

CHAPTER 9

On 1 April 1924 administration by the British South Africa Company ended and the Colonial Office took over direct responsibility for the government of Northern Rhodesia. Herbert James Stanley CMG was appointed the first Governor and Commander in Chief of the Territory. He was to be knighted later in the year. Herbert Stanley had joined the staff of the High Commissioner in South Africa in 1910 and was Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia from 1915 until 1918. He had then become Imperial Secretary in South Africa. He was, therefore, well qualified for his new post.

He was received at Government House by Colonel Stennett and inspected a guard of honour 100 strong under Major Dickinson accompanied by the band. Captain Castle acted as the Governor's ADC for the swearing in ceremony. Things did not go so smoothly for Stanley's first visit to Fort Jameson on 10 July. Captain Graham dismissed the guard of honour at dusk and the Governor arrived later that evening having been delayed in the two day motor journey from Blantyre, Nyasaland. The quickest route from Livingstone to Fort Jameson was still via Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On 11 July Stanley inspected the police camp, gaol and other government buildings and lunched with Captain and Mrs Graham. On 12 July he held an indaba for which the Chewa formed up on the right, the Akunda on the left and the Ngoni, still organised in regiments, held centre stage. After the speechmaking by the Governor and chiefs, there were sports for all races, organised by Captain Graham. The Great East Road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson was not opened to motor traffic until 1929 and then was a mere track of twin footpaths. It took four to six hours for a lorry and its load to cross the Luangwa by ferry powered by paddlers.¹

The financial vote for the maintenance of the Force, for the year 1924, was £50,890, out of a total revenue for the Territory of £364,223. A census on 31 March 1924 had found 4,182 Europeans in the Territory and estimated the African population at one million.

The Chartered Company's Administrator had enjoyed the assistance of an Advisory Council with five members elected by British subjects of European descent, over twenty one years of age, and earning a salary of at least £150 a year or occupying property of not less than that value. An Order in Council in 1924 established Northern Rhodesia's first Legislative Council with nine official and five elected unofficial members. The same Order in Council established the Governor's Executive Council composed entirely of Government officials. The Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Police was an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council. The franchise was altered to give the vote to all British subjects over twenty one, who

either, owned a house or building with a value of £250, or owned a mining claim, or had an income of £200 a year.

In 1924 the European members of the Force adopted a diamond shaped flash, top half red, bottom white, worn on the left side of the khaki Wolseley helmet. This is said to have been inspired by the patch behind the eye of the crested crane. The badge was worn on the flash with the crane facing forward. The white shirt ceased to be worn and the khaki shirt was henceforth worn in review order as well as other orders of dress. Officers and British warrant officers, NCOs and constables wore a khaki tie with all orders of dress, including the bush shirt.

From 1924 African sergeants wore the crimson infantry sash over the right shoulder. This distinction was never worn by European warrant officers and sergeants of the Northern Rhodesia Police. African police wore the blue jersey between five p.m. and nine a.m.²

The new regime meant that Colonial Office authority had to be obtained for the additional expenditure of £650 a year to meet the requirement for a police presence at Bwana Mkubwa Mine. On 22nd September 1924 Bwana Mkubwa Town and District Police Detachment opened with Sergeant H G Hart in charge, assisted by one corporal and six privates. One African detective each was withdrawn from Kalomo and Mazbuka and posted to Bwana Mkubwa. The first police station was a group of thatch roofed buildings near the railway station. Bwana Mkubwa was then a bustling mine township, while Ndola was a tiny Government station centred on the Boma. Also during 1924 one European and four native police from Broken Hill were detached to keep order among the workers constructing the Mulungushi Dam. They were withdrawn in 1925.³

The strength of the Northern Rhodesia Police was:-

Headquarters: The Commandant, Second-in-Command, Adjutant, Capt P R Wardroper MBE, Pay & Quartermaster, Lt A A Smith OBE, Machine-gun Officer, Lt H Ockendon MC, Regimental Sergeant-Major C F Schronen, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant F A Dickinson, Orderly Room Sergeant A Wilson and Constable E K McBride, QM's storeman.

Military Branch: Captains A C de C Cussans MC, G M Withers, G P Burton & B J Graham, lieutenants H Allport, B K Castor, C S Gardiner, F A Hopkins MBE, W Tysoe DSO MC & A N Bagshaw, company sergeants-major B J Thomas & E Cliff (Bandmaster), sergeants J T H Saunders, G R E Upton & J D Giddings and 459 native rank and file.

Town and District Police: Capt E C Castle, Lt A L Messum, sergeants-major S J Boyd (seconded to the Prisons Department as Head Gaoler), and R A Howe, sergeants 1st class R E Camfield & J R Sawtell, 2nd class J B Parkin, A T Tate, & H G Hart, 3rd class G G S Johnson, W J Hubbard, A Thomlinson, A E Berwick, A Dixon MC,

constables F W Parkin, A G Charters DCM, R G Skipworth, F Fish, J Maxwell, N A H Blake and W F Stubbs and 133 native rank and file.

Criminal Investigation Department: Lt T Hamilton (Chief Detective Inspector), Detective Inspector F J Willson, detective sergeants W E Boyle & C R Arnott MC, and 21 African detectives.

1/Sgt Sawtell and constables (by then 3/Sgt) F W Parkin and Charters all left the Force in the second half of 1924.

On 31 March 1925 Colonel H M Stennett CBE retired at the age of 48. The new Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Stephenson CMG DSO MC, came from outside the Force, but had long experience of Northern Rhodesia and a fine war record in France and Flanders. After the War Stephenson had returned to Northern Rhodesia to farm at Monze. In 1919 he was appointed Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Rifles and from 14th May 1920, Chief Intelligence Officer for the Territory. Colonel Stephenson had been attached to the NRP since July 1924 acting as commandant from 1 October 1924 while Col Stennett was on leave pending retirement.

The salary of the Commandant was £850 a year although Stennett had received £1,100. The Second in Command, since 1 October 1924 Major E G Dickinson MC, received £750. Captains were on a salary scale of £550 to £675 after 8 years. The salary scale for lieutenants was £410 to £530 per annum after 7 years. British other ranks pay scales were even more complicated as follows:-

Regimental Sergeant-Major	£414
RQMS & Company Sergeants-Major	£374-£394
ORS & Military Branch Sergeants	£329-£349
Town & District Police Sergeants-Major	£450
Detective Inspector	£410-£430
Sergeants 1st Class	£410
Sergeants 2nd Class	£365-£385
Sergeants 3rd Class	£325-£345
Constables	£250-£310

The Adjutant and Pay and Quartermaster received an allowance of five shillings a day on top of the pay of their rank. In October 1925 the P&QM, Lieutenant Smith, was given the additional responsibility of Controller of Government Stores and Transport. It was estimated that £600 a year could be saved by amalgamating that department with the police.⁴

The Kasama Detachment was put to work building bridges and improving roads in Northern Province. This work continued until 1932. In 1926 the detachment was also required to provide 13 men for a cattle cordon from Isoka to Abercorn to prevent the spread of a rinderpest outbreak in Tanganyika. They worked under stock inspectors and district officers until special police could be recruited. In August 1927

Lieutenant F A Hopkins MBE and forty other ranks from Kasama marched via Isoka to Nyasaland, marking the route for a new road. At Isoka they met a small patrol of 1st King's African Rifles led by Captain F de Guingand on similar duties. Before returning home Hopkins' platoon joined the main body of the KAR battalion for field firing exercises on the Nyika Plateau. This was the only occasion between the wars when troops from Northern Rhodesia trained with the King's African Rifles. In November 1926 when Capt Castle was posted back to the Military Branch to make way for Capt Wardroper, he was conveyed to Kasama by lorry by a new motor transport service being established by Maj E C Dunn, Northern Motors. Capt Burton returned to the Line of Rail by the same service.⁵

In 1926 a new Northern Rhodesia Police Ordinance was promulgated. Section 111(2) read: "In case of war or other emergency the members of the force are liable upon the order of the Governor to be employed for police or military purposes beyond the limits of Northern Rhodesia in any adjacent or neighbouring territory specified in the order and when so employed shall be subject to such terms and regulations as the Governor may determine."

In May 1926 Capt Allport and 2Lt Fitchie marched East from Lusaka to the Luangwa and then North-East to Serenje where they were joined by Capt Graham from Fort Jameson and Lt Hopkins from Kasama to make a force totalling four officers, one British non-commissioned officer and 100 African other ranks. Under the personal command of Lt Col Stephenson they converged on Serenje to deal with unrest caused by the activities of Tom Ulwa Nyrenda, known as "Mwanalesa" (the son of God), of the Watch Tower Sect. The troops were to be in the Field for nearly three months during which they marched a total of 2,500 miles and performed a number of demonstrations and training exercises.

Tom Nyrenda, a Henga from Nyasaland, educated at Livingstonia, started his Northern Rhodesia operation in the Lala and Lamba tribal areas. From there he expanded it, using methods which were unlawful by anyone's book. Before he was brought to justice he was officially estimated to have been responsible for 192 murders in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo.

Assistant Inspector David Mkankaulwa had personal experience of "Mwanalesa's" methods and, in 1960, described his childhood recollections in Nkhwazi, the Force magazine. Because of famine in the Feira District Chief Mburuma, arranged for a number of his people to settle in Chief Mpanshya's area. Accordingly Mkankaulwa's family had come to live at Nguluka Village near Rufunsa.

They had been at their new home for nearly three years when one Deacon Dikola arrived to announce the coming of Tom Mwanalesa. He gathered together nearly the whole village and informed them that the day of judgement would follow before the end of the year. Dikola taught them Mwanalesa's version of the Ten Commandments. "Thou shalt not kill" was to apply to all living creatures except snakes, witches and wizards. These were to be exterminated. The beating of

children, use of insulting or abusive language, insolence and beer drinking were declared mortal sins. It seems that the audience was spellbound!

Mwanalesa accompanied by Chief Shabila was said to be coming to Mukonka village about thirty miles away. People travelled there from miles around, camping in grass shelters outside Mukonka's. Food was provided for those who came from far away as hospitality was said to be one of the keys to Heaven. Mkankaulwa and his parents were there for at least a week before the great day came. Of that night, he wrote:

"No one slept, and prayers and hymns were conducted throughout the night. There were many thousands of people staying in the shelters and they all gathered together quietly. When a hymn was sung, one felt one's hair moving. At night strange figures resembling human beings were seen in the sky. Every-one believed that Christ would descend the following morning. On the day of baptism Tom and Shaibila were draped in leopard skins and wore headdresses made of lion skin. The two great men were accompanied by about 100 experienced deacons, deaconesses, preachers and other dignitaries. These took up positions at twenty-five points surrounding the big pond to the south of Mukonka village and there were four men at each point.

The local preachers then started lining up their people in queues of twenty-five. The preachers and deacons stood in the water and Tom was carried by six strong young men who walked into the water right into the middle of the pond. The six young men had three heavy sticks resting on their shoulders. Tom stood on these sticks and kept on changing his foothold from one stick to another as he changed direction in order to address the whole of the gathering. He opened a Bible and read it to the multitude; the pond was then named Jordan, a hymn was sung and the twenty-five groups of four men each nodded their heads at the end of the hymn. They then opened their eyes and looked up to the sky. Each group was holding one of those to be baptised and almost simultaneously lifted him up and plunged him into the water. Anyone who resisted either deliberately, or because of fear, and whose body did not go right into the water, was condemned and called 'mfiti' ('witch'), and was put aside to await death. The baptism lasted a full day and about thirty people, including women, were called 'mfiti' and ordered to be killed on the spot.

A stick specially pointed like a peg was prepared for each 'mfiti'. As a deterrent the 'mfitis' were put to death in the presence of the whole assembly. After being lined up, each 'mfiti' was held fast by a number of strong men. The head was thrown backwards and a long, stout stick was driven in between the collar bones, into the throat and through the stomach, and out it went through the intestines and anus into the ground. As the first 'mfiti' was being butchered a horrible noise came from the other victims and their relatives who stood watching; no attempt was made to rescue any of the victims. I did not see any of the so-called 'mfitis' escape.

