

543

The Kenya Police Annual Report
1932

INDEX

PART I—THE FORCE.		PAGE
(1) Changes—Officers	...	1
(2) Strength	...	1
(3) Nationalities and African Tribes	...	3
(4) Discharges and Dismissals	...	3
(5) Enlistments and Training Depot	...	4
(6) Education	...	4
(7) Conduct	...	4
(8) Housing the Force	...	5
(9) Clerical Staff	...	5
(10) Cost of the Force	...	6
(11) Police Units, Stations and Outposts	...	6
PART II—CRIME.		
(12) Crime in Settled and Urban Areas	...	6
(13) Incidence of Crime	...	7
(14) Murder, Manslaughter and Attempts (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	8
(15) Rape (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	8
(16) Housebreaking and Burglary (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	8
(17) Stock Theft (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	9
(18) Theft and Robbery (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	9
(19) Theft of Stock and Produce (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	9
(20) Stolen Property (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	10
(21) Local Ordinances (Settled and Urban Areas)	...	10
(22) Juvenile Crime	...	10
(23) Reconvicted Criminals	...	11
(24) Criminal Investigation Department	...	11
(25) Railway and Harbour Police	...	12
PART III—NAIROBI POLICE.		
(26) Crime in Nairobi	...	13
(27) Housebreaking and Theft—Nairobi	...	14
(28) Traffic—Nairobi	...	15
PART IV—GENERAL.		
(29) Motor Vehicle Registration	...	15
(30) Drivers' Certificates of Competency	...	15
(31) Street Accidents	...	16
(32) Turkana Province	...	16
(33) Northern Frontier	...	17
(34) Finger Print Bureau (Criminal Records Section)	...	17
(35) Immigration	...	17
(36) Weights and Measures	...	18
(37) Fires	...	18
(38) Rewards to Public	...	19
(39) Boys Brigade	...	19
(40) First Aid Division	...	19
(41) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	...	19
(42) Musketry	...	20

The Kenya Police Annual Report, 1932

Part I.—INTERIOR ECONOMY

(1) CHANGES—OFFICERS.

Mr. J. F. Wolseley-Bourne, M.C., Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to the rank of Deputy Commissioner on the 1st January, 1932. He proceeded on leave, pending retirement, towards the end of the year after twenty-two years' service as an officer of the Force.

Captain H. P. Rice, Superintendent, was transferred on promotion to the Palestine Police.

In June the Force suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. G. Kearney, Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. E. B. O'B. Horsford, Cadet Assistant Superintendent, resigned his appointment with effect 22-8-32.

(2) STRENGTH.

The fixed establishment of the Force was further reduced during the year, on economical grounds necessitated by financial stringency in the Colony, as follows:—

(a) *Officers*.—One Assistant Superintendent.

(b) *Non-European Sub-Inspectors*.—Two Sub-Inspectors.

(c) *African Subordinate Officers*.—Two Sergeants and thirty-eight other ranks.

In order to effect further economies certain vacant posts were left unfilled and in addition eleven European Non-Commissioned Officers were, towards the end of the year, given notice terminating their appointments. Although this reduction on economic grounds did not become fully effective until early in 1933, it necessitated the removal during 1932 of European Police Officers from the stations at Moiben, Lessos, Solai, Eldama Ravine and Eldoret Railway Police Station, and Asiatic Police Officers from Malindi and Lamu, and the substitution of Non-European Sub-Inspectors for European Non-Commissioned Officers at Cherangani, Kiminini, Ruiru and Tigoni Police Stations.

The Police detachments to preserve order along the boundary of the Kisii-Lumbwa Reserves had to be retained throughout the year.

Local tribal friction between the Masai and the Lumbwa necessitated the posting, on the 1st June, of a special detachment on the boundary. The presence of this patrol having had the desired effect it was withdrawn towards the end of the year.

The cost of both these services was met from public funds.

An Assistant Inspector (2nd Grade) was stationed throughout the year at the goldfields at Kakamega. In addition to normal police duties he acted as an Assistant Inspector of Mines.

