

## CHAPTER 14

On 3 September 1953 the territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the internally self governing colony of Southern Rhodesia were joined in the ill-fated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or Central African Federation. Ever since 1924 the whites in Northern Rhodesia had sought what they saw as the security of closer links with the south with its larger European population. In 1936 there had been a conference at the Victoria Falls Hotel between unofficials from Northern Rhodesia and members of the various political parties of Southern Rhodesia. This conference recommended amalgamation of north and south. Consequently the British Government appointed the Bledisloe Commission<sup>1</sup> to explore the feasibility of closer association between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Thus, at an early stage, it was clear that the price that the whites of Southern Rhodesia would have to pay to share in the mineral wealth of the Copperbelt, and those north of the Zambezi for the desired link with the south, would be the inclusion of purely rural Nyasaland with at least as large an African population as Northern Rhodesia and only about one-sixth of the number of Europeans. The Bledisloe Commission duly reported in 1939 that closer association of the three territories was desirable, although the Africans in the northern territories were averse to closer links with the south.

In 1945 a Central African Council was established in Salisbury. In the same year the constitution of Northern Rhodesia was amended to provide for an enlarged Legislative Council of nine officials, eight elected white unofficials and five members nominated by the Governor. The Executive Council was to consist of five official and three unofficial members.

In 1946 there had been further constitutional changes. An African Representative Council was created. Chaired by the Secretary for Native Affairs, it was to consist of twenty-five Africans chosen by African Provincial Councils chaired by the respective Provincial Commissioners, and four sent by the Litunga of Barotseland. The African Representative Council was to advise the Governor on any matters affecting Africans and to nominate two Africans as members of the Legislative Council. In "Legco" there were now to be ten officials, ten elected white unofficials and, in addition to the two Africans, two white unofficial members nominated by the Governor to see that African interests were not neglected. Roy Welensky<sup>2</sup>, who had succeeded the ageing Sir Stewart Gore-Brown as leader of the unofficials, predicted that "by 1968, if the present policy continues, there will be an elected African majority here".

In 1948 the white politicians demanded responsible government in Northern Rhodesia without delay and threatened to paralyse the Government if they did not get it. There was a conference at Victoria Falls on amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, which resulted in a hint from the Labour Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones<sup>3</sup>, that the British Government would be in favour of a federation,

including Nyasaland. In November 1949 Welensky made a formal proposal for Federation in the Legislative Council. Acting on instructions the official members abstained. The motion was carried against the votes of the African members.

African opposition grew. In July 1948 the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress had been formed from the Federation of African Societies, originally a grouping of African Welfare Societies from various towns, brought together by Dauti Yamba, a schoolmaster, and George Kaluwa, a Mazabuka businessman. In 1951 Harry Nkumbula, another schoolmaster, or rather ex-schoolmaster, returned to the Territory, having failed to complete a course at the London School of Economics. He took over the leadership of the African National Congress.<sup>4</sup> In September 1951 there was another Victoria Falls Conference and the decision was taken in London that Federation should go ahead.

In April 1952 a communist agitator and adviser to the African National Congress, Simon Ber Zukas, was deported, but continued to maintain contact with African nationalists from London. In December 1952 Donald Siwale proposed in the African Representative Council that, if the Government's policy was partnership between Africans and Europeans, there should be parity between the numbers of Africans and Europeans in the Legislative Council. In April 1953 during the "National Days of Prayer" Harry Nkumbula burnt a copy of the White Paper on Federation in front of a crowd of nearly 800 at Ndola. In August 1953 another former teacher, Kenneth Kaunda, became Secretary General of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress.<sup>5</sup>

African opposition to Federation played on fears of settler domination and seizure of African land. Many administrative officials regarded Federation as a derogation from the trust under which they had been brought up to believe they ruled the African for his own good and not for the benefit of settlers and investors. This was the policy expressed by Lord Passfield, Sidney Webb<sup>6</sup>, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1930, "That the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. His Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African people, and they are unable to delegate or share this trust, the objective of which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the native races."

Settler protests led a Joint Select Committee of the United Kingdom Parliament to explain in 1931 that this policy meant, "No more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to any other race, however important in itself". Sir Hubert Young, on his arrival as Governor of Northern Rhodesia in 1934, had further sweetened the pill by adding that it also meant "no less than that the interests of the non-native minority must not be subordinated to those of the native majority.

Now, at the very onset of Federation, all officials were instructed to express only neutral views of its advantages and disadvantages. The Federal Government was now responsible for Defence, Immigration, External Trade, European Education and Communications, whilst the individual governments of the territories continued to be responsible for Law and Order and African Administration and Education. The Federal Assembly of thirty-five members was to include two Africans and one white from each territory, elected to keep watch over African interests.

On 1 February 1954 the Commissioner of Police was giving a cocktail party in honour of the visiting Inspector General of Colonial Police, W Angus Muller<sup>7</sup>, when a telephone call was received from the Headquarters of the British South Africa Police. Coalminers had gone on strike at Wankie in Southern Rhodesia, between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls. The Southern Rhodesia Government had called out troops, but assistance from the NRP was now requested. The cocktail party ended in a planning conference and a detachment of the Northern Rhodesia Police was soon on its way south under Mr F A Roberts, Officer Commanding the Training Depot at Livingstone. The trouble was resolved without the need to resort to force. Many of the strikers were Northern Rhodesia Africans, who were pleased to see their countrymen. Fred Roberts' excellent knowledge of African languages was put to good use. In seven days the miners were back at work and on 8 February the NRP, 6 Europeans and 66 African police, were back on their home ground. The operation helped preserve and enhance the always good relations between the two police forces. The BSAP magazine "Outpost", reported that the Northern Rhodesia Police had not been regarded as outsiders as they included a number of former members of the Southern Rhodesia Force.<sup>8</sup>

By the end of 1954 the strength of the Northern Rhodesia Police was 329 European officers out of an establishment of 410, and 2,357 African police out of an establishment of 3,030. 194 African recruits had been attested during the year. 22,633 Penal Code offences and 28,235 other offences had been dealt with. Apart from traffic offences there had been 36,416 prosecutions and 34,585 convictions. 2,603 traffic accidents had resulted in 123 deaths and 1,198 persons injured. On 1 November the Federal Immigration Department came into being but a reduced Immigration Division of the NRP under Mr L A Heatlie acted as its agent in Northern Rhodesia for some years.

The dark blue helmets worn in working dress by African police were replaced by khaki covered cork 'polo' helmets of the style worn by South African troops in the early days of the Second World War. This helmet was worn with a dark blue pugri, like that on the Wolseley pattern helmet worn in full dress by European officers. It is said that the African police helmet was changed because, when wearing the plain blue helmet at night with the dark blue greatcoat or raincoat, they were invisible until they smiled! At about this time a grey shirt was issued to African police, also for working dress.

A whole new range of publications were produced under the chief editorship of the Commissioner, including Training Manual, Parts I and II for ceremonial and riot drill, the Northern Rhodesia Police Handbook, and a Cinyanja Manual, for language training. Under Mr Fforde Force Standing Orders became a comprehensive document dealing with administration and policework and were a model of their kind.

The first intermediate headquarters between station and division came into being when Lusaka Central, Woodlands, Kabwata and Matero police stations, with Chinika Post and the Mounted Section, were grouped into Lusaka Urban District under the command of Mr R J Read, Superintendent. In February 1954 a new purpose built station building opened at Woodlands with offices and armoury on the ground floor and two one bedroomed flats for European officers above. This was the first of a number of such buildings for sub-urban stations. The new station was responsible for Kabulonga, Twin Palms, Chelston, Kalingalinga and Chilenje where its African Police were accommodated and a post was to open in 1956.<sup>9</sup>

Both Dowbiggin and Cox had recommended that a new site be found for the Training Depot. In 1949 consideration had been given to a site in forest reserve a few miles north of Lusaka, but it was rejected for lack of a water supply. Then Reserve Assistant Inspector P T S Miller offered a site on his farm, Lilayi, close to the railway between Lusaka and Chilanga to the south. Messrs D W Humphrey and F A Roberts, together with Inspector D I Oliver, reconnoitred the site and found it satisfactory.

Work began and, in May 1952 the Force Band moved in from Bwana Mkubwa. The Mounted Section was billeted at Lilayi until new stables were built in Wardroper Police Camp, the headquarters camp at Lusaka, in 1955. During 1954 Police Stores moved from Livingstone to Lilayi and the new site was used as overflow accommodation for Lusaka Division personnel. In October 1954 Mr Roberts, Officer Commanding the Training Depot, took up residence at Lilayi to make sure that all was ready for the final move.

In April 1955 the Band was sent down to Livingstone to lead the Training Depot on its farewell march through the town, when the salute was taken outside the Municipal Offices by the Mayor, Mr Harry Thom.

A special goods train was made available four days before the move so that furniture, vehicles and personal kit could be loaded in advance, and on 29 April the Depot entrained under the command of Mr R S Taylor, Assistant Superintendent. The journey took 23 hours, stops being made every few hours to take on hot water for washing and making tea. The spirits of the European officers were kept up by the contents of a hamper provided by David Habershaw, proprietor of the North-Western and Fairmount Hotels and a senior member of the Police Reserve. The final break was at Kafue in the early hours of 30 April when all ranks washed, shaved and changed in to clean uniforms for their arrival at Lilayi Siding at 0930 hours. The first impression of their new home was unfortunate. The Rains had not finished and it

was grey and drizzling. Nevertheless they detrained and marched into and around the new premises and finally past the saluting base where the salute was taken by Mr Davidson, who had commanded the Depot for so long, and the resident Commanding Officer, Mr Roberts. After an address of welcome by Mr Davidson, the men were dismissed to their new quarters.

The change of station brought a change of title in keeping with the policy to replace military terms with ones more appropriate to a civil police force. The training establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police was henceforth to be called the Police Training School.<sup>10</sup>

At the time of the move 137 African recruits were under training, and a total of 218 were attested during the year. The improved facilities at the new school enabled more recruits to be trained and during 1956, 339 Africans were attested. There were also quarters for European recruits. Henceforth all European recruits without previous police experience in the Federation were to attend a twelve week course at Lilayi in law and police duties, foot, arms and riot drill, musketry, first aid, physical training, self defence, the Cinyanja Language, and equitation and/or driving. The first batch of European recruits, Squad Four of 1955, joined soon after the move to Lilayi. On passing out No 557 Assistant Inspector C P T Vaughan-Johnson was adjudged the best all round recruit in the squad and became the first recipient of the "Cane of Honour". Since October 1947 those without previous police experience recruited in the United Kingdom had attended courses at No.4 Police District Training School first at Eynsham, Oxfordshire, and later at Mill Meece, Staffordshire. It was also possible at the new school at Lilayi to run courses for specialists and to increase the number of promotion courses for African police.

