilst on leave is one of the provisions of the amended Police Ordinance shortly to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

That concession will, it is hoped, remove a long standing source of discontent.

The scheme for pensioning African rank and file after long and satisfactory service is under the consideration of Government. Until the African can be assured that provision will be made for his declining years, when, after a faithful service for the Government he is no longer capable of actively looking for himself, his continuity of service and the making of Police work the man's profession throughout life cannot be expected; with resulting inefficiency.

6. CASUALTIES.

Force casualties in 1927 were:-

	<u>1926</u>	<u>1927</u>
Total Strength:-	2,183	2,156
Killed in action	3	1
Died	5	17
Deserted	6	3
Dismissed for Misconduct	51	72
Retired on pension	2	
Resigned	-	2
Discharged, medically unfit	32	23
Inefficient	20	14
Time expired	252	220
on purchase	6	5
Transferred to other Colonies or Departments.		3
	<u>380</u>	<u>360</u>

(a) Killed in Action.

It is with regret that the death in action of 9200 3rd Class Constable Muchaniki Chacha (pretend) is recorded. He was shot while in the brave execution of his duty during an engagement between his platoon and a party of Abyssinian raiders who had invaded British territory.

(b) Deaths.

Under this category is included an African Corporal who was shot by a comrade under circumstances detailed in paragraph 10 (c).

Wild animals were responsible for the death of two African Police stationed in the Northern Frontier Province.

Of these, one, No. 1151 3rd Class Constable Kiptonui arap Koske (Lumbwa), when on patrol was suddenly attacked by an elephant which inflicted injuries causing almost immediate death.

The other, Corporal No. 9357 Chey Osman (Bajun), in charge of a road cutting party near Sankuri, was dragged from his bed by a lion which had seized him by the leg. The wounds sustained turned septic and eventually caused death.

A Corporal, No. 769 Dafalla Abdulla (Nubian), was invalided out of the force on account of disability following injuries received during the suppression of a riot among native labourers on a coffee estate, who resisted Police conducting a search for stolen liquor. This Corporal received compensation for his injuries from Government and was also granted life exemption from payment of hut-tax.

Assistant Inspectors J. Faithfull and G. H. Ward were transferred on promotion to the West Coast of Africa, while Inspector C. G. MacArthur was transferred to the Kenya Game Department.

Assistant Inspector L. N. Reynolds resigned his appointment in order to join ^{the} Sarawak Police.

7. ENLISTMENTS.

Of Africans presenting themselves for enlistment 429 were selected and enrolled, of that number 139 were discharged after trial either as unlikely to prove suitable or on reduction of the African establishment.

Recruits were enrolled from the following tribes:-

Abyssinians	77
Baganda	2
Akanba	83
Barotsi (Bantu)	48
" Nilotic)	19
Kikuyu	30
Kisii	15
Lumbwa	3
Masai	9
Nandi	8
Nubians	7
Shablis	63
Sanyakwezi	2
Uganda	42
Others	84
Total	<u><u>429</u></u>

8. TRAINING SCHOOL.

360 recruits were trained during the year and were posted to White of the Force after passing the examination for proficiency on completion of recruit training.

The instructional methods recently introduced in the Depot are satisfactory and productive of greater efficiency both in actual training and in the standard attained by the individual recruit on the conclusion of his course at the school.

Baton exercises have been introduced with the idea of familiarising the policeman-to-be with the use of his baton not only as a weapon of offence but in defending himself against attack.

Tuition in elementary "First Aid" has been widened to cover instruction to the African recruit in stretcher drill and the correct methods of lifting and carrying the injured or disabled.

Tuition by means of practical demonstration continues to be a prominent part of the methods used in converting the native from his raw condition on joining into the finished article known to the public of Kenya.

Mr. C. A. Christian, formerly Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Battalion, the King's African Rifles, and ex-Squadron Sergeant-Major, 5th Dragoon Guards, joined the staff of the Police Training School as Sergeant Instructor in August, 1927, in which capacity he has rendered valuable assistance.

9. INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES.

Courses of instruction in the United Kingdom were attended during 1927 as follows:-

(a) The New Scotland Yard Course for Senior Police Officers

Captain R. F. Hainsford.

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(b) Royal Ulster Constabulary Course for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

Assistant Inspector W.Kerr, D.C.M.

Three European Constables on first appointment to the Kenya Police also attended a Royal Ulster Constabulary Course of preliminary instruction in Police duties.

(c) ARMY Drill Courses.

Mr.G.Kearney, Assistant Superintendent, with the Inniskilling-Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Mr.E.Peacock, Assistant Superintendent, with the Middlesex Regiment.