The strength of the Force on the 31st December, in comparison with its sanctioned establishment, is shown in the following table :—

	Sanctioned	Actual
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents ..	27	24
Chief Inspectors	2	2
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors	50	47
European Constables	40	38
Chief Sub-Inspectors	3	3
Sub- & Asst. Sub-Inspectors	36	36
Indian Sergeants and Constables	3	2
African Sergeants.. .. .	63	66
African Corporals, Constables and Recruits..	1,585	1,544
	1,811	1,764

The Force was therefore forty-seven of all ranks below the authorized establishment.

This margin was maintained to facilitate further economies in 1933 should they be found necessary.

The actual strength was distributed throughout the Colony on the 31st December in accordance with Table A at the end of this report.

(3) NATIONALITIES AND AFRICAN TRIBES.

The racial composition of the Force was as follows :—

British (including officers)	113	
Asiatics	39	
Africans	1,612	
African tribes were :—		
KENYA TRIBES		
Arabs	2	
Bajun	8	
Giriama	3	
Kamba	447	
Kavirondo	344	
Kikuyu	53	
Kisii	21	
Lumbwa	92	
Masai	22	
Nandi	57	
Pokomo	14	
Somali	95	
Swahili	5	
M'tende	68	
Other Tribes	183	1,414
UGANDA TRIBES		
Baganda	12	
Sebei	22	
Other Tribes	33	67
TANGANYIKA TRIBES		
M'nyamwezi	18	
Njukuma	7	
Other Tribes	26	51
OTHER BRITISH TRIBES		
Nubians	37	
Nyassa	7	44
FOREIGN TRIBES		
Abessinians	20	
Italian Somaliland Tribes	16	36
TOTAL ..		1,612

(4) DISCHARGES AND DISMISSALS.

The following comparative table indicates particulars relating to Police struck off strength in 1931 and 1932 :—

CASUALTIES.

	1931	1932
Died	5	5
Deserted	2	3
Dismissed for Misconduct	87	33
Retired on Pension	8	2
Resigned .. .. .	..	3
Discharged Medically Unfit	26	14
" Inefficient	18	10
" Time Expired	97	100
" on Purchase, etc.	1	1
Transferred to other Colonies or Departments	1	5
Reduction of Establishment	223	24
Totals	468	200

The comparative length of service of African Police on the 31st. December in 1932 and on the corresponding date in 1931 is shown as follows :—

LENGTH OF SERVICE (AFRICAN POLICE).

African Police		Percentage of strength		Length of Service.
1932	1931	1932	1931	
20	15	1.24	0.92	20 years and over.
18	17	1.11	1.05	18 years and less than 20.
54	53	3.35	3.26	15 years and less than 18.
192	204	11.91	12.56	10 years and less than 15.
509	419	31.58	25.80	5 years and less than 10.
819	916	50.80	56.40	Under 5 years.

The average length of service of African ranks who retired from the Force during the year was 6½ years.

(5) ENLISTMENTS AND TRAINING DEPOT.

Recruits enlisted at the Nairobi Depot in 1932 totalled 211, the figure for the previous year being 199.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits of the type desired.

The effect of increased attention to the physical training of recruits inaugurated in 1931 has been found to be beneficial.

The Depot at Isiolo in the Northern Frontier Province, started in August, 1931, continued to train recruits from local tribes for service in that area. Recruits enlisted during the year for this purpose totalled forty-four, the figure for the five months only of the previous year being six.

(6) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

During the year it was, as a measure of economy, found necessary to close further Police schools. Nine schools, however, still remain in existence and no opportunity will be lost to revive to its former extent, as soon as funds permit, this very valuable feature of Police training. At the Nairobi Depot school teachers have kindly been provided by the Church Missionary Society.

(7) CONDUCT.

(a) The number of Police dismissed for misconduct during the year was thirty-three as against eighty-seven in 1931.

Discipline has been well maintained and the number of dismissals for misconduct has considerably declined. It is

satisfactory to observe that this has been achieved in face of the virtual abandonment of corporal punishment as a form of disciplinary correction.

