

AFRICA POLICE JOURNAL



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Police In Barotseland



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FROM THE EDITOR KOOS KOTZE

It is with much pride that I write the editorial for this edition of the Africa Police Journal because it brings home a message of great importance. One of the reasons why the Africa Police Institute came into being was that we want to preserve the rich history of the various police forces in Africa. Our dream is to bring the policemen and women together in a non-racial & non-religious & non-political venue to talk to each other simply as policemen of all ranks and cultures.

We cannot separate ourselves from our past but we can learn from it and hence, reading about the Barotse Police in this edition, I am filled with a sense of history. Those men served many decades before any of us were born but they are alive in this online magazine which brings me to an important point - we need to the stories of the men and women who served. Not so much for us but for future generations who will one day be able to learn from us what we learned from decades of experience.

It is an African tradition to respect our elders. We respect grey hair above all and it would be a great pity if the grey hair knowledge is lost because we did not place it in a format which would be available to the new generations. Even if we disagree with the past we need to respect what happened and be accurate about it. Otherwise the mistakes will be repeated and that is plain silly. I remember watching and learning from the old (they were probably the same age as me now) police detectives who seems to know the criminal by just looking at the scene. And I can tell you, they were never wrong either. This comes with experience and experience equals history on many levels. We invite you to send us your stories and to become involved.

Regards & Salute,

K

FROM THE DESK OF HENNIE HEYMANS

I am from Africa; I love and Africa, Africa never ceases to amaze me. I am a self-confessed lover of our strange and varied continent. I wish I could win some kind of lotto and I will tour throughout Africa; by road and by rail. Every day one can say there is something new from our continent and to-day it is the Barotse Native Police made up by British and people who are not from Barotseland

The Dutch, the French, the British, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Belgians and the Arabs have colonised Africa in part. A legacy from the past is that our boundaries were drawn by non-Africans and usually in Europe far away from reality. No regard or sympathy for tribal migration, heritage or local custom. "No! This river will be the border. No, we don't care if it cuts a tribe in half" – that was the attitude.

Slaves were captured in Africa and taken to the new world – to America, the Caribbean and various other "un-discovered" places. For more than 300 years people were subjugated by the Colonial masters. I am an Afrikaner; my opponents call me a Boer: I am proud of the fact. My language developed in Africa. It is an indigenous language with European, African and Asian roots. We were mainly farmers; a small people, we settled on vacant land or we bought our land from the ruling kings and chiefs in Southern Africa. Diamonds and Gold brought British rule and custom. My people were the first in Africa to fight a total war against Britain. It was the first global war because we, Boers, fought British troops from all over the Empire. In those days the sun never set on the Empire. Prisoners of War were to St Helena, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India and Bermuda.

I can understand when people want to be free and independent. My people were free and independent in the old Boer Republics, the ZAR and in the Free State Republic. We just had our own revolutionary war or struggle in this part of the world. Even with 'one man, one vote' and democracy we still have people who are the victims of a majority. What am I trying to say? Just this: That I can understand the aspirations wishes and urges of the peoples like that of Barotseland.

Barotseland

One day I was paging through old Nongqai's when I came across an article on the Barotseland Police. Well this Police Force tickled my interest and I made a note of it. I also remembered that as a student in the Social Anthropology class Prof Eileen Jensen Krige¹ introduced us to the Lozi. Their culture and system was very interesting and that was more than 50 years ago.

¹ Famous for her book: The Social System of the Zulus, Shuter & Shooter, PMB, 1950.

Modus Vivendi

We are inviting you to first visit the old Barotse Native Police² as depicted in the Nongqai during 1910 and then we can have a closer look at Barotseland and the complex issues facing the people there to-day. Let's try and find the correct history, even if we don't find many sources, let's lay a foundation stone of the history of the Barotse Native Police. Interestingly enough the Royal Government of Barotseland proclaims that the Barotse Native Police was founded on 23rd of May 1902.³

THE BAROTSE NATIVE POLICE



Headquarters Barotse Native Police.

² Nongqai December 1910 p 573

³ <http://www.barotsepost.com/index.php/en/frontnews/local-news/660-maintenance-of-law-and-order-we-are-reconstituting-the-royal-barotseland-police>

During 1910 the Headquarters Staff at Livingstone⁴ consisted of the following officers:

- Colonel Carden, Commandant,
- Major Hodson,
- Lieutenant Watherson,
- Lieutenant Salmon,
- Lieutenant De Satge,
- Lieutenant Cussans,
- Sergeant Major Coote: who is prosecutor, town-sergeant, and instructor of Drums and Fifes
- Sergeant Mills: drill and signalling instructor,
- Sergeant Taylor: bandmaster, and
- Sergeant J Taylor, lately joined, and who is to command the new station at Ndola (which then fell under at Livingstone).

Fort Jameson in N.E. Rhodesia

- Captain O'Sullivan is at Fort Jameson⁵ in N.E. Rhodesia⁶, the best recruiting centre.

Lealni⁷

- Captain Stennett; and
- Sergeant Saunders.

Tansanshi

- Sergeant-Major Ferguson was stationed at Tansanshi⁸ which was then the nearest station to the Congo border.

Other ranks

⁴ **Livingstone** was, until 2012, the capital of the Southern Province of Zambia. Lying 10 km (6.2 mi) to the north of the Zambezi River, it is a tourism centre for the Victoria Falls and a border town with road and rail connections to Zimbabwe on the other side of the Victoria Falls. A historic British colonial city, its present population was estimated at 136,897 inhabitants at the 2010 census. It is named after David Livingstone, the British explorer who was the first European to explore the area - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livingstone,_Zambia

⁵ **Chipata**, population 98,416, is the capital of the Eastern Province of Zambia. Having a boma, a market, a hospital, a shopping centre and a number of schools, Chipata is the business and administrative hub that serves the region. The town boasts a golf course, an airstrip, a mosque, and even a "welcome arch". The town is the regional head of the Ngoni of Zambia. As such, Ngoni is the primary language, although Nyanja and English are widely spoken, plus some Indian languages, as a large number of Zambian Indians live in the town. Chipata is located near the border with Malawi, and lies on the Great East Road which connects the capitals Lilongwe (130 km) and Lusaka (550 km). The town is a popular access point for the South Luangwa National Park - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chipata>

⁶ That was in 1910 - HBH

⁷ No record of such place - HBH

⁸ Kansanshi - <http://www.first-quantum.com/Careers/our-locations/zambia/Kansanshi/working-and-living-on-kansanshi/default.aspx>

Next in order we have a native Sergeant-Major, Sergeants, Corporals, and Lance-Corporals. They are all very smart and intelligent. The "boys"⁹ are taught drill of every kind, from ceremonial to skirmishing, physical drill with the Band or Drums and Fifes, packing mules, maxims, signalling, route marching, and night attacks. They become efficient in a very short time, and are keen and observant.

Here I might mention what our Police boys are. Although our name is Barotse Native Police, we have not a single Barotse in the Force - you could not make either a policeman or soldier of one.

Beginning with the Jaos¹⁰ (my¹¹ favourite boys), I must give them the credit of being clean, smart, intelligent, very civil and obedient. They are by no means big fellows, rather slim and wiry, and just the men required for the work, i.e., mostly fighting. Many of our Jaos were in the King's African Rifles during the Somaliland campaign, and hold the medal. In religion they are Mohammedan and adhere strictly to the faith. Their women are 'beautifully developed and very good looking except for the peculiar disc arrangement which they insert in their left nostril, and which denotes their tribe.

Other natives enlisted by us are:

- Angonis¹²,
- Achewas¹³, and
- Awemba¹⁴. These latter are splendidly made fellows, but have to be strictly kept in their places. They possess very deep voices, and harmonise their native songs beautifully.
- Lastly, we have a few Mushu-kuluinbwe¹⁵, who make good buglers.

Police Kit

The Native Police kit consists of a khaki jumper and brown belt, very scanty khaki shorts, and a red fez as a head dress. As an alternative to the jumper they have blue jerseys with brown leather strappings on the shoulders, which looks very smart and workmanlike.

Most of the drill is carried out by native drill sergeants, who give all their words of command in English and the explanations in the native language.

Marriage

⁹ A Colonial habit of calling "men" boys i.e. "police boys" denoting non-British - HBH

¹⁰ No record - HBH

¹¹ The author who is unknown - HBH

¹² No record on Google of such an name - HBH

¹³ No record on Google of such an name - HBH

¹⁴ No record on Google of such an name - HBH

¹⁵ No record on Google of such an name - HBH

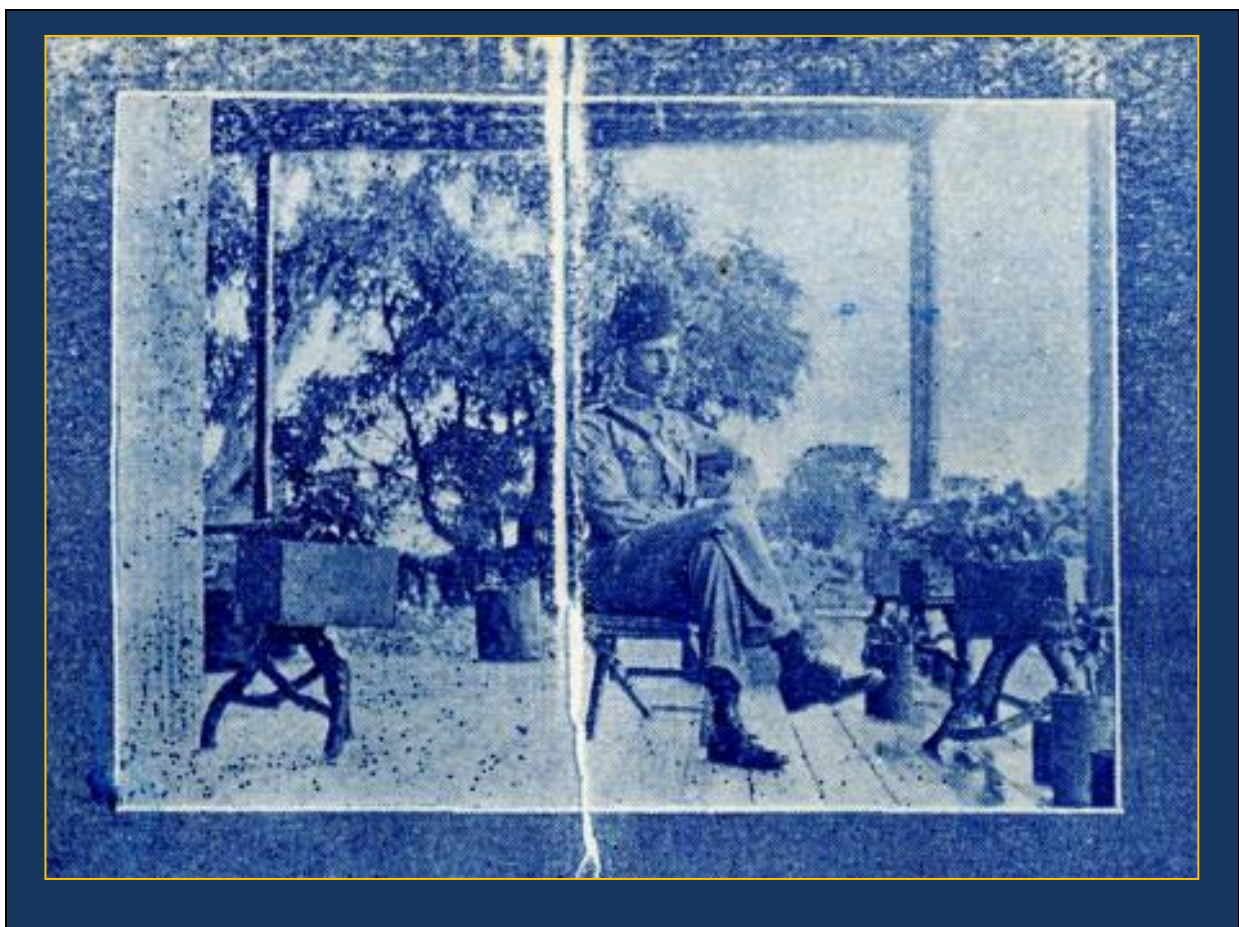
Practically every man is married, and consequently the only barrack room is one occupied by band boys. They are only allowed one wife each.

Senior N.C.O.'s are allowed two wives, on condition that they pay all expenses incurred in the marriage of No. 2. To understand the full inwardness of this regulation, it must be explained that no local boys are recruited for the police, so that the expense incurred by the importation and exportation of superfluous wives might be a heavy item if there were no limit.

Routine

Our routine is precisely the same as an Imperial regiment. Reveille is according to the seasons. The usual early morning parades, orderly room, etc. Physical drill on Mondays with ceremonial parades on Thursdays; the latter consisting of the march past in column, in fours, advance in review order, then physical drill and other exercises.

Usual daily band practice, signalling and maxim gun drill. The Drums and Fifes play at Retreat, beating twice a week at Government House.



Northern Rhodesia Police

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia

The Northern Rhodesia Police¹⁶ was the police force of the British ruled protectorate of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).

History

In 1889 Northern Rhodesia, bounded by Angola (Portuguese West Africa), the Belgian Congo, German East Africa, British Central Africa (Nyasaland now Malawi), Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), Mashonaland and Matabeleland (Southern Rhodesia now Zimbabwe), Bechuanaland (Botswana) and the Caprivi strip of German South West Africa (Namibia), was not a political unit and had no name at all.

Customary law was administered among the 70 odd tribes which populated the Territory by their chiefs. Some chiefs were, willingly or not, in league with the Arab and Portuguese slavers who preyed on the population.

Royal Charter



In October 1889 Cecil Rhodes obtained a Royal Charter¹⁷ for the British South Africa Company to, *inter alia*, make treaties, promulgate laws, preserve the peace, and maintain a police force in what was to become the Rhodesias.

Imperial Commissioner

Harry Johnston, Imperial Commissioner in Nyasaland was additionally appointed as Administrator for the Company's territory north of

the Zambezi.

