

THE KENYA POLICE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1933

## The Kenya Police Annual Report, 1933

### Part I.—INTERIOR ECONOMY

#### (1) CHANGES—OFFICERS.

Mr. J. F. Wolseley-Bourne, M.C., Deputy Commissioner, retired, and Captain G. Pritchard Brown, Superintendent, was appointed to the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

Captain E. K. Catchpole, Superintendent, acted as Assistant Commissioner during the absence on leave of the substantive holder of that post.

Messrs. C. F. Bristow and E. D. Theunissen, Superintendents, retired during the year, after 23 and 22 years' service respectively.

Assistant Inspector A. Corry Thomas, Assistant Inspectors (2nd Grade) W. R. B. Pugh and C. Penfold were appointed from the subordinate ranks during the year to act as Assistant Superintendents on probation.

#### (2) STRENGTH.

The fixed establishment of the Force was further reduced during the year, resultant upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Expenditure Advisory Committee.

##### (a) *Officers.*

The establishment of Superintendents was reduced from 11 to 6 and that of Assistant Superintendents increased from 16 to 20, a net decrease of one officer.

##### (b) *European Subordinate Officers.*

The establishment of Inspectors was reduced from 11 to 8, Assistant Inspectors from 37 to 22, and Assistant Inspectors (2nd Grade) from 40 to 38, a total reduction of 20 European subordinate ranks.

##### (c) *African Subordinate Officers.*

In addition, the fixed establishment of African subordinate officers was decreased by 10 Sergeants and 31 other ranks.

The establishment of the Force was increased as from the 1st March by 18 African subordinate officers, to augment the detachment posted to preserve order along the boundary of the Kisii-Lumbwa Reserves. That number was maintained throughout the remainder of the year.

The strength of the Force was further augmented by the provision of an additional Assistant Inspector for duty at the goldfields of Kakamega.

Towards the end of the year an increase of establishment of 6 African subordinate officers was sanctioned for duty at the Lolgorien goldfields.

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

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
Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	1	1
Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents ..	26	25*
Chief Inspectors .. .. .	2	2
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors .. ..	32	32†
2nd Grade Asst. Inspectors .. .. .	38	37‡
Chief Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	3	3
Sub- & Asst. Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	36	36
Indian Sergeants and Constables .. ..	3	2
African Sergeants.. .. .	53	62
African Corporals, Constables and Recruits..	1,554	1,526
	1,749	1,727

\*Including 3 Acting.

†Exclusive of 1 Acting Officer.

‡Exclusive of 2 Acting Officers.

The Force was therefore 22 of all ranks below the authorized establishment.

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

**(3) NATIONALITY AND AFRICAN TRIBES.**

The racial composition of the Force was as follows :—

British (including Officers)	..	..	98
Asiatics	..	..	38
Africans	..	..	1,591

African Tribes were—

*Kenya Tribes :*

Kamba	..	..	..	..	435
Kavirondo	..	..	..	..	334
Lumbwa	..	..	..	..	103
Tende	..	..	..	..	56
Nandi	..	..	..	..	54
Kikuyu	..	..	..	..	50
Somali	..	..	..	..	50
Elgeyo	..	..	..	..	37
Meru	..	..	..	..	33
Kisii	..	..	..	..	21
Masai	..	..	..	..	20
Gurreh	..	..	..	..	15
Suk	..	..	..	..	14
Pokomo	..	..	..	..	13
Turkana	..	..	..	..	13
Bajun	..	..	..	..	8
Boran	..	..	..	..	8
Embu	..	..	..	..	6
Rendille	..	..	..	..	4
Swahili	..	..	..	..	4
Duruma	..	..	..	..	3
Kamasia	..	..	..	..	3
Tiriki	..	..	..	..	3
Galla	..	..	..	..	2
Giriama	..	..	..	..	2
Kitosh	..	..	..	..	2
Ndorobo	..	..	..	..	2
Samburu	..	..	..	..	2
Arab	..	..	..	..	1
Chuka	..	..	..	..	1
Gabbra	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tribes	..	..	..	..	19
					— 1,319

*Uganda Tribes :*

Choli	..	..	..	..	22
Sebei	..	..	..	..	22
Baganda	..	..	..	..	14
Gishu	..	..	..	..	6
Karamojong	..	..	..	..	4
Banyoro	..	..	..	..	2
Lango	..	..	..	..	2
Other Tribes	..	..	..	..	12

*Tanganyika Tribes:*

Nyamwezi .. .. .	15
Sukuma .. .. .	11
Bakoria .. .. .	5
Soma .. .. .	4
Tende .. .. .	4
Chaga .. .. .	1
Hehe .. .. .	1
Ngoni .. .. .	1
Other Tribes .. .. .	19
	<hr/>
	61

*Other British Tribes:*

Nubians .. .. .	31
Somali .. .. .	23
Nyasa .. .. .	6
Sudanese .. .. .	6
Other Tribes .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	69

*Foreign Tribes:*

Italian Somaliland Tribes .. .. .	25
Abyssinians .. .. .	17
Burji .. .. .	6
Gosha .. .. .	6
Belgian Congo Tribes .. .. .	1
Other Tribes .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	58

TOTAL .. .. . 