	1931	1932
Sentenced to Minor Punishment	207	273
Sentenced to Fine	55	160
Reduced in Rank or Grade	30	24
Corporal Punishment	77	2
Convicted by Magistrates	22	5

(b) *Medals and Other Awards.*

(1) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*—Capt. G. Pritchard Brown, Assistant Commissioner, was admitted as a Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in recognition of services rendered by him to the Order and to the Kenya Police Force in first aid.

(2) *Imperial Service Medal.*—Awarded to Mr. Kala Khan, late storekeeper, for loyal and meritorious service marked by exemplary conduct for a period of thirty-two years.

(c) *Monetary Rewards.*—Monetary rewards were granted to 164 Police for performing their duty with exceptional courage, outstanding ability, or in circumstances of special danger or hardship. The total sum thus disbursed was Sh. 1,316.

Commendations, not accompanied by pecuniary rewards, were awarded to thirty-one members of the Force.

(8) HOUSING THE FORCE.

No expenditure was incurred in 1932 on the erection of buildings of a permanent nature.

(9) CLERICAL STAFF.

The clerical staff was reduced during the year by one to a total of fifty-eight.

On the 31st December the clerical staff consisted of :—

Europeans	5
British Indians	21
Goans	32
	—
	58
	—

(10) COST OF THE FORCE.

The total expenditure for 1932 authorized by Government amounted to £147,998, of which the total actually expended was £136,709; the saving on the year's estimates, therefore, was £11,289.

(11) POLICE UNITS, STATIONS AND OUTPOSTS.

Units, consisting of certain Municipal and Provincial areas, under the control of a superior police officer number twenty-one.

Subsidiary and auxiliary to these units there are Police Stations, under the supervision of European or Asiatic non-commissioned officers, numbering forty-two.

Smaller detachments, termed Outposts, consisting of two or more African Subordinate Officers distributed from Units or Stations number seventy-one.

Part II.—CRIME

(12) CRIME IN SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS.

The number of cognisable offences under the Penal Code recorded in 1932 (5,686) was higher than in 1931 (5,162), an increase of 524 cases.

True cases under this category totalled 5,370, of which accused persons in 3,924 cases were brought before Court for trial.

The increase is particularly marked in housebreakings and burglary which shows an increase of 259 cases over the 1931 total, or 35 per cent.

The number of persons proceeded against for the commission of cognizable offences under the Penal Code was 4,975. Convictions were recorded against 4,186 of that number, or 84 per cent.

It would appear that the general depression which prevailed throughout the year and the impoverishment and even destitution created thereby among various classes of the community is largely responsible for the increase in crime. The correctness of this surmise appears to be borne out by the fact that though offences involving theft in its various forms

have increased appreciably in number, the figures relating to other classes of crime have remained stationery or considerably declined. The reduction of the Force in 1931 and again in the latter part of 1932 necessitating the closing of Police Stations indicated in paragraph 2 of this report has undoubtedly furnished greater opportunities for the commission of crime, while the same factor is responsible for the slightly larger disproportion between true cases reported and true cases brought to Court.

Graphs of crime, usually provided in this annual report, have been omitted on grounds of expense and time involved in their preparation.

**COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER THE PENAL CODE,
SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS.**

	1931	1932
Total cases reported	5,162	5,686
True Cases	4,977	5,370
Brought to Court	3,889	3,924
Resulting in Conviction.	3,329	3,453
Percentage of Convictions to True Cases	66%	64%

Fifty-five non-cognizable offences were investigated by the Police on the instructions of Magistrates, a decrease of thirty-two cases on the 1931 total. Fifty-four cases were brought to Court and fifty-one persons convicted.

Police prosecutions under the local Ordinances of the Colony totalled 27,402, resulting in 26,926 persons being convicted. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 28,590 and 27,919 respectively.

(13) INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

(a) Settled and Urban Areas.

The incidence of crime in Police Districts is detailed in Table B at the end of this report.

(b) Native Reserve Areas.

The following statistics relating to crime in Native Reserves are compiled from figures supplied by Administrative Officers.

Cases under the Penal Code and under the Laws of Kenya dealt with in Native Reserves in 1932 totalled 9,599, an increase of 1,473 cases over the total for 1931.