The White Collector

Over the next ten years small posts each under a white 'collector' were established throughout North-Eastern Rhodesia, in the area north and east of the Kafue River. Each had at his disposal a handful of armed African police. With these, and on two occasions with African troops from Nyasaland, the collectors drove out the slavers and established the Company's administration.

North-Eastern Rhodesia Police

On 1 July 1895 Major Patrick Forbes, of the British South Africa Company's service, was appointed Deputy Administrator responsible for North-Eastern Rhodesia. His

¹⁶ From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia

¹⁷ <http://www.rhodesia.me.uk/Charter.htm>

escort, Sergeant Drysdale, and four troopers, had been recruited from the Company's police in Southern Rhodesia and attested as **North-Eastern Rhodesia Police**. They were dispersed to various posts to assist or take over from the local collector.

The North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of January 1900 formalized the territory's constitution. Previously jurisdiction had been exercised by Consular Courts under the African Order in Council of 1889. Now a High Court was established administering English law and district magistrates were to be appointed.

British Legal System

In 1901 Judge Leicester Beaufort arrived at the capital, Fort Jameson (now Chipata). There were five magistrates and thirty-one Native Commissioners, no longer called Collectors, probably because collection of an annual Hut Tax of three shillings began that year! The Police, about 200 in all, were still recruited by each local official at his own station. Their duties were:-

- To guard the property of the government.
- To act as escorts to caravans.
- To carry messages from the administrative officials to native chiefs.
- To effect any arrests of natives that may be required.
- To guard native prisons.

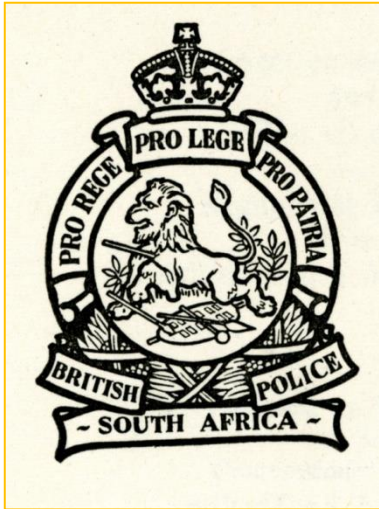
In 1903 Captain Richard Bright, a regular officer of the British Army was appointed Commandant to organise and constitute the North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary as the police were to be known. He issued instructions that:

- Native constables were only to make arrests on warrant or when an offence was committed in their presence.
- They were to seek assistance from the local headman when effecting an arrest or serving a summons.
- They were not to carry arms except when accompanied by a European official or when necessary for protection from wild animals.

Recruits were now trained centrally at Fort Jameson.

Barotseland and the BSAP

To the west in Barotseland the Company was slow off the mark. Lewanika, the Litunga of Barotseland claimed suzerainty over all tribes between the Zambezi and the Kafue and beyond, and westward into Angola.



He was anxious for British protection fearing the Matabele to the south, the Portuguese and the Belgians. He signed the Lochner Concession in 1890, but it was not until 1897 that Robert Coryndon arrived at his capital Lealui with five white British South Africa Police as living proof of Queen Victoria's protection.

In April 1898 Sub-Inspector Cazalet of the BSAP led a patrol along the north bank as well as south of the Zambezi to put a stop to reported dealing in firearms, cattle stealing and other lawbreaking by Europeans.

In September 1898 Captain Drury came up from Bulawayo with 13 troopers and built a fort at Monze some miles from the present township. The purpose was to protect European traders and prospectors coming up from the South and prevent inter-tribal fighting. Offenders were fined in cattle without recourse to a court.

1899: Barotse Native Police: Major Colin Harding

Cecil Rhodes was always of the view that the police force north of the Zambezi should be African. Europeans were expensive and their numbers were continually thinned by blackwater fever and other diseases. Major Colin Harding CMG formerly commander of the Mashonaland Native Police relieved Coryndon as Resident Commissioner in late 1899 at about the time the Barotseland/North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council was issued. On Coryndon's return from leave, now as Administrator of the new territory, Harding was appointed commandant of the Barotse Native Police, recruiting and training for which, he had already put in hand in between extensive patrols up the Zambezi and into Angola to ascertain the true limits of Lewanika's sphere of influence.

1902 Barotse Native Police

Harding oversaw the departure of the remnants of the BSAP from Monze and patrolled along the Zambezi and Kafue until he was familiar with the whole territory. In 1901 a fort was built at Kasempa from which patrols went out after slavers. By 1902 the Barotse Native Police comprised nine European officers and NCOs, and 240 native police.

In May 1904 Edward Davies, foreman at a quarry near Kalomo, the administrative headquarters of the territory, got drunk and fired at African workers, mortally wounding one. Davies was still drunk when arrested by RSM Toulson and Sergeant Lethbridge. On 8 July Davies was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two

years imprisonment having pleaded self-defence. For such cases a Judge came up from Southern Rhodesia, but North-Western Rhodesia had its own magistrate, Harry Rangely, who held court at Kalomo and at the Old Drift near Victoria Falls.

In April 1904 the railway reached Victoria Falls and a year later the Falls Bridge was completed over the Zambezi. The Old Drift became redundant as the landing place for imports. The settlers there moved up to the new township of Livingstone.

1905: North-Western Rhodesia Constabulary

Constable Foley became Gaoler, Magistrates Clerk and Sanitary Superintendent at Livingstone with Sergeant Burdett responsible for police work at the Falls and process serving throughout the Territory.

In September 1905 Constable Cathcart arrived at Kalomo for civil police duties, to act as Magistrate's Clerk and superintend sanitation. These three were members of the **North-Western Rhodesia Constabulary** under the Judicial Department and not part of the Barotse Native Police which was a military force responsible for internal security and to deal with incursions by slavers and hostile tribes from across the borders.

1906: Maj Carden

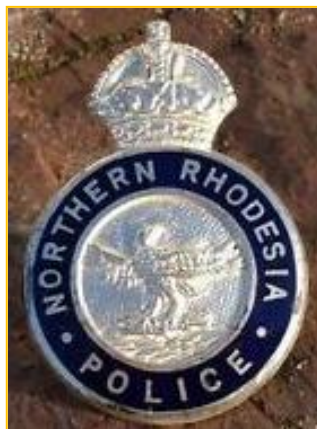
The collection of hut tax commenced in 1904. The Barotse Native Police were called upon to support civil officials in its collection. Harding fell out with the Administration by raising with the High Commissioner in South Africa the question of hut burning to encourage payment. Harding resigned in 1906 and his Second-in-command, Major Carden became Commandant.

In the year ending 12 July 1907 thirty-one Whites, three Asians and eighty-eight Africans appeared before the Magistrate at Livingstone, Kafue and Kalomo. A gaol had been built at Livingstone to accommodate four Europeans and twenty Africans. The magistrate at Kasempa only had to try four cases, all of witchcraft. Africans from Nyasaland and the west coast of Africa were blamed for thefts in towns and there was said to be a rough White element which required constant supervision. The headquarters of the Government and Barotse Native Police moved to Livingstone and the Barotse Native Police were absorbed into the Constabulary.

By 1910 the railway was complete through to the Congo. Mining was in operation at Broken Hill (Kabwe) and Kansanshi, but the far North-West was troublesome. In the Kasempa District three Africans shot a prospector in the back through the window of his house. The murderers fled into the virtual no-man's-land on the border of Mozambique. The offer of a £20 reward led to their location. One of the accused

confessed to the previous murder of an African. All three were tried and hanged. Two chiefs were sentenced to imprisonment for failing to give information.

1911 Northern Rhodesian Police



By an Order in Council of 4 May 1911 Barotseland, North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia were amalgamated as one territory, Northern Rhodesia, still administered by the British South Africa Company. Consequently the North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary and the Barotse Native Police were amalgamated as the '*Northern Rhodesia Police*'. Major F. A. Hodson, the original Adjutant of the Barotse Native Police, soon succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Carden as Commandant of the new force.

1913 Reorganisation: Col Edwards

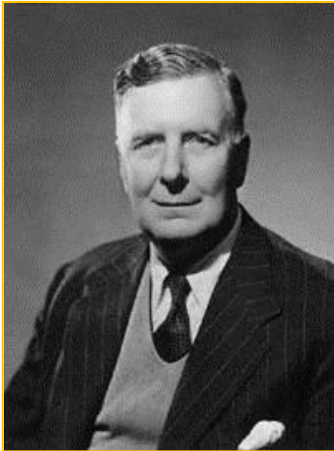
In 1913 Colonel Edwards, a regular cavalry officer who had served with Baden Powell's South African Constabulary and for the past six years as a Chief Constable in the London Metropolitan Police was appointed Chief Commandant of Police and Volunteers for both Rhodesias. He reorganised the Northern Rhodesia Police so that in 1914 it consisted of:

- The Military Branch with a hundred men at Livingstone and four other companies of roughly 80 men at Mongu, Kasempa, Kasama and Fort Jameson.
- The District Police, parties of about 10 African police under the native Commissioner at each government station or Boma.
- The Town Police, 10 or 12 British sergeants and constables and 328 African police stationed at the townships on the line of the railway and at Kansanshi, and the Criminal Investigation Department and Fingerprint Bureau under Regimental Sergeant Major Ferguson who attended a six week fingerprint course at Scotland Yard while on leave. In July 1914 he was joined by Detective Sergeant Kirk from Southern Rhodesia and they were assisted by five African detectives and a clerk.

1914

By 1914 there were Town Police detachments at Livingstone, Ndola, Solwezi, Fort Jameson, Mumbwa, and Broken Hill. **Lieutenant Percy Sillitoe** in charge at Lusaka was the only commissioned officer employed on civil police duty.

Two hundred Boers had settled in the area in 1911 and there was concern about their ability to maintain themselves without breaking the law. Lusaka itself was little more than a cluster of huts.



Sir Percy Sillitoe - later head of MI5

Much of the work of the CID concerned immigration. At the outbreak of World War I they investigated 62 enemy aliens among a white population of about 2,250. Nine were sent to South Africa for internment.

Northern Rhodesia Police 1914 to 1918

Northern Rhodesia had two fronts to defend. On 9 August three officers and 80 men left Livingstone for Kasama to guard against invasion from German East Africa.

The British South Africa Police sent a detachment to guard the Falls Bridge. On 22 September a combined force of BSAP and NRP occupied the German post at Schuckmannsburg in the Caprivi Strip. The District Police were gradually absorbed into the Military.

Lt Sillitoe left for the North never to return. Twenty years later as Chief Constable of Glasgow he was to introduce the chequered cap band now worn by police throughout Great Britain.

In the North German attacks on Abercorn and Fife were repulsed. The NRP with more than a hundred miles of border to defend were reinforced by Belgian led Congolese troops and a company of White volunteers of the Northern Rhodesia Rifles.

In mid-1915 the Germans transported reinforcements down Lake Tanganyika to break through at Saisi, but were again repulsed by the NRP and Belgian garrison. At the same time the surrender of German South-West Africa removed the threat from the Caprivi Strip freeing the remainder of the Military Branch of the NRP for service in the North where two newly raised companies of BSAP replaced the Belgians.

By March 1916 the Royal Navy had destroyed the German Fleet on Lake Tanganyika. In May 1916 all five NRP companies crossed into German East Africa. Combined with the two BSAP companies, in what was misnamed the Southern Rhodesia Column under Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Murray, DCM, played a full part in driving the enemy out of Tanganyika.

Northern Rhodesia Police Service Battalion

In December 1917 the NRP troops in the field were reorganised into four double companies as the Northern Rhodesia Police Service Battalion. Meanwhile the CID and Town Police had kept on with their work back home. They obtained nearly twice as many convictions in 1917 as in 1914.

In 1918 the Service Battalion joined the chase of the German forces through Mozambique. When they doubled back into Tanganyika the NRP engaged them at Fusi and repulsed an attack on Fife after which 'B' Company accompanied a King's African Rifles battalion which took up the chase back through Northern Rhodesia to Kasama where news of the Armistice was received. The Service Battalion was present at the formal surrender of the German forces at Abercorn on 25 November 1918.

End of WW1

The end of the war saw disturbances in the Fife District caused by Watchtower preaching. The Service Battalion was well positioned to give assistance.

Largely due to the work of Detective Robert Simpelwe 138 persons were arrested leading to convictions in the High Court at Kasama. The CID obtained a warrant under wartime regulations to censor mail and telegrams. A Nyasa telegraphist at Ndola was identified as spreading Watchtower propaganda.

In 1919 a 16 year old White youth shot an African on a farm in the Lusaka District. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eight strokes of the cane. Consequently under the Reformatories, Prisons and Juvenile Offenders Proclamation of 1921 arrangements were made for such offenders to be sent to suitable institutions outside Northern Rhodesia.

1919

Colonel Hodson retired in 1919 and his Second-in-Command, Lt.-Col. H. M. Stennett, DSO, became Commandant.

1922

In 1922 Major General Sir Alfred Edwards KBE CB CVO stood down as Commandant General of Rhodesian Forces and was not replaced. Chief command of all police and military forces in the Territory now rested with the Commandant of the NRP.

In 1923 an African Post Office foreman at Lusaka was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for Larceny by Public Servant for the theft of four postal orders to the

value of £1 2s 3d. They were traced to a mail order firm in Bristol, England, where the assistance of the local CID was obtained.

1924: Colonial Office

On 1 April 1924 the Administration of Northern Rhodesia became the direct responsibility of the Colonial Office. The Northern Rhodesia Police then consisted of:

- Headquarters - five officers and four British Other Ranks.
- Military Branch - ten Officers, five British NCOs and 459 Africans.
- Town & District Police - two Officers, 19 British NCOs and constables, and 133 African other ranks.
- CID - One officer, three British NCOs and 21 African detectives.

Colonel Stennett was succeeded as Commandant by Lt.-Col. Arthur Stephenson, CMG, DSO, MC. Although he had no previous police experience, Stephenson was no stranger to Northern Rhodesia having worked in the postal service and later as a labour recruiter prior to 1914.

1926

In May 1926 one hundred men of the Military Branch converged on Serenje to deal with unrest caused by the activities of Tom Nyrenda, Mwanalesa, "The Son of God", a Nyasalander who had worked in the Belgian Congo and at Broken Hill where he was imprisoned for unlawful carnal knowledge of a 13 year old girl. On his release Tom was baptised by a Watchtower preacher and set himself up as a witch finder. He was convicted of 32 murders, and with two accomplices, one a chief, hanged. 15 other disciples were convicted of murder but their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Nyrenda was thought to have been responsible for 192 murders in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo.