Most of the victims were old people. My grandmother was saved by my father who hid her away from Nguluka village long before the day of baptism. Deacon Dikola informed Tom and Shaibila that an old woman had disappeared from Nguluka village and that he suspected her of being a witch. An order was then given that any relatives of the missing woman were to be detained until the missing woman was found. As a result of this order my father and mother were both arrested and shut up in a dark room. My two elder sisters and I returned to Nguluka village as orphans. Before our departure from the pond, and after my parents had been shut up, a hymn to condemn the 'mfitis', most of whom had already died, was sung. This hymn was taught to the Northern Rhodesia Police Band by the late Sub-Inspector Paul Wang. Members of the Force who knew him personally are always reminded of the humorous Paul Wang whenever this tune is played.

At Mukonka, when the hymn was over, the whole gathering knelt except Tom and Shaibila. The former then conducted a final prayer earnestly requesting that the 'mfitis' be thrown down into hell because they themselves had killed many innocent people. Any person who failed to appear at the pond was presumed to be 'mfiti' and the power was delegated to every deacon and preacher to kill such persons if they were ever seen in the villages."

Mkankaulwa's uncle had not accompanied the family to Chief Mpanshya's area. When he heard what had been happening, he came to Nguluka village where he found the children. This uncle managed to rescue the boy's parents by getting the guard drunk. The whole family was reunited and travelled back by a roundabout route to their original tribal area in the Feira District where Chief Mburuma would not permit the Watch Tower movement to operate. After about a year they heard of the arrest of Tom Mwanalesa and Chief Shabila in Mkushi District and later of their execution.⁶

Mwanalesa had come late to religion after working as a hospital orderly in the Belgian Congo and as a cook at Broken Hill where he landed in prison for unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 13 years of age. On his release he had met a Watch Tower preacher, Gabriel Aphiri, who "baptized" him and made him a preacher. Soon afterwards Aphiri disappeared. Tom was arrested as an unregistered alien native and sentenced to another short period of imprisonment followed by deportation. On his way back to Nyasaland in April 1925, he was persuaded to visit Chief Shabila who stated he was troubled by witches. Mwanalesa obliged him by identifying and drowning 15 "witches" in the course of baptismal ceremonies before apparently descending to the methods described by A/Insp Mkankaulwa, although, it must be said, the evidence at the various inquests was only of drowning.

Mwanalesa then decided to move on before the authorities caught up with him and returned to the Congo where his services in getting rid of witches were also in demand. A Belgian police patrol caught up with him and there were casualties on both sides. Mwanalesa escaped back into Northern Rhodesia. He was shielded by the faithful but a district messenger traced him to a hideout in the Mkushi District.

The messenger came by night pretending to be a disciple bringing food. When Mwanalesa came out of his hut the messenger seized him. When the villagers saw that the messenger, being struck on the chest with Mwanalesa's magic book, did not immediately die, the spell was broken and the villagers assisted in trussing the preacher securely with bark rope but were afraid to loosen his bonds until they had brought him safely to Broken Hill. Here it was found that both his arms had become gangrenous. They had to be surgically amputated below the shoulder.

Mwanalesa survived the operation to be charged with 32 murders alleged to have been committed in Northern Rhodesia. He was tried, convicted, and, together with Chief Shabila and another accomplice, hanged in the presence of a selected company of chiefs. The evidence was that Tom had not started to kill until after he met Shabila. 15 others were convicted of murder but their sentences commuted to imprisonment.⁷

On the morning of 3rd September 1926 Ted Raubenheimer arrived at Livingstone by train to join the Force. He was surprised to find that the station had no platform but no railway station in Northern Rhodesia had such an amenity until the new railway station was opened in Lusaka in 1960. In 1984 he described how he was met by a British NCO who was to escort him to the Adjutant's office: "We collected my few belongings and, to my surprise, these were put in a buckboard, drawn by two mules, and we were on our way to the Police camp. On arrival I was shown into the Adjutant's office. After he had read over the conditions of service in the Northern Rhodesia Police, I took the oath to serve His Majesty the King, and duly attested as a Constable in the Police." A former machine gunner, he had expected to join the Machine Gun Platoon of the Military Branch, but was immediately posted to the Town and District Police to commence duty at Livingstone Charge Office. First he had to report to the Quartermaster to be measured for uniforms, which were made by the regimental tailors, and to draw a Wolseley helmet, boots, puttees, leather belt, brass buttons for tunics, and blankets. As there were no quarters available at the station, Rabenheimer was allocated a room with a bathroom, attached to a house in the Government House gardens, across the street from Government House. He took his meals at the only cafe, which was near the Charge Office.

Raubenheimer only remembered three motor cars being then in use in Livingstone, one for the Governor, one owned by the Managing Director of the Zambezi Sawmills, Mr Knight, and one owned by another businessman. Otherwise road traffic consisted of carts and horses or mules, push-bikes and motor cycles, mostly "Red Indians". However there was one other means of transport for residents to get to the railway station, the boat house or the Falls:-

"There were trolley lines running from the town to the boat house on the Zambezi, with a branch line continuing past the station to the tea-room near the War Memorial at the Falls itself. The trolleys were pushed by Africans, who ran along the line. They were paid according to the journeys undertaken. At the Falls Bridge, only trains could cross so residents walked over the bridge to the Southern Rhodesia side, where there were trolley lines with trolleys to take people up to the Victoria

Falls Hotel, with a branch line to Livingstone's statue at the Eastern Cataract, and to the landing stage for the launch which carried visitors up the river to visit the islands. When dances were held at the Falls Hotel, the only method of transport was to catch a passenger train at the station, proceeding to Bulawayo, and after the dance, to catch a Goods Train from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone, to sit or stand in the guard's van. All this in evening dress. But people appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves in spite of all the hardship."

"The detachment at Livingstone consisted of one sergeant, Sgt Hart (he became Commissioner of Police in later years), two European Constables (Birbeck, who enlisted a fortnight before me, and myself), and a number of African police plus the CID section, comprising a Warrant Officer, two sergeants and African staff, with one officer controlling the station. The two European Constables did day and night duty, night duty consisting of one week on and one off and, in spite of being on night duty, the Constable was expected to turn up at office at 8 a.m. As far as the African police were concerned, I was hampered with the language problem, as, when I attested, the Adjutant informed me that the official native language in the Regiment was "Chinyanja". He gave me a book on the language and advised me to endeavour to learn the language as soon as I could, but in the meanwhile, "Kitchen kaffir" or "Chilapalapa" would help me along. Fortunately in less than six months I was able to speak, read and write "Chinyanja", so I had no problems as far as the language was concerned. The Warrant Officer and one sergeant in the CID were heavy pipe smokers. They always tried to outdo the other in the size of their pipes - if one produced a large pipe, the other produced a larger one the next day. The Warrant Officer was known as "Mac" and sported a heavy moustache. He was always laughing and full of life but he apparently did not like living in England, and was to commit suicide very soon after he retired on pension from the CID. The sergeant concerned was "Brodie", who continued to serve for a long time. There was an African sergeant in the CID, who was noted for his excellent work in solving old murder cases. He had the knack of picking up information at beer-drinks about an unsolved murder committed some time ago. By following up the "lead" he had obtained, he seemed always to find the body and arrest the murderer.

All our patrols in town were carried out on foot, push bike and, whilst on night duty, a small paraffin lamp on the cycle with which one could not see a foot ahead of the cycle. With the sandy roads it was no joy cycling and it was better to walk. Occasionally a mounted patrol was carried out but we were never keen on the horse "Jumbo". His mouth was like cast iron and he only moved when he wanted to do so. I shall never forget my first and only patrol on "Jumbo" - I received the fright of my life, and so did a young typist in the Secretariat. On arriving at the Charge Office one morning before 8 a.m. I noticed "Jumbo" standing outside ready saddled. On entering the office the sergeant said he had a nice job for me this morning and that was a mounted patrol along the banks of the Maramba river, to check on the plot holders. When I left the Charge Office all went well and "Jumbo" was well-behaved until we reached the junction of the roads above Government House and the High Court opposite, "Jumbo" refused to move. I dug my spurs into him as well

as whipping him, but he stood like a rock until a young typist on a small "Francis Barnett" motor cycle was passing. "Jumbo" decided that was the right moment to carry on and sailed over the typist's head. Never shall I forget her startled eyes and white face as I sailed over her. No harm was done and "Jumbo" went off down the street like an express train! After that I had no more trouble with "Jumbo" and I was able to complete my full patrol as instructed.

I had not been long in the T&D when, one morning, the sergeant gave me instructions to proceed to the Railway station with two African Constables, where I would be taken by the Railway engineer in a motor trolley to Senkobo Siding, where there had been a blasting accident. After we left Livingstone the engineer told me that the previous evening he had instructed the ganger to move part of a bank on a curve on the railway line. To move this rocky portion it was necessary to use dynamite. He was present when the sixteen holes were drilled and charges put in, and he assisted the ganger to light the charges. The engineer, ganger and boss-boy counted fifteen blasts only. They then carried out a minute inspection, to see if there had been a misfire but, after a most careful inspection, they came to the conclusion that two shots must have gone off together. Nevertheless, the engineer gave the ganger strict instructions to carry out another inspection in the morning before allowing his gang to commence work. Next morning the ganger and his boss-boy carried out another thorough inspection, which again showed no misfires. In the meantime the gang were standing in a long line, waiting for the word to commence work. On receiving the signal to commence work, each man struck the ground with his pick. The unfortunate African had put his pick straight into the misfire, with the result that we collected parts of his head and brains which were scattered about. His pick was twisted into small knots. An African on each side of him lost their eye-sight and received several injuries. We arrived back in Livingstone with the body after dark and had to carry it from the station to the hospital on a stretcher. We had an awful job finding the mortuary in the dark. The hospital was not lit up as it was in later years. How much easier could have been the conveyance of the body had there been any decent form of transport.

At the inquest on the death of the African labourer, the magistrate insisted that one of the men near the deceased should be brought into court to give evidence about the accident. The sergeant explained that both men were very seriously injured and blinded and were in hospital, but the magistrate insisted that he wanted to hear the evidence of one man. The sergeant then requested the postponement of the case whilst we made arrangements to have the patient brought from the hospital on a stretcher. When the patient arrived with the aid of the hospital orderlies, the case resumed and the patient was very carefully escorted to the witness stand. The magistrate's reaction on seeing the patient struck us speechless. He immediately demanded to know why we should bring a man in that state before him in court, and ordered that he be returned to the hospital immediately, without any further delay. The sergeant explained that the man had only been brought to court on the magistrate's instructions - he simply ignored the sergeant's explanation and ordered the case to be resumed. After hearing further evidence, the magistrate ruled that

the death of the labourer was due to an accident after steps had been taken to ensure that all safety precautions had been taken. I was to meet this magistrate again many years later in another part of the country when I was an accountant in the Provincial Administration.

Within a week of the Senkobo accident, the sergeant sent me one morning to the Maramba river to investigate an accident that had occurred to an African working for a European brick-maker (Schenk). This time the two African constables and I had to walk through the camp past the Central Prison and Askari gardens to the Maramba river. It appeared that the young African was scooping out sand under the river bank and the bank had caved in, trapping him and covering him with earth. Although he was missed for only a short period - about ten minutes, according to Schenk - he was dead when taken out. As he did not appear with any sand, Schenk went to look for him. When he looked down into the river bed, all that could be seen of the youth was two feet sticking out of the sand. Mr Schenk immediately shouted for his other labourers. They dug out the youth as quickly as they could but it was too late. The young African had died from suffocation. I was a bit shaken when I realised that I had collected two dead bodies within a week and wondered how many more I would have in my Police career. Fortunately I had no more. I was lucky - my colleague Birbeck appeared to escape all these jobs.

Another incident I had whilst on night duty was the case of an old 'timer'. One night I received a report that a European was lying drunk under the trees in front of the Printing and Stationery offices. I went down to investigate. The 'old timer' had placed a circle of beer bottles round in a circle, put his blanket down in the centre, with an old tin trunk as a pillow and started on the bottles from the right, but, as he had evidently been celebrating earlier on at one of the bars, he passed out before he had completed two-thirds of his circle. I sent for a stretcher and we carried him to the Charge Office with all his belongings. As we were putting him into a cell, he opened his eyes and asked where he was. When I told him and the reason, he just remarked "Public place - the whole of Rhodesia is a d... public place," and passed out again. We put him on the bed, leaving the door open when we left, so as to enable him to leave when he was able to do so. Next morning my colleague went to see him, taking him a whiskey and milk. The sergeant nearly went through the roof when he heard about it. My colleague merely remarked he knew how it felt after a thick night. We never saw the old 'timer' again.