		1932
Cognizable Offences under the Penal Code	.. .. .	1,804
Non-cognizable	.. .. .	272
Prosecutions under the "Laws" of Kenya	.. .. .	7,523
	TOTAL	9,599

As these figures relate solely to offences committed in Native Reserves they are not embodied in other statistics in this report.

**(14) MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, AND ATTEMPTS.
(SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS.)**

Fifty-seven cases were reported during the year, being one over the number recorded in 1931. Sixty-two persons were charged before the Lower or Supreme Courts, of whom twenty-nine were convicted.

A charge of murder was made in twenty-eight of these cases.

(15) RAPE (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

	1931	1932
Cases reported	3	33
True cases	26	20
Cases brought to Court	23	17
Cases in which convictions obtained	4	9
Persons brought to Court	30	28
Persons convicted	4	17

No European was involved in any offence under this heading in 1932.

**(16) HOUSEBREAKING AND BURGLARY (SETTLED
AND URBAN AREAS).**

The prevalence of this class of crime is general throughout the Colony, there being an increase of 259 cases over the 1931 figures. The increase is perhaps to be expected as a consequence of the existing economic conditions, and to the presence of a rapidly growing class of habitual criminal. In this connexion it is significant to observe that of the total number of persons who appeared before the Courts on criminal charges in connexion with which the finger prints of the accused were taken no less than 30 per cent were found to have been previously convicted.

Cases reported numbered 998 as against 739 in 1931. Convictions were recorded in 421 cases.

(17) STOCK THEFT (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

There is an increase of 89 cases over the number recorded in 1931. Cases reported totalled 406, of which 225 cases were thefts of cattle and 181 thefts of sheep, goats and other animals. It is difficult to ascribe any particular reason for this increase which has occurred in most districts. This predatory crime is generally committed by members of pastoral tribes from the Reserves, not infrequently with the connivance of their "squatter" relatives residing on the farms from which the stock is stolen. In a large number of cases cattle, sheep or goats were stolen and slaughtered solely with the object of satisfying hunger.

(18) THEFT AND ROBBERY (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

YEAR	THEFT EXCLUSIVE OF STOCK		Robbery
	Value stolen of <i>Sh.</i> 100 or over	Value stolen under <i>Sh.</i> 100	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1931	332	2,275	38
1932	391	2,574	48

The increases shown are undoubtedly due to the entry into crime of individuals who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed and have been unable to resist the temptation to obtain in this manner a means of subsistence.

2,147 cases of theft (petty and serious) were prosecuted as a result of which 2,324 persons were convicted.

(19) THEFT OF STOCK AND PRODUCE (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

	1932
No. of cases reported to Police of theft (as defined by Section 2 of Stock & Produce Ordinance, <i>Cap.</i> 79)	851
No. of cases brought to Court	677
No. of cases in which convictions obtained	622
No. of persons brought to Court	995
No. of persons convicted	871

	Sh.
Value of produce and stock stolen ...	69,115
Value of produce and stock recovered ...	40,450

(20) STOLEN PROPERTY (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

YEAR	Reported value of property		Recovery Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
	<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Sh.</i>	
1931	308,083	115,626	37.5
1932	342,556	123,528	36.0

(21) LOCAL ORDINANCES (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).

The Police instituted 27,402 prosecutions. Persons convicted numbered 26,926. In 1931 the corresponding figures were 28,590 and 27,919.

These proceedings were mainly taken under the following Ordinances :—

Diseases of Animals Ordinance	1,376
Native Registration Ordinance	4,833
Native Liquor Ordinance	1,068
Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance ..	1,244
Township and Municipal Corporation Rules	8,332
Traffic Ordinance	2,763
Vagrancy Ordinance	2,882

(22) JUVENILE CRIME.

In the Settled and Urban Areas 837 juveniles (sixteen years and under) were prosecuted in 1932 for contravention of the law, resulting in 777 offenders being convicted. Of those convicted three only were females. Comparative statistics are not available for previous years.

The predominant offences in respect of which juveniles are convicted during the year were as under :—

Vagrancy Ordinance	264
Township Regulations	242
Thefts under Sh. 100	117
Theft of Stock and Produce	39
Housebreakings and Burglaries	26
Escapes from custody	15

(23) RECONVICTED CRIMINALS.