In 1954 the rank of Chief Inspector was re-authorised with an establishment of four, one for the Training Depot and one to be posted to each of the main police camps, at Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe. The posts were to be filled by senior members of the Inspectorate who were unlikely to reach gazetted rank despite good service. Inspector D I Oliver had joined the Palestine Police on leaving the Army in 1945, and the Northern Rhodesia Police in 1950. After some months on immigration duties at Livingstone he had joined the Training Depot staff on 22 May 1951. In 1955 he was promoted Chief Inspector and was to be Chief Drill and Weapon Training Instructor at Lilayi until the end, being awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service in 1960 and promoted Assistant Superintendent in 1964. David Oliver was the very soul of the Police Training School.

Mr George King had resigned as Bandmaster on 27 May 1954. In August 1954 Bandmaster C W G Hey of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry retired from the Army and on 2 September assumed the appointment of Bandmaster of the Northern Rhodesia Police. It was George Hey who brought the Band up to it's final high standard, in recognition of which he was to be promoted Assistant Superintendent on 1 July 1956. One of his first innovations was the formation of a dance band section. In February 1955 the Band President, Mr Denis Humphrey, casually informed Hey

that he had accepted a booking for the infant dance band to play at the Catholic Hall, Lusaka, the following week. The new Bandmaster rose to the occasion. On the night the band had a repertoire of some twenty-five numbers and by dint of repeating them, got through the evening.

Another new venture was the training of a 28 man strong drum, bugle and fife band for the Mobile Unit, all taught by ear. By early May 1955 the Mobile Unit Band was ready to leave the nest and, after performing before the Commissioner at a passing out parade at Lilayi, they returned to take up their duties at Bwana Mkubwa<sup>11</sup>. There they were to beat retreat every Thursday evening at the parade of the standby company, and to be a great asset in making an occasion of the weekly Commanding Officer's Parade as well as parades for visiting dignitaries. A constable trained as a bugler accompanied each platoon on operations or detachment. At one stage Mr Hey suggested that bagpipes be introduced in the Mobile Unit Band<sup>12</sup>, but this proposal came to nothing.

By the end of 1955 Mr Roberts had relinquished command of the Police Training School, being succeeded by Mr T E Coton, Superintendent, who had transferred to the Force as an assistant superintendent after 13 years in the Palestine Police.

On 3 January 1955 African miners came out on strike on the Copperbelt on the issue of African advancement and a claim for a flat increase of 10s 8d a shift, to nearly double their pay. The African Mineworkers' Union received money from the Trades Union movement in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, enabling food to be supplied to the strikers and their families. Nevertheless by 24 January 2,500 were back at work. By 28 February 11,000 had returned and output was at 65% of the pre-strike level. On 4 March all claims were withdrawn and the strike ended. African National Congress leaders had played an active part in encouraging the workers to stay out.

In January 1955 Harry Nkumbula, President of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, and Kenneth Kaunda, Secretary General, were each sentenced to imprisonment for two months for possession of prohibited literature, "Africa and the Colonial World" supplied by the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Women's International Democratic Federation of Great Britain and the Council of African Affairs, New York.<sup>13</sup>

On 16 January 1955 a flat was broken into at Kitwe. At 0545 hrs some 50 yards from the flat a mine worker going on shift challenged an African who was carrying a bundle. The man dropped the bundle and ran off into the darkness. Entry to the flat had been gained through the kitchen window on the sill of which an impression of the ball of a foot was found and lifted. Some 60 Africans working in the block of flats were interrogated and 120 foot impressions taken. One matched that found on the window sill and its owner was also placed on an identification parade where he was picked out by the miner as the man he had accosted.<sup>14</sup> Northern Rhodesia Police Force Standing Orders required all identification parades to be photographed some

thirty years before the Code of Practice for the Identification of Persons Suspected of Offences made under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 required a similar procedure in England and Wales.

Ever since the earliest days fingerprints taken in Northern Rhodesia had been sent to the Criminal Record Office of the British South Africa Police in Bulawayo for search and filing with their collection. The NRP had also had its own fingerprint bureau in a small way since Sub-Inspector Ferguson set it up in 1914. In 1936 it had been decided to work towards independence by taking two sets of prints in each case, one to be sent to Bulawayo and the other to be retained. In 1950 it was agreed that all Northern Rhodesia finger prints should be extracted from the Southern Rhodesia collection and transferred to the new Criminal Investigation Department Headquarters at Lusaka, which would henceforth run its own Bureau completely independently. In 1951 it appeared possible that Federation would bring with it some form of central police authority. The BSAP accordingly suggested that it would be unwise to break up their collection, only for it to have to be reassembled a year or two later on the establishment of a Federal Criminal Record Office. By 1955 it was clear that such a federal agency was unlikely to come into existence for some years, if at all. The Northern Rhodesia Police Fingerprint Bureau was now quite self-sufficient. The practise of taking an additional set of prints to send to Bulawayo only made unnecessary work. It was therefore decided to discontinue the practise from 31 August 1955, except in cases involving Southern Rhodesians, persons believed to have a record in the south, or other special circumstances.<sup>15</sup>

According to the Colonial Office Report on Northern Rhodesia for 1955, the year had been "marked by notable expansion of commerce and industry allied to higher wages for Africans", while, "in the field of constitutional development the year was one of consolidation and political awareness, especially among the African population". The Government became seriously concerned at the situation arising from the "attraction offered by the towns - high wages, good housing, sport and other amenities were drawing more and more people away from the rural areas".

The Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, who had succeeded Sir Gilbert Rennie early in 1954, announced the intention in the Legislative Council "to provide better amenities in the rural areas and to introduce measures designed to encourage Africans to abandon their shifting system of subsistence agriculture". Considerable sums of money were made available for spending in the rural areas, but none for new police stations there. Benson had served as a cadet and district officer in Northern Rhodesia. He believed that members of the Provincial Administration, with their district messengers, and exercising indirect rule through the chiefs and their kapasus, were well able to maintain law and order among the rural Africans. He closed down a number of police stations in the Bush. This paternalist policy was not popular with the Force, amongst whom it was felt that every community needs a properly trained police force. The number of times over the following ten years when the Mobile Unit was called out to support the administrative officials and restore order in rural areas gives support to the police view. The half finished police station building at

Kawambwa was turned into a Boma store! One of the European officers was posted to the Line of Rail. The other and the 15 African police were transferred to other stations in Northern or Eastern province.<sup>16</sup>

In pursuance of Benson's policy the station at Kashiba, under Inspector J R Barber, was closed on 31 December 1955. Samfya Police Station, only opened in February 1953 because of the disorder among the fishing folk, was closed on 14 June 1956. Kashiba was to be reopened in April 1960 in the presence of Roger Barber, by then Superintendent commanding Luapula Division. Samfya was to reopen in May 1960.

Benson maintained his policy despite signs of increasing disrespect for the established order in rural areas. On 22 April 1955 the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province, had reported to the Secretary for Native Affairs that the African National Congress District Committee at Chinsali had decided to form six "action groups" to precede Government officials on tour, to dissuade villagers from showing respect to Native Authority and Boma representatives, and encourage a refusal to supply them with food, water and firewood. In June an unusual amount of ANC infiltration was reported and in Mporokoso District an administrative officer on tour found villagers uncooperative and disrespectful. ANC sought to undermine the authority of the chiefs.<sup>17</sup>

By the end of 1955 the strength of the Northern Rhodesia Police had risen to 425 European officers against an establishment of 471, and 2,412 African police the establishment for which remained 3,030 as in 1954. 1,412 African police had attained Standard IV in education, 331 Standard VI and 6 Standard VIII. 663 African police, mainly in the Mobile Unit, had no educational qualification.

During 1955 an establishment of twelve European women police officers was authorised. There were already a number of ladies serving in the Police Reserve, so the innovation was easily effected. In fact the first three full time women officers, Mrs Prior, Mrs Carswell and Miss Prior, had been recruited as clerks in the previous year and attested as Women Reserve Assistant Inspectors, although working full time in uniform. Initially women officers were employed on charge office work at the larger stations in the daytime, thus freeing male officers for outside work.

24,203 offences against the Penal Code and 31,365 other offences, excluding traffic, came to the attention of the Force in 1955. Investigations resulted in 32,077 prosecutions and 30,370 convictions. 3,255 traffic accidents left 112 persons killed and 1,246 injured.<sup>18</sup>

An African, Shandano, set fire to two huts in Chief Nkana's area and shot a young boy through the thigh with an arrow. A constable was sent from Kalulushi to arrest the offender. He found the man had acquired a muzzle loading gun but nevertheless, though unarmed, gave chase through the bush. Shandano turned and fired seriously wounding the constable in the right thigh, missing the main artery by a quarter of an

inch. Shandano successfully hid in the bush for many weeks until one morning he was found outside Kalulushi Police Station sitting at the base of the flagpole with his arms clasped around it. This is believed to have been the last instance of an offender giving himself up in this way which since the early days had been thought to give protection to an offender. Since it removed all question of force being necessary to effect an arrest the belief cannot be said to be unfounded.<sup>19</sup>

In late 1955 violence on the Copperbelt had increased with the stoning of houses and of cars, usually after traffic accidents. In October a mobile crane killed an African. A hostile crowd gathered from the mine compound and demanded that the driver be handed over. When this was refused the mob stoned Europeans and wrecked cars, machinery and buildings. After five hours they were dispersed by baton charges. Three persons were arrested and sentenced to nine years imprisonment. Disturbances such as this led to the passing of the Riot Damage Ordinance 1955 providing for compensation.

Harry Nkumbula denied Congress involvement and called on those responsible to desist. Harry Franklin, now retired from the Government Service and an unofficial member of the Legislative Council responsible for African interests, made a fact finding tour of Chingola. Thereafter he assured the public that the stonings were not politically inspired since they were aimed at both Africans and Europeans. He suggested that it was the type of hooliganism that naturally resulted from inferior housing, poor educational facilities, and the breakdown of traditional family life among urban Africans. Whatever the reason, militant ANC leaders were certainly not averse to taking advantage of any discontent.