1927

In 1927 prosecutions rose by 30 per cent due to the development of the Territory and the opening of new police stations. 10 Whites were prosecuted for manslaughter and 65 for other offences. Twenty Africans were prosecuted for murder or manslaughter. In 1928 the first Road Traffic Ordinance came into effect.

Colonel Stephenson retired from the Force in 1930 but continued to serve the Territory as an elected member of the Legislative Council from 1935 and back in uniform as Commander of Northern Rhodesia Area in World War II.

Lt.-Col. E. G. Dickinson, MC, who had commanded the Service Battalion in 1918, was the last Commandant before the Military and Civil Police were divided into separate forces on 1 April 1932.

1932 Northern Rhodesia Regiment

The Military became the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

1932 Establishment of New NRP under Captain PR Wardroper

The establishment of the new Northern Rhodesia Police all under Captain P. R. Wardroper, MBE, as Commissioner of Police was:

- 7 officers,
- 35 members of the inspectorate,
- 40 British constables,
- 494 uniformed African police, and
- 42 African detectives.

In May 1935 an increase in the annual tax led to unrest among African mineworkers on the Copperbelt. On 29 May a large mob made repeated attacks on the compound office at Roan Antelope which was guarded by less than thirty African police, a number of whom were injured despite wearing miners' helmets as protection against stone throwing. Superintendent Fold was beset by rioters at the rear of the building. The thin line of police in front finally gave way. Inspector Maxwell was hit on the head. While he was seeking permission from Fold to issue ammunition, the African police, in fear for their lives helped themselves from the box in the office and opened fire.

A total of forty rounds were fired and seven rioters killed and 20 wounded before the officers regained control and ordered the men to cease fire. There was then a stand off until troops of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment arrived, having been flown from Lusaka and order was fully restored.

In 1935 Captain Wardroper moved his office to Lusaka, the new capital. In 1936 he retired as Commissioner after 21 years in the Force and was succeeded by his deputy, Harry Hart, who had joined the NRP as a constable in 1919 after war service in the Royal Artillery.

In 1937 Detective Constable Ladell investigating a burglary at Victoria Falls took plaster casts of footprints, a recent development in police practice. Ladell followed a spoor for six miles and arrested the two criminals concerned within 24 hours of the commission of the offence. Ladell was promoted to Assistant Inspector Grade II at the end of 1937 when the rank of British Constable was abolished.

In October 1938 a Photographic Bureau was established at CID HQ. While on leave Ladell and Assistant Inspector Read attended a forensic science course at the Home Office Laboratory at Nottingham.

Northern Rhodesia Police 1939 to 1945

When war broke out in 1939 the Force comprised of:

- 8 gazetted officers,
- 88 inspectors,
- 542 African police; and
- 32 African detectives.

Assistant Inspector F. H. Letchworth died of blackwater fever while guarding the bridge across the Luangwa, having refused to leave his post until relieved.

During the War murders averaged 40 a year. An increase in breaking into African housing was put down to the rising cost of living and shortages in the supply of blankets, cooking pots, food and clothing. One European police officer was imprisoned for desertion after he had left to join the armed forces. On release from prison he was directed under the Emergency Powers Regulations to work on the mines. Only 10 of his colleagues were released for military service most of whom were employed in the policing of occupied enemy territory in the Horn of Africa.

In March 1940 a strike by European mineworkers was followed by a walk out by their African co-workers. Since 1935 police detachments of the Copperbelt had been strengthened and;

- Steel helmets,
- Wicker shields and
- Tear gas made available. Nevertheless the available strength was insufficient to repel an attack on the compound offices at Nkhana where troops were almost overrun and shot 17 rioters dead before police reinforcements arrived.

Post WW2

By April 1946 post war recruiting had brought the Force up to a strength of:

- 19 gazetted officers,
- 83 members of the inspectorate and
- 793 African police.

Hart was succeeded as Commissioner by Colonel J. E. Workman transferred in from Fiji.

1949 Mobile Unit

In 1949 a Mobile Unit was formed at Bwana Mkubwa to form a reserve to deal with riots and internal disturbances. The Unit originally consisted of 100 NCOs and

constables rotated from normal station duties; a system of direct recruitment of Africans without the necessary educational qualifications for general police duty was later implemented.

1951

In 1951 Colonel JPI Fforde took over as Commissioner of Police. Fforde had risen from constable to Assistant Inspector-General CID in the Palestine Police before becoming Commissioner in Sierra Leone.

Colonel JPI Fforde had a force of

- 47 gazetted officers,
- 200 inspectors and
- 1,720 African police in four divisions, manning 32 stations and posts.

He was to oversee further expansion. A mounted branch was instituted at Lusaka and the Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve formed from European and African civilians to work part time in support of the regular force.



1953 Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

On 24 October 1953 Northern Rhodesia became part of the ill-fated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but the police and courts remained under the Northern Rhodesia Government.

Northern Rhodesia Police Mobile Unit

Three Platoons of the Northern Rhodesia Police Mobile Unit were sent to Nyasaland on 22 July to assist the Nyasaland Police in dealing with disturbances. On 1

February 1954 a detachment from the Training Depot at Livingstone was sent to Wankie in Southern Rhodesia to assist the BSAP during a strike by mineworkers.

1955 Women Police

In 1955 the Depot closed and a new Police Training School was opened at Lilayi near Lusaka. The first regular women police were recruited.

In January 1955 Harry Nkumbula, President of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, and Kenneth Kaunda, the Secretary General, were each sentenced to two months imprisonment for possession of prohibited literature supplied by the Communist Party of Great Britain and other bodies.

That same month a flat was broken into in Kitwe. An impression of the ball of a foot was found on the kitchen windowsill and lifted. Foot impressions were taken from 60 Africans employed locally and the burglar thus identified. He was put on an identification parade and recognised by a miner who had accosted him carrying a bundle on the morning of the crime and from whom he had run away.

Identification parades

Northern Rhodesia Police 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.

An African set fire to two huts and wounded a boy with an arrow. An African constable sent to arrest him found the man had acquired a muzzle loading gun. Though unarmed the constable gave chase only to be shot and seriously wounded. The accused 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 round it. This was probably 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 have been unfounded.

1956: Violence and intimidation

26 July 1956 saw the first of a series of strikes by African mineworkers on the Copperbelt, accompanied by violence and intimidation. When railway workers joined in and a General Strike was threatened a State of Emergency was declared in the Western Province. 77 activists were detained. Troops were called out and detachments of the BSAP and Nyasaland Police arrived to assist in the restoration of order which was complete by 24 September.

In Barotseland towards the end of 1956 two missing African women were found shot in the back. Two brothers were arrested and stated that they had been hired by the deceased's relatives to carry out the killings as the women were believed to be Witches responsible for deaths in their villages. Witchcraft paraphernalia was found in the accused's dwellings and a *Kalalozzi gun* recovered. Such guns had originally been made of bone. A *miloyi* or witchdoctor would point his gun at the sun and later at his victim who was supposed to die that night leaving no trace of the cause of death. In later years a metal barrelled model was preferred. After six months of investigations sixteen persons had been convicted or were awaiting trial for a total of eight murders. Eighteen had been convicted or were awaiting trial for attempted murder or conspiracy to murder, and 120 had been convicted of offences against the Witchcraft, Arms & Ammunition and Inquest Ordinances.

1958

At Ndola in 1958 a beer hall and an African owned tearoom were set on fire, other buildings damaged, motor vehicles attacked and the Police stoned. One rioter was shot dead by Police and four wounded. 28 persons mostly members of African National Congress were convicted of offences connected with rioting. An order was made under The Riot Damage Ordinance introduced in 1955. The levy imposed on the inhabitants of the area was collected without incident.

1959

Kaunda split with Nkumbula and formed a rival Zambia African National Congress. The ZANC was determined to make a mockery of pending Legislative Council Elections, despite an extended franchise. On 11 March 1959 the Governor used the Emergency Powers Ordinance to issue the Safeguard of Elections & Public Safety Regulations 1959.

Before dawn on 12 March Kaunda and 55 of his followers were arrested by police in "Operation Longjump". The elections passed off quietly and Harry Nkumbula and five other Africans became members of the Legislative Council. The long term results were more in Kaunda's favour. ZANC had been banned but was soon to rise again as the United National Independence Party. Kaunda and other leader, rusticated, but well supplied with money, were able to spread the Nationalist word in areas selected by the Government for their previous lack of political awareness. By July the release of those subject to Restriction Orders was well in hand but in June Kaunda was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for Conspiring to Effect an Unlawful Purpose and Convening an Unlawful Assembly, but was released on 9 January 1960.

1960

Uncertainty following the tour of the territory by the Monckton Commission of Inquiry into the future of the Federation and the visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Iain Macleod, led to an increase in politically motivated violence and intimidation.

At Ndola on 8 May 1960 police dispersed an unauthorised public meeting and made 127 arrests in dealing with subsequent disorder. Mrs Lillian Burton was driving her daughters home when she was forced to stop by a mob. The windows of her car were smashed and petrol splashed over her and ignited. Her spaniel was burnt alive but Mrs Burton and her daughters, aged 12 and 5, escaped from the car to be brutally assaulted. They were found by a Forest Ranger and taken to hospital where Mrs Burton died.

The officer leading the investigation recorded, "Never during my twenty-seven years police career in Africa have I experienced such profound fear as prevailed in witnesses' minds during this investigation". One witness was found in Southern Rhodesia and an aircraft of the Police Reserve Flight used to intercept a bus on the Tanganyika border.

22 witnesses with their families were housed under police guard. 400 statements were recorded and cross checked. At 03:00 on 28 May, fourteen suspects were arrested in a concerted operation. Identification parades were held at which the witnesses were hooded. Disproving an alibi required a visit to the Congo and the co-operation of the Katanga Police. Four men were charged with murder. For the reassurance of witnesses the Preliminary Inquiry was adjourned to Solwezi 300 miles away, requiring a major logistic and security operation.

On 17 August the trial opened at Ndola before Mr Justice Somerhough and four assessors. All four accused were legally represented. On 26 September after 11,605 pages of evidence had been recorded from 61 witnesses, Prosecuting Counsel had to withdraw through illness. Before he could be replaced, Mr Justice Somerhough died. A new trial opened on 8 November. Due to the situation in the Congo the attendance of five witnesses from Katanga could not be secured but statutory provisions enabled their evidence recorded at the aborted trial to be placed before the Court. All four accused were convicted.

In July 1961 their appeals to The Federal Supreme Court were dismissed. Their petitions to Appeal to The Privy Council were rejected and they were hanged.

1961

In August 1961 G. Mennen Williams, President John F. Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs visited Northern Rhodesia. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, was at Lusaka airport to bid him farewell when a European resident left the Airport Bar, strode across the tarmac and punched the American. Williams was back in America when the case came up in Lusaka Magistrate's Court. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, was constitutionally disqualified from giving evidence, but his ADC, Senior Inspector Hawkins, was under no such disability. The accused was convicted and fined £50, then a substantial sum.

Discontent over a new constitution led to UNIP inspired disturbances centred on the Northern and Luapula provinces where schools and bridges were destroyed and 27 people killed. 2,691 persons were convicted of as a result of this disorder.

1962

In December 1962 Mr Fforde left on retirement. His successor was Eric Halse, OBE, who had joined the NRP as a constable in 1931 and transferred to the British Somaliland Police becoming Commissioner of Police there until returning to the NRP as Fforde's Deputy Commissioner in 1952.

The Force now consisted of

- 133 gazetted officers,
- 788 inspectors, European and African, and
- 5,126 other ranks.

New dispensation

On 31 December 1963 Federation came to an end. Kenneth Kaunda became Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia after elections in January 1964. Accelerated promotion for Africans was facilitated by a scheme of retirement benefits for expatriates which came into effect on 1 May 1964.

Mr Halse and his Deputy retired and Lawson Hicks who had joined the NRP in 1939 after service in the London Metropolitan Police became the last Commissioner of the NRP.

The last months of colonial administration were marred by the worst violence the Territory had seen.

Alice Lenshina's followers of the Lumpa Church had always refused to join political parties. This led to friction with UNIP supporters. Fearful of their future under the new regime Lenshina's followers in the Chinsali District rose up in late June. The rising

spread to the Lundazi District and although Lenshina surrendered on 11 August, continued into October.

Four members of the NRP were killed and seven wounded. Six soldiers and 185 civilians were also killed by rebels while 472 Lumpas were killed in desperate assaults on the security forces and 46 were killed by other civilians.

1964 Zambia Police

On 24 October 1964 Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia and the Northern Rhodesia Police became the Zambia Police. Lawson Hicks, the last Commissioner of the NRP became the first Commissioner of the Zambia Police until succeeded by Michael Mataka who had joined the NRP as a constable in 1941.

References

- The Nongqai 1910
- Wikipedia
- Wright, Tim (2001). *The History of the Northern Rhodesia Police*. British Empire and Commonwealth Museum. ISBN 0-9530174-4-3.

1902: Litunga Lewanika: photograph: Social History

Lewanika was an African ruler. He was chief of Lozi people in Barotseland from 1885 to 1916. The Lozi name for chief or king is Litunga. Litunga means “owner of the earth”. Barotseland is in central Africa, now part of Zambia.



Lewanika travelled to Britain in 1902 to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. He was a friend of Robert Williams an engineer from Aberdeen.