Of the 9,715 persons prosecuted by the Police 2,907 were identified as having been previously convicted.

The incidence of reconviction of offenders over a period of thirteen years is given below :—

	Convicted for the second time or more
1920	181
1921	304
1922	670
1923	691
1924	798
1925	806
1926	966
1927	1,101
1928	1,342
1929	1,487
1930	1,827
1931	2,130
1932	2,753

The figure for 1932 of 2,753 comprised 10 Europeans, 35 Asiatics and 2,708 Africans. Three Europeans, two Asiatics and 655 Africans having five or more convictions appeared before the Courts during the year ; one Asiatic and 118 Africans of these having eleven or more convictions. Of that number nine Africans recorded as many as twenty convictions.

(24) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(a) The Criminal Investigation Department carried out during the year :—

Investigations into criminal offences ...	202
Miscellaneous enquiries	226
Enquiries on behalf of Kenya Government ...	145
Enquiries on behalf of other Governments ...	54
	627

(b) *Supervision of Criminals.*—Persons ordered to be subject to police supervision numbered on the 31st December 575, a nett increase of 152 over the previous year. Of the total 293 were in prison at the end of the year under review.

(c) Passport Control Offices.

Passports issued						1931	1932
Nairobi Office	..	..	..	..	..	1,715	1,125
Mombasa Office	..	..	..	..	..	618	444
TOTAL						2,333	1,569

Passports renewed						1931	1932
Nairobi Office	..	..	..	..	..	1,719	1,469
Mombasa Office	..	..	..	..	..	628	584
TOTAL						2,347	2,053

Letters of recommendation, which are issued as a substitute for Passports, were supplied to 177 non-British subjects.

Revenue collected amounted to Sh. 39,347/50, an increase of Sh. 9,734/75 over the sum realized in 1931, due in the main to the increase in passport fees.

(d) Central Arms Registry.—Arms registered in the past two years :—

						1931	1932
Rifles	..	..	..	..	..	4,761	4,960
Revolvers	..	..	..	..	..	2,485	2,718
Shot Guns	..	..	..	..	..	3,950	4,120
Total						11,196	11,798

Sixteen prosecutions under the Arms Ordinance for being in possession of unregistered arms and ammunition were instituted during the year.

(25) RAILWAY AND HARBOUR POLICE.

This Unit of the Force dealt with 165 cognizable offences under the Penal Code, an increase of eight on the total for the preceding twelve months.

Other investigations and inquiries carried out were :—

Prosecutions under the Local Ordinances ..	1,188
Enquiries into accidents and deaths ..	61
Enquiries into goods missing. etc. ..	71
Other enquiries	51
	1,371

The total of prosecutions under the Local Ordinances include 545 charges under the Railway Ordinance No. 15/27.

Part III.—NAIROBI POLICE

(26) CRIME IN NAIROBI.

Cognizable crime reported in Nairobi during the past two years :—

COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER PENAL CODE	1931	1932	Cases brought to Court 1932
Offences against property	710	865	522
Offences against the person.. .. .	130	99	88
Other cognizable offences	107	88	71
Total ..	947	1,052	681

Although there is a noticeable increase in the number of offences against property few cases have been of a serious nature. The general depression throughout the Colony has caused an increase in the number of unemployed, many of whom have entered Nairobi in some cases in an acute state of poverty. Petty thieving has offered a solution to their problem of obtaining the necessaries of life.

All other offences under the Penal Code show a considerable decrease,

(27) HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT (NAIROBI).

(a) *Housebreaking and Burglary*.—Cases dealt with numbered 171, and accused persons in seventy-two of these cases were traced and taken to Court. In 1931 there were 122 offences of this nature.

(b) *Thefts*.—The total number of thefts for the year is 655 as compared with 528 cases in 1931. Of these 419 cases were brought to Court for trial.

The majority were thefts of a petty nature, in 130 cases only was the property stolen valued at Sh. 100 or over.

Thefts of articles from unattended motor vehicles increased during the year.