(d) Immigration Training and Procedure (London).

Assistant Inspector E.J.Harrison.

(e) Mr.R.O.B.Spicer, M.C., Commissioner, when on leave inspected:-

1. The South African Police Dog System and Post.
2. The training course for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Royal Ulster Constabulary Depot.
3. The Metropolitan Mounted Police System and Depot, Inner Court.

10. CONDUCT.

(a) Punishments.

Punishments imposed in Units under the charge of police officers were:-

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Dismissed.	44	35	46	51	72
Sentenced to Imprisonment.	25	19	2	27	11
Sentenced to Fine	403	399	276	35	40
Sentenced to Minor Punishment.	139	185	236	277	329
Reduced in Rank or Grade.	3	9	3	15	34
Reprimanded.	7	7	18	19	29
Judicially punished.	14	9	17	16	12

It will be seen from the above that a higher standard of conduct and demeanor is now being demanded of the African rank and file, and this, with the growth in education and efficiency, is as it should be.

I am gratified to note that the bad system of flogging as a disciplinary punishment except in the cases of deserters without leave or loss of Government property has almost disappeared from the force.

(c) A constable stationed at a southern station was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Supreme Court for shooting a corporal of police.

The constable at the time was sentry of the quarter guard and deserted his post, taking his rifle and an unition with which he fired at his corporal and two other natives, hitting and killing the first named.

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It appeared that the constable nursed a grievance against the deceased corporal on account of punishment inflicted for disobedience and, it is thought, concerning other matters outside of Police duty.

The services of two European constables were dispensed with in 1927 on the general grounds of unsuitability.

(d) Good Conduct.

Award of Medals.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to award the following medals to members of this Force:-

(1) King's Police Medal.

Awarded to Mr. G. S. Richardson, late Quartermaster, in recognition of his long and meritorious service and of the exceptional ability displayed by him.

(2) African Police Medal for Meritorious Service awarded to:-

2970 2nd Sergeant, Naking Ogut (Kavirondo).
A non-commissioned officer with seventeen years' service of outstanding ability and integrity.

2987 2nd Sergeant Kikoe Mgenya (M'Kamba).

Enlisted in this Force 1.3.1912, and holds an unblemished record for good conduct and attention to duty.

He served in the Great War.

1395 3rd Sergeant Mohamed Sheik (Swahili).

Joined the Police on 15.3.1907, was commended in 1919 for good work performed by him during the War. Has completed 21 years' faithful and meritorious service.

2393 3rd Sergeant Bakari Ahmed (Somali),

Who has borne an excellent record throughout his service of seventeen years.

2508 3rd Sergeant Muvasia Mwinje (M'Kamba).

A reliable and zealous sergeant who enlisted on 4.4.1911.

2794 3rd Sergeant Mudi (M'Kamba).

A sergeant with 10 years' faithful service accompanied throughout by a strict regard for duty.

162 1st Constable Saburi Kabura (Swahili)

A reliable officer who enlisted in the 1909.

(3) Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army)

Was granted during the year to Sergeant Instructor G.A. [Name] in respect of his service in the 5th/1st Dragoon Guards and the King's African Rifles.

(4) Hong Kong Police Medal.

Awarded to European Constable R. Nowles, formerly of the Hong Kong Police, for conspicuous service rendered when in that force during the General Strike, 1925, in Hong Kong.

(a) Instances of Individual Good Conduct Displayed.

(1) 8609 3rd Constable Temeteo Mushi (M'Kamba) was rewarded for bravery and determination in closing with and arresting a Masai who, on the constable's approach, shot an arrow at the constable.

(2) 9458 1st Constable Mohamed Mandali.

This constable stationed in Northern Turkana in charge of a patrol was entrusted with the delicate mission of getting into touch with a warlike tribe situated towards the Sudan Border, which had been the source of difficulty.

1st constable Mohamed performed this task with great tact and enabled the local Administration to establish friendly relations with the tribe in question. His conduct on this occasion was specially commended by the Administration and he was suitably rewarded.

(3) Precaution in dealing with Ricters.

A body of some forty Somalis moved cattle from villages on the Uaso Nyiro River in North Nyari District, which they were then temporarily occupying, across North Laikipia into an area occupied by Suk tribesmen. This move of stock was carried out in contravention of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, and on the return of the party with sheep and goats which they had exchanged for cattle with the Suk it was intercepted by a patrol of two African Police who were accompanied by native guides.

The efforts of the Police to perform their duty and detain the stock thus being illegally moved was promptly countered by armed resistance by the Somalis concerned who opened fire on the Police with revolvers and shot guns at each attempt to detain their flocks.