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1,591

**(4) DISCHARGES AND DISMISSALS.**

The following comparative table indicates particulars relating to Police struck off strength in 1932 and 1933:—

## CASUALTIES.

	1932	1933
Died .. .. .	5	11
Deserted .. .. .	3	3
Dismissed for Misconduct .. .. .	33	28
Retired on Pension (Europeans) .. .. .	2	13
Resigned .. .. .	3	2
Discharged Medically Unfit .. .. .	14	14
" Inefficient .. .. .	10	7
" Time Expired .. .. .	100	57
" on Purchase, etc. .. .. .	1	1
Transferred to other Colonies or Departments .. .. .	5	4
Reduction of Establishment .. .. .	24	..
Totals .. .. .	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 140

The total number of deaths was 11, an increase over the figure for the preceding year. Pneumonia was the cause of death of one European subordinate officer and three African subordinate officers, while one African subordinate officer died of injuries received as a result of an attack by a buffalo.

The increase in the number of officers retiring on pension is accounted for by the retrenchments effected as a measure of economy.

This table discloses the interesting and satisfying fact that there is less inclination on the part of the rank and file to seek their discharge from the Force at the conclusion of the earlier periods of engagement. It is hoped that this attitude is not solely attributable to the present temporary difficulty of obtaining private employment.

The average length of service of African ranks retiring voluntarily from the Force during the year was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years, as against  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years in 1932. This tendency towards long service should be encouraged by every possible means.

The comparative length of service of African Police on the 31st December, 1933, and on the corresponding date in 1932, is shown as follows :—

LENGTH OF SERVICE.

African Police		Percentage of strength		Length of Service.
1933	1932	1933	1932	
29	20	1·82	1·24	20 years and over.
22	18	1·38	1·11	18 years and less than 20.
57	54	3·58	3·35	15 years and less than 18.
184	192	11·57	11·91	10 years and less than 15.
560	509	35·20	31·58	5 years and less than 10.
739	819	46·45	50·80	Under 5 years.

**(5) ENLISTMENTS AND TRAINING DEPOT.**

Recruits enlisted at the Nairobi Depot in 1933 totalled 163, the figure for the previous year being 211.

The flow of recruits during the year has necessarily diminished with the reduction in the personnel of the Force and the less frequent necessity of filling vacancies. The number of candidates was, however, well in advance of that of past years, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits of the type desired. A feature of the applications during 1933 is the fact that an increasing number of literate Africans, who would normally expect to find careers in other directions, have sought employment in the Force. This fact, coupled with the reduction in the rate of recruiting, has enabled the standard of acceptance to be raised.

The Depot at Isiolo in the Northern Frontier District continued to train recruits from local tribes for duties which differ substantially from those required of the Police in other parts of the Colony.

Recruits enlisted during the year for this purpose totalled 27, the figures for the previous year being 44.

#### (6) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

During recent years it has been found necessary as a measure of economy to reduce considerably expenditure on elementary education of the rank and file, with the result that at the present time there are only eight Police schools in existence at the larger centres. It is highly desirable that the financial restrictions on the maintenance and continuance of this essential Police training should be removed at the earliest opportunity.

#### (7) CONDUCT.

(a) Discipline has been well maintained. The number of Police dismissed for misconduct during the year was 28, as against 33 in the preceding year.

	1932	1933
Sentenced to Minor Punishment .. .. .	273	153
Sentenced to Fine .. .. .	160	92
Reduced in Rank or Grade .. .. .	24	30
Corporal Punishment .. .. .	2	..
Convicted by the Civil Power .. .. .	5	2
Total .. .. .	464	277

(b) *Medals and Other Awards.*—(1) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*—Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish, Commissioner of Police, was appointed to, and Captain G. Pritchard Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Police, promoted in, the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as Officers in recognition of the services rendered by them to the Order and to the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

(2) *African Police Medals for Meritorious Service.*—Granted to the undermentioned officers in respect of meritorious service marked by exceptional ability and merit :—

Chief Sub-Inspector Abdulla Said.