On 16 February 1956 Nkumbula, as President of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, issued a circular to all branches, describing racial discrimination and the social colour bar in Northern Rhodesia as worse than in South Africa. This was followed in April by an organised attempt to boycott European and Asian shops in most places on the Line of Rail. This was called off on 23 April and ceased in May. In June there was a new outbreak organised at local branch level, starting in Ndola. This was over by the end of June except in Mufulira where picketing continued into July. There was some substance in this protest as Africans were frequently kept waiting by European shop assistants, and in some cases, forbidden entry to the shop itself and required to make their purchases through a hatch in the wall. Nevertheless there was no justification for the intimidation by which some Congress supporters tried to enforce the boycott. A positive result was that the Government established an inter-racial committee to examine the problem of race relations.

Industrial relations deteriorated in parallel with, if not in consequence of, a fall in the World price of copper which in March had reached the grossly abnormal height of £437 a ton. On 26 June a three day strike commenced on the copper mines called by the African Mineworkers Union ostensibly because of a regulation which required Africans, but not Europeans, to wear protective leg guards while working underground. This was followed by a series of so called "rolling" strikes in July and

August. By September the railwaymen were also on strike and a General Strike was threatened. Violence had increased with the stoning of houses and cars in the compounds, followed by more serious disturbances.

The Governor was away from the Territory on vacation leave. On 11 September the Acting Governor, Mr A R Williams, proclaimed a State of Emergency in the Western Province. Forty-five union leaders, including Matthew de Luxe Nkholoma, General Secretary of the African Mineworkers Union, were arrested. 30 members of the African Mineworkers Union and two officials of the African National Congress were detained in a camp at Mumbwa. The Union's president, Lawrence Katilungu, was away at a World Trades Union solidarity meeting in Brussels. Initially these arrests brought further disturbances in the Copperbelt towns especially Ndola. Troops were called out and detachments of the British South Africa Police and Nyasaland Police were brought to the Copperbelt as reinforcements, remaining for three weeks, by which time Katilungu had returned and encouraged his members to return to work. All was back to normal by 24 September.<sup>20</sup>

On 15 October Benson attended a meeting at the Colonial Office with the Inspector General of Colonial Police and other officials. On 29 June the closure had been announced in the Legislative Council, of the four man police posts at Namwala, Nyimba, Kabompo and Shibuyunji. The police station at Lundazi was also to be closed and Mwinilunga was only to be retained due to lack of accommodation at Solwezi. The rationale was that improvements in wireless and road communications and better transport permitted the concentration of police at provincial headquarters. In any event each district commissioner had 60 messengers at his disposal. John Gaunt MLC, a former district officer, had protested. He pointed out that the people should regard a policeman as a friend, a civilian in uniform, and not as someone they only saw with a steel helmet on his head and a riot gun in his hand. Sir Edgar Unsworth had had to concede that the Commissioner of Police was not in full agreement with this government policy.<sup>21</sup>

At the Colonial Office meeting Benson defended his policy by pointing out that police formations on the Copperbelt were undermanned and the development of new mines was likely to create a requirement for twice as many police there within eight years. The shortage of European police officers meant that a small bush station would be commanded by an assistant inspector with less than three years service and little knowledge of the local people and language. When the adverse effect on the gathering of intelligence was raised he suggested consideration of the creation of an intelligence organisation separate from the police. It was agreed that the Special Branch and Criminal Investigation Department should be separated within the Force and each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. This should attract a high quality applicant for the senior Special Branch appointment. It was agreed in principle that a member of the Provincial Administration should be attached to Special Branch and European police officers should serve secondments of a few months to the Provincial Administration.<sup>22</sup> These measures to improve liaison were introduced in the

following years although few police officers were ever seconded.

The deficiency on the Copperbelt was 7 gazetted officers and 21 inspectors out of an establishment of 175 Europeans, and 228 African police from an establishment of 1,026. By the end of 1956 the total European strength of the Northern Rhodesia Police had risen to 448 out of an establishment of 512. There were 2,606 African police, still well below the establishment of 3,030 set in 1954. The increase was mainly in the Mobile Unit and there were now 910 African police sub-standard in education. A drop of 102 in the number who had attained Standard IV, to 1,310, was only half offset by an increase to 381 of those with Standard VI. Only five had reached Standard VIII.

During the year the Force dealt with 24,581 Penal Code offences, including 138 homicides, 13 attempted murders and 5,395 burglaries, house and storebreakings. Const Robert Nalushebo of Woodlands, who had only passed out of Training School in May was shot dead by an African on 13 December 1956. Exclusive of traffic offences, 30,628 non Penal Code offences were reported. 29,820 prosecutions resulted in 21,736 persons convicted for such offences and 7,600 for offences against the Penal Code. Those convicted were 820 Europeans, 39 Asians, 46 Eurafricans and Eurasians, and 28,431 Africans. Traffic accidents continued to increase steadily along with the number of vehicles on the road. There were 3,255 road traffic accidents in 1956 with 116 deaths and 1,246 persons injured. In March 1956 a lion started to terrorise Chief Mabumba's village. It was shot by a party of African Police from Fort Rosebery under Sgt Museba, whose claim to have fired the fatal shot was disputed by Const Banda.

A tourist spotted a body floating 360 feet down below the Knife Edge at the Eastern Cataract, Victoria Falls. The current was keeping it away from the bank and it was clear that it could only be recovered from above. This was done with a wire scoop borrowed from the Inspector of Works at Livingstone and a winch from the BSAP station on the South Bank.<sup>23</sup>

Recurrent expenditure on the Northern Rhodesia Police for the year 1955/56 was £1,200,090 of which £32,776 spent on the Immigration Division was recouped from the Federal Government. Capital expenditure was £133,988. For the financial year 1956/57 recurrent expenditure was to be £1,386,368 and capital expenditure £412,719. Immigration accounted for £32,824 of recurrent expenditure.

On 26 September 1956 the Officer in Charge at Mongu, the only police station in Barotseland, requested CID assistance. The body of an African male had been discovered in Kalabo District with the head partly severed. On 27 September Mr Jan Waller, Superintendent, set out from CID HQ at Lusaka, bound for Mongu. By 1 October investigations into the case had been completed and three Africans were committed for trial on a charge of murder.

On 2 October the District Commissioner, Kalabo, heard from a Roman Catholic priest

at Siholi Mission, forty miles away, that two African women were believed to have been murdered. There were rumours of witchcraft. Mr Waller had boarded a plane to return to Lusaka when he heard of the report and immediately commenced inquiries assisted by Sergeant Mushemi. For four days he met with little success, but on the fifth information was received from the seven year old granddaughter of one of the missing women, Namununga of Sikambanda village, that she had seen a large hole in the back of her grandmother. This led to the discovery that two indunas had seen the body and the wound, but had failed to report the matter and allowed burial. Waller drove 45 miles along a shocking road and then 20 miles through the bush, to arrive at Sikambanda at about 2030 hours. The indunas were interrogated and alleged that the women had been shot by two witchdoctors with a "kalalozi" gun. The bodies were exhumed. Each had been shot in the back. At post mortem examinations at Mongu eight copper slugs were removed from the body of Namununga, and four from that of the other woman, Makoi of Mutama's village.

After a further seventy mile drive and an eight mile walk to Sinonje on the Angola Border two brothers Somili Muyawa and Lice Maakoyi were arrested in Somili's enclosure. Somili confessed outright to the murder of Makoi. Both stated that they had been hired to carry out the killings by the deceased's relatives who believed the women were witches responsible for certain deaths in their villages.

The house of Somili had a hidden door leading to a small enclosure decked with chicken feathers and numerous charms, such as horns and tortoise shells, many of them encrusted with red and black "lucky" beans, said to be used only by killer witchdoctors. At the entrance to this 'temple' four posts were sunk in the ground, ringed with various coloured paints. Parts of the skulls of two children were recovered together with the cranium of an adult. This contained a black compound in which three human bones were embedded.

Lice admitted that on hearing that the police were in the area, he had buried his kalalozi gun. He led Mr Waller to a village six miles from Siholi Mission and showed him the spot. Here the detectives unearthed a parcel containing the gun. The stock was tied on with snakeskin and the whole weapon was studded with the red and black beans. There was also a short log, studded with the beans and pieces of mirror, and a cranium with similar macabre contents to that found at Somili's house. The rim of this skull was encrusted with lucky beans.

Interrogation of witnesses in these two cases produced the names of other alleged witchdoctors and the investigation snowballed as one inquiry led to another. In December Mr E J Stephens, newly promoted Assistant Superintendent, Detective Sub-inspectors Neta and Katembo and two other African detectives, joined Waller at Kalabo, and continued the investigations after that officer returned to Lusaka. Reports of witchcraft cases came in from all parts of Barotseland except Mankoya. Kalalozi guns were also said to have been manufactured in the Mulobezi District of Southern Province.

By 18 March 1957 seven persons had been convicted and condemned to death for three murders, while nine were awaiting trial for five other murders. Six had been convicted of attempted murder and three of conspiracy to murder, while six persons were under arrest for the former and three for the latter of these offences. A further 120 persons had been convicted by the District Commissioner, Kalabo, for various offences against the Witchcraft, Arms and Ammunition and Inquest ordinances. Seven were awaiting trial for interfering with graves. By the end of 1957 this major CID investigation, in an area not normally policed, had resulted in 711 charges.

The investigation proved beyond doubt that witchcraft had been practised in the Kalabo District for a long time. The people were steeped in it. Their traditional fear of the witch-doctor, in Silozi "Muloyi", made them extremely reluctant to give evidence. This fear was unfortunately compounded by the knowledge that it was an offence under the Witchcraft Ordinance to name a person as a witchdoctor, while they failed to realise that the offence was not committed by giving such information to a district officer or European member of the police! A number of anonymous letters were received denouncing people as wizards, and an increase in suicides during the period of the investigation was noted.

All "fully fledged" witchdoctors questioned were found to have one or two inch long needles under the skin of their chests. These were apparently inserted during the initiation ceremony to strengthen the bearers in the use of the kalalozi gun and to protect the witchdoctor himself from being bewitched. Detectives were told that the ceremony included the eating of human flesh. The craniums found were used as vessels in which the brain matter of a recently deceased person was mixed with crushed lucky beans. The needles were dipped in this mixture before insertion under the initiate's skin. Aspiring witchdoctors apparently paid one cow for the initiation ceremony, and another as the price of their kalalozi gun.