Another incident I had from another night duty spell, was the case of the Canadian lumberjack working at the Zambesi Saw-mills. I have never yet seen anybody to equal him. He was well over six feet tall and huge. He had grown up in the lumber camps of Canada. His arms were about the size of an average man's legs and his whole body was covered with well developed muscles. One afternoon he beat up one of the men (a very small man) employed at the Sawmills who had been continually taunting him. The small man came to the Charge Office after 8 p.m. and asked for the sergeant. I told him I was on duty and I would take down any complaints he had but he insisted that he wanted to see only the sergeant, as he

wanted to lay a serious charge against another man. I 'phoned the sergeant at his friend's house, giving him the information. He came to the Charge Office and was furious when he heard the complaint and told the man he could have given his complaint to me. The sergeant told me to take a statement from the man and then go down to the Sawmills and arrest the lumberjack. If I required assistance I could call upon anybody in the King's name to assist me, but if the lumberjack was asleep, to leave him alone and we would collect him in the morning. After taking a statement I called for the three hefty Angoni constables who always accompanied me whilst I was on night duty, and we walked down to the Sawmills. When we arrived at his quarters, I looked through the window and saw the giant asleep on his bed (which was much too small for him). I was very happy to leave him alone. Next morning I was walking down the street on my way to breakfast, when I met the giant on his way to the Charge Office. He had been told the police were after him and he came on his own to report. He looked down at me and asked "Were you after me last night?" When I told him I had come down for that purpose, he just said "You can take me by yourself at any time, even if I am dead drunk - I will never touch a man in the King's uniform - I learnt my lesson in Canada from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." He was bound over to keep the peace for the sum of £5 but, within one week he beat up the same man again for taunting him. This time the sergeant sent my colleague, Birbeck, to arrest the giant. Birbeck went down on the horse "Jumbo" fully armed with a revolver, but the giant was over the Falls and gone before we received the report of the assault. We did not worry about him any more.

I served in the Town and District branch for one and a half months and was beginning to settle down after learning about police work and getting really interested in the work, when I was suddenly transferred and posted to the Machine Gun Company in the Military branch. This of course meant that I had to vacate my room in Government House gardens and move into the Sergeants' Mess. There were five of us in the Mess, which was controlled by a Company Sergeant Major as Mess President. The food was simple, good and plenty of it and I found that the cost was much cheaper than I had been paying at the cafe. Each of us had our own room fully furnished. There was also a
tennis court attached, this was always in use especially at weekends.

After I had been a month with the Machine Gun Company I was instructed one morning to report to the Adjutant's Office, where I received instructions to proceed to the Barotse Namwala Cattle Cordon, as I had been personally selected by the Commanding Officer for the posting as I had had some "bundu" experience. My instructions were.....a report had been received from villagers that Sgt Lancaster (the BNCOi/c) had been killed by a buffalo. If I found that he had been killed, I was to see that he had been decently buried and to take charge of the Cordon. If he was alive, to remain on the Cordon until further instructions were issued. I was told that carriers for the journey to the Cordon had been ordered and that I would leave as soon as they arrived. In the meanwhile I should get together stores for at least six months' supply but in this matter, I was greatly assisted by the manager of the

Zambesi Trading Company, as he knew from Lancaster's orders what groceries etc. I should take out with me. He told me that Lancaster used to send in carriers every three months for his stores and anything he required, and suggested that I should do the same and not take six months' supply. He informed me that there were no stores of any description on the Cordon.

The carriers allocated to me for the journey numbered twenty. They had to carry all my loads plus that of a regular corporal and his family. The corporal was to accompany me and remain with me throughout my stay on the Cordon. We left Livingstone on the 23rd November, 1926. There was no road from Livingstone so we had to walk in single file along a native path. The ground, to commence with, was very sandy but hardened as we proceeded on the journey and further away from Livingstone. To within a distance of about ten miles we passed villages and saw human life, but after that, we did not come across any villages and human beings until the last day before we arrived at Cordon. Later, when I mentioned this, I was told that the inhabitants of that part of the country had been wiped out by the raiding Matabeles sent by Lobengula and that the natives had never returned to re-occupy the country. They were still too afraid to do so.

The journey from Livingstone to No. 16 Post on the Cordon, the nearest point, was a distance of 85 miles and it took us five days to cover that distance, although we started on the march early in the morning and did not stop to camp for the night until five o'clock in the late afternoon. During the first three days we travelled through forests of large trees and then we struck the country of the 'mopani' forests. Here the countryside was dry and hot and not a leaf on the trees, but, later, when the rains came, the trees were covered in green thick leaves and the countryside was green with grass, a vast difference to the heat and flies we had to pass through. On arrival at No. 16 Post I met Sgt. Lancaster. He was on his way back to Cordon Headquarters at No.15 Post (Maranga Pool). He was alive but was feeling very depressed and still very painful from his mauling. He had a broken collar bone and all the skin removed from his face, as well as body bruises from the buffalo mauling. He had been saved from further injuries by the Cordon tailor who was with him. Lancaster was able to get up and shoot the bull. I was very relieved to find him alive and I did not have to check his grave. Sgt Lancaster - known to all his friends as "Lanc" - gave me an outline of our duties on the Cordon. The police guarding the Cordon were specially recruited but the senior NCOs were from the Military branch and we all came directly under the control of the Adjutant. Lanc told me that, although I had had served only three months of my first tour of duty, I must be prepared to accept the fact that once we were out in the "bundu", we were forgotten and he was right, as I remained on the Cordon for two years before I was able to get a transfer back to the line of rail, after obtaining a health certificate from the missionary doctor at Sesheke. During the two years on the Cordon, I was able to do a lot of hunting big game, especially buffalo, and I took over charge of the Cordon whilst Lanc went on six months' leave and I received the rank of Acting unpaid Third Class Sergeant. On arrival back at Livingstone I was posted to Kasama to the military company stationed there and I was confirmed in the rank of

Sergeant as the various classes of rank had been withdrawn. From then onwards I remained with the military branch which later became the Northern Rhodesia Regiment."⁸

Raubenheimer's posting to Kasama had been necessitated by the death there on 20 May 1928 of Sgt Saunders following a motor cycle accident the previous day. In 1925 Officers, British NCOs and constables had become eligible for advances of pay of up to £120 to purchase a motorcycle and side-car (£80 for a motorcycle only) with a view to their use on duty for which mileage allowance was payable at four pence a mile. Sgt Lancaster had the use of a motor cycle and side-car on the cordon. An African Sergeant and two corporals of the Military Branch were employed on the Barotse Cordon to assist in the supervision of the special police who received six months training at Livingstone.⁹

From 29 October until 3 November 1926 the Military Branch was inspected for the first time by the Inspector General of the King's African Rifles, Col J Harington CMG DSO, who arrived at Livingstone with his staff officer following an inspection of the KAR in Nyasaland. Col Harington praised the drill, turnout and bearing and could find no fault with the administration, of the Force. However he criticised the field training and musketry, judging the accuracy below that of the KAR. He recommended that consideration should be given to the amalgamation of the Military Branch with the KAR. Training had suffered due to commitments on the Cattle Cordon and to ceremonial and the last two second lieutenants recruited had not proved satisfactory. The Force had no trained signal instructor although the Inspector General found the seven man signal section competent with the heliograph. Not surprisingly the NRP had difficulty in keeping up with the latest British Army ideas and equipment although Lt Ockendon had spent some of his leave in 1925 on attachment to the Green Howards at Dover while Sgt Giddings had passed a two month machine gun course at Netheravon with distinction and Lt Bagshaw was about to attend the Small Arms School at Hythe.¹⁰

At the end of 1927, 229 African police had served for between 5 and 10 years, 130 for between 10 and 15 years and 51 for more than 15 years of whom 17 had served more than 17 years in the NRP. 194 re-engaged for further service although in 102 cases this was for only one year. Again low pay was blamed for the reluctance to reengage for longer periods. 284 men fired the range course of whom 33 qualified as marksmen and 70 as first class shots. This was the first year in which the Northern Rhodesia Police took part in the East and West Africa Police shooting competition.¹¹

During 1927 the Fort Jameson detachment established a cordon with 25 men on the Nyasaland border to prevent the spread of East Coast Fever. The cordon was stood down in September. In June 1927, travelling via Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo to Kipushi Camp, Captain Graham, RSM Thomas and 25 other ranks joined the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission as escort. Graham left for long leave in

January 1928 when the other rank strength was reduced by five. CSM Giddings relieved Thomas in command on 6 April 1928. The escort was maintained until 1932.¹²

From 1927 African civilians were recruited directly into the Civil Police in the rank of private. After basic training under Military Branch NCOs they passed into a new Civil Police Training Depot for instruction in police and court duties under Sergeant-Major Howe. It was intended that such instruction should also be given to European recruits but this seldom proved practicable due to the need to keep posts manned.¹³

In the same year the Government Stores and Transport Department of which the Quartermaster was already Controller, was formally transferred to the Force as "Transport and Supply". Captain Smith, as he had become, was assisted by a civilian storekeeper and clerks, the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant and two British sergeants. By 1929 there were no uniformed personnel in this branch other than Captain Smith. On 31 October 1926 Force transport at Livingstone had consisted of 2 horses, 4 mules, 2 motor cars and 1 lorry.¹⁴

Also in 1927, at the suggestion of the Attorney General, the Central Prison Department was transferred from the control of the Legal Department to that of the Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Police, whose officers and men ran most prisons anyway. Paradoxically the African police employed as prison warders were now struck off strength and formally transferred to the Prisons Department. The Commandant was now responsible for Defence, Police, Immigration, Prisons, Stores and Transport. Sergeant-Major Boyd, the head gaoler died of peritonitis on 25 June 1926 and was succeeded in his post by RSM Schronen. Accordingly CSM Thomas had been promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major on return from leave on 25 September. After attending a course at New Scotland Yard, on 1 December 1926 Captain Wardroper was appointed Officer Commanding, Town and District Police with, from 1 April 1927, the additional title and task of Chief Inspector of Prisons. Lieutenant Ockendon became Adjutant with 2Lt A B Cree as Assistant Adjutant and Machine Gun Officer. In 1929 Prisons again became a separate department, but remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police until 1942.¹⁵

Sgt Hart was commissioned on 1 August 1927 and assumed charge at Broken Hill. The Town & District Police had expanded and four new police stations were established during the year. Distribution was now:-

Livingstone: Captain Wardroper, Sergeant-Major Howe, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, Native Sergeant-Major Chapandoma and 48 other African police.

Kalomo: 1 constable, 1 corporal and 7 privates.

Choma: 1 sergeant, 1 native sergeant and 4 privates,

Mazabuka: 1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 native sergeant and 14 privates.

Lusaka: 1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 N/Sgt and 16 other ranks

Chisamba: 1 constable, 1 corporal and 3 privates,

Broken Hill: Lieutenant Hart, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 native sergeant, 1 bugler

and 28 other ranks,

Bwana Mkubwa; 1 constable, 1 corporal and 8 privates,

Ndola: 1 warrant officer, 1 constable, 1 native sergeant and 13 other ranks,

Nchanga: 1 sergeant, 1 lance corporal and 2 privates,

Roan Antelope: 1 sergeant, 3 privates,

Fort Jameson: 1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 native sergeant and 18 other ranks,

An additional two sergeants and 3 African police were on long leave.

The Criminal Investigation Department had also been strengthened. there was now a detective sergeant at Lusaka as well as one at Broken Hill and two at Livingstone. The police had brought 4,773 offences to court resulting in 4,343 convictions. The increase of more than 1,000 prosecutions was ascribed to the development of the Territory and the new police stations. 10 whites were prosecuted for manslaughter, 3 for larceny, 58 for assaults and 4 for forgery. 11 Africans were prosecuted for murder, 9 for manslaughter, 543 for larceny, 281 for assault and 11 for forgery. Fingerprints were sent to forces in India, Egypt, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, Argentina and Brazil as well as elsewhere in Southern and Central Africa and the United Kingdom.

15

Leslie Arthur Heatlie attested as a constable at Livingstone in June 1927, having served as a trooper in the British South Africa Police since 1923. On his retirement he wrote some reminiscences in the Force magazine:-

"Five of us then lived in the old Charge Office at Livingstone on the corner of Mainway and Princes Street. In addition these premises served as headquarters for the Town and District Police, the Officer in Charge CID, and also served as the local Police Station. Our personal servants and a few African police lived in little corrugated iron 'dog kennels' in the small back yard. These latter were not much larger than a one man patrol tent."