No. 117 2nd Sergeant Adendi Mekuru.

No. 67 2nd Sergeant Nzao wa Mulela.

No. 113 2nd Sergeant Oleko Shudi.

No. 131 2nd Sergeant Ali bin Karala.

(c) *Commendations and Awards.* — The Commissioner commended and granted monetary awards from the Police Rewards and Fines Fund to 150 Police for performing their duty with exceptional courage, conspicuous ability, or in circumstances of special danger or hardship. The total sum thus disbursed was Sh. 1,209/50.

Commendations not accompanied by pecuniary rewards were received by 22 members of the Force.

#### (8) HOUSING THE FORCE.

The erection of houses at Marsabit, Northern Frontier District, for the Assistant Superintendent and for a clerk, commenced by the Public Works Department, remained unfinished at the close of the year.

Buildings occupied by the Force, whether permanent, semi-permanent or temporary structures, have been found to be generally adequate. They have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

#### (9) CLERICAL STAFF.

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 1933 authorized by Government amounted to £131,920, of which the total actually expended was £128,341; the saving on the year's estimates therefore was £3,579. In 1932 the total expenditure was £136,709; in 1931, £149,232; and in 1930, £172,093.

#### (11) POLICE UNITS, STATIONS AND OUTPOSTS.

Units, comprising certain municipal and district areas, under the control of a superior or a senior subordinate police officer number 18, while two such units are in charge of Administrative Officers.

Subsidiary or auxiliary to these units, there are police stations, under the supervision of European or Asiatic subordinate officers, numbering 41.

Smaller detachments, termed outposts, consisting of two or more African subordinate officers distributed from units or stations, number 71.



## Part II.—CRIME

### (12) CRIME IN SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS.

The total of cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the Police in 1933 was 4,892, a decrease of 794 cases on the figure for 1932 (5,686).

True cases under this category totalled 4,601, of which accused persons in 3,265 cases were brought to court for trial.

The number of persons proceeded against for the commission of cognizable offences under the Penal Code was 4,293. Convictions were recorded against 3,624 of that number, or 84 per cent.

Although during the period under review there was a decrease of crime generally throughout the Colony, there was an appreciable increase in the municipal areas of Nairobi, Mombasa, and in the district of Lumbwa. In the case of the first two this increase may be ascribed to the unavoidably diminished police control and supervision over the growing number of vagrants and unemployed who have been attracted to the larger townships as a consequence of the economic depression from which the country has suffered during the past three years. The increasing volume of crime in the Lumbwa area is undoubtedly accounted for by the tribal indiscipline of the Lumbwa, a factor which had a marked influence on the incidence of crime locally, and, particularly in the case of stock theft, in the neighbouring districts.

The year has been marked by a phenomenal series of outrages of a violent or brutal nature. These crimes have mostly occurred in close proximity to Nairobi, and in several instances were the work of a known desperate and habitual criminal and his confederates, most of whom have since been apprehended and brought to justice.

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

	1932	1933
Total cases reported .. .. .	5,686	4,892
True Cases .. .. .	5,370	4,601
Brought to Court .. .. .	3,924	3,265
Resulting in Conviction .. .. .	3,453	2,869
Percentage of Convictions to True Cases .. .. .	64%	62%

Twenty-four non-cognizable offences were investigated by the Police on the instructions of magistrates, a decrease of 31 cases on the 1932 total. Of these, 21 cases were brought to court, resulting in the conviction of 21 persons.

Police prosecutions under the local Ordinances of the Colony totalled 22,574, resulting in 22,321 persons being convicted. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 27,402 and 26,926 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. In many of these cases the Kenya Police either prosecuted the offenders or participated in the investigation, but as the cases were taken before magisterial courts in the Native Reserves they are not included in departmental statistics.

Cases under the Penal Code and under local Ordinances dealt with in Native Reserves in 1933 totalled 14,477, an increase of 4,878 cases over the total for 1932.

	1933
Cognizable Offences under the Penal Code .. .. .	1,847
Non-cognizable .. .. .	324
Prosecutions under the Laws of Kenya .. .. .	12,306
TOTAL .. .. .	14,477

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

The total for the year was 64 cases, an increase of 7 over the number for the previous twelve months. Sixty persons were charged before the Lower or Supreme Courts, of whom 28 were convicted.

. A charge of murder was made in 32 of these cases.