These guns, according to local belief, possessed magic powers, particularly for the killing of witches. In the morning the muloyi would point his gun at the Sun and later at his victim, who was supposed to die that night without leaving a trace of the cause of death. The original kalalozi guns were made of human bone. Some of this type were found during the investigation, but it was found that, since 1942, a metal barrelled model had become popular.<sup>24</sup>

On 28 February 1957 Mr J C Day had relinquished command of the Criminal Investigation Department and Special Branch. Mr J F Castle, Senior Superintendent, took temporary charge of the CID until the return from leave of Mr L A Hicks on 2nd September. Lawson Hicks was promoted Assistant Commissioner on 29 April 1957, on which date a new rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police was created. Julian Day became Senior Assistant Commissioner, Headquarters. The other SACP was Mr C N Halse, who remained in command of Western Division in the new rank.

On 26 August Mr Eric Leighton, formerly of the Indian Police, arrived to take up the new appointment of Assistant Commissioner, Special Branch. The Special Branch,

which had been steadily built up by Mr Day since 1949, then became completely independent of the Criminal Investigation Department.

In April 1957, owing to the absence of a battalion of the Federal Army on Active Service in Malaya, the Northern Rhodesia Police Mobile Unit assumed responsibility for furnishing the ceremonial guard at Government House, Lusaka. This commitment continued into 1958. The Mobile Unit also found two of the four guards for the Queen's Birthday Parade at Lusaka at which Messrs O L Mitchell, T E Coton, and R J Read and detective inspectors Gordon Chakulunta and Caution Chiluba were presented with the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

At the beginning of 1957 the Mobile Unit, under the command of Mr J F Matheson, Senior Superintendent, consisted of a headquarters company (with the band, transport, signals, stores and training wing), and three operational companies, A, B and C, each under an assistant superintendent and comprising three platoons. With effect from 1st July the establishment was increased to allow for a fourth operational company, D. On 16 September a platoon was detached to Chingola. The increase in establishment was to provide for this and similar permanent detachments at Livingstone and Broken Hill, which were to be set up in 1958.

On 31 December 1957 the strength of the Mobile Unit was 5 superior police officers, 19 senior inspectors, inspectors and assistant inspectors, and 569 African police, against an establishment of 6 SPOs, 1 chief inspector, 30 other members of the inspectorate, and 555 African police. 223 African recruits were attested and trained within the Unit during the year, while 18 riot drill courses were held for European officers and two for African NCOs.

On 2 July 1957 an African National Congress inspired boycott of beerhalls commenced in Lusaka. Disturbances occurred in four African suburbs and cases of arson were reported. Attempts were made to intimidate members of the Force residing in the African suburbs.<sup>25</sup>

On 8 July Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, arrived from Salisbury in the course of a tour of the Federation. She visited Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Broken Hill and Lusaka. On 11 July she opened the new High Court Building in the capital and laid the foundation stone for the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. That afternoon Her Majesty attended a garden party at Government House which ended with beating retreat by the Band of the Northern Rhodesia Police. That same evening the Queen Mother presented the Force with a signed portrait photograph which was hung in the Officers' Mess at Lusaka. On 12 July Her Majesty left Northern Rhodesia.<sup>26</sup>

On 28 July a Congress meeting was held at Kasama. The maker of an inflammatory speech was arrested. A procession of 100 men, women and children then marched on the office of the Provincial Commissioner and had eventually to be dispersed by police using tearsmoke. Later a small crowd in an African suburb was found

threatening a patrol of District Messengers. It was dispersed by police. As a result of these incidents at Kasama thirteen persons were prosecuted.

A beerhall boycott started at Chingola on 30 July 1957. During the ensuing week it spread to all centres on the Copperbelt except Bancroft and Kitwe. On 31 July Insp R A Chasemore, A/Insp N E Fletcher and J S Willett, Sergeant-Major Nabale, Sgt Treu, and Consts Bisayi, Chisambi, Chilenga and Chewa went to Nchanga Mine Beerhall to control the disorderly conduct of African National Congress pickets. On arrival the police found about fifteen Africans, mainly women, abusing all who entered. The pickets were warned, but ignored the warning to desist. An attempt was made to arrest four of the male pickets. The police party was then attacked by the others reinforced by bystanders armed with stones, sticks and bricks. The crowd grew to about 150 and the police withdrew into the beerhall enclosure, with two prisoners. After a further demonstration and the arrival of Mr B G O'Leary, Supt, with police reinforcements, the crowd dispersed. Several arrests were made for rioting and assault on police. At the close of the ensuing trial the Resident Magistrate commended Mr O'Leary and Insp Chasemore and his men for their resolute courage clearly displayed in the riot and congratulated them on retaining their prisoners in the face of determined opposition by overwhelming numbers. They later received special commendations from the Commissioner of Police.<sup>27</sup>

In Eastern Province similar boycotts were organised by ANC in August. These too were accompanied by acts of hooliganism and arson. Seven Congress leaders in the area were arrested on charges of arson or conspiracy to injure a person in his trade or business. Two were discharged but the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment.

The Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's Annual Show was held at Lusaka on the 3, 4 and 5 August. In previous years the Force had added to the Show's attractions with police dog demonstrations, a physical training display, and, of course, the Band. In 1957, for the first time, a motor cycle display and musical ride were also provided by European officers from the Mounted Section and Police Training School under Insp Denis Lee and Jimmy Robertson. Some of the recruits had been riding for less than six weeks having only arrived in the Territory on 9 June. 80 African recruits in green, white and blue vests gave a physical training display under Mr J Porter MM Assistant Quartermaster. In the evening they performed by torchlight. The show also saw the first use of a new mobile police station built on a Leyland Comet chassis. It was equipped with a diesel generator power supply and doubled as a mobile wireless workshop.<sup>28</sup> The "Ride and Drive" was to become a regular feature of the Show and was always of a high standard.

On 7 August a car driven by a European collided with an African cyclist at Mufulira. A crowd of some 800 Africans quickly gathered and stoned the European and an African driver who came to his assistance. A woman was arrested for stone throwing. A crowd of about fifty who attempted to free her was dispersed by force.

On 24 and 25 August disorderly conduct by African National Congress pickets at Luanshya Beerhall led to serious disturbances at Mikomfwa and Roan Antelope locations. The police were compelled to use tearsmoke. Over 100 Africans, many of them women, were arrested.

On 29 August officials of the African Mine Workers' Union and African Municipal Workers' Union arrived at Chingola from Kitwe to address a meeting. They were mobbed and stoned by a large section of the assembled crowd. Two or three of the officials were injured before being rescued by the police. During the weekend 31 August-1 September the aggressive behaviour of ANC pickets at Luanshya led to disturbances and numerous cases of arson, assault, malicious damage, stoning, obstruction of roads and threatening behaviour.

On 2 September Chief Shimumbi of Luwingu District in Northern Province, attempted to arrest a Congress agitator who had been attempting to undermine the Chief's authority. A riot occurred and police and messenger reinforcements were required to arrest the rioters. Eighty-two persons were convicted in the Chief's court and seven ringleaders were brought before the Magistrate's Court, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four months to two years.

On 4 September a stoning incident occurred at Nchanga when the manager of the Mine African Cinema refused to refund money to a number of dissatisfied patrons. On 8 September a crowd endeavoured to rescue an African who had been arrested for burglary at Mufulira. The landrover carrying the prisoner was obstructed by the crowd.

On 14 September eight men were arrested for disorderly behaviour at Chifubu African Location. They had been picketing the beerhall. Subsequently twenty-five persons, mainly youths, demonstrated outside Ndola Central Police Station demanding the release of the arrested men. These twenty-five were themselves arrested. A grass fence surrounding Chifubu Beerhall was set on fire and some windows broken in revenge for these arrests.

On 17 September there was continuous rioting at Mufulira during which a Nyachusa tribesman fell from his bicycle and received injuries from which he died. The subsequent inquest recorded a verdict of accidental death. More than sixty people were arrested and prosecuted as a result of this riot.

On 18 and 19 September at Chingola disorderly crowds and an unauthorised procession had to be dispersed by force. Many arrests were made. African staff at Nchanga Mine Compound complained of ill-treatment, threats and victimisation by members of African National Congress because they refused to join the boycott. Seven persons were convicted as a result of these complaints. On 25 September 1957 Congress called off the boycotts.<sup>29</sup>

Federation and the high price of copper had brought a boom to the Copperbelt. Although the starting salary for an assistant inspector was now £745 a year, the Force suffered a considerable 'brain drain' of young officers tempted by high salaries to leave for jobs on the mines and in commerce. Government eventually decided that action was required. On 14 September 1957 the Governor appointed a Commission:

- "(i) To inquire into the causes of any wastage of personnel from the Northern Rhodesia Police Force (which term shall be deemed to include the Police Reserve) due to voluntary resignation and withdrawal from the Force of police officers;
- (ii) To make recommendations as to any measures that may be necessary in order to provide inducements towards stability."

By that time the price of copper had fallen. This together with an increase in salary scales, which might have appeared the obvious answer, could well have solved the problem. Nevertheless the appointed Commissioner, Mr P A P Robertson of the Colonial Office arrived from London on 20 September and remained for five weeks, during which he visited most police stations, and interviewed a number of Government officials and members of the public, as well as police officers. His report was issued in 1958. It resulted in improvements in pay and conditions and the establishment of a Police Service Commission in place of the Police Advisory Board, but little was implemented before 1959.

On 23 October 1957 a European fisherman complained that African fishermen, camped across the Kafue River on the North Bank, Lusaka Rural District, were threatening his nets. He stated that stones had been thrown. Police investigated the complaint and made two arrests. On leaving they were attacked by the African fishermen who succeeded in freeing their arrested comrades. On 25 October police, in adequate strength, together with a district officer and district messengers, returned to the fishermen's camp and arrested thirty-nine of them.

The Lusaka Division now consisted of two districts, Lusaka Urban, under a superintendent, and Lusaka Rural District, under an assistant superintendent, and comprising Lusaka Rural, Kafue, Chilanga, and Chirundu police stations, a sub-station at Chalimbana and posts at Ngwerere, Mwembezi and Balmoral. The Mounted Section had been removed from Lusaka Urban District and, with Lusaka Traffic Section, was directly under the control of Divisional Headquarters. Mr J W E Ross, Acting Senior Superintendent, had assumed command of Lusaka Division when Mr R J "Punch" Randell left for vacation leave on 22 June 1957.