They met in Africa where Robert Williams worked. King Lewanika wanted Williams' help to improve his country.

http://www.aberdeenquest.com/Artwork/ChiefLewanika.asp?timeline=1900_1930_People_SirRobertWilliams

EXCERPT FROM A PRESS RELEASE BY THE ROYAL BAROTSELAND GOVERNMENT



Royal Barotse Land Government

Office of the Administrator General

Contact Details: pusovabarotse@gmail.com, barotsegov@gmail.com

Mongu - Barotse Land Kingdom

20th January, 2014

Press Release: Maintenance of Law And Order

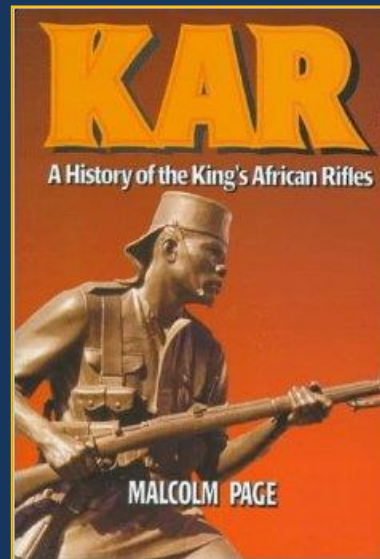
In 1900, Rt. Hon. Coryndon undertook and agreed to protect the Barotse Kingdom from outside attack.

POLICE FORCE

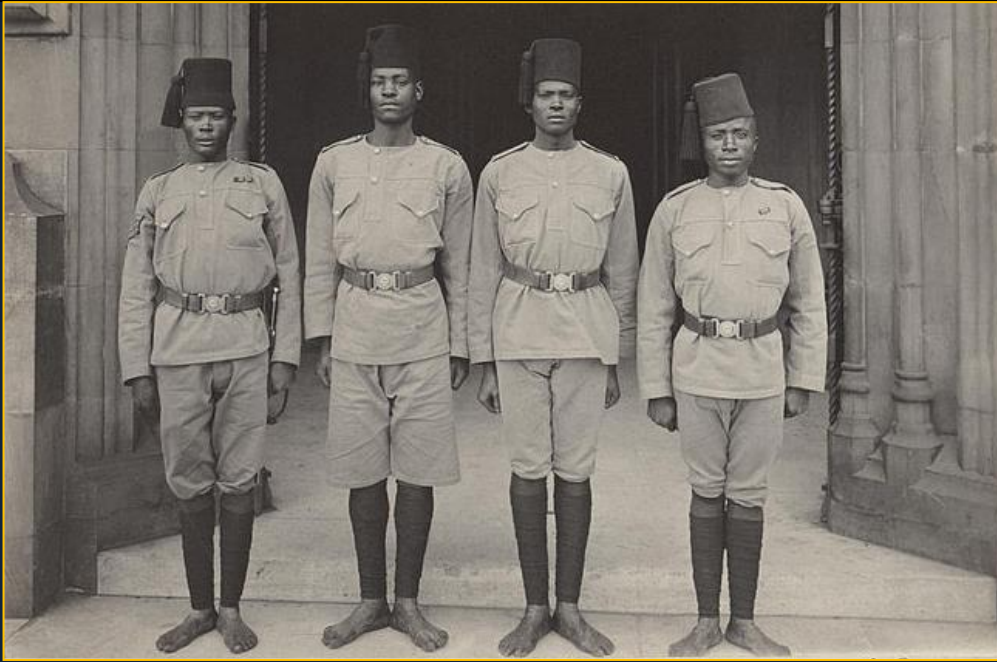
On 23rd May 1900, the Barotse Native Police was established to maintain law and order in the Barotse Land territory.¹⁸

¹⁸ See more at: <http://www.barotsepost.com/index.php/en/frontnews/local-news/660-maintenance-of-law-and-order-we-are-reconstituting-the-royal-barotse-land-police#sthash.zYaTZv43.dpuf>

Photographs: Barotse Native Police and King's African Rifles



<http://www.barotsepost.com/index.php/en/frontnews/local-news/660-maintenance-of-law-and-order-we-are-reconstituting-the-royal-barotseland-police>



To get an idea what the uniforms looked like. Four soldiers of King Edward VII's African Rifles by Sir (John) Benjamin Stone¹⁹



A postage stamp of the Cape Colony overstamped "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY"



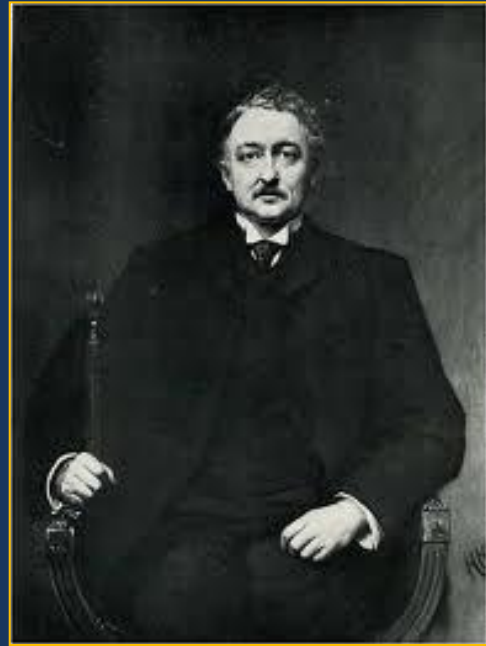
A 5/- stamp of the BSA Company

¹⁹

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Four_soldiers_of_King_Edward_VII%27s_African_Rifles_by_Sir_\(John\)_Benjamin_Stone.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Four_soldiers_of_King_Edward_VII%27s_African_Rifles_by_Sir_(John)_Benjamin_Stone.jpg)



A BSAC postage stamp over stamped RHODESIA



The famous or infamous Cecil John Rhodes

David Livingstone



Explanations

Fort Jameson: Fort Jameson is now known as Chipata. On Google a search for Fort Jameson takes one directly to the Northern Rhodesia Police. 1964:

BAROTSELAND AGREEMENT: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



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THE BAROTSELAND
AGREEMENT 1964

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THE BAROTSELAND AGREEMENT 1964

Following talks in London between the British Government, the Government of Northern Rhodesia and The Litunga of Barotseland, an Agreement regarding the position of Barotseland within independent Northern Rhodesia was concluded at the Commonwealth Relations Office on 18th May, 1964. It is entitled "The Barotseland Agreement 1964". It was signed by Dr. K. D. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, by Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, K.B.E., Litunga of Barotseland, and by the Right Honourable Duncan Sandys, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, signifying the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia undertook, on behalf of his Government, that the Agreement would be reaffirmed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia at independence.

The text of the Agreement is attached as the Appendix to this Paper.

19th May, 1964.

APPENDIX

THE BAROTSELAND AGREEMENT 1964

This Agreement is made this eighteenth day of May, 1964 between KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia of the one part and SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA THE THIRD, K.B.E., Litunga of Barotseland, acting on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, his Council, and the chiefs and people of Barotseland of the other part and is signed by the Right Honourable DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, to signify the approval of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the arrangements entered into between the parties to this Agreement and recorded therein :

Whereas it is proposed that Northern Rhodesia shall become an independent sovereign Republic to be known as the Republic of Zambia :

And whereas it is the wish of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and of the Litunga of Barotseland, his Council and the chiefs and people of Barotseland that Northern Rhodesia should proceed to independence as one country and that all its peoples should be one nation :

And whereas, having regard to the fact that all treaties and other agreements subsisting between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Litunga of Barotseland will terminate when Northern Rhodesia becomes an independent sovereign republic and Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will thereupon cease to have any responsibility for the government of Northern Rhodesia, including Barotseland, it is the wish of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and of the Litunga of Barotseland to enter into arrangements concerning the position of Barotseland as part of the Republic of Zambia to take the place of the treaties and other agreements hitherto subsisting between Her Majesty the Queen and the Litunga of Barotseland :

And whereas on the sixteenth day of April, 1964 a provisional agreement was concluded at Lusaka with this purpose and it is the desire of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Litunga, acting after consultation with his Council, to conclude a permanent agreement with this purpose :

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH and it is hereby agreed between the said Kenneth David Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the said Sir Mwanawina Lewanika the Third, K.B.E., Litunga of Barotseland on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, his Council and the chiefs and people of Barotseland as follows :—

1. *Citation and commencement*

This Agreement may be cited as the Barotseland Agreement 1964 and shall come into force on the day on which Northern Rhodesia, including Barotseland, becomes the independent sovereign Republic of Zambia.

2. *The Constitution of Zambia*

The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia shall include the provisions agreed upon for inclusion therein at the Constitutional Conference held in London in May, 1964 relating to—

- (a) the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual ;
- (b) the judiciary ; and
- (c) the public service,

and those provisions shall have full force and effect in Barotseland.

3. *Administration of justice*

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the people of Barotseland shall be accorded the same rights of access to the High Court of the Republic of Zambia as are accorded to other citizens of the Republic under the laws for the time being in force in the Republic and a judge or judges of the High Court selected from among the judges who normally sit in Lusaka shall regularly proceed on circuit in Barotseland at such intervals as the due administration of justice may require.

(2) The people of Barotseland shall be accorded the same rights of appeal from decisions of the courts of the Republic of Zambia as are accorded to other citizens of the Republic under the laws for the time being in force in the Republic.

4. *The Litunga and his Council*

(1) The Government of the Republic of Zambia will accord recognition as such to the person who is for the time being the Litunga of Barotseland under the customary law of Barotseland.

(2) The Litunga of Barotseland, acting after consultation with his Council as constituted for the time being under the customary law of Barotseland shall be the principal local authority for the government and administration of Barotseland.

(3) The Litunga of Barotseland, acting after consultation with his Council, shall be authorised and empowered to make laws for Barotseland in relation to the following matters, that is to say—

- (a) the Litungaship ;
- (b) the authority at present known as the Barotse Native Government (which shall hereafter be known as the Barotse Government) ;
- (c) the authorities at present known as Barotse Native Authorities ;
- (d) the courts at present known as Barotse Native Courts ;
- (e) the status of members of the Litunga's Council ;
- (f) matters relating to local government ;
- (g) land ;
- (h) forests ;
- (i) traditional and customary matters relating to Barotseland alone ;
- (j) fishing ;

- (k) control of hunting ;
- (l) game preservation ;
- (m) control of bush fires ;
- (n) the institution at present known as the Barotse Native Treasury ;
- (o) the supply of beer ;
- (p) reservation of trees for canoes ;
- (q) local taxation and matters relating thereto ; and
- (r) Barotse local festivals.

5. *Land*

(1) In relation to land in Barotseland the arrangements set out in the annex hereto shall have effect.

(2) In particular, the Litunga of Barotseland and his Council shall continue to have the powers hitherto enjoyed by them in respect of land matters under customary law and practice.

(3) The courts at present known as the Barotse Native Courts shall have original jurisdiction (to the exclusion of any other court in the Republic of Zambia) in respect of matters concerning rights over or interests in land in Barotseland to the extent that those matters are governed by the customary law of Barotseland :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of the Republic of Zambia in relation to writs or orders of the kind at present known as prerogative writs or orders.

(4) Save with the leave of the court at present known as the Saa-Sikalokuta, no appeal shall lie from any decision of the courts at present known as the Barotse Native Courts given in exercise of the jurisdiction referred to in paragraph (3) of this article to the High Court of the Republic of Zambia.

6. *Civil Servants*

All public officers of the Government of the Republic of Zambia who may from time to time be stationed in Barotseland shall be officers serving on permanent and pensionable terms.

7. *Financial responsibility*

The Government of the Republic of Zambia shall have the same general responsibility for providing financial support for the administration and economic development of Barotseland as it has for other parts of the Republic and shall ensure that, in discharge of this responsibility, Barotseland is treated fairly and equitably in relation to other parts of the Republic.

8. *Implementation*

The Government of the Republic of Zambia shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the laws for the time being in force in the Republic are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

3. The Barotse memorandum has indicated that Barotseland should become an integral part of Northern Rhodesia. In these circumstances the Northern Rhodesia Government will assume certain responsibilities and to carry these out they will have to have certain powers. So far as land is concerned, apart from confirmation of wide powers to the Litunga over customary matters, the position is as follows :—

- (1) The Northern Rhodesia Government does not wish to derogate from any of the powers exercised by the Litunga and Council in respect of land matters under customary law and practice.
- (2) The Northern Rhodesia Government would like to ensure that the provision of public services and the possibility of economic development in Barotseland are not hampered by special formalities.
- (3) The Northern Rhodesia Government recognises and agrees that full consultation should take place with the Litunga and Council before any land in Barotseland is used for public purposes or in the general interests of economic development.

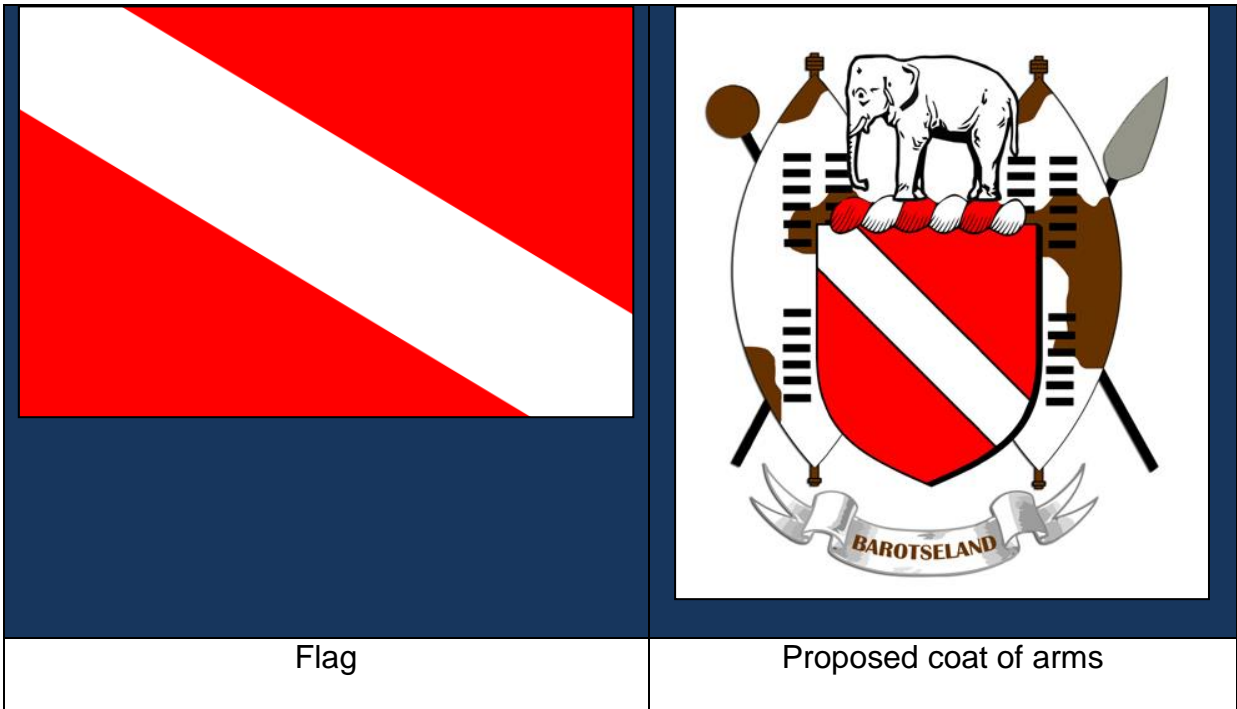
4. The position regarding land in Barotseland in an independent Northern Rhodesia should, therefore, be as follows :—

- (a) There should be the same system for land administration for the whole of Northern Rhodesia including Barotseland, that is, the Government Lands Department should be responsible for professional advice and services with regard to land alienation in all parts of Northern Rhodesia and that the same form of document should be used for grants of land (i) for Government purposes and (ii) for non-Government and non-customary purposes. The necessary preparation of the title documents should be done by the Government Lands Department.
- (b) The Litunga and National Council of Barotseland will be charged with the responsibility for administering Barotse customary land law within Barotseland.