Two particularly brutal murders occurred in the vicinity of Nairobi, resulting in the death of two elderly male Europeans. In one of those cases the perpetrator has been brought to justice, while, in the other, efforts so far failed to disclose the identity of the murderers.

Two Wakikuyu natives were convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of an Indian youth at a store near Ol'Kalou.

Three natives of the same tribe have been arrested and await trial by the Supreme Court on a charge of murder of an Indian storekeeper, near Thika.

As a consequence of information received during the latter part of the year from native sources, asserting that Mr. Theodore Powys had been killed by Samburu tribesmen, a further investigation into the cause of his death was commenced towards the end of the year. Mr. Powys met his death in Laikipia in October, 1931, and inquiries conducted at the time indicated that he had been thrown from his horse and killed through breaking his neck. Little progress has, however, been made in the recent investigation, and it has so far been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to support the allegation that Mr. Powys was murdered. The investigations continue.

**(15) RAPE (SETTLED AND URBAN AREAS).**

	1932	1933
Cases reported .. .. .	33	34
True cases .. .. .	20	12
Cases brought to Court .. .. .	17	11
Cases in which convictions obtained .. .. .	9	1
Persons brought to Court .. .. .	23	17
Persons convicted .. .. .	17	2

No European was involved in any offence in this category in 1933.

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

Housebreaking and burglary (928 cases) show a decrease of 70 cases over the total of 998 cases recorded in 1932. Convictions were recorded in 332 cases.

This class of crime continues to be unduly prevalent throughout the Colony, and no marked improvement can be expected until economic conditions, which have produced a state of acute unemployment accompanied by hunger and even destitution, return to normality. In the majority of instances these offences are of a petty character, committed by workless vagabonds to procure such immediate necessities of life as food and clothes.

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

Cases reported totalled 429, an increase of 23 over the figure (406) recorded in 1932. Of that total, thefts of cattle numbered 238, and of sheep, goats and other animals 191. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 225 and 181 respectively.

The principal increases occurred in Lumbwa and Nakuru, which districts are particularly exposed to the depredations of the tribal Lumbwa, who were largely responsible for the thefts. In the Nairobi and Kiambu areas, and to some extent at Nakuru and Eldoret, cattle, sheep and goats were stolen and slaughtered solely with the object of satisfying hunger.

In Eldoret district, where stock theft has for long been the chief problem of the local Police, there has been a welcome diminution in this class of crime, as a result largely of the adoption by Administrative Officers, with the co-operation of the Police, of disciplinary measures against the offending tribes. So effective has been this action that thefts of stock have practically ceased during the latter half of the year.

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

Year	THEFT (EXCLUSIVE OF STOCK)		Robbery
	Value Ss. 100/- or over	Value under Ss. 100/-	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1932 .. ..	391	2,574	48
1933 .. ..	306	2,101	72

1,710 cases of theft (petty and serious) were prosecuted, resulting in the conviction of 1,855 persons.

The rise in robbery is marked, particularly in comparison with major and minor thefts, both of which decreased. The form this offence usually takes is the "holding up" of solitary travellers on the less used country roads and paths. This class of crime has been more noticeable in the districts inhabited or frequented by the Lumbwa tribe.

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

	1933
No. of cases reported to Police of theft (as defined by Section 2 of Stock & Produce Theft (Levy of Fines) Ordinance, 1933) ..	717
No. of cases brought to Court .. .. .	518
No. of cases in which convictions obtained .. .. .	467
No. of persons brought to Court .. .. .	795
No. of persons convicted .. .. .	687
Value of produce and stock stolen ... ..	Sh. 67,627
Value of produce and stock recovered ... ..	Sh. 39,121

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

YEAR	Reported value of property		Recovery Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
	<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Sh.</i>	
1932 .. ..	342,556	123,528	36.0
1933 .. ..	302,291	128,144	42.3

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

Prosecutions instituted by the Police numbered 22,574, resulting in the conviction of 22,321 persons. In 1932, the corresponding figures were 27,402 and 26,926.

The majority of the proceedings instituted were under the following Ordinances :—

Township and Municipal Corporation Rules	7,026
Traffic Ordinance .. .. .	3,062
Native Registration Ordinance .. .. .	2,729
Diseases of Animals Ordinance .. .. .	1,462
Vagrancy Ordinance .. .. .	1,212
Native Liquor Ordinance .. .. .	1,021
Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance .. .. .	1,011

**(22) JUVENILE CRIME (SETTLED AND URBAN  
AREAS).**

Juveniles (sixteen years and under) prosecuted in 1933 for contravention of the law numbered 700; of that total, 621 offenders were convicted. No juvenile females were convicted during the year. The corresponding figures for the year 1932 were 837 and 777 respectively. Three females were convicted during that year.