Central Division had been upgraded to a senior superintendent's command on 1 July when Mr R J Read, who had succeeded Mr P R Blyth as Commanding Officer on 7 February, was promoted. On 25 November 1957 Broken Hill Urban District Headquarters opened under a superintendent with Broken Hill Central and Bwacha police stations and Kapiri Mposhi Police Post under command together with Raylton Police Station which had opened on 8 March and Broken Hill Mine Police Station which opened on 16 October. The rural stations at Mkushi and Mumbwa, and posts

at Kalabo and Malembwa, remained directly under command of Divisional Headquarters.<sup>30</sup>

In the early hours of 27 November 1957 a goods train was derailed at Chunga just north of Lusaka. Fish-plates and clips had been removed from a complete section of line, on an outside bend of the track near a small bridge over a dried up stream. A number of horses and cattle on the train were killed but there were no human casualties. An African was subsequently arrested by district messengers. He was charged with endangering the safety of persons travelling by rail and tampering with the railway line, convicted on both counts and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.<sup>31</sup>

A guard of one European and one African policeman was placed on the Victoria Falls Bridge. The entire length of the railway line was patrolled, at first on foot, but later on bicycles specially modified for use on the rails. Motor rail-trolleys containing armed police were used to precede the thrice-weekly mail train on its forty-eight hour journey from Livingstone to Ndola and back. These precautions were not only a great drain on police manpower, but provided little job satisfaction or useful experience. Unfortunately they had to continue for several years. 2700 Constable Phiri of C Company of the Mobile Unit was killed by a train while on patrol at Lusaka.

The establishment and strength of the Northern Rhodesia Police on 31 December 1957 were as follows:-

EUROPEAN	Establishment Strength	
Commissioner.....	1	1
Deputy Commissioner.....	1	1
Senior Assistant Commissioners.....	2	2
Assistant Commissioners.....	3	3
Senior Superintendents.....	11	10
Superintendents.....	19	20
Quartermaster.....	1	1
Assistant Superintendents.....	68	56
Assistant Quartermaster.....	1	1
Chief Inspectors.....	7	4
Senior Inspectors, Inspectors & Asst Inspectors.....	471	401
Women Assistant Inspectors.....	32	26
Cadets.....	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>629</u>	<u>535</u>

**AFRICANS:**

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.....	92	81
Sergeants-Major.....	57	46
Sergeants.....	396	351
Constables.....	2,540	2,519

Buglers.....	<u>45</u>	<u>48</u>
Total	<u>3,130</u>	<u>3,045</u>

CIVILIAN STAFF - EUROPEAN.....Establishment Strength

District Officer (seconded).....	1	1
Principal Accountant.....	1	1
Secretary.....	1	1
Accountants.....	2	2
Desk Officers.....	2	2
Records Supervisor.....	1	-
Telecommunications Officers.....	2	2
Radio Maintenance Technicians.....	4	3
Armourers.....	2	1
Stores Officers.....	3	3
Photographer.....	1	1
Passport Officer.....	1	1
Assistant Passport Officer.....	1	1
Clerks (Male).....	4	2
Clerks (Female).....	93	100
Telephone Operators.....	3	3
Housekeepers.....	11	12
Inspector of Works.....	1	-
Building Foremen.....	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>136</u>	<u>139</u>

CIVILIAN STAFF - AFRICAN

Welfare Assistant.....	1	1
Clerks and Interpreters.....	13	12
Teachers.....	2	2
Tailors.....	27	23
Shoemakers.....	12	12
Office Orderlies.....	20	18
Domestic Servants.....	<u>31</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	<u>106</u>	<u>88</u>

The increase in establishment, effective from 1 July 1957, had been 15 Superior Police Officers, 92 European subordinate officers, including 12 women, and 100 African police. The continued expansion meant that the Force was a young one. The average age of European members of the inspectorate on 31 December was 25½ years. Only 58 European officers and 476 Africans had served more than ten years in the Force, while 175 Europeans and 1,006 Africans had less than two years service. More than half the Europeans and nearly half the African police had completed no more than four years in the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Four Superior Police Officers had retired during the year including, on 2 January 1957, Mr T M Davidson, Assistant Commissioner. Mr W H Cowham CGM, Assistant

Superintendent, had been transferred to the Judicial Department as Master Interpreter on 4 December 1956. Born in Fort Jameson, "Happy", Cowham had won his Conspicuous Gallantry Medal over Germany in 1943 while serving with the Royal Air Force. Four members of the Inspectorate transferred to other government departments, two retired on pension and 24 left on resignation or termination of agreement during 1957. 285 African police were struck off strength that year, including three who died in service and nine invalided.

On the credit side, 103 European officers had been attested, 48 of whom were still undergoing their thirteen week recruit training course at the end of 1957. Extensions to the accommodation at the Police Training School had been completed to provide for 60 European and 300 African trainees at any one time. In fact 303 African recruits were in training at Lilayi on 31 December and 322 had completed the six months course of instruction during the year. 28 Africans had been recruited directly into the Band.

The Permanent Staff of the Training School, in addition to the Commanding Officer, still Mr Coton, now Senior Superintendent, was established at one superintendent, one assistant superintendent, one chief inspector (the redoubtable Oliver), 12 inspectors, one African inspector, 3 sub-inspectors, 7 sergeants-major, 28 sergeants, 30 constables and 3 buglers. In addition to the training of recruits, the School had provided promotion courses for 67 African police, driving courses for 50, riot drill courses for 68 NCOs and equitation courses for 7 constables. On 16 March 1958 twelve assistant superintendents assembled at the Police Training School at the start of the first training course for Superior Police Officers.

During 1956 an experiment had begun of recruiting local European residents between the ages of 18 and 20, as "probationers". These youngsters, without any police powers, were attached to the police station nearest their home to gain experience with a view to attesting as assistant inspectors on attaining the age of 21. On 1 January 1957 there had been only two probationers. During 1957 the title was changed to "Police Cadet" to conform to United Kingdom nomenclature.

The standard of education of African police had risen markedly. 159 serving personnel passed the Government Standard VI examination in English during 1957. On 31 December 13 African police held Standard VIII certificates, 612 Standard VI and 1,628 Standard IV. At 792 the number of those with no educational qualification had declined by more than 100 despite the increase in the strength of the Mobile Unit.

The tribal composition of African police on 31 December 1957 was:-

Bemba.....	384	Tonga.....	355	Lozi.....	266
Chewa.....	281	Nsenga .....	240	Tumbuka.....	137
Ngoni.....	126	Ila.....	103	Lungu.....	82
Bisa.....	64	Kaonde.....	80	Lenje.....	78
Lamba.....	39	Lunda.....	54	Kunda.....	53

Chisinga.....10 Lala.....47 Lovale.....66  
 Ushi.....57 Mambwe.....32 Mbunda.....47  
 Mwinimwamba..60 Soli.....25 Henga.....50  
 Toka.....57 Mkwangwa.....61 Lumbu.....20  
 Nkonde.....45 Subiya.....52 Ngumbo.....13  
 Other tribes.61

The number of offences against the Penal Code recorded in 1957 was 26,254, an increase of 1,673 over 1956. 79 were cases of murder, 45 manslaughter and 20 attempted murder. Burglaries and other breakings totalled 5,590. Offences against other laws had also increased to 31,577 exclusive of traffic offences. Also exclusive of traffic offences, there were 28,794 prosecutions in 1957 and 27,715 convictions. 721 Europeans, 48 Asians, 43 Euraficans and Eurasians, and 27,689 Africans were convicted of offences. 59 European juveniles between the ages of 11 and 18, and 974 Africans between 8 and 18 were convicted. There were no juvenile offenders of other races convicted. The value of property reported stolen during the year was £274,591.16s.3d. of which £73,212.4s.10d. worth was recovered. 2,164 bicycles were recovered out of 4,931 reported stolen.

The Criminal Investigation Department consisted of the Assistant Commissioner CID, a senior superintendent, 5 assistant superintendents, one chief inspector, 37 other European officers and 151 African detectives.

Of 12,700 sets of fingerprints received for search at the Fingerprint Bureau during the year, 24.8 per cent were identified as belonging to persons with criminal records. 23 wanted persons were identified. The fingerprints of 44,064 persons were on file in the main collection and those of 1,624 persons in the single fingerprint collection under the Battley System. 439 finger impressions lifted from scenes of crime were received in the bureau during 1957 and were of assistance in clearing up more than 100 cases. Force fingerprint experts gave evidence in court in 23 cases where impressions had been found at scenes of crime and 8 cases in which previous convictions were denied. Ballistic evidence was given in court in ten cases, and evidence on handwriting and the examination of documents on 22 occasions.

146 persons were killed on the roads of Northern Rhodesia in 1957 while 603 were seriously and, 719 slightly, injured. 3,441 traffic accidents were reported to the police. 34,676 alleged traffic offences were investigated, resulting in 1,196 warning letters, 29,815 prosecutions and 229,596 convictions.

One Senior Superintendent, Mr J Hynds, as Chief Commandant, and eight other regular officers were employed full-time in the administration and training of the Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve which increased in strength to three reserve superintendents, 12 reserve assistant superintendents, 1,483 other Europeans, Asians and Coloureds and 750 Africans.

During 1957 five district headquarters had been established in Western Division.

Divisional Headquarters at Ndola now controlled:-

Ndola District - with Ndola Central and Ndola Location police stations, Ndola Traffic Section, and Raylton and Sakania police posts.

Kitwe District - with Kitwe Central, Wusikili and Mindolo police stations, Kitwe Traffic Section, and Buchi Police Post.

Luanshya District - with Luanshya Central and Roan Antelope police stations, Luanshya Traffic Section, and Mikomfwa Post.

Mufulira District - with Mufulira Central and Mufulira Mine police stations, Mufulira Traffic Section and Mokambo Post.

Chingola District - with Chingola Central and Nchanga police stations, Chingola Traffic Section, and Chiwempala Post.

Each district was commanded by a superintendent. Outside the district organisation were Kalulushi, Bancroft, Solwezi and Balovale police stations, and Konkola and Kansanshi posts.<sup>32</sup>

Early in 1958 the Government divided the Northern Province into two. The western part now became Luapula Province with Head-quarters at Fort Rosebery. The police organisation was altered to conform. Mr G H Layne, Assistant Superintendent, took command of the new Luapula Division with his headquarters also at Fort Rosebery. The Northern Division now comprised Kasama, Abercorn, Mpika and Nakonde police stations.