The situation was handled with noteworthy discretion and courage by the African constable in charge of the patrol who did not permit the fire of the Somalis to be returned until he ultimately found such essential to succour his comrade who was in grave danger.

Some ten arrests of Somalis were subsequently effected by the Police in various parts of the Colony on the charge of implication in this riot. Of that number six were convicted by the Supreme Court either of rioting or of rioting armed with deadly weapons. Exemplary sentences were imposed the maximum being 18 months hard labour.

The constable concerned received a reward.

The decision of Government to move the Somalis resident on the Uaso Nyiro, whence the party causing this disturbance came, was put into effect towards the close of the year. Police were detailed for the maintenance of order during the move which occupied a considerable period.

(f) Rewards.

Police work of an exceptional nature and where outstanding initiative has been displayed in the performance of duty is encouraged by the grant of suitable rewards.

This recognition of specially good work is made only by Police Headquarters and in its results the policy has been fully justified as a means of encouragement to the individual policeman displaying zeal and ability above the average of his fellows.

It has been found particularly effective as a stimulus to the energy and initiative of the police personnel, and the general efficiency of the force has been advanced accordingly.

Number of Rewards Made.			Totals Disbursed.		
1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
88	...	217	Shs. 871,-	2627/46	3522-05

11. HOW AND BY WHOM.

New buildings of a permanent nature erected during the year were:-

(a) Nairobi.

An office and suitably equipped workshop and testing room for the use of the recently appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures were completed.

- (b) Senghor (Muhoroni Area).
Kimini (Kitale).

New Police stations with quarters for a European Non-Commissioned Officer and African ranks were erected at the above centres.

- (c) Charangani (Kitale).
Turbo (Eldoret).

Work was commenced during the year on Police stations and quarters urgently required in these areas.

- (d) Solai (Nakuru).
Keru (Kisumu).

Sanction was obtained in 1927 for the provision of Police stations at Solai and Keru where increased settlement calls imperatively for adequate policing to be conducted and controlled from local Police stations instead of as heretofore from distant Police centres.

Rumuruti

Sanction was obtained for the erection of buildings at Rumuruti of a permanent and habitable nature to replace the thatch and mud sheds which have up to now accommodated the Police in Laikipia both as to office and residence.

(f) Nairobi Police.

The Nairobi main lines and Police Station are still in statu quo ante.

Better housing of the European Non-Commissioned Officers and the African rank and file is one of the most urgent needs of the Force.

12. CLERICAL STAFF.

The Clerical Staff of the Force on 31st December was:-

<u>European</u>	<u>rk.</u>	1
<u>Non-European Clerks.</u>		35.

The following members of the clerical staff are commended for good work performed by them during the year:-

Mr. V. Collage, Confidential Stenographer to Commissioner of Police.

Mr. R. Castellino, Chief Clerk in Pay and Accounts Office.

Mr. J. M. O'Connell, Chief Clerk in Stores Office.

Mr. A. ...lati, Immigration Office.

Mr. R. B. Patel, Office of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. S. Dourado, -do-

Mr. G. ...ittra, Office of the Superintendent
A/c Depot.

13. COST.

The total expenditure authorised	£	s.	ct
by Government for 1927 was:-	149,317.	0.	0.
The total sum expended was	137,945.	10.	61
The saving on the year's Estimates being	11,371.	9.	39

Other sums refunded to, or earned by, the Police were:-

Refund on account of Railway Police by Kenya & Uganda Railway.	9,492.	6.	20
Police stores supplied to Government Departments, approx.	1,121.	3.	00
Hire of Police for private purposes.	104.	5.	00
Special Police Guards for Banks, etc.	452.	0.	00
Passport Office fees, etc.	1,079.	0.	00
Motor Traffic Ordinance, Drivers' Certificates, etc.	3,584.	9.	00
Civil Court Process - Fees for service of by Police.	217.	13.	00
Stage Plays & Cinema Licenses.	13.	0.	00
Sundry Revenue.	145.	2.	00
	£	16,206.	18. 20

proportion of Police to population in Kenya is 1 policeman to 1100 persons.

In the London Metropolitan Police area	1 to 373
In Cyprus	1 to 265
In Western Australia	1 to 683
In Mauritius	1 to 250
In Zanzibar	1 to 339
In Ceylon	1 to 1,538.

14. POLICE STATIONS AND OFFICES.

The organisation of the Force on 31st December comprised 21 Police offices and 38 Police stations. These figures in 1925 were 17 and 31 respectively.

Police posts and stations throughout the Colony total 76.