The decrease may perhaps be ascribed in a measure to the fact that during 1932 active measures were taken by the Police against juveniles who on conviction were in a large number of cases returned to their reserves, and have remained there.

Amongst the offences of which juveniles were convicted during the past two years the following predominated :—

	1932	1933
Vagrancy Ordinance .. .. .	264	77
Township Regulations .. .. .	242	236
Thefts under Sh. 100 .. .. .	117	120
Theft of Stock and Produce .. .. .	39	23
Housebreakings and Burglaries .. .. .	26	50
Escapes from custody .. .. .	15	15

### (23) CHARGES REFUSED BY THE POLICE.

The comparative schedule below indicates charges refused by the Police during the years 1932 and 1933, together with reasons for declining to take proceedings :—

Year	No. of charges or complaints in which Police declined to take proceedings	Alleged value of property involved	Reasons for declining to take proceedings			
			1 No offence disclosed	2 Trivial complaint	3 Lack of evidence	4 Reasons other than 1, 2 and 3
1932..	535	Sh. 7,012-40	128	124	220	63
1933..	781	10,751-13	150	235	214	182

### (24) RECONVICTED CRIMINALS.

Of the 7,940 persons prosecuted by the Police during the year, 2,628 were identified as having been previously convicted.

The incidence of annual re-conviction of offenders over a period of fourteen 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
1933 .. .. .	2,340

The figure for 1933 of 2,340 comprised 15 Europeans, 50 Asiatics, and 2,275 Africans. One European, 12 Asiatics, and 648 Africans having five or more convictions appeared before the courts during the year; one European, one Asiatic and 130 Africans of these having eleven or more convictions, while against 14 Africans as many as twenty convictions were recorded.

**(25) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.**

(a) The Criminal Investigation Branch of the Force carried out during the year—

Investigations into criminal offences ... ..	91
Miscellaneous inquiries ... ..	145
Inquiries on behalf of the Kenya Government ...	171
Inquiries on behalf of other Governments ...	60
	467

(b) *Supervision of Criminals.*—Persons under order by the courts to be subject to police supervision numbered on the 31st December, 617, an increase of 42 over the total at the end of the previous year. Of the total, 297 were in prison at the end of the year under review.

(c) *Passport Control Offices.*

Passports issued	1932	1933
Nairobi Office .. .. .	1,125	1,225
Mombasa Office .. .. .	444	389
TOTAL ..	1,569	1,614

Passports renewed	1932	1933
Nairobi Office .. .. .	1,469	1,445
Mombasa Office .. .. .	584	489
TOTAL ..	2,053	1,934

Letters of recommendation were issued to 136 non-British subjects.

Revenue collected amounted to Sh. 43,983, an increase of Sh. 4,635/50 over the sum realized in 1932.

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

	1932	1933
Rifles .. .. .	4,960	4,987
Revolvers .. .. .	2,718	2,832
Shot Guns .. .. .	4,120	4,200
Total ..	11,798	12,019

Sixty-eight prosecutions for offences against the provisions of the Arms Ordinance were instituted during the year.

(e) *Counterfeiting*.—During the past year, 741 spurious coins came to the notice of the Police. Of that number, only 114 are of descriptions which had come to notice in earlier years, tending to confirm the supposition that no more coins are being produced from these sources, the few found being the remains of earlier manufacture.

During May, two coins came to notice which showed that a better equipped and more skilful gang was at work. The two coins were of excellent appearance and ring, and gave the impression of being struck with a die of very good workmanship. In July, two more coins of similar appearance came to notice, and thereafter counterfeit coins from this source appeared with disturbing frequency, and although every effort was made to trace their origin nothing was discovered until the latter end of the year, when a young Indian was apprehended while endeavouring to pass two hundred of these coins at a Nairobi bank. Investigations thereupon brought to light the existence of a very clever gang of coiners of Sikh nationality, all of whom, four in number, have been arrested. Three of them have since been convicted before the Supreme Court and sentenced to imprisonment, while the fourth awaits trial. The plant employed by these coiners was the most elaborate and efficient yet discovered in this Colony.

#### (26) RAILWAY AND HARBOUR POLICE.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code dealt with by this unit of the Force numbered 125, a decrease of 40 cases on the total of 1932.



Other investigations and inquiries carried out were :—

Prosecutions under the Local Ordinances ..	886
Enquiries into accidents and deaths ..	87
Enquiries into goods missing, etc. ..	102
Other enquiries .. .. .	74
	1,149

Prosecutions under local Ordinances include 479 charges under the Railway Ordinance (No. 15 of 1927), a decrease of 66 cases on the total for the preceding year.