His first task was to visit Mandala's (the African Lakes Corporation store) to equip himself with crockery, cooking utensils and "a large tin bath". Heatlie described Chief Inspector John Willson of the CID as, "a man with an enormous gastronomic capacity who ate and was charged for the food of two persons".

"At Livingstone the Boat Club was the most popular place for relaxation. There was a track, rather than a road, as far as the Victoria Falls Bridge, but thereafter one had to walk, as there was no roadway across the Bridge until 1929. Even this track became unusable when the river rose, it flooded across the road in several places. There were still trolley lines from Livingstone to the Boat Club and certain officials and some old residents had their own private trolleys, though these were falling into disuse.

The most noticeable feature in Livingstone at that time was the enormous number of lightweight motor cycles used by almost everyone. Most of the town roads were just sandy wastes, but they had a cinder track on one side which served as combined footpaths and motor cycle tracks. Motorcars were still rather uncommon."

European constables were issued with pedal cycles as their personal transport. Heatlie was soon transferred to Ndola to relieve a man who had "recently written to the Commandant saying that unless he was given commissioned rank at once he would resign." The inevitable response had been a terse telegram, "Resignation accepted".

"Ndola then consisted of three stores (Boothe's, Thom's and Mandala), two tiny one-man garages, one hotel, about six Government houses and about six others; also Government offices comprising Boma, Police Station, Post Office and Customs. The railway station was situated more or less at the spot where the Luanshya Branch now joins the Main Line, only a few hundred yards from the Itawa railway bridge.

Only six miles from Ndola was the comparatively large town of Bwana Mkubwa with a population of 300 Europeans. At night the lights on the mine used to look like a ship at sea and this was quite a familiar view from Ndola until Bwana Mkubwa Mine was closed down in 1931. Bwana Mkubwa Mine was an open-cast working similar to a large quarry.

Apparently Ndola had been selected as the seat of Government in preference to Bwana, so as to be entirely clear of mine property and mine influence. However, there were disadvantages, as Ndola had no electricity or water supply. All our water was carried in drums from the Itawa Swamp, which was virtually a stagnant cesspool, and why we did not all go down with typhoid I do not know. The police force at Ndola consisted of a Sergeant and one European Constable; at Bwana there was only a Sergeant.

There was a good golf course at Ndola - by local standards - but I soon found golf was not my game. So I built a duck punt and spent much time shooting duck and geese on the huge swamp up at Itawa Valley. When I got a motor cycle I used to go fishing on the Kafue. I also learned that one could catch lovely bream on fly at certain spots on the Itawa during the rainy season. Natives used to catch large barbel about five feet long, in a pool below the railway bridge.

Nchanga and Roan Antelope Mines were already being developed, and there were many Kimberley brick dwellings on them. The other mines had hardly been thought of, though there was a small 'Prospect' which they were developing at Nkana. The population at Nchanga and Roan was beginning to grow, and these centres needed and asked for police stations. But the territorial revenue was then only about £300,000 (yes, only three hundred thousand pounds) and there was no money for more police stations. Stations were only opened on these two mines in 1928 after the mining companies had agreed to defray the complete cost, even the salaries of the staff.

Just when the rainy season, 1927-28, had got started, the PWD decided it was the

right time to start rebuilding the causeway carrying the only road across the dambo. For some weeks they tried to hold back the rising river with sandbags, but the river won and it was months before work could be resumed. During this time a lion chased a duiker right through the PWD camp one morning.

Part of my duties was to act as Immigration Officer, and I had to examine passengers on the two weekly mail trains from Sakania. These were due at Ndola on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 p.m. but they were often hours late. There was no proper station and no staff on duty after 5 p.m. so it was impossible to find out when the trains would arrive. So on many a night the Customs Officer and I would wait all night, in the open and in the rain, waiting for a train that eventually arrived at 3 or 4 a.m. or even 6 a.m. In 1928 the station was moved to its present site but there was no usable road so we used to walk down the track with pressure lanterns (to scare the lions away!)."

George Berwick, was now the sergeant at Bwana Mkubwa while Sergeant Camfield was in charge at Ndola. In 1927 an allowance of 5/- per journey at night was authorised for immigration officers, based at Ndola, working on the trains.¹⁶ Heatlie further wrote,

"About October, 1927, a very old native woman came to the Charge Office. At first we could not understand what she wanted. Eventually it transpired that she wished to be released from slavery. In her own words, "I have been Chiwala's slave for many years but now I am too old to work and wish to be released". Her release was subsequently arranged by Tom Sandford, the District Commissioner. I imagine this must be the last date on which any person was released from slavery in any British territory.

When trains were running to time it was the habit of some of the miners at Bwana to go up to Sakania by the Saturday after-noon train and return again that night. The main attraction was the excellent beer at Sakania, decent beer being scarce and expensive at Bwana and Ndola. Unfortunately some of these men used to get very drunk and made nuisances of themselves, assaulted the Belgian police, etc. One day when I was at Sakania on business, the Belgian equivalent of a District Commissioner asked me to convey a warning to the people at Bwana that he intended to make an example of any others who misbehaved in this fashion. He added that the Belgian system of justice was very different from ideas in British countries, he was the sole upholder of the law at Sakania and could inflict virtually any punishment from which there could be no appeal.

I duly passed on this warning through George Berwick but it had no effect. Shortly afterwards a party from Bwana went up to Sakania by car and got very drunk and behaved in an altogether disgraceful fashion. They each got fourteen days inside and their car was confiscated. This rather drastic punishment had the desired effect."

Constable Heatlie resigned on 30 September 1928. Evidently he, and others, found

life in the Northern Rhodesia Police, on charge office duty or town patrol, less congenial than "roaming the veld on a horse" as a BSAP trooper! After two years of civilian life in Southern Rhodesia in the 'Great Depression' he admitted being very glad to be allowed to rejoin the NRP at the beginning of 1931. He was accepted directly into the Criminal Investigation Department as an Assistant Inspector and was soon posted back to Ndola as a full time Immigration Officer¹⁷. He was to remain on immigration duties until his retirement back to the Cape in June 1958 as the Senior Superintendent commanding Immigration Division, having spent the last 24 years of his service at Livingstone.

It was in 1928 that the first Road Traffic Ordinance came into effect. Up until then motor vehicles had only been required to carry identification numbers in Livingstone the only municipality in the Territory. The Force lost a second traffic accident victim when Bandmaster Cliff was invalided out following an accident in July. A speed limit of 25 miles per hour was authorised for Livingstone in March 1927.

By 1929 the traffic problems in Lusaka were so severe that Inspector Maxwell suggested that 'ordinary traffic' should use the east side of Cairo Road (in both directions) and that 'motor traffic' should use the west, whether travelling north or south. The Lusaka Management Board accepted his suggestion and resolved to apply for a regulation to make it mandatory. Maxwell also pointed out to the Board that rules for car parking in the township would soon be required. He was asked to prepare some.¹⁸

The Corps of Drums had been broken up during the War and was not reformed until 1928. The drum shells, previously blue, were now to be red¹⁹. The new Corps of Drums beat retreat at Livingstone every Wednesday, a tradition restored by the Corps of Drums of the Northern Rhodesia Police Mobile Unit at Bwana Mkubwa in the nineteen fifties. The 'Drums' were presumably on parade for the Review of the Military Branch by Princess Marie Louise on February 1928.

Captain Tysoe with 30 men from Mongu patrolled the Mankoya District from 10 July until 8 August 1928. Major Burton with 6 rank and file from Fort Jameson patrolled the Lundazi Sub-district. He also sent out two patrols under native non-commissioned officers to search for lions said to be responsible for the deaths of 150 Africans. They were unsuccessful, receiving little or no assistance from the local inhabitants who believed the lions to be the re-incarnated spirits of their dead chiefs. Lt Hopkins, the platoon commander at Kasama had left in January 1928 on appointment as ADC to the Governor. With the death of Sgt Saunders little could be done by this detachment which was employed rebuilding bridges between Kasama and Chambesi from 4 October until 10 November.

A field training exercise was held from 20 August to 17 September 1928. The annual report considered that there should be more frequent exercises and patrols by the Military Branch as the natives should be made to realise the firepower of modern

weapons. The problem was cost.

Captain Bagshaw was congratulated for translating the rifle and Lewis gun training manuals into Cinyanja as a result of which Lewis gun training had improved. The annual rifle range classification results were deemed not as good as usual due to a shortage of officers at HQ. From the 17 marksmen an VIII had been selected to compete for the East and West Africa Shooting Cup.²⁰

In the Northern Rhodesia staff list of 1 July 1928 Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson was described as Commandant and Chief Commissioner of Police. The Northern Rhodesia Police was shown to comprise a headquarters and three branches, Military, Town and District Police, and Criminal Investigation Department. Captain Wardroper was described no longer as merely 'Officer Commanding, Town and District Police', but 'Commissioner of Police'. His second-in-command, Harry Hart, was now designated 'Assistant Commissioner of Police', and the warrant officers and British NCOs of the Town and District Police were no longer shown as sergeants-major (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Class) or sergeants (1st, 2nd or 3rd Class), but as 'Inspectors' and 'Assistant Inspectors'. The annual report showed the strength of the Town and District Police as two officers, 5 inspectors, 7 assistant inspectors, 15 constables, 207 African police, 2 A/Insp and 6 Africans below establishment. No.904 Sergeant-Major Chapandoma, the senior African civil policeman was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal on retirement on pension. Four out of six awards of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to African members of the Force were to members of the Civil Police and one to D10 Native Detective Njakuke.²⁰

Capt Hamilton still commanded the CID with one Detective Inspector and a D/A/Insp and lady clerk at Livingstone. There was a detective assistant inspector at Broken Hill covering from the Congo Border to Chisamba, one at Lusaka dealing with serious crime from Chisamba to Mazabuka and one on long leave. There were now 26 African detectives. 5,414 offences were shown as having been dealt with in the past twelve months with 5,066 convictions, a success rate of 93.5% for the Civil Police and CID.

The Regimental Savings Bank was reported to be increasingly popular with 138 depositors with a total of £538 on deposit on 31 December 1928. The thatch on the roofs of the African police quarters at Livingstone was replaced by corrugated iron which was believed to have improved health although the change had been opposed by the medical officers. Cinema shows were held in the camp. A school room and canteen were to be erected and a native teacher had been employed to improve education.

In November 1928 ten constables sat the first examination for promotion to assistant inspector. Five passed in all subjects while the others passed in Criminal Law and Evidence, Statute Law, and Charge Office Routine but were required to re-sit the oral examination in a native language within 10 months. Constables who failed to pass in

all subjects within two years were to be discharged on completing three years service.

The question of the training of European recruits was now raised. They were being placed on duty almost immediately after attestation without any period of prior instruction. Luckily the majority had previous experience in the British South Africa Police or another force. Now that the two territories were no longer administered by the Chartered Company, the Southern Rhodesia force was less willing to act as a pool of trained manpower for the NRP and at about this time, according to Deane-Simmons, placed an embargo on young troopers leaving before the end of their initial three year engagement to join the force north of the Zambesi. It was decided that Northern Rhodesia Police constables recruited in the United Kingdom should undergo a six-month training course at the Royal Ulster Constabulary Depot, Newtownards, before sailing for Africa. It was considered that RUC training was likely to be more suitable for colonial police work than the training of a constable in Great Britain. Serving officers were to attend refresher courses while in UK on leave.

21

African railway workers struck over pay on 16 February 1929. 95 Whites were attested as special constables to assist in keeping order but the strike finished without incident on 18 March on the promise of a review of pay and conditions.²²

Edward Deane-Simmons MBE recorded that he left the BSAP in June 1928 to seek more lucrative employment. He found it at £400 a year as 'Secretary, Lorry Driver and General Factotum' with Rhodesian Selection Trust at Mufulira Mine General Office, then a grass-walled construction with a bucksail roof at the old pumping station on the bank of the Mufulira River. One of his tasks was to assist Assistant Inspector Walter Totman to build and open Mufulira Police Station. The Charge Office, a house for Totman and quarters for some six African police were erected at a cost of £7.10s.0d, borne by the mining company. This association made Deane-Simmons unsettled and nostalgic for the life of a policeman. With a recommendation from 'Ginger' Totman, Deane-Simmons sent in his application to join the NRP. Alas, the establishment of seven constables was full and he was left for some two or three months nursing his disappointment at being rejected both by the Force and his fiancée.