As settlement becomes closer so must more Police stations be opened in settled areas. Police cannot deal with crime, nor can any patrol system be effective, when the areas in which crime has to be prevented and investigated are too great to permit of real preventive action, or prompt arrival at the scene of crime.

Police must get to the head rather than to the tail of a criminal.

16. CRIME IN SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS -
GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.

In 1927 the Police in Settled and Urban areas of the Colony dealt with 3,594 cognisable cases under the Indian Penal Code; of that number 1,097 were classified as serious crime, the latter figure being 251, or 18% below the 1926 total.

Convictions were recorded by Magistrates or by the Supreme Court in 2,091 of the total of 3,594 cognisable charges under the Indian Penal Code, 3,121 persons being charged in court by the Police, 2,604 or 83 per cent. being convicted.

In serious crime convictions were obtained in 464 cases, 577 persons being convicted.

On magisterial instructions a further 246 minor and non-cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code were investigated by the Police, 192 persons being convicted.

The outstanding feature of the year's work is the success that has followed Police activity in combating offences against property, more particularly housebreaking, a crime that, in any degree prevalent, is productive of considerable annoyance and disquiet to the public.

Increasing Police vigilance and activity in organised night patrolling and in systematic surveillance of reconvicted offenders resulted in Police success in the prevention of crime and continued to prove throughout the year the efficacy of these measures as the most powerful weapons in Police work in this Colony.

Stock theft and theft generally were also reduced in number in comparison with 1926, nevertheless in spite of the distinct success achieved, as the figures demonstrate, in preventing and detecting stock theft in the year under review, I am not prepared at this stage to state that we have got stock theft under complete control.

These results have been achieved despite the increase in numbers and proficiency of the native professional criminal. Instances illustrative of the presence of the criminal expert given in my 1926 Report. I will only add here:-

(1) The progressive increase year by year in the number of natives who are convicted for the second time or more.

(2) A case of housebreaking by a native, able to drive a car, who in order to effect his escape with the property stolen broke into a garage, stole a car, and drove away with his booty. He was subsequently arrested and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Two outbreaks of housebreaking in Nairobi were traced to professional housebreakers who had but recently been released from prison.

Recognisable Crime under I.P.C., Settled and Urban Areas.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Totals	3,128	3,898	3,926	3,942	3,594

Number of cases in which convictions obtained.

	1925	1926	1927
	1,353	1,946	2,061

Percentage of convictions obtained to total cases.

	47%	56%	55%
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REMARKS.

(a) Settled and Urban Areas.

The statistics throughout Settled and Urban Areas for 1927 are similar to the Indian Penal Code cases for 1926. The end of the report.

Area

The statistics reflecting on crime in Settled and Urban Areas have been supplied by the Secretary of Police of the Administration.

A total is shown of 3,458 cases under all categories for 1927 compared with 4,307 in 1926.

Of that total:-

1,454 were cognisable offences under the I.P.C.

2,967 were charges brought under Local and Special Laws.

77 were non-cognisable offences under I.P.C.

4,498

(These figures apply only to Native Reserve areas).

17. INVESTIGATION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.

(a) General.

The value of prompt arrival at the scene of a grave crime has been insisted on in continuance of our previous policy.

In this respect, however, we are handicapped by inadequate transport.

The formation of the Criminal Investigation Department has undoubtedly led to the more thorough and successful investigation of the more intricate cases.

Our figures likewise demonstrate the improvement maintained.

Convictions to True Cases.

	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Housebreaking	36%	50%
Stock Theft	42%	43%
Theft	55%	66%
Robbery	36%	49%

30
61

I am confident that were the Force equipped with proper mobile transport and a much augmented telephone service we could produce even better results than these.

(b) Modus Operandi System in the Detection of Crime.

The detailed and systematic recording of the class of crime to which the individual reconvicted criminal is addicted and the method of commission adopted by him, for the professional criminal seldom varies either his crime or methods, is of the utmost value to the Police in the detection of crime.

The provision of such records and their classification and extension so as to include all who have proved themselves to be members of the professional criminal fraternity is one of the most important tasks of the Criminal Investigation Department. With few exceptions it is the skilled criminal who is responsible for the more daring and serious offences against property and as he advances in proficiency and in numbers equally will the records of the Modus Operandi Bureau appreciate in their value to the Force in the investigation and detection of crime.

Capture of a Dangerous Housebreaker and Prison-breaker.

The adherence of the professional criminal to the particular class of crime with which he has familiarised himself was illustrated during the year by the exploits of a native named

WIDWIKA 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 of 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.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

CONTINUED ON NEXT FILM

TOTAL EXPOSURES →