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KINGDOM OF BAROTSELAND



Barotseland is a region in the western part of Zambia, and is the homeland of the Lozi people or *Barotse* who were previously known as Luyi or Aluyi.

Barotseland is inhabited by the Lozi, a complex language group made up of over 20 different tribes. Today's Western Province in Zambia covers an area of 126,386 square kilometres, but Barotseland is estimated to have been twice as large at certain points in its history. Some claim the kingdom stretched into Namibia and

Angola and included other parts of Zambia, including its central Copperbelt province, south-west of the Democratic Republic of Congo's Katanga province.

Under British colonial administration, Barotseland had enjoyed relative autonomy since the late 1800s. The Litunga, the Lozi word for the king of Barotseland, had negotiated agreements first with the British South African Company (BSAC) and then with the British government that ensured the kingdom maintained much of its traditional authority. Barotseland was essentially a nation-state, a protectorate within the larger protectorate of Northern Rhodesia. In return for this protectorate status, the Litunga gave the BSAC mineral exploration rights over Barotseland.

The traditional Monarch of Barotseland is the Paramount Chief, called the Litunga meaning 'keeper or guardian of the earth', who is directly descended from the ancient Litunga Mulambwa who ruled at the turn of the nineteenth century and through his grandson, Litunga Lewanika who ruled from 1878–1916, with one break in 1884-5, who restored the traditions of the Lozi political economy in the arena of recent invasion by the Makololo, internal competition, external threats such as that posed by the Matabele and the spread of European colonialism.^[3]

The Government of Barotseland is the Kuta, presided over by the Ngambela (Prime Minister).

Geography



Map showing principal towns of Barotseland

Its heartland is the Barotse Floodplain on the upper Zambezi River, also known as **Bulozi** or **Lyondo**, but it includes the surrounding higher ground of the plateau comprising all of what is was Western Province of Zambia, but it has now declared itself independent from Zambia. In pre-colonial times, Barotseland included some neighbouring parts of what are now the Northwestern, Central and Southern Province as well as Caprivi in northeastern Namibia and parts of southeastern Angola beyond the Cuando or Mashi River. A map showing the possible extent of Barotseland in 1844 has been prepared, though it is not known on what basis.

History

Before the advent of European explorers such as David Livingstone the Barotse had no written history, so the history was passed down by word of mouth. It is believed that the Barotse Nation was founded by Queen Mbuywamwambwa, the Lozi matriarch, over 500 years ago. Its people were migrants from the Congo. Other ethnic groupings that constitute the current Barotse kingdom migrated from South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Congo. The Barotse (the Lozi) reached the Zambezi River in the 17th Century and their kingdom grew until it comprised some 25 peoples from Southern Rhodesia to the Congo and from Angola to the Kafure River. At the time, Barotseland was already a monarchy.

A detailed investigation into the history of the Barotse was carried out in 1939 in connection with the Balovale Dispute, see below.

Barotseland had been conquered by the Makalolo from Lesotho - which is why the Barotse language, Silozi, is a variant of Si-suto. The Makololo were in power when Livingstone visited Barotseland, but they were eventually driven out.

Barotseland's status at the onset of the colonial era differed from the other regions which became Zambia. It was the first territory north of the Zambezi to sign a minerals concession and protectorate agreement with the British South Africa Company (BSAC) of Cecil Rhodes. This was prompted by Lewanika's fears of an invasion by the Matebele under Lobengula.

By 1880 the kingdom was stabilized and King Lewanika signed a treaty on 26 June 1889 to provide the kingdom international recognition as a State. After the discovery of diamonds, King Lewanika began trading with Europe. The first trade concession was signed on 27 June 1889 with Harry Ware, in return King Lewanika and his kingdom were to be protected. Ware transferred his concession to John Cecil Rhodes of the British South Africa Company. Seeking the improvement of the military protection and with the intention to sign a treaty with the British Government,

King Lewanika signed on 26 June 1890 the Lochner concession putting Barotseland under the protection of the British South Africa Company, but Barotseland was regarded as another unit of Northern Rhodesia.

Later Lewanika protested to London and to Queen Victoria that the BSAC agents had misrepresented the terms of the concession, but his protests fell on deaf ears, and in 1900 the BSAC formally annexed the territory as a protectorate and governed it as part of North-Western Rhodesia.

Balovale Dispute

In the 1930s, there was trouble between the Barotse and the Balovale and Balunda tribes who occupied the land to the north of the land occupied by the Barotse. The Barotse claimed that these were vassal tribes, while they claimed that they were not. Eventually the Government set up a Commission to adjudicate, and the Barotse lost.

Barotseland Flag



The proposed national flag of Barotseland has a white bend, bordered in black, on a red field.

Barotseland Agreement 1964

On 18 May 1964, the Litunga and Kenneth Kaunda Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia signed the "Barotseland Agreement 1964" which established Barotseland's position within Zambia in place of the earlier agreement between Barotseland and the British Government. The agreement was based on a long history of close social, economic and political interactions, but granted significant continued autonomy to Barotseland. The Barotseland Agreement granted Barotse authorities local self-

governance rights and rights to be consulted on specified matters, including over land, natural resources and local government. It also established the Litunga of Barotseland as the "the principal local authority for the government and administration of Barotseland", that he would remain in control of the "Barotse Native Government", the "Barotse Native Authorities", the courts known as the "Barotse Native Courts", "matters relating to local government", "land", "forests", "fishing", "control of hunting", "game preservation", the "Barotse native treasury", the supply of beer and "local taxation". There was also to be no appeal from Barotseland's courts to the courts of Zambia.

Within a year of taking office as president of the newly-independent Zambia on 24 October 1964, President Kenneth Kaunda began to introduce various acts that abrogated most of the powers allotted to Barotseland under the agreement. Notably, the Local Government Act of 1965 abolished the traditional institutions that had governed Barotseland and brought the kingdom under the administration of a uniform local government system. Then in 1969 the Zambian Parliament passed the Constitutional Amendment Act, annulling the Barotseland Agreement of 1964. Later that year the government changed Barotseland's name to Western Province and announced that all provinces would be treated "equally". The agreement's dissolution and the stubbornness of successive governments in ignoring repeated calls to restore it have fuelled the region's ongoing tension. One of the reasons why Kenneth Kaunda "revoked" the United Kingdom's Zambia Independence Act is reported to be that it called for the continuation of Barotseland

Path to Independence

Barotseland continued to lobby to be treated as a separate state and was given substantial autonomy within the later states, Northern Rhodesia and independent Zambia. At the pre-Independence talks, the Barotse simply asked for a continuation of "Queen Victoria's protection".

Post Independence

A desire to secede was expressed from time to time, causing some friction with the government of Kenneth Kaunda, reflected in Kaunda changing the name from Barotseland Province to Western Province, and subsequently tearing up the 1964 Agreement. According to Barotse views, the government in Lusaka also starved Barotseland of development — it has only one tarred road into the centre, from Lusaka to the provincial capital of Mongu, and lacks the kind of state infrastructure projects found in other provinces. Electricity supplies are erratic,

relying on an ageing connection to the hydroelectric plant at Kariba. Consequently secessionist views are still aired from time to time.

In 2012, a Barotseland National Council accepted Zambia's abrogation of the Barotseland Agreement 1964, alleging to terminate the treaty by which Barotseland initially joined Zambia. (View BBC news coverage.)

In 2013, Barotseland also became a member of the UNPO, the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, joining Tibet and Taiwan at this international organization dedicated to giving a voice to peoples who are currently unrepresented at the United Nations. Many modern States, including Estonia, Latvia, Armenia and East Timor, were former members of the UNPO.

Due to continuing human rights violations on the part of Zambia, in 2013 the Barotseland National Freedom Alliance also petitioned the African Commission of Human and Peoples Rights in Banjul to examine Zambia's violations. This matter is currently being examined by the Commission.

On 30 March 2014, the Barotseland National Freedom Alliance, which is represented by the French law firm Dugué & Kirtley and members of the International Arbitration Attorney Network, challenged the Government of Zambia to PCA arbitration by sending assigned PCA arbitration clause to President Sata.

PCA arbitration would allow the status of Barotseland to be determined once and for all in a peaceful manner and in accordance with international law. Arguably, Zambia's refusal to sign a PCA arbitration agreement would be tantamount to an admission that it knows it is guilty of violating international law.

Barotseland Political Parties

Currently, there are three groups who claim to represent Barotseland. In January 2012, the president of Zambia, Mr. Michael Sata met the representatives of the three groups at the Zambian State House in Lusaka. The groups are Linyungandambo, Barotse Freedom Movement (BFM) and the Movement for the Restoration of Barotseland. Experts have said that these three groups may become political parties should Barotseland gain independence. Fighting between the three groups has already surfaced. An article which appeared on the Zambian Watchdog purported to be authored by a BFM representative condemned the activities of Linyungandambo group. The BFM accused the Linyungandambo of having set up Barotseland Government portal website without consultations, and included BFM members in the purported Barotseland Government without their consents, and in disregard of the effort being made by Mr. Sata to find a lasting

solution. The author, Mr. Shuwanga Shuwanga went on to also reveal how the Linyungandambo had refused to work with the BFM back in 2011.

The various activist groups championing the self-determination of Barotseland have since formed one umbrella organisation called the Barotse National Freedom Alliance (BNFA) which is headed by the former Ngambela of Barotseland Clement W. Sinyinda.

Riots

2010

Two protesters were shot and killed when police opened fire on a crowd in Mongu, Western Province. A previously unknown group the Barotse Freedom Movement (BFM) organized the protest to raise awareness about the need to restore the 1964 Barotse Agreement. Police immediately moved in as protesters gathered in the morning for the protest and dispersed the gathering saying it is illegal.

2011

On the 14 January 2011, thousands of Mongu residents in Western Province most of them youths rioted demanding the restoration of the Barotseland Agreement of 1964. During the riot at least two people were left dead while about 120 were arrested, charged with treason and detained Mumbwa Prisons for nine months.

Ngambela of Barotseland Maxwell Mututwa, Ex Prime Minister of Barotseland was sent in 2011 to prison at the age of 92 by the State of Zambia following the riots in Mongu, Barotseland.

2012

Hundreds of people were arrested and prosecuted over the 14 January 2011 riots that left at least two dead and several others injured.



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

SAPS: Undoing the damage Selebi did: Dr Johan Burger



SAPS: Undoing the damage Selebi did

Johan Burger: 03 April 2014

Johan Burger says the police must renew its focus on specialised units

The South African Police Service must renew its focus on specialised units

Jackie Selebi's appointment as national commissioner of the South African Police Service (SAPS) in 2000 precipitated nearly ten years of turmoil for the police in general, and specialised investigative units in particular.

Selebi's strategic plan, developed in the year of his appointment, initially appeared to be sound and focused on four 'key strategic priorities'. These were to combat organised crime; counter serious and violent crime; reduce crimes against women and children and to improve service delivery.

Many of the decisions that were subsequently made, however, were the result of misunderstanding or ignorance of certain policing functions and their importance. For example, crime control was understood simply to mean that the more visible the police were, the less crime there would be. This resulted in resources and attention being allocated to visible policing components and tactics such as 'crackdown' operations. On the other hand, the importance of detective services and crime intelligence were largely ignored and, as a result, suffered from a lack of resources.

This became apparent as early as 2001 when Selebi announced that the various SAPS specialised investigative units would be consolidated into only three units. These were the Organised Crime Unit (OCU), the Serious and Violent Crime Unit (SVC) and the Commercial Crime Unit (CCU). A number of important, long-standing specialised units were closed down at this time, including the South African Narcotics Bureau (SANAB) and the internal Anti-Corruption Unit.

The functions of units such as SANAB and the vehicle crime unit were ostensibly taken over by the OCU. Units such as murder and robbery, and taxi violence were incorporated into the SVC unit. Only the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS) and the Stock Theft Unit retained their status.

Furthermore, Selebi thought that because most crimes were reported at police stations, all available resources should be allocated at this level. He stated as much in September 2006, saying that '... the restructuring of the police will lead to a redeployment [that] would see a substantial increase in staff at police stations.' The fundamental idea was that specialised units that were based at the SAPS area offices, serving around 20 police stations each, would have their staff and resources 'decentralised' to station level - thereby bolstering local policing resources.

Consequently, the SVC units were dissolved and decentralised to the 169 police stations that were identified as recording the highest levels of violent crime. The FCS units' capacity was distributed among 176 larger-sized 'accounting' police stations; stations that were meant to provide a supervisory role to four to five smaller police stations in the area.

The 'decentralisation' of these units did not have the intended effect. Rather, it resulted in the loss of specialised investigative capacity within the SAPS. This is because investigators of specialised units become experts in identifying, understanding and solving specific crime types. A professional ethos develops within such units whereby officers can share lessons and experiences, and approach each other for advice.