At last he was notified of a vacancy and on or about 13th July 1929 attested as a constable before Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson at Livingstone. Deane-Simmons' new salary was £246 per annum (rising by increments to £300), a considerable drop from that with the Mine, but an improvement on the £16.13s.6d. a month he had enjoyed as a BSAP trooper. Promotion to Assistant Inspector could be expected after two and a half to three years service as a constable. Evidently he avoided having to take the native language examination, which was Cinyanja oral only, before Captain Wardroper as examiner. The only examination Deane-Simmons ever had to take was law set by Chief Inspector Howe, which he passed a couple of months after

joining.²³

Life at Mufulira was not easy. In September 1929, the Commissioner of Police, Captain Percy Wardroper, wrote personally to the Assistant Inspector in charge, to say that he was sending up a case of paraffin for the African police to rub on their feet several times a day as a remedy against the "Matakenya" pest (jigger fleas) with which the camp was infested. He also recommended that the officer rub paraffin on his socks, but considered that the best precaution was to have his feet inspected daily by his personal servant as Wardroper himself had done during the war.

In December a European Constable, temporarily in charge at Mufulira, wrote to Headquarters at Livingstone pointing out that the customs officer who shared the station, was moving to Mokambo, on the Congo Border, taking the only table and strong box. Headquarters promised to send a table, but informed him that there were no funds for a new strong box until the next financial year.²⁴

The 1929 staff list showed a further step towards the divorce of the Military and Civil Police. No headquarters was listed for the Northern Rhodesia Police as a whole. The two branches were shown separately with Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson's name appearing twice; described as 'Commandant' at the head of the Military Branch and as 'Chief Commissioner of Police and Prisons' at the head of the Civil Police²⁵. The salary of the Commandant was now £1,400 a year. The total revenue of Northern Rhodesia for the year was £672,289. The Northern Rhodesia Police, Military and Civil, accounted for £65,820, out of a total expenditure for the Territory of £554,527.

The Annual Report for 1929 showed 1,303 persons committed to the five central prisons. However there was a slight drop in crime with 4,889 persons prosecuted and 4,597 convictions. There were 29 convictions for murder, 46 for housebreaking and burglary, 20 for rape, 337 for various assaults and 15 for indecent assault. In one case at Fort Jameson 17 Africans were charged jointly with the murder of a woman. For permitting a prisoner under penalty of death to escape, an African policeman was tried by a special board of officers and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour and to forfeit his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

WO2 Cliff's replacement, Bandmaster F L Wood arrived in 1929. In 1930 Capt Graham took the band for a two week tour of Southern Rhodesia where performances in Salisbury and Bulawayo were much appreciated.²⁶

In April 1930 Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson retired. He was succeeded as Commandant by Lieutenant Colonel E G Dickinson MC, one of the original officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police. Dickinson had joined the Natal Police in 1901 and served in the South African War and the Zulu Rebellion of 1906. His name appeared only once in the Staff List for 1930 as "Commandant and Chief Commissioner of Police and Prisons".

Stephenson remained in Northern Rhodesia as Manager of the Native Labour Association and later Manager of the Chamber of Mines at Kitwe. As Commandant he had been an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council. In 1935 he re-joined the Council as elected member for Ndola. In 1939, at the age of 58, he was recalled to military service as Sub-Area Commander for Northern Rhodesia in the rank of Colonel.

In July 1930 Mrs Una Kirby of Pretoria was visiting the Victoria Falls when she was attacked by an African. In the ensuing struggle Mrs Kirby fell into the Gorge. Her companion reported the incident. With the assistance of the Military Branch, the area was cordoned off and a strong guard placed on the Falls Bridge. That night an African wearing torn and bloodstained clothing attempted to break through the cordon at the Bridge. In his efforts to escape arrest he too fell into the Gorge but his fall was broken by a rock two hundred feet down. Constable J N Jordan had himself lowered by a rope and, assisted by 3405 Private Nyambe, brought up the injured man with him. This brave attempt to save the life of a suspected murderer was in vain. The man died on the way to hospital and thus evaded the hangman. Jordan was awarded the King's Police Medal for Gallantry. Nyambe was commended.²⁷

During 1930 agreement was reached with Rhodesia Railways for a sergeant and five privates of the Civil Police, at Livingstone, Broken Hill and Ndola to be seconded for duty as railway police. In return the Railway Company was to pay £30 a year for each man to the General Revenue of the Territory. This arrangement continued until well after the Second World War.

Experiments were made with watchman's "Tell Tale" clocks at Livingstone and Ndola. These were reported to be invaluable as a check on the systematic working of beats. It was proposed that they be issued to all Town and District Police detachments. It seems however, no doubt for the usual reasons of economy, that this proposal was not implemented. However, at a cost of £400, the khaki greatcoats of the Town and District Police were replaced by policemanlike blue ones.²⁸

After about a year in the Force Deane-Simmons was granted a transfer to the Criminal Investigation Department, which meant immediate promotion to Assistant Inspector. Two A/D/Insp's resigned in 1930 to take up civil employment in the Territory. His new OC, Captain Tommy Hamilton, was known to his men as "The Maku (short for Bwana Mkubwa or big boss). At that time the Commissioner of Police, Captain Wardroper, still had no authority over the CID. Deane-Simmons shared an office at Livingstone with "one of the best men I ever knew, Norman Brodie, known to the C.I.D as Tim".²⁹

Born in Worcestershire in 1895, Norman Brodie had become a part-time soldier in the county Yeomanry at the age of 16. From April 1915 he was on active service with his regiment in the Middle East, being twice mentioned in despatches and attaining the

rank of Squadron Sergeant-Major. In 1919 he joined the British South Africa Police and six years later came north to join the Northern Rhodesia Police. He was to be Officer Commanding CID and Chief Immigration Officer for fifteen years before his retirement in 1951. He then served for some years as District Commandant of the Police Reserve and was also Deputy Mayor of Livingstone where he died in 1960.

Deane-Simmons told of an investigation which started when a letter was received from Constable Trevor Wright at Choma, telling how three Africans had complained that when travelling home by train from the Witwatersrand mines, they had been required by an African immigration officer at Livingstone to make a cash deposit before being allowed to proceed. They were told that the money would be refunded at their home Boma, Choma. On arrival they had applied unsuccessfully for the promised refund. In fact there were no African immigration officers.

One of the complainants was sent down to Livingstone and "one of our top 'quicks', Detective Robert Sempelwe", took him on a tour of the African township. Before the end of the day they had returned to the CID offices with a suspect the complainant had picked out from the hundreds of Africans passing and re-passing on their lawful occasions. It all looked too easy, so a second complainant was sent for, and taken to Deane-Simmons' office. Another European officer organised an identification parade at which the suspect was placed among twelve other Africans. When all was ready Deane brought out his complainant who "took a quick glance at the parade and, with a whoop of joy, picked out the suspect." The suspect was duly charged.

"Then the last witness was brought down from Choma and was kept overnight in the Charge Office, the accused being in Livingstone Central Prison. He had absolutely no opportunity of seeing the accused but, in the identification parade, picked out the suspect after closely inspecting the members of it. The accused was duly taken before the R.M., who handed him out a sentence of three years hard labour. We all then sat back for, I think, about nine months and I happened to be listening to Tim Brodie interrogating a well known thief, named Bwalia Moffatt, who operated all over the territory on the general principle of picking up any loose money he could lay his hands on. Any kind of theft, from burglary and theft downwards, was his modus, but only money. Well, Tim had arrested Bwalia for some skulduggery or other and this extraordinary character was entertaining himself and us with an account of all his exploits since his last release from prison. You will have, by this time, jumped to the correct solution - Bwalia Moffatt told us about how he tricked three Africans out of all their money by posing as an Immigration Officer! I hope no one who reads this has experienced the certain knowledge that he has helped in the wrongful imprisonment of an innocent man for the best part of a year. It took a little time to get the three witnesses located in Choma and a little more time to arrange another identification parade, including Bwalia Moffatt, but it was done and they all identified Bwalia Moffatt with as much certainty as they had previously done for the convicted innocent. In fact it was quite difficult to restrain Moffatt from identifying himself. More time was taken to put the wheels of justice into reverse, but the wrongfully imprisoned innocent was eventually "pardoned". Now, here's the

unexpected ending.....the victim was an average African of average build and average height, say about five feet four or five inches - Bwalia Moffatt was a vast man of six feet seven inches and proportionate build. What inference can you draw and how much faith do you think I placed afterwards in identification parades?"

In 1959 Mr C N Halse QPM, Senior Assistant Commissioner, contributed the following story to Nkhwazi:

"In 1930 an American named Marshall Barnes was arrested at Roan Antelope and charged with breaking into an office at the Mulungushi dam site near Broken Hill and stealing labourers' wages in the sum of several hundred pounds from the safe.

Barnes had actually worked on the Mulungushi project as an engineer, but had left and obtained employment with the Rhodesian Selection Trust at Roan Antelope. His arrest was the culmination of a painstaking investigation by Detective Inspector C.R.Arnett, who later became Chief Immigration Officer in Palestine. The accused was shown to have left the Roan on a Saturday evening and, travelling by car, had during the night reached Mulungushi, where he had broken into the office, opened the safe with a key (which he had been seen fabricating some time before), and was back with the labourers' pay at Roan Antelope before dawn the following morning.

In due course Barnes was committed for trial before the High Court at Ndola, with Sir Euan Logan as the trial judge and Constable C.N.Halse as court orderly!

Judgment was to be delivered at 2 p.m. on the second day of the trial, but at about 11 a.m. defence counsel requested the judge to allow his client to go under escort to Roan Antelope to attend to a private matter.

The application was granted and a few minutes later Barnes, his wife (whose right thumb was missing) and I were on our way in a car driven by Barnes, with his wife beside him and myself in the back. I had not expected my prisoner to give me any trouble and so had not thought it necessary to carry my revolver. However, as we went along, Barnes said to me: "Why don't you police carry revolvers when you escort prisoners?" I replied that I did not think it was necessary in this instance, whereupon Barnes laughed and said: "What would you do if I stopped the car now and simply walked away into the bush?". I suddenly became very conscious of my missing revolver and the fact that my prisoner was about twice my size. I adopted a most conciliatory tone, pointing out that in my view he would be found not guilty at 2 p.m. and that he would jeopardise everything should he give me any trouble. "Do you really think I'll get off?" said Barnes. "My dear fellow, I am sure of it", I replied. On we went to Roan, where Mrs Barnes gave me an excellent omelette, and at 2 p.m. we were back in court at Ndola where Sir Euan Logan sentenced Barnes to two years' I.H.L. You should have seen the savage look on Barnes' face when he was sentenced! In due course he was lodged in Livingstone prison.

A few days later his wife was allowed to see him and the following morning it was

discovered that Barnes had cut his way through the brick wall and made good his escape, evidently by using an instrument brought in by his wife. Despite the hue and cry he made his way down to Cape Town and was next heard of in America. Later the Federal police there informed us that Barnes was a notorious gangster and added that his wife had lost her thumb while helping him to 'crack' a safe some years before!"

V M Barnes had stolen £200 from the Roads Department Camp near the Lunsemfwa River, where he had previously been employed. D/Insp Arnott and D5 Detective Nyrenda were commended for zeal and ability in their work in this case. Benjamin Nyrenda, who died in 1931, was awarded £1. In 1930, he, Detective Mashawila and Sgt Samsoni DCM were among 14 Africans awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. D6 Mashawila was commended and awarded £1 for the arrest of an escaped convict.³⁰

C Neville Halse was the elder of two brothers who served with distinction in the Northern Rhodesia Police. They came from a police family and claimed that their father, Captain Harry Halse, South African Police, killed in the Rand Revolt of 1922, and his three brothers had 120 years police service between them. A Captain Halse of the Cape Police was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts on 2nd April 1901. Neville and his brother, Eric, added another 66 years between them to the family record. Neville followed their father into the South African Police before coming to Northern Rhodesia in 1930. He died on 29 December 1959 while commanding Western Division.

E H Halse OBE KPM was to become Commissioner of Police in 1962. He attested as a Constable in June 1931 after serving for a year or so in the BSAP. In 1938 he transferred to British Somaliland as a superintendent. After the evacuation of British Somaliland in 1940 Eric Halse was seconded to the Army, returning to Somaliland in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1950 he was appointed Commissioner of Police for Somaliland, returning to Northern Rhodesia as Deputy Commissioner in 1953.