On 12 February 1958 the District Chairman of the African National Congress for Kawambwa in the new Luapula Province made a speech in which he falsely alleged that people living on the shores of Lake Mweru were to be moved to make room for a new airfield. This speech led to considerable agitation in the Kambwali area. A party of police was stood by. There were no incidents until 22 February when an African surveyor and his team were obstructed by a large crowd armed with hoes, sticks and axes. Three district messengers accompanying the surveyor were assaulted. A motor vehicle driven by a cadet of the Provincial Administration was stoned after he had arrested thirteen of those responsible. Police reinforcements were sent to the area and there were no further incidents.<sup>33</sup>

On 20 March 1958 the District Commissioner, Choma, went to Kachenji Village to arrest some twenty Africans who had failed to pay fines imposed by Chief Mapanza for contravening cattle inoculation orders. The District Commissioner was met by about 50 men armed with knobkerries. He withdrew and called for police assistance. On arrival the police made 21 arrests and dispersed an unruly crowd. All the cattle in the area were inoculated to the benefit of the inhabitants and the disappointment of

the African National Congress.

From 9 April 1958 a platoon of the Mobile Unit was stationed at Livingstone. Later in the year the district organisation was adopted in Southern Division. Livingstone District comprised Livingstone Central and Libuyu (opened on 1 February 1957) police stations, and police posts at Livingstone Airport (reduced from a sub-station), Linda (opened on 1 March 1957), Mulobezi and Victoria Falls. Choma District was composed of Choma, Kalomo and Pemba police stations. In Mazabuka District were Mazabuka, Monze, Kariba and Chirundu police stations and Magoye Police Post.

In March 1958 African National Congress officials at Ndola, where Hayden Dingiswayo Banda was District Chairman, attempted to organise a boycott of African Area Housing Board elections in protest at increases in house rents. Nkumbula intervened to stop the boycott but Congress only won three of the eighteen seats. Local party officials then urged the people to boycott the municipal beerhalls and the Housing Board, and to refuse to pay rents. Serious disturbances broke out on 8, 9 and 10 April in the Main Town and Kabushi townships. A beerhall and an African owned tearoom were set on fire, buildings were damaged, passing motor vehicles were attacked and the police heavily stoned. Order was restored after the police had opened fire, killing one rioter and wounding four others. Nkumbula denied Congress responsibility for the violence, but African traders claimed that they had been intimidated by ANC action-group members who were later seen leading the stoning of African shops. Of 28 persons arrested and convicted of various offences connected with the rioting, 23 proved to be ANC members, including 13 members of the Action Group, six women, and two party officials. The locality was declared a Riot Damage Area in accordance with the legislation and a levy imposed on the inhabitants was collected without incident.<sup>34</sup>

Work on the vast Kariba Dam across the Zambezi had commenced in 1955. It brought an influx of Italian construction workers as well as providing employment for many Africans. Although the Kariba Township was established on the South Bank, Sir Arthur Benson saw a requirement for a police presence on the Northern Rhodesia side well before the major increase in the labour force. Kariba Police Station was opened in December 1955 under A/Insp P.R. Williams with a sergeant and four constables accommodated in metal rondavels several weeks before the BSAP opened a purpose built station on the South Bank.

Plans had to be made for the relocation of some 39,000 Northern Rhodesia Africans, mainly Valley Tonga, whose homelands would disappear under the waters of the 2,000 square mile manmade lake, which was to stretch back for 175 miles upstream at an average width of twelve miles. The lives and beliefs of these simple people were bound up with the mighty river. It was beyond their imagination that the Zambezi could be tamed, even by white men. Record floods in 1957 and 1958, which caused set-backs to construction work, including bursting over the coffer-dam on 23 February 1958, reinforced their disbelief. People were therefore receptive to the blandishments of Congress agitators that they should not allow themselves to be

moved.

After a disturbance at Chief Chipepo's village early in June, a detachment of police was sent to the Gwembe area, which would commence to flood when the dam was closed in November. In Southern Rhodesia the people were moved to higher ground, but those of chiefs Chipepo and Chisamu in Northern Rhodesia made clear their intention to stay put.

More platoons of the Mobile Unit were concentrated in the area, together with one formed from personnel from stations through-out Southern Division. The Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, had served in the area as a young administrative officer. He was sure that the people would listen to him. Benson went to Chisamu's village on 6 September. He called an indaba which he attended in full ceremonial dress accompanied by the Police Band. Only one hundred tribesmen could be prevailed upon even to come to listen to him. The following day only Chisamu, two of his headmen and thirteen others appeared to hear the Queen's representative. The people were not going to move, nor would they allow their women and children, old men and sick to be taken.

Sir Arthur departed. Tribesmen from miles around began to assemble at Chisamu's armed with spears and bows. On 10 September 1958 they attacked the police who had to open fire, killing eight and injuring thirty-two. Twenty-four arrests were made. Resettlement then proceeded in an orderly manner.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Northern Rhodesia Government to inquire into the incident completely exonerated the police. It laid the blame for the tragedy largely at the door of local members of African National Congress, although it found no direct evidence that they had acted on instructions from party headquarters. The lawyer representing Congress did not question the action of the police in any way.<sup>35</sup>

Just as consideration was being given to ceasing rail escorts, there was a derailment on 29 September 1958 near Chilanga, ten miles south of Lusaka. The train was the 14-up, mixed passenger and goods, known as the 'Mixed Mail', which left Kafue at 0445hrs with 300 African passengers. The line near Chilanga consists of bends with cuttings, culverts, embankments, and gulleys. Because of this, and in accordance with Rhodesia Railways speed limits, the train was not travelling very fast, when the locomotive gave a sudden lurch. The driver later said that, "Immediately I was certain in my own mind that the train had become derailed". With great skill and presence of mind he was able to pull up his 200 ton locomotive within 280 feet. It came to rest leaning against a cutting on the east side of the line.

On dismounting the driver found that the locomotive and tender had become detached from the rest of the train. Happily the passenger carriages had been at the rear. Only nine goods wagons had left the line. The first seven of these were piled up together in the cutting, virtually reduced to matchwood. The wagon immediately in

front of the first passenger coach had come to rest with its front bogey off the line and its rear bogey on the rails. The driver, guard and conductor, all Europeans, quickly ascertained that no one had been injured other than the conductor himself, who had received a blow on the head as a result of the sudden application of the brakes.

Lying at the side of the track were found seventeen pairs of clip bolts and nuts and four pairs of fish plates, which are used to join one rail to another. Scattered about were a number of bolts, nuts, washers and clips. Obviously the derailment was the result of a deliberate act. The line had been inspected at 1600hrs the previous day and another train had passed over since then.

A State of Emergency was declared throughout the Railway Reserve, the strip of land including the line itself and 100 feet each side of it. In 1959 special police railway detachments, of two or three subordinate police officers and about 20 other ranks each, were set up at Livingstone, Monze, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola. Meanwhile platoons of the Mobile Unit were employed patrolling the railway. One constable was attacked by a leopard while cycling along the line between Chilanga and Kafue.

Meanwhile investigations were proceeding into the derailment under Mr J F Harrison, Assistant Superintendent, District Criminal Investigation Officer, Lusaka. There was, of course, a striking similarity with the derailment at Chunga in 1957. During that investigation information had been given by a former constable who had become a man of power and influence in an unauthorised shanty town near Lusaka. Jim Harrison had had the doubtful privilege of paying this character £250 after his information led to a conviction. Shortly after the Chilanga derailment the ex-constable was arrested for housebreaking and theft, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. On the way to Broken Hill Prison he offered to provide the names of those responsible for the latest derailment. It was too much of a coincidence! The same modus operandi and the same informant knowing the identities of what must be a different party of saboteurs, for the others were safely in jail!

Inquiries were concentrated on the former constable's haunts. In his absence people became talkative. He was said to have announced at about 5.30 am on 29 September "I am going to the police to give information about a train that has fallen off the tracks that way" and pointed towards Lusaka. His wife said that on the morning of the crash he had not returned home until after the "second cock", i.e. about 4.30 to 5.00 am. He had washed himself thoroughly and cleaned his clothes before going to sleep.

Intensive inquiries and cross checking of statements revealed that five men had set out in the direction of Chilanga on the night 28/29 September to derail a train so that "more money can be got from the Government", as the ringleader, the ex-constable, finally admitted.

The accomplices had been carefully selected. No one but their leader knew who else was to take part until they set out, five men with three cycles, on the evening in

question. En route to Chilanga they stopped at a compound on the outskirts of Lusaka to fortify themselves with beer. Foolishly they quarrelled with the beerseller over change and he remembered them, picking out the former constable at an identification parade even though the man's twin brother was included in the line-up.

After the beer drink the five moved on south past the Police Training School at Lilayi. Near Chilanga one remained with the bicycles while the others went to the cutting. Here another was posted to keep watch while the remainder unbolted the rails.

After all had been arrested, two, including the cycle watcher who claimed to have fallen asleep, turned Queen's evidence, and only the cunning ex-policeman and two others were committed for trial on 18 November. After a three week trial all three were convicted on 24 February 1959 and sentences of eight, three and one years imprisonment awarded. The motive had been pure private enterprise but the State of Emergency was not lifted.<sup>36</sup>

The phenomenal development of previous years slowed down in 1958 but the demand for increased police services in Northern Rhodesia did not. A major expansion plan was implemented with a view to almost doubling the strength of the Force over a four year period.

Provision was made in the 1958/59 estimates for increases in establishment of 189 Europeans, including 13 Superior Police Officers and 8 women, and 1,100 African ranks. £900,000 was allocated from the Capital Fund for the continuation of the special building programme launched in 1957 for the construction of new stations and housing. Actual capital expenditure was to be £859,737 with recurrent expenditure on the Force at £1,968,423.

By the end of 1958 there were 105 Superior Police Officers, 536 European subordinate officers, 3,470 African police, 13 police cadets and 46 buglers out of an establishment of 121 SPOs, 693 European subordinate officers, 4,084 African police, 18 cadets and 56 buglers. The problem of a shortage of experienced officers, inevitable during a period of sustained expansion, continued and was to remain with the Force permanently. 58% of European subordinate officers and 62% of African police had completed less than five years police service.