### Part III.—NAIROBI POLICE

#### (27) CRIME IN NAIROBI.

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

COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER THE PENAL CODE	1932	1933	Cases brought to Court 1933
Offences against property .. .. .	865	964	552
Offences against persons .. .. .	99	71	66
Other cognizable offences .. .. .	88	105	91
Total ..	1,052	1,140	709

The relatively small increase in respect of offences against property may be attributed to the abnormal conditions produced by the general economic situation and the influx to the Capital and larger towns of natives without employment or the means of subsistence.

None of the cases has, however, been of a serious nature, either from the circumstances of the offence or of the value of the property involved.

**(28) HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT (NAIROBI).**

(a) *Housebreaking and Burglary.*—The number of cases recorded was 249, and accused persons in 82 of these cases were traced and taken to court. The figures for the year 1932 were 171 and 72 respectively.

(b) *Thefts.*—The total number of thefts for the year is 673, as compared with 655 in 1932. Of these, 443 cases were brought to court for trial.

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

**(c) Stolen Property :—**

YEAR			Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
			<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Sh.</i>	
1932	..	..	75,114	24,270	32.3
1933	..	..	78,754	26,700	33.8

**(29) TRAFFIC (NAIROBI).**

Prosecutions were instituted by the Nairobi Police in 977 cases for infringements of the Traffic Ordinance, an increase of 133 cases over the total of the previous year.

Accidents in public thoroughfares of Nairobi reported to the Police during the year under review totalled 211, a decrease of 121 on the number for 1932.

Eleven of those accidents proved fatal.

Prosecutions were instituted by the Police following 56 accidents.

**Part IV.—GENERAL****(30) MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION.**

The Central Registry for Motor Vehicles has supplied the following particulars of motor vehicles licensed in the Colony in 1933 :—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	6,951	
Motor lorries	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	..	929	
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	46	
					Total	..	9,557

The total in 1932 was 9,468.

The total (9,557) includes 151 taxicabs and 55 omnibuses.

**(31) DRIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.**

Certificates of competency to drive motor vehicles issued by the Police during 1933 numbered 1,037. The total for 1932 was 1,181. 537 duplicate certificates to replace those lost or destroyed were issued in 1933.

5 certificates were endorsed by magistrates.

1 certificate bearing authorization to drive Public Service Vehicles was endorsed by a magistrate.

3 certificates bearing endorsement to drive Public Service Vehicles were suspended by magistrates.

10 certificates were suspended by magistrates.

Certificates to drive Public Service Vehicles were issued to 100 persons.

**(32) STREET ACCIDENTS.**

Accidents on public thoroughfares throughout the Colony reported to the Police in 1933 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 ..	84	1	20	4	..	8	117
Intoxication ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mechanical break- downs and faults	9	..	9	..	..	1	19
Skids and bad roads	16	1	4	..	..	..	21
Blind corners ..	11	3	5	..	..	..	19
Pedestrians' fault..	31	7	6	..	..	8	52
Cyclists' fault ...	14	..	..	..	..	4	18
Other causes—human error and uncertain tain ..	103	10	36	13	..	13	175
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>426</b>

The total for 1932 was 574.

Number of accidents involving death or fatal injuries .. .. .	24
Number of accidents involving non-fatal injuries .. .. .	171
Number of accidents where police instituted prosecutions .. .. .	109
Number of accidents in which convictions obtained .. .. .	96

**(33) TURKANA DISTRICT.**

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

	African Ranks
Lodwar, North Turkana .. .. .	48
Kapenguria, District Headquarters ..	15

The police unit at Kaputir, Southern Turkana, was, on the evacuation of that station, amalgamated with the Lodwar detachment. A small outpost of Police, provided by the Lodwar detachment, continues, however, to be maintained at Kaputir.

**(34) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.**

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

	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendents	Assistant Inspector	African Ranks
Isiolo ..	1	..	..	49
Moyale ..	..	1	..	45
Marsabit ..	..	1	..	50
Mandera ..	..	..	1	25
Wajir..	..	..	..	20
Garissa ..	..	..	..	30
Total ..	1	2	1	219

Outposts, consisting of two or three African subordinate officers, provided from detachments for duty at outlying wells or water-holes, number eight, while an outpost of fifteen African subordinate officers is furnished by the Marsabit detachment for permanent patrol duty in the area lying between district headquarters and Lake Rudolf.