Evidently 1930 was a boom year in Northern Rhodesia. The expanding mining industry attracted European immigrants in increasing numbers. 3,604 Europeans entered the Territory together with 33 coloureds from the Cape and 33 Indians. John Hawkins, who was Acting Assistant Inspector in Charge at Bwana Mkubwa from 1931 to 1932, estimated that the European population there was about 800 by 1930. A new police camp had been completed that year at the enormous cost of £5,000. This time the police station was near the mining company's offices.

A J I Hawkins OBE QPM was to precede Neville Halse in command of Western Division, retiring as an Assistant Commissioner in 1956. He recorded that Bwana Mkubwa was a most unhealthy place. "Malaria was prevalent and it seemed that about one person out of every four or five who went sick eventually died of blackwater in the hospital which, at that time, was the only Government hospital on the Copperbelt. There was a mine hospital at Luanshya about 1927. It seemed in

those days that everybody (and this included many of the Africans too) had at least one, and often two days off work every week with fever. The hospital was always full and very often it was not possible to be admitted. Many died and the police were the local undertakers for both Europeans and Africans. Graves for many of these Europeans and Africans who died can still (1953) be found near Bwana Mkubwa Camp. In this graveyard a European policeman who died in Bwana Mkubwa Hospital was buried, but he had been stationed at the Sakania turnoff where there was an immigration post."³¹

The motor search post on the Ndola to Sakania Road was only established in 1930. The police officer there also acted as customs officer. In the same year new stations opened at Nkana Mine and Mokambo, 12 miles from Mufulira. In 1929 a station had been established at Kansanshi.

In 1930 an assistant inspector nearly lost his arm and had part of his hand amputated due to injuries suffered in suppressing a faction fight which began in Mufulira as a result of a mistake over the identity of an African sergeant in plain clothes. The sergeant was killed.³²

By 1931 there had been a considerable increase in the European strength of the Civil Police as evidenced by the number of constables mentioned in this extract from Regimental Orders:

"It is published for the information of all European Ranks, that the undermentioned Constables have passed the Civil Police Examination 1931, for promotion to Assistant-Inspector in all the written subjects. Their names are placed on the Roll of those eligible for promotion to the rank of Assistant-Inspector, subject to their being successful in passing the viva voce examination in the Chinyanja language:-

- No.24 Const. G.G. BROOKS
- No.27 " C.N. HALSE (Sat for Paper 'B' only)
- No.28 " J.T. CRAWFORD (" " " 'E' ")
- No.29 " J.N. JORDAN
- No.30 " G.B.B. HESOM (" " Papers 'B' & 'E' only)
- No.35 " A.H.S. GOSLETT (" " " 'B' & 'C' ")
- No.36 " E. POTTER
- No.37 " T.A. WRIGHT (" " " 'A' & 'B' ")
- No.38 " H.H. KINGSHOTT
- No.39 " E.T. GRAINGER
- No.40 " C.N.BREEN *
- No.41 " H.S.M. HUGGINS *
- No.42 " A. WALLACE
- No.43 Const. E.J. PHINN *
- No.47 " A.J. FRANCIS
- No.48 " E.H. HALSE *

No.50 " F.E. WELLER *
No.51 " J.W. HUGHES
No.56 " C.H. ROBERTS

* Passed with distinction

The undermentioned were unsuccessful in passing the examination in the papers as placed against their names. They will be required to sit again for those papers only at the next examination:

No.53 Const. S.A. WRIGHT (Papers 'A' & 'B')
No.54 Const. H.T. HUMPHREYS (Paper 'E')
No.45 Const. N.W. ABBOTT (Papers 'A' & 'E')
No.49 Const. T.H. BUSH (Paper 'E' 0

Paper 'A' is Charge Office Routine
Paper 'B' is Criminal Law and Evidence
Paper 'E' is General Knowledge "

Constables E H Halse, A J Francis and J T Crawford were posted to Nkana under the command of Assistant Inspector N T Nissen, whose son Tony was to follow him into the Force. Francis later became Force Pay and Quartermaster until he retired in 1957. Like Nissen, T.A.Wright retired as an Assistant Superintendent in the early nineteen fifties, and he was followed into the Force by his son, as was S.A.Wright and, indeed, John Hawkins. Hesom, Breen, Wallace, Phinn, Tozer and Bush were all to reach senior rank before retiring.³³

In 1931 the strength of the Military Branch was 17 Officers, 9 British Warrant Officers and NCOs and 472 African ranks. RSM Thomas and six asirikari acted as escort to the Caprivi Boundary Commission. A patrol of 2 officers, a warrant officer and 86 Africans of the Military visited the Copperbelt giving demonstrations, carrying out training exercises and generally showing the flag. Men were provided for specie and cash escorts throughout the year. Following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia, three British WOs and NCOs of the Military Branch were employed searching all trains entering the Territory across the Falls Bridge. The following year asirikari guards were placed on all stock trains between Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.³⁴

Prior to taking up the appointment of Director of Ordnance Survey in the United Kingdom in 1930, Brigadier H St J L Winterbotham CMG DSO, late RE, had been seconded to the Colonial Office to inspect survey departments. While in Northern Rhodesia he recommended the formation of a survey platoon in the Northern Rhodesia Police. Lieutenant A N Bagshaw was selected to form the platoon and spent nearly four months on a survey course at the end of a leave in England during which he was also attached for 5 days to his old regiment and attended a refresher

course at the Small Arms School.

After commissioned service in The Leicestershire Regiment on the Western Front, Bagshawe had joined the British South Africa Police, in which he reached the rank of corporal. He then transferred to the NRP as a sergeant in the Military Branch and was soon commissioned. He had nearly died of malaria while commanding No 1 Sector of the Barotse Cattle Cordon, but survived to serve many years in Northern Rhodesia. He translated the Police Ordinance into Chinyanja and was an examiner in that language, the lingua franca of the Force.

Bagshaw arrived back in Northern Rhodesia on 2 November 1930 after nearly a year away. On the return voyage he had visited the survey platoons formed in the West African Frontier Force in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast.

He soon had his new platoon formed, largely from educated "mission boys". It was put to work on a chain and compass survey of Livingstone Golf Course and land surveys for African gardens on the Maramba Stream, before graduating to demarcating native reserve boundaries in Southern Province. In 1932 an African sergeant was seconded to the East African Geodetic Survey to help supervise carriers. In 1933 the survey platoon was broken up and most of the African personnel transferred to the Government Survey Department as civilians.³⁵

The normal tour of duty for Europeans was two and a half or three years depending on the station, but vacation leave at the standard rate of five days for each completed month could be taken after a minimum of two years. Assistant Inspector Deane-Simmons left Livingstone on leave in September 1931. On his return from the United Kingdom in February 1932 he found "There was a large encampment of recruits in tents at the northern end of the Falls Bridge." This ties up with the following extract from Regimental Orders:

" CIVIL POLICE AND C.I. DEPT:

CP.(DEPOT) L'STONE:

The undermentioned are attested for a period of three years (subject to the final approval of the Secretary of State) from 4-2-32 and will draw pay, pensionable, at the rate of £246 per annum, plus Uniform Allowance. They are posted to CP. (DEPOT) L'STONE from that date. Their pensionable service will count from date of embarkation in England, viz: 7-1-32, and their residential service will commence from date of disembarkation at Capetown viz: 1-2-32:

No.58 Constable WILLIAM HERBERT CHARLES BROWNE

No.59 " WILLIAM GEORGE WALLIS DEAN

No.60 " JOHN EDMUND LONG

No.61 " FRANK FREDERIC LAW

No.62 " ROY JAMES RANDELL

No.63 " ALDHELM St. JOHN SUGG

The undermentioned have attested for a period of four years from 3-2-32 and are posted to CP.(DEPOT) L'STONE:

No.3964 Pte MENAN No.3967 Pte SIANIANI
No.3965 " SHAPOLI " 3968 " DARE
No.3966 " POSIANA " 3969 " MAYANZI "36

'Punch' Randell was to serve in the Force for thirty years and will be mentioned again. John Long and St.John Sugg transferred to the Provincial Administration. In 1959 Dare was to be one of the first Africans promoted to the rank of Assistant Inspector. On 9th July 1958 Willie Dare watched his son pass out of the Northern Rhodesia Police Training School, Lilayi, as one of the two best recruit constables in his squad.

OFFICERS AND BRITISH OTHER RANKS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA
POLICE joined 1.4.24-31.3.32

Norman Arthur Hampton BLAKE b8.11.98 Worthing, Army 16-19 Egypt BSAP 20
Const 9.4.24 Customs 31.5.27 rtd '33

William Frederick STUBBS CMG CBE by 52, b.India 19.6.02, s/o Lawrence Morley S
CSI CIE ICS, ed Winchester, 2434 Tpr BSAP 11.21-Const NRP 18.4.24, FJ '25 PA
4.7.26 DC Kawambwa '35 Muf, Labour Dept 1941, Lab Cmmr 1944, PC 1949, Sec
Native Affairs MLC 52 MExCo 1954, Rtd 1957, Spkr Leg Assembly & Ch Public Svce
Comm Somaliland 1960, d.22.9.87.

Col Arthur STEPHENSON CBE(39) CMG(19) DSO(18) MC(1.3.16(11.3.16) bDevon
1881 GPO UK Cape Tpr Orange River Scouts, P&T SR '02 PM Lstone 12.6.04, Post-
master Kalomo, BH, Ag Cntrllr P&T NWR 1.5.07 Ch Postmr Sec P&T to RNLB 11 2Lt
12.7.15 9 KOYLI France Sept 1915, TCapt by 16.1.16 2i/c 25.4.16 AMaj, A/Lt Col
CO 16 R Scots 26.11.16 T/Lt.Col 10.12.16 gassed Nov 1917, resumed cmd by
13.4.18 Cdg 101 Inf Bde to 23.4.18 CO 9 R Scots 3.8.18, Farmer Ry Fm 27a & Cmdt
NRRifles 19.8.19 & Ch Int Offr NR 14.5.20 Att'd NRP Jul 1924 Lt Col Ag Cmdt 10.24
Cmdt 31.3.25 Ive1.3-Rtd 19.4.30, Mngr Native Lab Asscn, MLC Ndola 1935, Col Cdg
NR Sub-area 1939 ExCo 1.40 -Mgr Chamber of Mines Kitwe 1942, NR Labour Offr
Salisbury SR 1945, d 1950.

Supt Edward Stanley 'Gerry' FOLD, Const NRP 28.7.24 Maz 25 3Sgt 20.8.26
L28.3-6.9.27 Insp I/C Bwana Mkubwa L12.30 A/Supt & Paymr 1.4.31 Staff Offr
1.4.32, Supt Kitwe Ndola BH 7.36 PM 1.11.37 L31.3.46-rtd1.4.47

Norris Theodore NISSEN CPM('52) bEdinburgh 24.4.00 HLI RE 1½yrs BSAP 21-
Const NRP 29.8.24 Ive27.3-dschge 26.5.27 Const 28.9.28 A/I 1.4.30 i/c Nkana '32 Ag
Insp i/c Lusaka '34 Insp Ft Jim '37 C/Insp 1.1.38 2i/c Ndola '39 C/Insp i/c Maz '46 BH
'50 father of N T N A/Insp '58

Laurence Hector ROBINSON b23.3.98 War Svce 5.15-3.19 BSAP 11.6.19-14.9.24
Const Lstone 15.9.24 CID 16.10.25 3DSgt 1.4.26 Lka 11.26 D/A/I Lka 18.4.28

A/Insp George Emlyn JAMES Const Lka 1.4.25 3Sgt 1.12.26 A/Insp Lstone BH
13.3.28

Lt Col Andrew PICKUP CPM(1945) 2292 Tpr BSAP'20 Const NRP 17.7.25 A/Insp
Choma BMkubwa to ?15.11.28 A/Supt 3.10.30 Supt 1.12.30 Lka SO FHQ 12.33
Ndola 7.36 OC Depot 23.8.37-&PM 2.38 AgCP 19.7-15.9.38 DCP Aden 1940, ADInt
& Sy NR 2.9.42-15.8.45, Supt NRP rtd 16.5.46.

N WATSON prob 2Lt 30.7.25 arr 28.8.25 Ive urgent pte affairs 18.12.25

Norman BRODIE CPM(1945) 'Chinakila'= patient, b Worcs 1895 ed Littleton GS

Malvern, Tpr Worcs Yeo TF 1911, 1/1 Worcs Y to Egypt Apr 1915, Gallipoli, Palestine 1916, Syria 1918 SSM twice MID, 2135 Tpr BSAP 1919, Const NRP 16.10.25, CID 1.10.26 D/Sgt 27 D/A/Insp Lka lve 15.4-12.10.28 No.12 D/Insp 1.4.31 A/Supt 1934 OC CID & Ch Imm Offr, Supt 13.12.37, Rtd 20.7.51, Dist Supt NRPR L'stone 1951-55, Dep Mayor 195? d.L'stone 29.7.60.