During 1958 reported offences against the Penal Code increased by 14% with the perpetrator identified and convicted in 33% of true cases. The continued increase in such cases was attributed to the steady growth of the urban population of the Territory, especially the increase in the number of urban unemployed caused by a temporary recession particularly in the building trade. Burglaries, housebreaking and thefts involving the property of Africans showed an increase by 30.1% over 1957, but there was a significant decrease in cases involving European property. This was ascribed to the increased security-mindedness of the average white householder, modern buildings, and the use of radio controlled patrol cars and more foot patrols in

European residential areas.<sup>37</sup>

There had been a marked increase in juvenile crime. There were 114 cases involving European juvenile offenders double those in 1957. At 1,053 cases involving African juveniles were up 8.1%. These increases were attributed to lack of parental control, aggravated in the case of Africans by the loosening of moral standards due to de-tribalisation brought about by urban life.

In the New Year's Honours List Mr D W Humphrey, Assistant Commissioner Headquarters, was awarded the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service. Denis Humphrey was one of the original members of the purely civil Northern Rhodesia Police, joining as a constable in 1932. On 31 January 1959 he left on transfer to Tanganyika as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

In January 1959 a Central Firearms Registry was established at Force Headquarters to record details of all breech-loading firearms in the Territory.<sup>38</sup>

In March 1958 the British Government had issued a White Paper supposedly designed to associate Africans in greater measure with the government of Northern Rhodesia. It contained complicated proposals to widen the franchise for an enlarged Legislative Council with 22 directly elected members and an Executive Council with a majority of unofficials. This was deplored by Welensky's United Federal Party as going too far with African advancement, and by the African National Congress for not going nearly far enough. Nevertheless Harry Nkumbula showed an inclination to take advantage of what was given and spoke of Africans not being ready for self-government for another ten years. Other Congress leaders urged a boycott of the new Constitution and a campaign to bring about majority rule by 1960. They wished to see a more militant policy, as witnessed by the acts of violent resistance to Government authority described above. In Lusaka three members of African National Congress were convicted of arson having set fire to the houses of fellow Africans.

In May Nkumbula had made himself unpopular by handing the accounts of the Western Province Branch of Congress to the CID at Ndola. The investigation went on for several months to the annoyance both of dishonest party officials and of those who wished to see a purified party, but one which had nothing to do with the police. Nkumbula's fondness for alcohol and the good life generally, alienated puritans.

In the months leading up to ANC's national conference, held at Chilenje African Township, Lusaka, on 21 October, Nkumbula tried to purge the party machine of his opponents. Kenneth Kaunda who was becoming increasingly dissatisfied with Nkumbula's leadership had left Northern Rhodesia in May for a World Assembly of Youth Conference without Nkumbula's blessing. Thereafter he remained well out of the way in India until 12 October. The ANC executive conference, and subsequent general conference, were marked by bitter quarrels and walkouts. In spite, or perhaps because, of this, Harry Nkumbula was re-elected president unopposed on

26 October. On the same day Kaunda and Simon Kapwepwe resigned from ANC and announced their intention of forming a rival Zambia African Congress.

On 8 November sixty delegates attended ZANC's first conference near Broken Hill. Kaunda was elected president with Kapwepwe as treasurer. Munukuyamba Sipalo, expelled from ANC in 1957, was elected Secretary General of the new party.

Zambia African National Congress was determined to make a mockery of the Legislative Council elections on 20 March 1959. The Government was anxious that the extended franchise should be demonstrated by substantial numbers of Africans registering as voters. ZANC embarked on a campaign of intimidation to prevent this and to cause more desertions from ANC. Nkumbula stood as a candidate.<sup>39</sup>

The security situation was not improved by the activities of an up and coming Labour Party member of the United Kingdom Parliament, John Stonehouse. Immigration was a Federal Government concern. The Federal Prime Minister decided that enough was enough even from a British politician. On the Morning of 3 March 1959 Stonehouse was taken to Lusaka Airport by immigration officers and deported.<sup>40</sup>

It was decided that ZANC must be neutralised if the elections were to proceed peacefully. On 9 March plans were laid in great secrecy and on 11 March the Governor, using his powers under Section 2(1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, issued the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations 1959. Before dawn on 12 March Kaunda and fifty five of his most prominent followers were arrested in a territory-wide swoop, "Operation Longjump". Kaunda was flown to Balovale and from there driven to Kabompo. The remainder were rusticated to other remote areas mainly in Barotseland and North-Western Province. In a broadcast the Governor described the Zambia African National Congress as akin to 'Murder Incorporated'. The elections passed off quietly. Harry Nkumbula became one of six African members of the Legislative Council. 6,821 Africans had registered as 'special' and 796 as 'ordinary' voters.

The long term results of Operation Longjump were more in Kaunda's favour. ZANC had been declared an illegal organisation, but was soon to rise again as the United National Independence Party. The restricted leaders, well supplied with Government money, led a comfortable life spreading the nationalist word in areas selected by the Government because of the previous lack of political awareness locally.<sup>41</sup>

Early on Sunday 15 March a district officer and three messengers went to the UNIP office on Chilubi Island, Lake Bangweulu. Faced with a group of villagers armed with spears and sticks, he withdrew to rumours of arson on all Government and Mission property. Mr G E K Walsh, District Commissioner, Luwingu, a district assistant and a party of thirty messengers arrived late on 15 March. Next morning twenty one persons were arrested for various offences but were released in a brief confrontation with hundreds of tribesmen at Muchinchi sub-boma in which the DC

received a spear wound and his assistant was so seriously injured that he had to be flown to hospital in Lusaka. Four villagers were killed and ten wounded and several messengers and kapasus injured before the Government Party withdrew leaving the buildings to be burnt and looted. In accordance with Sir Arthur Benson's policy the area was without police.

C/Insp Don Bruce was serving an attachment with the Provincial Administration at Chinsali. He received a signal from the Commissioner of Police ordering him to return to CID duty and proceed to Chilubi with D/Sgt Bwalya who would reach him that night with a landrover. Bruce obtained a statement from Mr Walsh at Luwingu and embarked on a seven hour journey by boat from Nsombo to Muchinchi where he found Insp Brian McEwan had already arrived with a platoon of the Mobile Unit and set up camp. Order had been restored thanks in large part to Father A L Boumier of the White Fathers Mission at Santa Maria on the other side of the island. He was awarded the George Medal which was presented by the Governor on 14 January 1960. More than 100 adult males were arrested. Some 50 were tried and convicted on the spot for minor thefts etc. Others were remanded for trial at Kasama where 32 were convicted of offences from riot to attempted murder receiving sentences of from five to ten years. It turned out that the manager of Booth's store had taken advantage of the turmoil to remove the contents of the safe. He readily confessed and being able to identify his usual customers provided useful evidence to corroborate that of the Boma messengers. His own sentence of six months imprisonment was suspended by Mr J W Cronin SRM.<sup>42</sup>

In January 1959 a mob had run riot in Limbe, Nyasaland, after Doctor Hastings Banda had held an "Emergency Meeting" of his Nyasaland African National Congress. On 20 February serious disorder broke out in various other places in Nyasaland. On 28 February a platoon of the Northern Rhodesia Police Mobile Unit was sent to Fort Jameson. This precaution led to a dramatic headline in the Northern News, "N.R. Guns on Nyasa Border". Hastings Banda said "you have heard of the so called riots. Well things are hot here. I have the whole of Blantyre and Zomba on fire. Very soon I hope to have the whole of Nyasaland on fire". On 3 March the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, declared a State of Emergency. Additional troops of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army were sent in with detachments of police from Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia being now calm, Mr Fforde was able to accede to the request for reinforcements.

No.3 Platoon of the Mobile Unit left Bwana Mkubwa for Lusaka at 0530hrs 25 March, being joined en route by 4 Platoon from Broken Hill. At Lusaka the detachment picked up additional stores and reinforcements before leaving at 0500 hrs Thursday 26 March. On Easter Sunday, 29 March, the detachment reached Lilongwe and pitched camp at the old airport which had to first be cleared of grass six foot high. Additional European officers enabled each platoon to be divided into three patrols of one officer and 12 African police. Working in landrovers with attached field intelligence officers drawn from Nyasaland Government departments such as Agriculture and Veterinary, these patrols were found to be a suitable organisation for

the required follow up operations and arrest of wanted persons.

There were two large operations. Ndevu's Village, some 23 miles from Lilongwe on the Fort Manning Road was said to be recalcitrant. A cordon and search operation was mounted with two platoons of the Rhodesian African Rifles, Southern Rhodesians, providing the cordon, while the two Northern Rhodesia Police platoons carried out the search of the village which was about a mile long and lay 300 yards from the road. 37 arrests were made and Congress funds and ammunition seized.

On 10 April a patrol visited Mbewa's Village in the Fort Manning District. Insp O'Neill of the Nyasaland Police and A/Insp Donald Scott, Head Constable Mpezeni and constables Seven and Mutonga of the NRP were attacked by two men armed with pangas whilst trying to effect their arrest. They secured one but the other escaped.

A night operation was mounted. The platoon from Fort Jameson under Acting Inspector Geoff Hills and A/Insp Paddy Ryan was already operating in the Fort Manning area. It was now joined by 3 and 4 platoons who travelled ninety miles from Lilongwe to the rendezvous. Mbewa's village was cordoned in darkness and search parties moved in at dawn. The wanted man was found sleeping in his garden hut some distance from the village and arrested.

In all 12 European officers and 143 African police under the command of Mr J F Matheson, S/Supt, Officer Commanding the Mobile Unit, with Mr J R Barber, A/Supt, formed the detachment in Nyasaland, supported by a civilian wireless technician, Mr Ivor Finter, and a vehicle mechanic, Mr Bill Crook. The NRP covered 46,826 miles in 41 vehicles of various types and made 72 arrests in Nyasaland. Some of those arrested had attended a secret meeting near Blantyre at which murderous attacks were reported to have been planned against Government officials and white families.

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Twelve assistant inspectors of the Northern Rhodesia Police were seconded to the Nyasaland Police to assist with general police duties until that force could recruit adequate European staff.

On 21 March 1959 Colonel H B Perkins OBE had arrived from England to take up the new post of Assistant Commissioner, (Special Duties). An officer with much security service experience in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, Perkins was to be responsible for advising the Northern Rhodesia Government on counter-sabotage and to organise security precautions on vital installations. Another new post, Assistant Commissioner (Training) was filled on 21 May by Colonel J D Stewart, a police officer from Scotland who had served as Deputy Inspector General of Police with the Control Commission in occupied Germany.