Specialist investigators develop informer networks, and become familiar with emerging and changing modus operandi of criminals or networks. They are therefore quickly able to mobilise their specialist knowledge and capacity to solve potentially sensitive crimes such as rape, or more complex cases such as corruption or organised crime.

Furthermore, experienced members are able to mentor and guide younger or new investigators until they acquire the necessary expertise to investigate certain crime types effectively. This sustains and regenerates the necessary specialist capacity within the organisation, preventing such expertise from being lost.

By dispersing specialist personnel across a large number of police stations, the benefits of specialisation disappeared. At the station level, detectives who specialised in solving rape, child abuse or corruption, for example, lost their support structures and were often allocated dockets involving other more general crimes. As a result, many experienced detectives lost their networks and their expertise went unutilised. Furthermore, the SAPS lost the institutional ability to maintain and regenerate this capacity.

The 'restructuring' of the Public Order Policing (POP) unit in 2006 was particularly problematic. During the 2004/05 financial year, there were 43 specific POP units, consisting of 7 227 trained members spread out across the country. During this year, the police recorded 562 incidents of public violence. In the following year, public violence incidents escalated by 66% to a total of 932 cases. Yet, against the advice of more experienced senior officers, Selebi decided to close down 20 of the 43 units and to reduce their trained members by 64% to only 2 595. He argued that the specialised POP members should rather be used to strengthen local policing.

The impact of this decision was soon exposed when, during the widespread xenophobic attacks in May 2008, the remaining POP units were quickly overstretched and the military had to be deployed to provide support. It was subsequently decided to rebuild the POP units, but the latest figures show that there are still only 27 regional units and one national (reserve) unit, with a combined strength of 4 700 trained members. This is still 35% below the 2006 staff levels, but by now the number of public violence incidents has increased by 235%, from 562 to 1 882.

There has been mounting public criticism of police brutality and the loss of life that occurred during some highly publicised POP actions in the past three years. This eventually moved the Minister of Police, Nathi Mthethwa, in February this year to publicly announce a process to expand the capacity of the POP units to 9 000 members, and to revisit their training and equipment.

Much earlier, in July 2009, the minister already acknowledged that the restructuring of the specialised units had to be 'reviewed' and that there was a need to consider the 'reintroduction' of some of these specialised units. Since June 2010, there was a rapid rebuilding of the FCS units to address crimes against women and children, resulting in the current number of 176 units. Consequently, the number of investigators with specialist training and skills in such crimes has increased from 1 120 FCS detectives in 2006 (following the restructuring), to 2 064 with 132 support staff in 2012.

No further announcement has been made about the possible reintroduction of other specialised units, except for a statement by the current national commissioner of SAPS, Riah Phiyega, in July 2013 that the Anti-Corruption Unit is to be re-established in the course of this year.

There is little doubt that the restructuring processes within the SAPS under Jackie Selebi's leadership curtailed specialisation, resulting in a loss of expertise and negative consequences for the fight against crime. It is indeed worrying that - with the exception of the FCS units, and to some extent the Anti-Corruption Unit and Public Order Police Units - the SAPS appears reluctant to follow up on the re-establishment of other urgently needed specialised units.

It is, however, encouraging that the National Development Plan, approved by the South African Cabinet in September 2012, strongly recommends the re-establishment of specialised units. Hopefully, this will assist in rectifying the mistakes of the past and result in a more effective police organisation.

Johan Burger, Senior Researcher, Governance, Crime and Justice Division, ISS Pretoria. This article first appeared in the weekly online newsletter of the Institute for Security Studies, ISS Today.

http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page72308?oid=585142&sn=Marketingweb+detail&pid=90389&utm_source=Politicsweb+Daily+Headlines&utm_campaign=68ee5c0d3d-

- All serving & retired policemen I have met, agree with Dr Burger. Do you agree or disagree?

Toll & SAPS: Chapman's Peak Drive

Cops not happy on Chappies

April 2 2014 at 09:46am: Daneel Knoetze (*CAPE ARGUS*)



Police say they do have ready access to Chapman's Peak Drive. Picture: Willem Law

Cape Town -

Police say their vehicles are regularly blocked at the tollgate on Chapman's Peak Drive – in spite of an agreement between the provincial government and toll operators which allows them free access.

But the company that manages the toll says this is not true.

The issue was highlighted at the weekend when police officers say they were blocked when responding to a reported theft at the drive's main lookout point on Sunday.

Iranian tourists who had R20 000 in cash stolen from their car complained to the Cape Argus about slow police response time.

They said police officers arrived on the scene nearly three hours after the theft was reported. By that time there was little hope of arresting the thief, who a witness saw fleeing with two bags.

Hout Bay station commissioner Colonel Bongani Mtakati defended the police when contacted by the Cape Argus on Tuesday, saying that Entilini Operations, which manages the toll road, had blocked his officers from entering Chapman's Peak because they could not pay the requisite R36 toll.

Entilini manager Mark Jacobs said on Monday that police vehicles on official duty needed to present a printed voucher to access Chapman's Peak Drive. In an emergency, exceptions would be made to allow police unconditional access.

"But this does not happen," Mtakati exclaimed on Tuesday.

"We at the station are so fed up and frustrated. On Wednesday I needed to travel to Muizenberg to attend a cluster meeting. I was in a marked vehicle, in uniform and in

possession of a voucher. They denied me access because they said I needed a date stamp on the voucher. I have never heard of that before.”

Mtakati said a number of his colleagues had had similar experiences in recent weeks.

Sanele Nyoka, head of the provincial Transport Ministry, confirmed that denial of access to emergency vehicles was an issue.

“Finally, last year there was an agreement with Entilini management that the fees for emergency vehicles would be waived. That is why we find reports to the contrary to be rather puzzling,” he said.

Mark van der Heever, spokesman for the provincial Health Department, said emergency vehicles had not had a problem at the toll plaza.

“Our emergency vehicles have fleet and toll cards to gain access at tollgates/booths.

“If our emergency vehicles are blocked we will investigate why they are blocked and in turn put alternative measures in place to ensure that they are not blocked. It has not yet been registered as a problem.”

In a report-back from Entilini to Nyoka’s office on Tuesday, Jacobs maintained that on Sunday the police vehicle responding to the theft was given a “day pass” to enter Chapman’s Peak Drive.

“Within three minutes the police vehicle returned to the plaza heading back in the direction of Hout Bay,” he said. “The... driver handed the day pass back to the north-bound toll collector.”

The police later returned, and met tour operator Alahuddiyn Ahmed in the toll area’s parking lot.

“Mr Ahmed then drove out of the parking lot and entered the south-bound lane, with the police vehicle following behind him... The police vehicle was given a day pass again to facilitate the free passage,” Jacobs said.

Mtakati contested this version, saying the police were in fact blocked at the tollgate.

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Cape Argus

<http://www.iol.co.za/news/crime-courts/cops-not-happy-on-chappies-1.1669778#.U0EmPqvzuHB>

South African Police Service: Lying?



SAPS lying about being blocked from entering Chapman's Peak - Robin Carlisle

Robin Carlisle: 02 April 2014

WCape MEC says police vehicles exempted from having to pay tolls

SAPS CLAIMS OF TOLL DELAYS AT CHAPPIES SIMPLY UNTRUE

Recent reports on the incident involving an alleged theft on Chapman's Peak drive (Sunday, 30 March 2014) have revealed some glaring untruths on SAPS's account

of the events that took place (see Cape Argus report). Hout Bay station Commissioner is reported as claiming that SAPS respondents to the alleged crime were blocked from entering Chapman's Peak because they could not pay the requisite R36 toll. This is a lie.

The facts are:

The driver of the SAPS vehicle was in fact issued with a day pass and allowed entry into Chapman's Peak Drive.

Within three minutes, the police vehicle returned to the plaza headed in the direction of Hout Bay, handing the pass back to the toll collector.

55 minutes later, a SAPS vehicle return again and allowed to enter Chapman's Peak drive without being hindered, to exit again 21 minutes later (Photographs with date and time stamps attached, captioned with both times of entry and times of exit)

Claims by Hout Bay station commissioner, Colonel Bongani Mtakati, that his vehicles are regularly held up at the Chapman's Peak toll, are demonstrably without substance. I certainly hope that these fables are not being used to cover up for the fact that Hout Bay SAPS is infamous for their long delays in responding to reported crimes.

Schedule B of the agreement, between Entilini and the Western Cape Government, lists the "Exempt Vehicles" as:

1. South African Police Service motor vehicles in the performance of duty
2. South African National Defence Force motor vehicles in the performance of duty
3. Western Cape Provincial Administration emergency vehicles and Traffic Police motor vehicles in the performance of duty. City of Cape Town emergency services vehicles and Traffic Police motor vehicles in the performance of duty
4. South African National Parks vehicles in the performance of duty
5. Ambulances used for an ambulance service licensed in terms of the Western Cape Ambulance Services Act 3 of 2010 used in the performance of ambulance services
6. Fire-fighting vehicles as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 93 of 1996, used in the performance of fire-fighting services
7. Rescue vehicles as defined in section 1 of the National Road traffic Act, 93 of 1996, used in the performance of rescuing services

Our efforts to ease access, particularly for the listed categories of exempted vehicles, will be strengthened by the introduction of an automatic number plate recognition system at the toll plaza. This system is at an advanced stage of testing

and will ensure that these vehicles receive automatic entry when performing their duties.

It is unacceptable that citizens and visitors still do not have the assurance from SAPS, that they will respond in a reasonable time when incidents occur. SAPS can be certain that they will continue to be immediately allowed access to Chapman's Peak, and I hope that the same guarantee, to respond timeously to reported incidents, can be given by SAPS, to those that make use of Chapman's Peak drive.



Statement issued by Robin Carlisle, Western Cape Minister of Transport and Public Works, May 2 2014

[http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page72308?oid=584427&sn=MarkeSAPS lying about being blocked from entering Chapman's Peak](http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page72308?oid=584427&sn=MarkeSAPS%20lying%20about%20being%20blocked%20from%20entering%20Chapman%27s%20Peak)

- Somebody is lying in a report to their commander – HBH

Mthethwa removes police with criminal records

10 APR 2014 18:58 [SAPA](#)

More than 1 000 police officers with criminal records will be removed from the South African Police Service, says Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa.

More than 1 000 police officers with criminal records will be removed from the South African Police Service (SAPS), Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa's office said on Thursday.

"SAPS is in the process of removing 1 017 officers while another 67 have left the service," said acting spokesman David Barritt in a statement.

He said the removal comes following an audit ordered by Mthethwa, which identified 1 448 officers with criminal records.

"After following the correct legal and labour processes, SAPS is now satisfied that 1 017 of its members are no longer fit to serve." He said the remaining officers were still expected to appear before the fitness board.

Police ranks

Mthethwa said the action showed the department was making progress in continuing efforts to rid police ranks of dishonest officers.

"Those with criminal convictions do not belong in the police force. I have made it clear to SAPS that I expect zero tolerance with regard to criminality in the police, at every level."

The process was challenging but would result in a better police service, with it being in its final stages. "The only remaining obstacle now is that a trade union has undertaken legal action in the Eastern Cape in an attempt to derail the process," the minister said. – Sapa

<http://mg.co.za/article/2014-04-10-mthethwa-removes-police-with-criminal-records>

Police officers' criminal records far from the truth, says Sapu

12 Apr 2014 08:00 SAPA

The South African Police Union says the public is being misled over the dismissal of 1 017 police officers for having criminal records.

The South African public were being misled over the dismissal of 1 017 police officers from the South African Police Service (SAPS) for having criminal records, the SA Policing Union (Sapu) said on Friday.

"We find it totally unacceptable that the [Police] Minister [Nathi Mthethwa] and national police commissioner [Riah Phiyega] would mislead the South African public to this extent," general secretary Oscar Skommere said in a statement.

"Besides the legal process taken by labour unions to interdict the SAPS from affecting this draconian move, Sapu has been on record questioning the integrity and accuracy of the so-called audit process."

On Thursday, Mthethwa's office said 1 017 officers were in the process of being removed from SAPS while another 67 had left the service.

Acting spokesman David Barritt said the removal comes following an audit ordered by Mthethwa, which identified 1 448 officers with criminal records.

"After following the correct legal and labour processes, SAPS is now satisfied that 1 017 of its members are no longer fit to serve," Barritt said in a statement.

The remaining officers were still expected to appear before the fitness board.

Misleading

Skommere said the "so-called criminal records" of police were far from the truth.

"Some of the so-called criminal records date back to more than 40 years whilst others are petty crimes like traffic offences that members paid admission-of-guilt fines," he said.

"The police leadership and management must not mislead the public in order to gain cheap political points because of the coming general elections."

He said Sapu wanted to make it categorically clear that the union subscribed to the principle of the rule of law and were by no means condoning criminal behaviour by members of the service.

"In actual fact we are of the view that the law must take its course at all times. No one is above the law including police officers," said Skommere.

"What we cannot accept is an unjust and unfair process that victimises junior officers for selfish political ends. Sapu has taken the legal route to compel the SAPS not to victimise any officer."

The union called upon SAPS to approach the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council and engage with labour on the matter.

On Thursday, Mthethwa said the audit and resultant action showed progress was being made in ridding police ranks of dishonest officers.

"Those with criminal convictions do not belong in the police force. I have made it clear to SAPS that I expect zero tolerance with regard to criminality in the police, at every level," he said.

He said the process was challenging but would result in a better police service, with it being in its final stages. –Sapa

Khayelitsha Commission: More than cops exposed

Rebecca Davis: 03 Apr 2014 11:59 (South Africa)



General Arno Lamoer – Western Cape Provincial Commissioner

Phase 1 of the work of the Khayelitsha Commission was concluded this week. The picture that has emerged so far of the state of policing in Khayelitsha is little short of frightening, with witness after witness testifying to a breakdown of the contract between the public and police. The Commission is exposing not just the weaknesses of the criminal justice machine, however, but the entire structural ecosystem that fails the citizens of South Africa's townships- Rebecca Davis.

The transcripts of the public sittings of the Khayelitsha Commission now run to over 6,000 pages. They are pages which are by turns harrowing, poignant, frustrating and – at points – unintentionally farcical. Try this Inspector Clouseau-like exchange between advocate Peter Hathorn, representing complainant organization the Social Justice Coalition (SJC), and Colonel Andrew Tobias, who spent almost five years as head detective at the Harare police station in Khayelitsha, and described his time there in upbeat, successful terms.