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

**(35) FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CRIMINAL RECORDS SECTION).**

The Criminal Records Section of the Finger Print Bureau received, classified and filed 10,795 new slips of finger impressions during 1933, a decrease of 1,566 as compared with the number received in the previous year.

The number of finger impression slips filed as at the 31st December in the Criminal Records Section of the Bureau numbered 81,154.

Forty-eight arrests were effected solely on finger print impressions identified by the Bureau.

The Bureau examined 187 objects appearing to bear finger print impressions found at scenes of crimes.

Photographs were taken of 81 convicted persons on their release from prison on licence, while 299 photographs were made of objects bearing finger print impressions for use in criminal proceedings.

**(36) 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 to 32 persons arriving on ships at the coast. In 30 of those cases, prohibition was made on the grounds of the probability of their becoming a charge on public funds. The remaining two persons were refused admission by reason of the circumstances connected with offences for which they had been convicted.

The individuals concerned were :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	3
Indians	...	...	...	...	17
Arabs	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	10
					—
					32
					—

The total in 1932 was 60.

The immigration authorities at Mombasa boarded and carried out their duties on 600 passenger-carrying steamers and 1,384 dhows. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 515 and 1,505 respectively.

Prosecutions for infringements of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (Cap. 62) were undertaken against 25 persons; an increase of 11 on the year 1932.

All passenger-carrying aircraft entering the Colony were visited by immigration authorities on arrival.

**(37) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE.**

Permanent offices were maintained throughout the year at Nairobi and Mombasa, and visits made by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures to Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Naivasha, Gilgil, Thomson's Falls, and Rumuruti.

Weights, measures and instruments tested during the year totalled 20,718. Of that number, 3,694 were found to be incorrect.

Revenue collected in fees for stamping and adjusting amounted to Sh. 7,148/60, an increase of Sh. 1,002/75 over the sum collected in 1932, consequent upon the increase in the number of articles stamped.

Thirty-five persons were proceeded against by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures on 58 charges of infringements of the Ordinance. Convictions were recorded in each case, fines to the amount of Sh. 565 being imposed. In addition, 42 prosecutions were instituted by the district police, in respect of which fines amounting to Sh. 410 were inflicted.

### (38) FIRES.

Fires causing damage to property formed the subject of police inquiry under the Fire Inquiry Ordinance (No. 33 of 1929) in 71 instances :—

	1932	1933
Number of Fires Investigated by Police in Accordance with the Fire Inquiry Ordinance, No. 33/29 ..	45	71
Number of such Inquiries in which Magisterial Proceedings under the Fire Inquiry Ordinance held ..	5	6
Number of Prosecutions Instituted as a Result of Inquiry Conducted by Police .. .. .	11	21
Resulting in Convictions—		
Cases .. .. .	3	10
Persons .. .. .	3	11

The estimated value of property destroyed in 1932 was Sh. 842,685, and in 1933, Sh. 392,370.

Criminal proceedings for arson were instituted in 21 cases. Persons arrested and prosecuted totalled 22, resulting in 11 of those being convicted.

### (39) SUDDEN AND UNNATURAL DEATHS.

Sudden and unnatural deaths investigated during the year totalled 197, as compared with 129 for the year 1932.

In 60 of those cases inquests were held by magistrates, the commission of offences being disclosed in 47 instances.

	Europeans		Asiatics		Africans	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
No. of Sudden and Unnatural Deaths Investigated ..	21	21	16	14	92	162
No. of Cases in which Inquests held by Magistrates ..	17	17	9	6	12	37
No. of Cases in which the Commission of Offences was Disclosed, i.e., Murder, Manslaughter, etc. ..	4	4	2	5	21	38
No. of Cases in which Suicide Occurred ..	4	6	4	5	12	18
No. of Cases in which Death was Accidental or from Natural Causes ..	13	11	10	4	59	106
Cause of Death—						
(i) Drowning ..	1	3	3	..	7	28
(ii) Gunshot Wounds:						
Revolver or Pistol ..	5	3	..	..	..	2
Rifle ..	3	1	..	..	..	1
Shotgun ..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(iii) Poisoning ..	3	2	..	3	6	4
(iv) Hanging ..	1	..	2	2	11	18
(v) Wild Animals ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
(vi) Vehicles:						
Motor Cars ..	2	4	4	2	5	17
Motor Cycles ..	1	2	..	1	..	..
Ox Transport ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bicycles ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other ..	..	..	3	..	7	2
(vii) Trains ..	..	..	1	..	2	7
(viii) Other Causes ..	4	5	1	5	52	80

#### (40) 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 follows :—

YEAR	Number of Rewards Granted	Total sum paid
1932 .. .. .	70	<i>Sh.</i> 2,540 <i>cts.</i> 50
1933 .. .. .	233	4,373 50

**(41) BOYS' BRIGADE.**

There were 51 boys on the strength of the Boys' Brigade at the close of the year. Of that number, 42 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.