(c) Stolen Property.

YEAR	Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
1931	Sh. 70,631	Sh. 17,236	24.4
1932	75,114	24,270	32.3

(d) *Counterfeiting*.—A noticeable increase in the number of counterfeit coins discovered in circulation occurred during the year. Careful investigation as to the source of these coins ultimately led to the arrest and conviction of two Asiatics for manufacturing and being in possession of counterfeit coin. Twenty-three such coins were found in their possession. They were sentenced to five years' hard labour each.

The first counterfeit East African coin came to the notice of the Police in 1925 and from that date until 1930 thirty counterfeit coins only were discovered. In that year an Asiatic was convicted for being in possession of a mould for the purpose of counterfeiting, together with fifty-five spurious coins and was sentenced to three years' hard labour. Thereafter the appearance of such coins was rare, three only being found during 1931. In the year 1932, however, there appears to have been a revival of the industry, 352 coins having come into the possession of the Police. Since the conviction of the two Asiatics referred to above there has been a tendency for such circulation to decrease.

(28) TRAFFIC (NAIROBI).

The Nairobi Police instituted prosecutions in 844 cases for infringements of the Traffic Ordinance. Accidents in public thoroughfares of Nairobi reported to the Police during the year totalled 332, a decrease of thirty-two on the number for 1931.

Thirteen of those accidents proved fatal.

Prosecutions were instituted by the Police following fifty-seven accidents.

Part IV.—GENERAL**(29) MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION.**

The Central Registry Office for Motor Vehicles has supplied the following particulars of motor vehicles licensed in the Colony in 1932 :—

Motor cars	6,670
Motor lorries	1,528
Motor cycles	1,054
Taxis or omnibuses	210
Tractors	6
Total ..	9,468

The total in 1931 was 11,093.

(30) DRIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Certificates of Competency to drive motor vehicles issued by the Police during 1932 numbered 1,181. The total for 1931 was 1,656.

666 duplicate certificates were issued in 1932.

9 certificates were endorsed by Magistrates.

6 certificates bearing authorization to drive Public Service Vehicles were endorsed by Magistrates.

24 certificates were suspended by Magistrates.

5 certificates bearing endorsement to drive Public Service Vehicles were suspended by Magistrates.

1 certificate was cancelled.

Certificates to drive public service vehicles were issued to 164 persons.

(31) STREET ACCIDENTS.

Accidents on public thoroughfares throughout the Colony reported to the Police in 1932 are set out in the following table:—

ACCIDENTS DUE TO	VEHICLES RESPONSIBLE						TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS
	Motor			Anima- drawn Vehicles	Rick- shas	Pedal Cycles	
	Cars	Cycles	Lorries and Buses				
Negligence ..	55	6	39	9	2	2	113
Intoxication ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mechanical break- downs and faults	16	..	6	..	..	..	22
Skids and bad roads	11	2	6	..	..	..	19
Blind corners ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
Pedestrians' fault..	72	9	9	..	1	14	105
Cyclists' fault ..	12	1	1	..	..	23	37
Other causes—human error and uncer- tain	182	24	42	5	2	13	263
TOTAL ..	357	43	103	14	5	52	574

The total for 1931 was 520.

Number of accidents involving death or fatal injuries	27
Number of accidents involving non-fatal injuries	301
Number of accidents where police instituted prosecutions	132
Number of accidents in which convictions obtained	111

(32) TURKANA PROVINCE.

Detachments of Police are stationed at the following stations in the Turkana Province:—

	African Ranks
Lodwar, Northern Turkana	40
Kaputir, Southern Turkana	25
Kapenguria, Provincial Headquarters	15

(33) NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Police detachments are stationed at the following stations in the Northern Frontier Province :—

	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendents	Assistant Inspector	African Ranks
Isiolo ..	1	..	..	63
Moyale ..	..	1	..	45
Marsabit ..	..	1	..	43
Mandera ..	..	..	1	24
Wajir ..	..	..	..	16
Garissa ..	..	..	..	30
Total ..	1	2	1	221

A Superintendent of Police, stationed at Isiolo, is in charge of all Police in the Province.