On 22 April 1959 the Northern Rhodesia Police provided a guard of honour at Lusaka Airport for the departure of Sir Arthur Benson on retirement. He was succeeded as Governor of Northern Rhodesia by Sir Evelyn Hone KCMG CVO OBE who had been

Chief Secretary since 1957.<sup>44</sup>

On 27 April North-Western Division was established under Mr F D R Gray, Assistant Superintendent, with stations at Solwezi and Balovale. In May 1959 a police station was opened at Namwala in Central Division.<sup>45</sup>

For over a year there had been intermittent trouble in the Chinsali District of Northern Province due to the activities of members of the Lumpa Church, founded by the 'prophetess' Alice Lenshina Mulenga Lubusha of Kasomo Village. In 1953 Alice Lenshina, then about 29 years of age, had some form of religious experience during which she "died" and came to life again. She resumed instruction with the United Church of Central Africa at Lubwa and was baptised. She then began preaching herself and exorcising 'witches'. Disciples were drawn to Kasomo by such an indigenous expression of worship which they found lacking in the existing churches. Soon Alice Lenshina found herself at the head of a truly African church. By the end of 1955 the movement was widespread in the Kasama, Isoka, Chinsali, Mpika and Lundazi districts. She encouraged her followers, known as Lumpas, to join the African National Congress, but did not welcome any interference in the running of her church.

In September 1956 a Lumpa church member was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for calling a Roman Catholic priest a wizard. There were demonstrations at Chinsali Boma during which Lenshina's husband, Petros Chitankwa, and others were arrested. Chitankwa was sentenced to two years in prison for proposing violence to an assembly. The Lumpas set up unregistered villages and held unauthorised meetings outside their churches. Early in May 1959 a platoon of the Mobile Unit was called to assist the Native Authority to restore order at a village near Lenshina's headquarters, Kasomo. On arrival the police were surrounded by a crowd of Lumpas armed with various weapons, and had to open fire. Three of the crowd were wounded but none fatally. The official report showed that, although Alice Lenshina had been uncooperative throughout, the extent of the disobedience and resistance to authority encountered was due more to the influence in the area of the Zambia African National Congress.<sup>46</sup>

In May 1959 the state of Northern Rhodesia was such that the Governor lifted some of the restriction orders, made in March. In July the progressive release of the remaining detainees started. Kenneth Kaunda was not yet to roam free. On 20 June a Lusaka magistrate sentenced him to six months imprisonment for conspiring to effect an unlawful purpose and three months for convening a unlawful assembly. On 29 June Munu Sipalo was convicted and sentenced for similar offences committed prior to Operation Longjump.<sup>47</sup>

On 31 October Assistant Inspector C N Barr, Constable Mate and a driver were in a police car on patrol in Kitwe when they received a report of a disturbance in domestic servants' quarters at 14th Avenue Nkana. A gardener appeared to be running amok.

On the arrival of Barr and Mate the man ran off down a sanitary lane. The police officers gave chase. As Colin Barr came up to him, the man turned and stabbed him in the stomach. He then attacked Mate with a knife but the constable managed to defend himself with his baton. Barely conscious Barr staggered away and telephoned Kitwe Central Police Station. Mate ran back to the police car and radioed for assistance. Assistant Inspector Robert Vivian Winney was on traffic patrol with Constable Peter Pensulu Kasalu. They went to the scene where they were joined by a local resident, Mr Ronald Gordon Schmidt. All three went to the servants' quarters where the man had taken refuge. Schmidt opened the door and as the man ran out Kasalu threw his greatcoat over his head, but he threw it off. Bob Winney then attempted to take the knife and received stab wounds in the stomach. Kasalu was stabbed twice in the back and Schmidt once in the arm before the culprit was overpowered.<sup>48</sup>

On 1 November Winney died from his injuries in the Llewellyn Hospital Kitwe. He was posthumously awarded the Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry. Barr recovered from his serious injuries and returned to duty in 1960. He and Peter Kasalu were awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. Mr Schmidt received the British Empire Medal. Kasalu, a 27 year old Lenje from Broken Hill District, had joined the Force in 1953 from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. In 1965 he was serving at Lusaka Central as a sub-inspector in the Zambia Police.

Recurrent expenditure for the year ending 30 June 1959 was £1,968,423 against an estimate of £1,946,274. Capital expenditure was £859,737. In December 1959 Mr A J Austin, formerly Accountant General for Northern Rhodesia, joined Force Headquarters as Financial Adviser. His son was already serving as a police cadet.

A total of 61,599 offences of all types were recorded during 1959 and the fingerprints of 55,882 persons were filed in the main collection.

## NOTES CHAPTER 14

1. Rt Hon Sir Chas BATHURST 1st Baron BLEDISLOE of Lydney 18 PC 26 KCMG 30 KBE 19 FSA b21.9.67 ed Sherborne Eton Oxon R Agric Cllge Cirencestr Bar'94 MP(C) SWilts'10-18 Parly Sec Min Food'16 RMonRE Capt, MS Salisby Trg Centre'16 Director Sugar Distrbn'17-19 Parly Sec Min Agric 11.24-2.28 Gov NZ'30-6
2. Sir Roland (Roy) WELENSKY PC K(53)CMG 46 b Salisby SR 20.10.07 s/o Michael b Poland, left sch age 14 Fireman Rys & boxer BH'24 Rly Wkrs U, MLC'38 UFP MP Fed Parlt'53 MinTpt & Developmnt & Deputy PM, PM Rhod & Nyasald 2.11.56-31.12.63 left Zimbabwe'81 Blandfd Forum d5.12.91
3. Arthur CREECH-JONES PC 43 b91 Nat Sec TGWU 19-29 MP(Lab) Shipley'35 PPS Lab & Nat Svce'40 PUS Colonies'45 SofS'46-50 MP(Lab) Wakefield'54 d64
4. Dauti YAMBA b Kazembe's, Teachr, Hd Mstr Luanshya Af Sch'41-Edn Cncllr Lunda NAAuthy'47 Co-Founder Fedn of Welfare Socs 18.5.46 ANC MLC'51 Fed MP'53 Geo KALUWA Tdr & Fmr Mazabuka. Co fndr Fedn of Af Societies 18.5.46 A/Treasr ANC 7.48  
Harry NKUMBULA ANC Ila b Namwala'14 ed Kafue Trg Inst Stndd VI Tchr'34 Tchr NRG'38 Hd Mstr Wusukili Af Sch'44 UCllge Makere Uganda'46 LSE BSc(Econ) failed 1.50 Pres ANC 8.51
5. Kenneth David KAUNDA s/o Sch Mstr ex Nyasald Sec Gen ANC 8.53 Pres ZANC'58 UNIP'59 Min Local Govt & Social Welfare 12.62 PM 64 Pres Zambia 24.10.64
6. Sidney James WEBB 1st Baron PASSFIELD 29 PC 24 LLB b Londn 13.7.59 Clk Colonial Brkrs Office'75 WO'78 Svyr of Taxes'79 Class I Civ Svt Colonial Office'81-91 Bar'85 Mbr LCC 92-1910 RComm Trade Union Law 03-6 ProfPub Admn LSE 12-1.27 MP Seaham Durham'22-29 Pres Bd of Trade Jan-Nov 24 SofS Dominion Affrs'29-30 & Colonies 29-31
7. Col Wm Angus MULLER CMG 46 KPM 44 CPM CStJ b30.7.98 ed UCS RCSc, Pte Queens'15 2Lt RGA AMaj'18 Ceylon P'20 CofP & Cmdt Loc Forces Trin & Tobago'38 OC Tps 39-40 CofP Tanganyika'48 IG Col Police'51-7 d18.1.70
8. Nkhwazi Vol 12 No.1 Apr'64 p44, Annual Report 1954 Rhodes Hse
9. Nkhwazi Apr'64 p44
10. "The Old Depot & the New Training School" Nkhwazi Apr'64 p70
11. "The Northern Rhodesia Police Band" Nkhwazi Apr'64 p58
12. Letter seen by the Author at FHQ in 1959
13. Nkhwazi, Mulford "Zambia, the Politics of Independence 1957-1964" p39
14. Nkhwazi 1955
15. Nkhwazi Apr'64 p45
16. Sir Arthur Trevor BENSON G(59K54)CMG 52 b21.12.07 Staffs s/o Richd A H Benson fmrlly of Co Limerick & Jo'burg ed Wolverhampton Oxon Cdt NR 32 Colonial Office 39 War Cabinet Office 40 Col Office 43 Secretariat NR 44 Adm Sec Ugda 46 Ch Sec Centrl Af Council 49 Ch Sec Nigeria 51 Gov NR 54-9
17. PRO CO/1037/28/94/3/02
18. Annual Report
19. Hamish Scott-Knight NRJ
20. Annual report 1956 Rhodes Hse,  
Matthew de Luxe NKHOLOMA Gen Sec ATUC & AMWU

Lawrence KATILUNGU Pres AMWU & ATUC until 8.55 agn Pres 56 dRTA 9.11.61  
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22.PRO CO/1037/28/94/3/02  
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30.Annual report 1957 Govt Printer Lusaka, Nkhwazi Apr'64  
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33.Annual report 1958  
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35.'Kariba Recalled' Peter Williams Nkhwazi Summer 2018 pp25-29, Annual report 1958, Mulford p72, "African Life" Jan 1959  
36.Annual report, Harrison "Sabotage Or?" Nkhwazi Apr'64 p112  
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38.Nkhwazi Apr'64  
39.Mulford "Zambia, the Politics of Independence pp68-76  
40.Stonehouse "Prohibited Immigrant"  
41.Mulford p77-106p  
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Dr Hastings BANDA ed Edinburgh U, GP UK returned to Nyasaland 58 Pres Malawi 63 Wm CROOK b6.4.29 Veh Insp NR 19.2.57  
44.Sir Evelyn Dennison HONE GCMG(65) CVO(54) OBE(46) b13,12,11 s/o Arthur Hone MBE Salisby SR edWellgtn RhodesU Grahamstown, Rhodes Scholar, Bar Lincoln's Inn, Cdt Tanganyika 27.7.35 A/DO'37 Sec to Govt Seychelles'44 ASec Pal'46 Colnl Sec Br Honduras'48 Ch Sec Aden'53 NR'57 Gov NR 22.4.59-24.10.64 d18.9.79  
45.Nkhwazi Apr'64  
46.Hudson "A Time to Mourn" pp12-30, Nkhwazi  
47.Mulford "Zambia, The Politics of Independence" pp102-108  
Munu Kayambwa SIPALO, Lozi ed India to NR'57 ANC Exec expelled 12.57 Gen Sec ZANC/UNIP 11.58-62 Min Nat Resources 1.64  
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