Hathorn presents Tobias with a table laying out criminal conviction rates for cases from the Harare station during the first quarter of 2011. “Colonel, can I just make sure that I understand the information in this table correctly,” he says. “Of the cases that are reported, for every 100 cases that are reported it is just over three of those cases will result in a conviction, is that right?”

“It is absolutely not right,” Tobias responds, presumably stirring hope in everyone shocked by that chillingly low conviction rate. Tobias has been at pains to defend the reputation of the SAPS, six times invoking an excuse for various forms of police malpractice along the lines of: “We are working with humans who make mistakes so there will be mistakes”.

“Then can you explain to us what that conviction rate is?” Hathorn asks.

Tobias explains that he will get to that. “I just want so that all of us understand where that 3% comes in,” he says. “That 3% is cases that went to court and was convicted.”

Hathorn: “So you are saying that of every 100 cases that are reported at the Harare SAPS the percentage of cases [which go] to court, the figure that we get there is 23.46%, is that correct?”

Tobias confirms that this is correct.

“And so of those 23.46% of cases that get to court you only get convictions on 3.38% of those cases, is that what you are telling us?” Hathorn presses.

“That is 100% correct,” Tobias responds.

“So in other words it is a fraction of 1% of every 100 cases that are reported that you are getting convictions?” Hathorn asks.

Tobias: “If I look at it like that, it is correct, Commissioners.”

Hathorn: “So it is even worse than I thought it was, I thought it was – I thought that just over 3% was bad enough. Now you are telling us that it is substantially worse than that.”

It reads like a dark satire, except that it’s all true. Numerous witnesses throughout the inquiry have stated that although there are factors which make policing in Khayelitsha particularly difficult – high density of dwellings, lack of lighting, inaccessibility to vehicles – the problems which community members have experienced from police are far from unique to this township. This is one of the reasons why the record of the Commission’s proceedings is invaluable: has such a detailed picture of policing in one area in South Africa ever been previously drawn on this scale?

The criminal case currently receiving unprecedented attention in this country - the murder trial of Oscar Pistorius – has drawn expressions of shock and horror due to the exposure of police bungling at various points of the investigation. What the Khayelitsha Commission’s hearings have made clear, however, is how magnificently efficiently police have handled the Pistorius matter compared to a quotidian criminal case in Khayelitsha. It is poetic irony that the Pistorius trial and the Khayelitsha Commission have been playing out simultaneously, in fact, because the contrast in what is coming out of both exposes yet again the two-tiered criminal justice system in South Africa: one for the rich, one for the poor.

Testifying early on, SJC general secretary Phumeza Mlungwana said she had been told by an associate that she could never expect Khayelitsha to be like Rondebosch (one of Cape Town’s upmarket, leafy suburbs).

“For me it is sad because I do want Khayelitsha to be as safe as Rondebosch, as safe as it is, but I am not saying I want Khayelitsha to be like Rondebosch,” Mlungwana told the commission. “I want the police service in Khayelitsha to understand what they are dealing with, to understand the nature of different communities they are dealing with, to understand both informal settlements and formal areas and the challenges that exist in those communities.”

Many of the witnesses at the commission have evinced this same poignant pragmatism: we understand that this township may never be as safe and well-resourced as formerly ‘white’ areas, but could we get just a little bit of help from police? Others expressed a more certain fatalism.

“The police do not care about people,” witness Malwande Msongelwa testified. “They don’t care about what happens to a person...They don’t even care if you are injured. They come and they don’t even touch you with their hands. They don’t even help you when an ambulance hasn’t arrived. They just stay inside their cars to wait for an ambulance.”

The commission heard, over and over again, tales of police failing to respond to phone calls unless a personal contact was invoked; of police failing to barricade crime scenes and letting onlookers contaminate evidence; of police losing dockets

and neglecting to communicate any case progress to the mothers of murdered children; of police robbing and extorting money from the very people they are tasked with protecting.

It's hard to pick one example as more egregious than others, but a stand-out incident – initially exposed by Cape Town tabloid *Die Son* – was relayed to the commission by Genine Josias, head of Khayelitsha's Thuthuzela Care Centre (a one-stop-shop catering to the needs of survivors of sexual violence). In 2011, sexual evidence kits – containing panties and vital DNA evidence – were found abandoned in a field in Delft. It emerged that the kits had been dumped after being kept at the home of an investigating officer who had subsequently died. Because the evidentiary value of the kits had been destroyed, the cases could no longer be investigated.

Josias told the commission, too, of her belief that a serial rapist was operating in Khayelitsha in 2010. Josias drew the similarities between a number of extremely violent rapes to the police's attention, but for a long time her concerns were simply not acted on. The rapist committed at least 21 rapes, many on young girls, before he was eventually caught. The community was never warned that there was a serial rapist at large because the police did not want to compromise their investigation.

"We are failing our people," Josias told the commission. "We are failing helpless kids, children that are innocent. They did not ask to stay in Khayelitsha. They did not ask to go to school with a bus and a taxi and they get raped on a taxi because there are no – not enough schools."

Indeed, children in Khayelitsha are being "incubated in violence", to use the words of UCT Psychology Professor Debbie Kaminer. A 2008 study found that 46% of children aged between 10 and 19 had witnessed a stabbing in their community. Kaminer showed the commission pictures taken from media reports which featured very young children witnessing, or even participating in, acts of vigilante violence in the township. While "violence exposure will not always result in negative mental health outcomes for children", Kaminer said, the greater number of incidents witnessed does raise the chances.

Kaminer testified that studies suggest that more than 20% of Khayelitsha children may suffer some form of PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder). To put this into context, equivalent rates for American kids are between 1 and 4%. This can have an effect on school performance, later aggressive behaviour, substance abuse and more.

CEO of the DG Murray Trust, Dr David Harrison, took it back a step – suggesting that even being *conceived* in a place as violent as Khayelitsha can negatively affect a child's development. Due to the conditions in which their mothers live, fetuses may be exposed to stress hormones in the womb at far higher rates than elsewhere. Before they even take a single breath of air, these children "are already at higher risk than the children being conceived in Constantia", Harrison said; at a higher risk of "metabolic disease, of health disease and for propensity to psychiatric disorders".

The commission's hearings are making clear that it is not just policing that is failing Khayelitsha's residents. It is a complex interplay of various forms of deprivation,

many of which foster the conditions which give rise to crime. Unemployment is rife, in a community where almost 50% of the population is under the age of 24. Enforced idleness among the youth means that illegal shebeens proliferate and drug use flourishes. Both are fingered as contributors to crime.

Anger levels, too, are high. Representing SAPS, advocate Norman Arendse told the commission: “Essentially, the police are policing a community that is angry about poor service delivery including poor sanitation, the absence of decent living conditions.” In such circumstances, he suggested, an already overstretched police force must become priests, counsellors and social workers, in addition to their protection role.

“The only hope that crime will not engulf these communities is in fact the presence of the police,” Arendse claimed.

But the testimony of many residents made it clear that they have given up on the police. In explaining why they had, at points, become part of a vigilante justice attempt rather than turning suspects over to the police, witness after witness testified that they simply wanted their possessions back, and saw no hope of achieving this if they just surrendered the accused to the police. One of the only property crimes that witnesses said they would report was the theft of a cellphone – because they needed a case number to have the phone blocked, or claim insurance.

“If you are robbed you will just want your items back and you want to make sure that you get your items back, because if you go to the police the police will only laugh at you and ask you many questions, so that’s why we only want our items back,” witness Mayedwa Simelela told the commission.

UCT social scientist Professor Jeremy Seekings relayed the results of a 2009 survey of young people which described a scenario of neighbours catching a young man stealing a radio, and asked whether it was right or wrong to beat him. Roughly 25% said it was right. When asked whether it would be right for *police* to beat up the criminal, roughly the same percentage responded in the affirmative. What residents wanted to see, Seekings suggested, was the effective punishment of criminals – by whomever necessary.

Social worker Sonja Basson, whose attempts to build a residential care facility for street kids in Khayelitsha were delayed by years due to violence, confirmed this perception in her testimony.

“The lawlessness in this society was just so bad that in the end you were glad if something happened, you know, so if a policeman at least caught up with a criminal and started *klapping* [smacking] him around at least you – I think in your heart you thought at least the police caught up with him, and I am feeling very guilty as I say that and I wish I didn’t have to confess that, but I have to be honest,” Basson said.

In a situation where police are perceived as ineffective in bringing criminals to book, an alternative, informal security force has developed comprised of taxi drivers, who patrol in vehicles in the evening sometimes carrying whips. Gangsters, witnesses testified, fear taxi drivers more than the police at this point. Justin du Toit, of

Mthenthe Research, quoted a respondent as saying: “Taxi drivers are now the go-to group; they are quick to respond to crimes”.

Parents weary of their children’s involvement in gangs will allegedly approach taxi drivers for help in disciplining them, too. Witness Nokuzola Ncaphancapha, mother of a 17-year-old son who dropped out of school due to the fear of gangs, said that she told a group of taxi drivers: “To me it is better if you beat them than to bury them, because if we do not beat them we are going to bury them.”

In cross-examination, lawyers for the police have consistently sought to extract from witnesses the acknowledgement that Khayelitsha’s problems are not solely down to a weakness in policing: that they are being failed by a range of government services ranging from education to health to urban planning. Few witnesses have been so inflexible that they refused to concede this, though there seems little doubt at this point that the quality of police work on offer to Khayelitsha residents is particularly poor.

But it’s hard not to sympathise, too, with police members working under some of the most arduous conditions imaginable. Genine Josias told of wanting reflexively to offer the investigating officers entering the Thuthuzela Care Centre a cigarette, as they came to take the statement of the umpteenth young rape survivor of the month. Many of them have young daughters of their own, she said, and the strain of their work is visible.

In some cases they lack the most basic resources necessary to perform a job at any level of efficiency: airtime for their phones; a petrol card. Detectives elsewhere may have 100 pending investigations; in response to one witness’s testimony of an unresolved case, Arendse mentioned that the detective involved was dealing with 382.

One factor beyond dispute is the necessity for the existence of the commission, and the vital information it is bringing to light not just about the state of policing, but – in a very real way – the state of the nation, in its most underprivileged urban form. It was noteworthy that one witness referred several times to the Khayelitsha Commission as the “Truth Commission”, and had to be corrected. But it is, of course, a “Truth Commission” in its own way – and one that witnesses clearly are attaching a great deal of hope to, to expose the reality of their circumstances to the world.

“My family is still saying that if the law cannot take its course then they want to avenge my son’s death,” testified witness Beauty Thosholo. “[I told them] I have heard of another place which is called the Commission, and for now I am still in that Commission and I am just waiting to hear what is going to happen.” **DM**

Photo: Western Cape Provincial commissioner Arno Lamoer seen testifying on Tuesday, 1 April 2014, the last day of phase one of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry into alleged police inefficiency in the area. The commission was set up by Western Cape Premier Helen Zille after complaints of police inefficiency in Khayelitsha. Picture: Nardus Engelbrecht/SAPA

<http://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2014-04-03-khayelitsha-commission-more-than-cops-exposed/#.U0emP6vzuHA>

SOUTH AFRICA: PRIVATE SECURITY

Private security Bill spells trouble

11 Apr 2014 00:00 Lisa Steyn

If President Jacob Zuma signs the regulation amendment into law, South Africa's credibility will be put at risk, say critics.

The test case for what it takes to shatter investor confidence in South Africa is just one signature away from being written into law.

The Private Security Industry Regulation Amendment Bill, which includes a controversial clause that introduces a minimum 51% local shareholding requirement, has passed through the portfolio committee on police, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces and is at present sitting on President Jacob Zuma's desk waiting to be signed into law.

The developments are being closely watched by the global community, including large economies such as the European Union and the United States, which have written to Parliament voicing their concerns that the Bill violates existing investment treaties. The concern is that the law could force a sell-off to local parties.

The private security industry is anticipating a challenge in the Constitutional Court.

It could be based on what it is claimed were irregularities in the way the Bill was passed through the portfolio committee.

National security

The ministry of police says it is a matter of national security and has dismissed fears about divestment. It has stated that, in implementing a foreign ownership cap, the correct procedures must be followed to protect investments and respect South Africa's international trade obligations.

But the EU delegation in South Africa expressed its unease over the Bill in a letter, dated February 27 2014, that was addressed to the ANC chief whip and the chairperson of the select committee on security and constitutional development in the National Council of Provinces.

Signed by Axel Pougine de la Maisonneuve, the head of economics and trade at the delegation, the letter said foreign equity caps would violate South Africa's commitment to unbounded market access under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) – a World Trade Organisation treaty to which South Africa is a signatory.

The delegation's letter said the cap would also contravene bilateral investment treaties. For example, the agreement between South Africa and the United Kingdom obliges the South African government not to impair the investments of British

nationals or companies, or offer treatment less favourable than what it accords to its own nationals or companies.

Also, the investments of British companies "shall not be nationalised, expropriated or subjected to measures having effect equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation".

EU support

The British trade commissioner and the counsellor for economic and commercial affairs at the embassy of Sweden also wrote to the National Council of Provinces committee chairperson in support of the EU submission.

A letter from the American ambassador to South Africa, Patrick Gaspard, on February 28, also warned that the ownership requirement would violate South Africa's Gats commitments.

It was first announced in 2011 that changes would be made to the law governing private security firms. The Cabinet approved a Bill but only released it for comment later in 2012. Following representations made by interested parties to Parliament, the local ownership quota was removed – until November last year.

"That's when a very strange process was adopted," said Martin Hood, an attorney representing the Security Industry Alliance (SIA), which represents many of the private security companies.

A redrafted version, with the contentious clause reinstated was handed to the portfolio committee for debate the next day, but several parties objected to the developments and the matter was delayed.

It was then debated in January this year and was approved by the committee, despite the refusal of opposition MPs to vote on it.

Ratified and passed

The National Assembly ratified the Bill in February before the National Council of Provinces passed it in March.