Sgt J A WILSON Clk Tpt dept 10.7.16 Sgt S&T rgd 14.4.28

E G P WILKINSON Const 16.4.26 Sgt S&T lve 17.10.28/E WILSON S&T Lve 6.11.28?

A JOHNSON BSAP Const NRP 21.4.26 to BSAP 18.7.26 own req

2Lt G W FITCHIE 7.5.26 Rsgnd 19.11.26

LT J L BOYD WILSON s/o Lt Col J B edWellgtn Lt TA 2Lt NRP 28? S Coy 30 SASch 31 NRR Adjnt 9.5.34 PA 1.10.37 Reg Co-ops'47 Colonial Developmnt Corp'51 NBorneo'8 Sec Gov St Helena'65-7 d1988 Ipswch .

C E RAMSAY Const 18.6.26 dschge 30.4.27.

J BIRKBECK Const 10.8.26 dschge 26.12.26

W A HANKEY 11.8.26 dshge 31.5.27

Sgt Edward G RAUBENHEIMER, b.Ft Vic 23.11.1900, Rh Regt? Const NRP L'stone 3.9.26, MG Coy Nov, Cattle Cordon 23.11.26-May 1928 3rd Cl Sgt, Sgt Mil Branch 11.28, Kasama L23.4.30 Mongu 15.11.30 ORS-11.37 S&Tpt Dept 12.1.38 Acct Gen's Dept, Rtd to SA d 1987.

J H HART Const 3.9.26 dschge own req 30.11.26

Maj Angus B CREE 2Lt 19.9.26 MGO AAdjnt 1.12.26 Lt 19.10.27 NRR 1.4.32 Capt 12.8.36 P&QM 1.10.36 AgADC&PS 16.12.37.

Roy PHILPOTT OBE Const 13.10.26 A/I Kalomo Roan 14.4 Kalomo 20.7.28 Lab Dept Ag Lab Commr 57

J LOGIE Const 1.11.26 Sgt to ?Dept 1.4.28 Fmr nr Chilanga

E H TAPSON Const 1.11.26

H N TERRY Const 2.11.26

R G JACOBS Natal Carbs SAP 20 Const NRP 18.11.26 FJ Muf Insp 1.4.31 OC Lstone rgd 33 Pers Roan Mine d16.11.54

J F HESLOP Const 2.12.26 AMGSgt 1.12.26

L S KIGGELL Const Ag 2Sgt 2.12.26 2Sgt to Rds Dept 14.11.27

Leslie Rueben JACKSON, b1894, to NR Prisons d.I of Man 1959.

George CARR-SMITH CPM(1950) 'Bwana Ngungu'=dignified b.Scotland 4.6.96 ed CentralHS Aberdn, to SA,Enl DurbanLI 14 GSWA 4 SA Inf(SA Scottish) 1915 BEF 1916-19, SA Police 1924, Const NRP 14.1.27, AgA/Insp OC Bwana Mkubwa 1927-30 A/I 1.7.29 Insp 33, C/Insp 1.1.38 Insp Wts & Msres '39 ASupt 41 S/A/Supt PayM L'stone 1.4.46, Nkana 1947, Supt 1.1.48 S/Supt 1950, ACP 1.1.51 DCP 4.9.51, Rtd 5.12.53, R/Supt Div Cdt NRPR Lusaka, Sgt at Arms LegCo, Town Cllr & Ch Lusaka Race Relations Cttee, d.Lusaka 28.8.59.

Capt Hugh Thomas HUGHES T2Lt NRP 18.2.27 P&QM 18.4.28 S Coy 3.8.28 Esct Bdy Comm 12.5.30 Q&CPM NRR 16.9.35 Capt 18.2.37

Lt Col Walter 'Ginger' TOTMAN MBE(Mil 1942) Supt, Const 14.3.27 A/Insp opened Mufulira PS 1928, Insp 1.8.31 D/Insp Lusaka 1936, A/Supt 23.8.37, Oi/c Ndola 1939, seconded Mil Svce, Supt CID 8.8.46, lve 29.4.47-Rtd 1948.

H W PRIEST Const S&T 1.4.27 Customs 14.12.27 MLC mbr Cox Commssn 46?

Leslie Arthur 'Peter' HEATLIE S/Supt, b.Cape, Tpr BSAP 1923, Const NRP 1.6.27, 2i/c Ndola & Imm Offr resigned 30.9.28, to SR, Const 3.2.31 D/A/Insp 3.8.31 Imm Offr Ndola 31, L'stone 1934, Insp 1936, C/Insp 1941, A/Supt 1947, Supt 1951, Cdg Imm Div 1952, SSupt 4.7.53 sec'd Fed Govt 1.4.57 Rtd Cape Jun 1958.

J C REID Const 10.6.27

D E STURGEON Const 13.7.27 dschge 16.11.27

N O M BURNE Const Mil 31.8.27 Sgt Bdy Comm Depot 12.5.30 Bdy Comm 8.5.31 Forestry Dept Prin Forester 1.3.52 Mwekera 62

Jack PICKUP b03 Tpr BSAP 25 Const NRP 2.9.27 A/I 1.5.30 Lpdgrtd 1.5.33 PaIP 33 ASupt Nyasald P 40 Eritrea 41 Nyasald P 42 Singapore P 47 rtd 54 Seychelles Borrowdale Zimbabwe d95

T E CHAMLEY Const 7.9.27 dschge 6.12.27

J A STEWART Const 1.11.27

C/Insp Robert BATTY, Const 25.11.27 Choma 15.1.28, A/I 1.7.30 Insp 1935, Nkana 1937-C/Insp 1.1.38 rgd39.

E F SCHULTZ Const 6.1.28 Mil Depot 31.3.28 Sgt to ?Dept 21.11.28

A E BROOKS Const 4.4.28

E W ANDERSON Const 19.4-dschge 3.8.28

N C McLEOD Const 1.5.28 BH 15.8.28 A/I 1.1.31 BH rtdLte 33?

Maj Robert John Wyndham VERRALL MVO(1947) CPM(1950) C of P Bahamas, b. 1896 ed Warninglid Cologne Cllge Mil Svce 16-19, Tpr BSAP 26.9.20 Gwelo Cpl 10.11.21 Hartley 1/c Makwera & Gatooma Sec dschge 26.2.28 Const NRP 29.6.28, Maz 27.7.28 Lt Broken Hill ASupt '29, Supt 1.4.31 & Paymr 1.4.32, BH 4.33-L19.5.34 PM OC Depot 1936 DCP 23.8.37 AgCP 6.3-L19,7,38 CP Bahamas 1951 Mgr Mine Police Dept Rand Mines Ltd 195? Rtd to Isle of Man 1963, d.

C/Insp Geoffrey W L REES, Tpr BSAP 1923, Const NRP 29.6.28, agA/I i/c Cordon 8.1.30 A/I 1.1.31 Insp Oi/c Mufulira 1935-7, C/Insp Oi/c Lusaka rtd ill-health 21.11.46, Desk Offr SB HQ Lusaka d.10.1.64.

J R LAMBERT Const 1.9.28 dischge 20.12.28

H A BACON, BSAP, Const NRP Cordon 13.11.28 d.Tetanus on Cattle Cordon rains 1929/30.

R V ROBERTS Const Mil 20.11.28 ORC Sgt by 30.5.30 Vol rtd '33

J J O'REILLY, Const to Cordon 1.2.29.

J C REID, Const 1929.

F JACOBS Const 1929

Douglas Harry CROXFORD 'Mkwezalamba= ready for anything, Const L'stone 15.2.29, A/Supt 1.4.33 S/O FHQ 1936, Ndola 15.8.37 Supt Copperbelt 1939 1946 to Palestine P 10.43

H W CREASY Const 12.4.29 A/I 1.7.31 Choma'33

Fredk Lewis WOODS b86 enl 4KRRC 27.11.06 BM 1RF 30.5.14-23.2.26 BM NRP'29 NRR d acute nephritis 6.2.33 grandfather of J R L Bennett NRP 10.10.59

H F HICKS Const 22.4.29 A/I 1.7.31 Lstone 33 Ag Insp CSLaw 34

L H D SCARD Const 16.5.29 A/I 1.7.31 Lshya 33

F J JENKINS Sgt ARSM 4.10.29-10.1.30 CSM 11.3.31 NRR RSM 1.1.34

Edward DEANE-SIMMONS MBE(1953) CPM(1950) S/Supt, b.1902 ed St Andrew's Grahamstown, Tpr BSAP 1924, Emp Rhod Selection Trust Muf Mine Jun 1928, No.7 Const NRP 10..6.29, D/A/Insp L'stone 1.6.30, Lusaka 1934, C/DInsp 1.1.38 Ndola 1939, sec'd Int & Sy 40-45 ASupt 41 S/A/Supt Kitwe 1946, Supt 1.1.48 S/Supt I/C CID 1950, rtd 11.3.52, d29.9.88.

Henry Michael Lawler WILKINSON CPM(G)(1940) Supt, Const 26.7.29 A/I 1.7.31 Nkana 33 Insp Ag/Supt 23.12.37 PM OC Depot 1938 Supt Kitwe 1939-46 Western Div '48 Lrtmt 26.2.47

Thomas Middleton DAVIDSON CPM(1951) 'Two engine' ACP, b06 s/o Lt Col T M MC DCP SA ed Hilton Natal SAP'25 Mob Sqn-27 Const NRP 23.9.29, A/Insp 1.7.31 Oi/c

Bwana Mkubwa 1932, Insp 36 Ndola 1937, Crickt fr Rhod 39CInsp OC Trg Depot 1939-51 ASupt 41, S/A/Supt 45 Supt 30.10.46 S/Supt Ch Cdt NRPR 1951 ACP(A) 1952? Rtd 2.1.57 NRPR Ndola 60 d'87

MONTGOMERY Const I/C Bwana Mkubwa 1931 resgnd'32.

G G BROOKS Const No.24. Left by'33

C A WEBB MBE CPM Const 1930, Sgt 1.4.31 QM Sec Mil 1932, Retrenched '33 Bechuanaland Police 1933.

Arthur John Inskipp HAWKINS OBE(1956) QPM(1955) CPM(1949) ACP 'Bwana Kabwata, b.28.7.06 Disley, Engr ed St Bedes Appr Manchester, to NR '26 farming Landless Chisamba, mines, rlys, No.32 Const 6.2.30 L'stone BH Ag/A/Insp i/c Bwana Mkubwa 1931-2, A/i 33 father of JJIH (A/Insp 1956) Insp i/c Mazabuka 1937, i/c Luanshya 1940 C/I 41 ASupt 43 Luanshya 48, Ag Supt OC Central Div 1948 Supt 11.8.48 SSupt 1.1.51 ACP 9.51 Western Div 1955, Rtd 25.1.56 i/c Rhokana Mine Police, d.Wales 6.12.81.

Capt CHARLES Neville HALSE QPM(1957) CPM(1952) SACP, b.Peddie Cape 27.6.07 s/o Capt Harry H SAP, Const SAP 1927, No.27 NRP 6.5.30, A/Insp 1934, Mil Svce N Africa, Eritrea, Somaliland 1941-6, C/Insp 42 A/Supt 45 Muf 1.1.47 i/c Lusaka 1949, S/Supt 1952, ACP(A) 11.53 Cdg Western Div Jan 1956, SACP 29.4.57 d. 29.12.59.

Jack T CRAWFORD, No.28 Const 9.5.30, Nkana, A/Insp Lusaka 1937, to Cdt PA 1940 Senior DO Luangwa.

John N JORDAN KPM(G)(1930), No.29 Const 1930-1,

George Bernard B HESOM S/Supt, b Staffs.1906 rsd FJ, No.30 Const 4.8.30, Mazabuka 1931 Lka 33 D/A/I Passpt Offr 5.37 Insp Luanshya 1947, ASupt 47 AgSupt Chingola 52-lve 55 Supt 54, CO Central Div Rtd 3.7.57 Ndola Copper Refinery d'91.