(34) FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CRIMINAL RECORDS SECTION).

The criminal records section of the Central Finger Print Bureau received and dealt with 12,361 slips of finger impressions during 1932, an increase of 1,648 as compared with the previous year.

The number of finger impression slips filed as at the 31st December in the Criminal Records Section of the Bureau numbered 74,497.

Fourteen arrests were effected solely on information supplied by the Bureau.

The Bureau examined 195 objects appearing to bear finger print impressions found at the scene of crime.

Photographs were taken of forty-two convicted persons on their release from Prison on licence, while 668 photographs were made of objects bearing finger print impressions for use in criminal proceedings.

(35) IMMIGRATION.

General statistics relating to immigration are compiled by the Statistician to the Governors' Conference.

Permission to land in the Colony was refused under section 5 of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (Cap. 62) to sixty persons arriving on ships at the Coast, on the grounds of the probability of their becoming a public charge.

The individuals concerned comprised :—

Europeans	...	...	...	12
Indians	...	...	...	36
Goans	...	...	...	1
Arabs	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	9
				60
				60

The total in 1931 was 193.

The Immigration Department at Mombasa boarded and carried out their duties on 515 passenger-carrying steamers and 1,505 dhows.

Prosecutions for infringements of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (*Cap.* 62) were undertaken against fourteen persons.

(36) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance (*Cap.* 96) was applied, by proclamation, to the whole of the Colony as from the 1st April, 1932.

Permanent offices were maintained throughout the year at Nairobi and Mombasa, and visits made by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures to Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Kiambu, Ruiru, Thika, Saba-Saba, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Kikuyu and Dagoretti.

Weights, measures and instruments tested during the year by the Deputy Inspector totalled 18,716. Of that number 4,948 were found to be incorrect.

Revenue collected in fees for stamping and adjusting amounted to Sh. 6,145/85, an increase of Sh. 2,328/85 over the sum collected in 1931. This increase of revenue was largely produced by the adjustment of defective weights, an undertaking which was not carried out in past years.

Five persons were prosecuted on nine charges of infringement of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance. Convictions were recorded on all charges, fines by Magistrates amounting to Sh. 270.

(37) FIRES.

Fires causing damage to property formed the subject of Police inquiry under the Fire Inquiry Ordinance (No. 33 of 1929) in forty-five instances.

Criminal proceedings were instituted in eleven cases for arson. Five persons were arrested and prosecuted, resulting in three of those being convicted.

(38) REWARDS TO PUBLIC.

Rewards from public funds to members of the public for assistance given to the Police of an exceptional nature or in circumstances involving risk or considerable inconvenience were as below :—

YEAR	Number of Rewards Granted	Total sum paid
1931	147	<i>Sh.</i> 3,600 <i>crs.</i> 00
1932	70	2,540 50

(39) BOYS' BRIGADE.

At the close of the year fifty-nine boys were on the strength of the Police Boys' Brigade.

Of that number, forty-five boys, in comparison with thirty-eight the previous year, were employed for a portion of each day as telephone operators or messengers. The hours of duty are so arranged that every boy is enabled to attend school daily.

(40) FIRST AID DIVISION.

Membership of the Kenya Police Ambulance Division, which is affiliated to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, rose to 105, or thirteen over the strength attained in 1931.

Annual examinations in first aid, conducted by medical officers, were attended by 107 Police during the year, of whom 95 passed.

(41) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The duties of Inspector for the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continued to be performed by an Assistant Inspector, 2nd Grade, of the Force, until the 30th September when he was withdrawn, the Society considering that in view of the large reduction in the number of offences against the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (*Cap.* 160) it was not justified in incurring the expenditure of maintaining an Inspector. The effect of this decision will not, of course, be to deprive the Society of the wholehearted support of the Police in furtherance of the aims and objects to which it has so enthusiastically and successfully devoted itself during the last twenty years.

Convictions against seventy-six persons for offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (*Cap. 160*) were recorded during the twelve months.

(42) MUSKETRY.

In the interests of economy the Police, other than those stationed in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana, where semi-military duties are performed, did not fire the customary annual musketry course.