**(42) FIRST AID DIVISION.**

Membership of the Ambulance Division of this Force, which is affiliated to the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, advanced to 108, or three over the strength attained in 1932.

Examinations in first aid, conducted by medical officers, were attended by 111 Police during the year, of whom 103 passed.

**(43) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**

Convictions were recorded against 53 persons for offences against the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (Cap. 160) during the twelve months.

**(44) MUSKETRY.**

(a) *Annual Musketry Course*.—The regulation annual musketry course, which in the interests of economy had been held in abeyance during the preceding two years, was fired by all African subordinate officers.

(b) *East and West African Police Shooting Cup*.—A team of 8 African Police of the Force was again entered, and obtained ninth place in the competition, with a total score of 591 out of a possible 672.

The aggregate scores obtained by two 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.

(c) *General Edwards Musketry Cup*, awarded to the best shooting squad of African Police in the Force, was won by Nyeri Unit.

(d) *Notley Cup for Revolver Shooting* was again won by Captain B. W. D. Cochrane, Assistant Superintendent.

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

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TABLE A.  
DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS AT 31-12-1933

Station	Officers	European N. C. Os.	Non-European Sub-Inspectors	Asiatic Sergeants	AFRICAN			
					Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruits
<b>A.—SETTLED AREAS.</b>								
Headquarters .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.I.D. .. ..	1	4	4	..	2	2	11	..
Stores and Accounts Branch .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immigration Dept. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weights and Measures Depot .. ..	1	1	..	..	5	6	24	102
Eldoret .. ..	1	5	1	..	2	6	73	..
Kiambu .. ..	1	3	3	..	2	4	45	..
Kisumu .. ..	1	5	1	..	5	4	98	..
Kitale .. ..	1	2	3	..	2	4	59	..
Lumbwa .. ..	1	4	..	..	3	2	58	..
Machakos .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	18	..
Mombasa .. ..	1	3	5	1	5	11	170	..
Nairobi .. ..	2	12	8	1	7	14	215	..
Naivasha .. ..	1	4	..	..	2	4	55	..
Nakuru .. ..	1	4	1	..	7	4	85	..
Nyeri .. ..	1	1	1	..	2	2	44	..
Railway and Harbour Police .. ..	1	6	6	..	3	6	77	..
Thika .. ..	..	3	1	..	2	2	41	..
On leave .. ..	5	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—NORTHERN FRONTIER.</b>								
Garissa .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	27	..
Isiolo .. ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	30	14
Marsabit .. ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	46	..
Moyale .. ..	1	1	..	..	3	3	64	..
Wajir .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	..
<b>C.—NATIVE RESERVE AREAS.</b>								
Lamu .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	22	..
Turkana, North .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	44	..
Total .. ..	27	71	39	2	62	86	1,324	116

**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	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Eldoret .. ..	13	7	73	55	133	99	101	79	4	1	331	251	35	40	690	532
Kiambu .. ..	5	9	74	37	103	124	15	25	6	11	289	197	72	67	564	470
Kisumu .. ..	2	1	26	15	21	10	34	20	2	2	140	121	28	24	253	193
Kitale .. ..	4	6	38	43	77	43	24	18	2	2	327	232	47	55	519	399
Lumbwa .. ..	2	3	12	33	52	42	64	78	3	13	151	158	30	25	314	352
Machakos .. ..	1	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	..	..	62	14	33	1	120	23
Mombasa .. ..	5	5	55	51	204	124	9	2	4	8	397	299	168	99	842	588
Nairobi .. ..	4	8	95	63	171	249	4	15	8	7	655	673	115	125	1,052	1,140
Naivasha .. ..	4	9	48	40	31	30	58	52	2	10	132	118	26	44	301	303
Nakuru .. ..	7	6	59	35	114	98	55	88	6	11	235	143	66	41	542	422
Nyeri .. ..	4	3	7	15	17	40	28	37	1	3	69	53	14	15	140	166
Railway and Harbour Police	..	..	23	16	30	32	..	..	1	2	101	64	10	11	165	125
Thika .. ..	6	5	30	26	37	35	6	13	9	2	76	84	20	14	184	179
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>4,892</b>