G L ARTHUR Const 29.8.30 AgA/I/Insp I/C Depot 1932-6. Insp

Insp Arthur Houston Stanley GOSLETT(Ltr HOUSTON), No.35 Const 1.9.30, Maz 1931-3 D/Const Lusaka 1934, A/I by 36 Insp L'stone 1947, to NR Prisons 29.1.49

E POTTER No.36 Const 8.9.30 L14.4.33

Trevor Alfred WRIGHT CPM(1951) A/Supt 'Bwana Siachitema', No.37 Const 29.9.30Lstone 33, A/Insp 1.1.35, Choma 1937, son Michael b.1938(NRP 1958), Insp Choma 1951 A/Supt Rtd to Choma to SA d.1985.

C/Insp H H 'Bisley' KINGSHOTT, No.38 Const 3.10.30 AgA/I Rcds 33, FHQ 1936 Insp 1.8.38 C/Insp Lusaka 1946 1947 rtd to Durban.

Basil F B FARRANT Const 5.11.30 D/A/I 13.10.31 Lshya 33 D/Insp 37 C/I BH 46

R C ROSS-CLUNIES b05 ed SA & Westmnstr 2Lt 31.1.31 NRR Lt 12.7.33 CyprusP
1st CI Local Supt 17.7.34

E T H GRAINGER, No.39 Const 21.11.30 Lshya 33 A/Insp by 1937.

Charles Morris 'Danny' BREEN CPM(1951) Supt, No.40 Const 29.12.30 Ndola 33, A/
Supt 47 i/c Ndola 1949, Supt 1951 Rtd OC MU lve4.53 rtd 17.6.54 NRPR Ndola 60

H S M HUGGINS, No.41 Const 10.1.31 Lka 33.

W G MILNER Pay Sgt 1.4.31 NRR ACQMS P&QM's 32 CQMS 1.1.34 RQMS 1.1.37
H MOSS, TORC 7.5.31

Arthur 'Chick' WALLACE CPM(1954) b07 ed Marylebone LCC Sch Tpr BSAP 28, No.
42 Const NRP 27.1.31 Nkana 33, A/I 36 Insp 40 ASupt 1.1.45 Supt CO Southern Div
Aug 1950 S/Supt 1954 rtd 27.7.56

Eric J PHINN Supt, No.43 Const 17.3.31 FJ 33 , Ag/A/I CSLaw 33 A/Insp Lusaka
1937, Ndola 1939, A/Supt 1946 L25,8,47 Supt 48.

G F CURTIS Const 13.4.31 Lshya 33

Neville W ABBOTT A/Supt, b Oldham 23.12.07 Tpr BSAP 29 No.45 Const NRP
15.5.31 Nkana33, A/Insp Muf 1937 i/c Mongu 1939 Insp 41 SInsp A/Supt 1.1.52 i/c
Kalalushi left 2.1.57 rtd to NR .

A Joseph FRANCIS CPM(1953) Supt, BSAP'28 No.47 Const NRP 4.6.31 Nkana, Pay
Office 1932 AgA/I 33, Insp 18.8.38 C/Insp Paymr 1946, A/Supt 1953 Pay & QM rtd
13.2.57 to Woodlands Lusaka.

Lt Col Eric Harvey HALSE OBE(1961) QPM(1954) CPM(1945) C of P, b.Peddie CP
12.12.08 bro of No.27 CNH above, Tpr BSAP 1930, No.48 Const NRP 12.6.31
Nkana, A/Insp 1936, Supt Br Somaliland 1939, Mil Svce 1940-48 E Africa, Ethiopia,
Br Som, DCP Som 1946 CP Som MBE 1950 DCP NR 12.11.52 C Of P Dec 62 Rtd
1964 d Somerset West 17.8.82.

Thomas Herbt BUSH CPM(1953) b06 ed AliwalHS Cape Tpr BSAP 27, No.49 Const
NRP 19.6.31, AgA/I Mongu 33 ASupt 45, S/Supt 1953 Western Div Rtd 1.9.57.

F E WELLER, Const No.50 19.6.31 Lstone 33

J W 'Gunner' HUGHES, No.51 Const 4.8.31, Armr 33 Sec'd NRR 24.2-4.4.35 Stores
L'stone 1940, 47 &MT MU '49 rtd Maz Mngmnt Bd 54.

Robt D READ Const 13.8.31 D/Const Ndola 33 D/A/I Forensic Cse 38 D/I 39 PA?

O J WALLIS Const 3.9.31 D/A/I 1.4.32 Passport Office dLstone 7.5.37 Heart
BUSH Thomas Herbt CPM 53 b'06 ed AliwalHS Cape, BSAP'27 Const NRP 19.6.31
A/Supt'45 S/Supt'53 Western Div Rtd 1.9.57.

PHILPOTT Roy OBE b10.1.10 Const 22.8.31 Lab Dept Commr 58 PSec Min Lab &
Mines 21.12.61.

Sidney A WRIGHT LSM(St J)(1946) A/Supt, No.52 Const NRP 10.9.31 Ndola 33, son
Alan W NRP 1960.

H T HUMPHREYS, No.53 Const 1931.rsgd 1932

William H TOZER Supt, Const 3.11.31? Lka CSLaw 33 Lusaka 1933, A/Insp Ndola
1937, ASupt 47 Supt 1954 Central Div rtd 24.4.55.

C H ROBERTS, No.56 Const 1931 rsgd 1932

Ivor Osman WARD b Sx 11.4.10 Tpr Sx Y Const NRP 21.1.32 Pal Police A/Insp II
NRP 21.1.35 Insp'48 A/Supt 1.1.50 RSO Sthn'58 d Lstone '89
William Charles BROWNE, No.58 Const 4.2.1932 rsgd '32

William George Wallis DEAN, No.59 Const 7.1.attested4.2.32 BH 33, Insp to W
Africa 1947.

John Edmund LONG b3.4.10 No.60 Const 4.2.32, Muf 1935 CSLaw 36
DA PA 1940, SenDO I 1.7.57 DPC Central Prov Lve pdg rtmnt 29.6.62.

Frank Frederic LAW No.61 Const 4.2.32 left by 7.33.

Roy James 'Punch' RANDELL QPM(1960) CPM(1953) S/Supt, b.Norf 14.7.04 Art to
Surveyor R Estates Sandringham 1923, Rubber Planting Malaya 1926, Pte Malay
States Vols to Hankow 1927 to USA to UK 1930 Trg RUC Depot 1931, No.62 Const
NRP 4.2.32, BH 33 A/I BH 1935, Mongu 11.42 A/Supt 47 l/c Northern Div 1948,
Lusaka Div Supt 1953 Sthn Div 7.53 SSupt 1.7.54 Lusaka Div (lve 21.6.57-Jan 1958)
Rtd Mar 1960 Norf d.

Aldhelm St John SUGG CMG, B. London 21.10.09, ed ColchstrRGS Pal Police 30
No.63 Const 4.2.32, FJ Lstone 33 Lusaka 1934 lve2.35, Pros Lusaka 1940,
Luanshya '41 to PA DO 43 DC Petauke 1950, PC Southern 1958, Pearce Comm
Rhodesia 1971, Uckfield.

J K T EARLE Const 10.2.32 Lstone 33

Denis William HUMPHREY QPM(1959) CPM(1954) DCP Tanganyika, b.Windsor
8.9.10, ed Ampleforth, Trg RUC 1931, Const NRP 21.1 arr10.2.32 A/Insp 1937, Insp
1941, A/Supt 1945, SO FHQ 23.4.46, A/Clk Legco May 1949-Sept 1950, Supt Sept

1950, OC Lusaka Sub-Div 3.2.52, S/Supt 1953 ACP 2.1.57 SACP(W) 58 DCP
Tanganyika Jan 1959 Col Police Adviser Bramshill d94.

Owen L MITCHELL CPM(1956) S/Supt, b.Co Fermanagh 10.2.08 ed Kg Wm's Cllge
IOM Trg RUC Depot Newtownards 1931, Const NRP 10.2.32 BH33, Ndola 1936, 2i/c
Depot, ASupt 45 Nkana 1947, Supt Lusaka 1950, S/Supt 10.8.53, CO Southern Div
1956, Rtd 1958.

R BRETT Sc Rifles 14 SG 23 Sgt Sig Instr Sgt NRP Mil 18.2.32 NRR AgRSM 11.6.36

NOTES CHAPTER 9

- 1.PRO CO795/1 Transport NRJ
- 2.Story NRR pp110-112
- 3.PRO CO795/1
- 4.Staff List Jul 1924 PRO CO795/1 Colonial Office List 1925 Story NR p68
- 5.Story NRR p66-7, de Guingand "African Assignment" Maj Gen Sir Francis de
Guingand KBE CB DSO Hodder & Stoughton 1953 Pt 2, Tpt NRJ
Maj Gen Francis Wilfrd de GUINGAND KBE 44 CB 43 DSO 42 b28.2.00 ed
Ampleforth RMC 2Lt WYks 19 KAR 26-31 psc 36 MA to SOfS War 39-40 COS 8th
Army 42 21AG 44-5 rtd47 Chmn Rothmans d29.6.79
- 6."More than Thirty People were Murdered before my Eyes" Nkhwazi Vol 8 Nos 1 & 2
Apr & Sept 1960
- 7.Stephenson "Mwanalesa" Police Journal Vol III p111, PRO CO795/11, inquest
records Rhodes House Library
- 8.NRPA Newsletter Dec 1978, Jun 1984
- 9.PRO CO795/1,6
- 10.PRO CO795/14/18020
Brig Gen John HARRINGTON CB 27 CMG 19 DSO15 FRGS b19.4.73 s/o Bart 2Lt RB
95 Nile 98 SA 99-02 Capt 01 KAR 03-7 Maj 14 CO 4RB 16.4-s10.5.15 T/BG 139Bde
24.7.18 CO 2RB 19 3RB 20 Insp KAR 23-7 Cmd 139Bde TA 28-rtd30
- 11.Annual report PRO CO799/3
- 12.CO799/3
- 13.CO799/3
- 14.PRO CO795/10, 795/14/18020
- 15.Annual report PRO CO799/3, 795/8
- 16.Exco 8.4.26 PRO CO799/8
- 17.Heatlie "The Northern Rhodesia Police Thirty Four Years Ago" Nkhwazi Vol 9 No.2
Dec 1961
- 18.Central African Post Jubilee Edition 31 July 1963 Exco PRO CO799/8
- 19.Story NRR p105
- 20.Annual Report PRO CO799/4, Story NRR p69
- 21.Deane-Simmons NRPA Newsletter Dec 78, Annual Report
- 22.Annual Report PRO CO799/5
- 23.Deane-Simmons NRPA Newsletter Dec'78

- 24.Nkhwazi Vol 10 No.2 Dec 62 p16 'The Good Old Days'
- 25.Story NRR p69
- 26.Annual Report
- 27.PRO CO799/7
- 28.PRO CO796/4
- 29.Deane-Simmons NRPA Newsletter
- 30.Nkhwazi Vol 7 No.3 Dec 59 p14, Annual Report 1930 PRO CO799/7
- Sir Ewan Regnld LOGAN Kt'28 MA b'68 ed Chtrhse, Oxf, Bar'99 Mx & NLndn
Sessions'00 2Lt IY'01 Mines Dept Tvl'01 A/RM Tvl'02 Mag EA'05 CJ Seychelles'14
Judge Gold Coast'20 CJ Bahamas'25 Judge NR'27-rtd 31.8.31
- 31.Hawkins "Bwana Mkubwa in the Early Days Nkhwazi'53 & Apr'64 p84
- 32.Annual report 1930 PRO CO799/7
- 33.Nkhwazi Vol 7 No 3 Dec 59 p23
- 34.Annual report 1931 PRO CO799/9 Story NRR p67
- 35.Annual report CO799/9 Bagshaw interview IWM Story NRR p67
- Brig Harold St John Lloyd WINTERBOTTHAM CMG 18 DSO 16 FRGS b5.2.78 s/o
Canon ed Fettes RMA 2lt RE'97 SA'99-00 St Helena 02-6 Colonial Svy OFS'08
Ordnce Svy 11 OC Ranging Sec BEF 10.14 Maps 3rd Army'15 GHQ'17 BvtLtCol Geo
Sec GS WO 22 Insp Colonial Svy Depts'29-DG Ordnce Svy 30-35 Gen Sec
Internatnl Geodetic & Geophysical Union, VPres Int Geographical Union
- 36.Deane-Simmons NRPA Newsletter, Orders Nkhwazi Vol 8 No.1 Apr 60 p29