(a) *East and West African Police Shooting Cup*.—In spite of the absence of practice and training in rifle shooting, old and inaccurate rifles and faulty ammunition, a team of eight African Police of the Force obtained third place, with a total score of 615 out of a possible 672, in this competition for a trophy fired for annually by eleven teams representing the Police Forces of the British Colonies and Dependencies in East and West Africa.

The aggregate scores obtained by six members of the team from this Force are mentioned in the report issued by the National Rifle Association as being amongst the best individual scores made in the Competition.

(b) *General Edwards Musketry Cup*, awarded to the best shooting squad of African Police in the Force, was won for the third year in succession by Kisumu Unit.

(c) *Notley Cup for Revolver Shooting*.—Won for the year by Captain B. W. D. Cochrane, Assistant Superintendent.

R. C. A. CAVENDISH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.
DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS AT 31-12-1932

Station	Officers	European N. C. Os.	Non-European Sub-Inspectors	Asiatic Sergeants	AFRICAN			
					Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruits
A.—SETTLED AREAS.								
Headquarters	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.I.D.	1	6	4	..	3	2	10	..
Stores and Accounts Branch	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immigration Dept. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weights and Measures Depot	1	1	..	..	7	4	27	104
Eldoret	1	7	1	..	3	6	76	..
Kiambu	1	3	2	..	2	4	45	..
Kisumu	1	2	1	..	4	5	84	..
Kitale	1	4	3	..	2	4	58	..
Lumbwa	1	4	..	..	2	2	55	..
Machakos .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	1	21	..
Mombasa	2	3	6	1	5	11	171	..
Nairobi	3	15	8	1	9	11	221	..
Naivasha	1	6	..	..	3	3	54	..
Nakuru	1	8	2	..	4	6	74	..
Nyeri	2	1	1	..	2	3	43	..
Railway and Harbour Police	1	6	6	..	4	6	77	..
Thika	1	2	1	..	2	4	53	..
On leave	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
B.—NORTHERN FRONTIER.								
Garissa .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	26	..
Isiolo	1	..	..	..	2	6	37	18
Marsabit	1	..	..	..	2	2	39	..
Moyale	1	1	..	..	3	3	63	..
Wajir .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	..
C.—NATIVE RESERVE AREAS.								
Lamu .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	22	..
Turkana, North .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	37	..
Turkana, South .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	24	..
Total	26	87	39	2	66	91	1,331	122

TABLE B.
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME IN SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS IN THE COLONY
AND PROTECTORATE.

STATIONS	Murder, Manslaughter, Attempts, etc.		Other Offences Against Person		House-breakings and Burglary		Stock Thefts		Robbery		Theft (excluding stock)		Other Offences under the P.C. cognizable		TOTAL	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Eldoret	7	13	60	73	161	133	90	101	4	4	288	331	78	35	688	690
Kiambu	3	5	92	74	95	103	19	15	7	6	293	289	77	72	591	564
Kisumu	1	2	11	26	23	21	18	34	4	2	118	140	112	28	287	253
Kitale	7	4	67	38	65	77	23	24	5	2	323	327	45	47	535	519
Lumbwa	2	2	30	12	44	52	37	64	3	3	149	151	18	30	283	314
Machakes	1	1	14	8	1	8	8	8	1	..	38	62	49	33	112	120
Mombasa	4	5	46	55	52	204	1	9	2	4	212	397	89	168	406	842
Nairobi	8	4	122	95	122	171	3	4	1	8	528	655	163	115	947	1,052
Naivasha	5	4	36	48	45	31	58	58	3	2	143	132	33	26	323	301
Nakuru	6	7	81	59	70	114	27	55	2	6	234	235	47	66	467	542
Nyeri	4	4	19	7	17	17	21	28	..	1	96	69	12	14	169	140
Railway and Harbour Police	..	..	33	23	21	30	..	..	..	1	96	101	7	10	157	165
Thika	8	6	32	30	23	37	12	6	6	9	84	76	32	20	197	184
TOTAL	56	57	643	548	739	598	317	406	33	48	2,607	2,965	762	664	5,162	5,685