Both Hood and the Democratic Alliance's spokesperson for police, Dianne Kohler-Barnard, said the procedure was irregular because the chairperson of the portfolio committee, Annelize van Wyk, had allegedly withheld letters that had been submitted by some embassies before the Bill was endorsed by the National Assembly.

But Van Wyk said the House had investigated the matter and said the claims were unfounded.

"I received one letter and I received it the day after we voted on the Bill. I was just cc'd [copied] in. I received another in December that I responded to."

Van Wyk said the issues raised in the December letter were not new and had been raised in the committee before.

She said the clause was not sneaked back into the Bill. "Throughout the deliberations, I reminded members it could come back."

Foreign threat

In minutes from the National Council of Provinces committee meeting at which the Bill was adopted, Major General Philip Jacobs of the police's legal services division said the restriction on foreign ownership "spoke to the process required for the amendment or withdrawal of scheduled commitments to Gats, which [the] SAPS

believed could be justified by the need for South Africa to protect its national security, which may be threatened by too large foreign ownership interest in the private security industry".

But he said that trade obligations had to be respected, and referred to a clause in the Bill that says the implementation of the foreign ownership cap "must be done in accordance with legislation promoting and protecting investment in the republic and the republic's international trade obligations".

Jacobs said, under Gats, if any signatories were not happy with the way the republic was dealing with something, it could go to arbitration. Therefore, South Africa's international obligations would not be ignored.

Kohler-Barnard described the passing of the Bill as a "political manoeuvre, as with so many Bills pushed through before the elections".

She said the clause on expropriation speaks of a minimum of 51% local ownership but leaves it up to the minister to decide on a higher figure. "It's a self-defeating Bill that should have never been put before us."

Pietman Roos, a senior policy consultant for the South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Sacci), said a blanket ownership provision is irrational. "We do believe the Bill in its current form is unlikely to pass constitutional muster."

Both Sacci and the SIA have requested Zuma not to sign the Bill.

Objections

Hood said the SIA has a number of objections, including procedural issues such as not enough information was provided to justify the need for the Bill.

He said it seemed to be government policy to ensure local ownership of the economy, as reflected the new mineral legislation, which stipulates a 20% free carry for the state in any new oil or gas venture. But the 51% proposed for the security industry is inconsistent with this.

Hood also said the ownership clause was unconstitutional as a forced sale of an asset would amount to arbitrary or irrational deprivation of property.

He added that many of the companies are owned by listed entities, whose shares are held by institutional investors. "On a practical level, this is unimplementable. How can you determine local ownership? It's impossible to find out," he said.

Another concern is that the legislation is written in such a way that the local ownership requirement covers the manufacturers and distributors of security equipment and, consequently, affects multinationals such as Sony and Bosch.

In his letter, Gaspard said almost all security technology is manufactured and distributed by international companies and "the proposed amendments could compel many of these companies to divest".

<http://mg.co.za/article/2014-04-10-private-security-bill-spells-trouble>

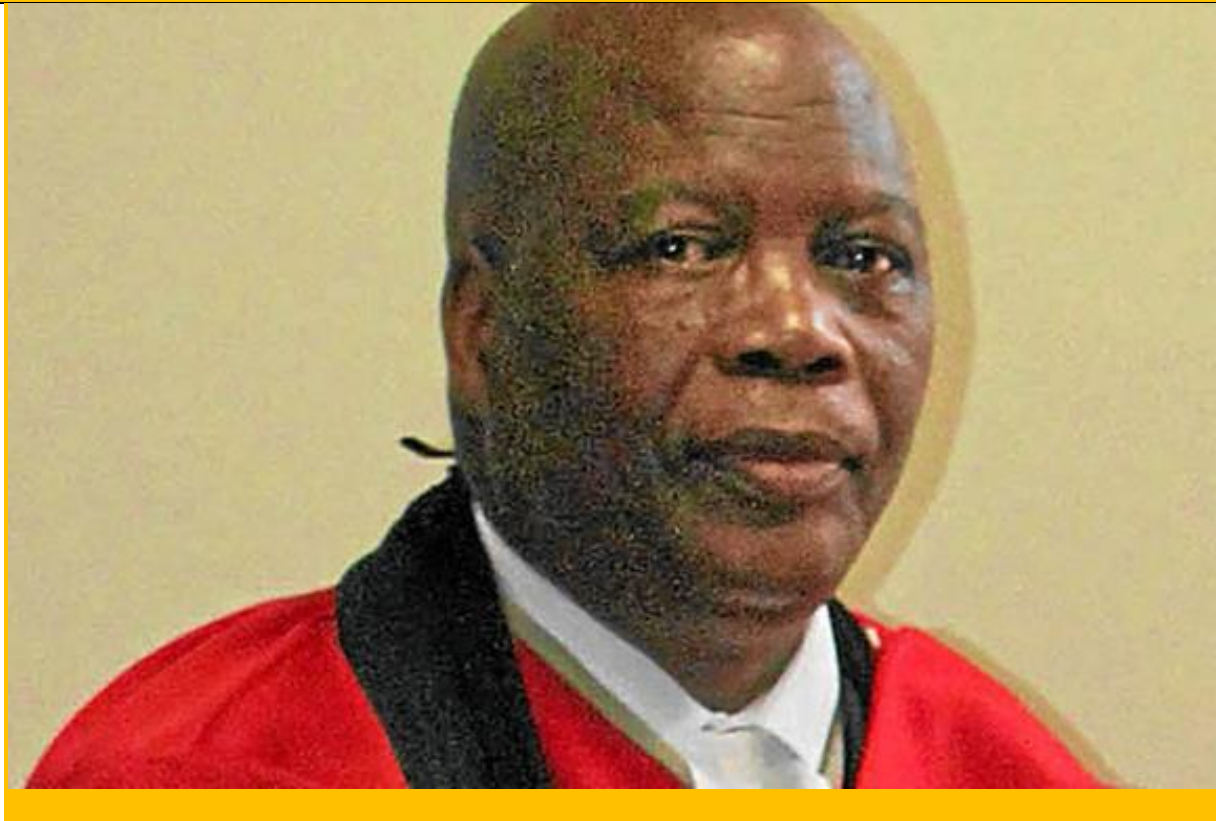


LESOTHO

Lesotho's top judge loses bid to stall probe

11 Apr 2014 00:00 Carmel Rickard

Five judges have said a tribunal to investigate if Judge Michael Ramodibedi should be impeached was fair.



Five judges of Lesotho's appeal court have found that the president of that court was not treated unfairly by the appointment of a tribunal to investigate whether he should be impeached.

Judge Michael Ramodibedi, who is president of Lesotho's appeal court and the chief justice of Swaziland, had claimed that natural justice demanded he should have been given a hearing before the tribunal was appointed.

Lesotho Prime Minister Tom Thabane approached King Letsie III of Lesotho last year with a request that he appoint a tribunal to investigate several allegations made about Ramodibedi. Under the Constitution, the king is obliged to set up a tribunal if requested to do so by the prime minister. He must act on its findings and either dismiss or reinstate Ramodibedi, depending on the tribunal's recommendations.

Ramodibedi's appeal, widely seen as a last attempt to prevent the tribunal going ahead, was argued in Maseru last month before five South African judges. They had been asked to hear the matter to avoid any suggestion of bias.

Judge Fritz Brand, of South Africa's Supreme Court of Appeal, dismissed the appeal. The judgment was unanimous.

Brand confirmed that Ramodibedi had not been given an opportunity to be heard before the decision was taken to appoint the tribunal. But this did not mean that the appointment infringed his right to fair procedure.

He said the courts were increasingly accepting "a more supple and encompassing duty to act fairly" rather than, as previously, the insistence on the rule of a formal hearing at which the affected person could appear and give his or her side of things. Brand said that, given the facts of the case, Ramodibedi "must still persuade us that in all the circumstances the treatment meted out to him was unfair".

Reputation

The "potentially adverse effect" of the tribunal's appointment was limited to his reputation. And if the tribunal found in his favour, the negative impact on his reputation was not likely to be permanent.

On the other hand, most of the allegations of misconduct made about Ramodibedi were already in the public domain. For example, "unseemly incidents" resulting from the conflict between Ramodibedi and Lesotho's chief justice Mahapela Lehohla, who has resigned, had been played out in public. Thus his reputation "was already tarnished before the request for the appointment of a tribunal".

"It seems to me that the only way to salvage his reputation is for [him] to successfully refute the allegations before the tribunal."

The court added that the "removal of uncertainty surrounding [Ramodibedi's reputation] is not in his interest only". It also affected the "unconditional public respect for the integrity of the judiciary without which the court simply cannot function".

The Lesotho government wants Ramodibedi to be investigated for fraud and financial irregularities, and political improprieties.

There has been no announcement since the judgment about when the tribunal is likely to start its work.

<http://mg.co.za/article/2014-04-10-lesothos-top-judge-loses-bid-to-stall-probe>

NIGERIA

Nigeria Preparing to receive ex-US Coast Guard Cutter

Written by defenceWeb, Friday, 04 April 2014

Delivery of the US Coast Guard cutter Gallatin to the Nigerian Navy moved a step closer on Monday when the vessel was decommissioned after 45 years of service.

During a ceremony at its home base of Charleston, South Carolina, the vessel was formally transferred to the Nigerian Navy. Personnel from the Nigerian Navy are already in Charleston for training on the vessel prior to its delivery voyage.

The Navy Times said Gallatin has had a busy career, covering such missions as

maritime law enforcement, humanitarian relief, search and rescue and ambassadorial duties. Last year the cutter seized several tons of cocaine being smuggled from Latin America and the Caribbean. Apart from drug missions, Gallatin was involved in dealing with the mass migration of 27 000 Cubans in 1994; the search for the crew of the HMS Bounty during Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and in responding to the St Vincent volcano eruption of 1979.

The 3 250 ton vessel is the last high endurance cutter on the East Coast to be commissioned, although there are seven still in service on America's West Coast. Gallatin will be replaced by a more modern cutter, the USCGC Hamilton, which requires only 120 crew compared to the 170 needed for the elderly Gallatin.

The 115 metre long 3 250 ton Gallatin is a member of the Hamilton class – the Nigerian Navy has already taken delivery of the Hamilton class cutter Chase (now NNS Thunder), which was commissioned in January 2012. Other vessels received from the United States include the NNS Obula, Nwamba, Kyanwa and Ologbo.

Although an elderly vessel, NNS Thunder was the only African naval ship to participate in the Royal Australian Navy Centenary International Fleet Review, sailing to Australia in August 2013 and returning in December.

Gallatin, introduced into Coast Guard service in 1968, is equipped with a helicopter flight deck, retractable hangar and a fast boat. The High Endurance Cutter has four main engines and can be driven by either twin diesel engines or twin gas turbines via two controllable-pitch propellers.

Last year Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Dele Ezeoba, said Gallatin, as well as the US Navy Survey Ship John McDonnell also destined for the Nigerian Navy, would be inspected between May and August 2014.



The USNS John McDonnell was deactivated on August 25, 2010, as the US Navy streamlined survey operations. The 63 metre, 2 054 ton oceanographic survey vessel can launch two 34 foot launches.

The Nigerian Navy has also sent personnel to China to take delivery of the first of two P-18N corvettes built by the China Shipbuilding and Offshore International Company (CSOC). The first vessel was launched in January and the hull of the second vessel will arrive in Nigeria later this year where it will be completed by the Nigerian Naval Shipyard in Port Harcourt. 50-70% of the second ship will be constructed in Nigeria to enhance local capability.

Delivery of the first vessel, F91, is expected in the middle of this year and the second vessel (F92) is expected to be completed either late this year or early 2015.

Nigeria ordered the two Chinese vessels in April 2012 and construction began that October. The vessels are based on the Type 056 corvette in service with the People's Liberation Army Navy. The vessels are 95 metres long, with a draft of 3.5 metres. They are powered by two MTU 20V 4000M diesel engines, giving a speed of 21 knots, and are armed with one 76 mm and two 30 mm guns. Crew complement will be 70 sailors and endurance 20 days. They will be able to carry and support a helicopter off a rear deck.

http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34263:nigeria-preparing-to-receive-ex-us-coast-guard-cutter-gallatin&catid=51:Sea&Itemid=106

Crime knows no boundaries! Nigeria is setting the example by acquiring fast vessels for coastal patrols. These vessels would combat drug and other forms of smuggling, combating piracy and search and rescue operations.

UGANDA

Ugandan cops drop 'force' in rebranding bid

April 12 2014 at 04:13pm by SAPA



Reuters

A Ugandan police officer. Photo: Reuters

Kampala - Uganda's police have decided to rebrand by dropping the word "force" from their name in a bid to shed an image of brutality and corruption, a spokesman said.

"We are changing the name from Uganda Police Force to the Uganda National Police," police spokesman Fred

Enanga told AFP, explaining that "we cannot continue calling ourselves a force when we actually work in partnership with the community."

However he said the police decided to stop short of calling themselves a "service", for fear of being seen as going soft.

“There are stakeholders who wanted to call us the 'Uganda Police Service', but we are not a service. We do some enforcement because we have people of different personalities, some break the law and we have to come in,” Enanga said.

He insisted the change highlighted that police was not just a state instrument used to quash opposition to veteran President Yoweri Museveni - leader of the east African nation since 1986 -and break up demonstrations.

“We don't have problems with the opposition. We have agreed on how their rallies should be conducted, on the venue, giving police advance notice so that we provide them with security,” the spokesman said.

Prominent Ugandan human rights activist Livingstone Ssewanyana

said the change in name was a good idea, but said police conduct also needed to change.

“The change of name should be followed by actions, one of them the right of people to express themselves,” he said.

For the third year running, the Ugandan police this week topped the list of state agencies singled out for torture in the 2013

annual human rights report released by the state-funded Uganda Human Rights Commission.

According to the abstracts of the report released in Kampala on Thursday, human rights complaints registered against the Ugandan police increased by 22 per cent in the past year due to a rise in illegal detentions beyond the mandatory 48 hours, incidents of torture and crackdowns on political activities. - Sapa-AFP

<http://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/ugandan-cops-drop-force-in-rebranding-bid-1.1675133#.U0oquavzuHA>

Uganda Police Force has rebranded to Uganda National Police.

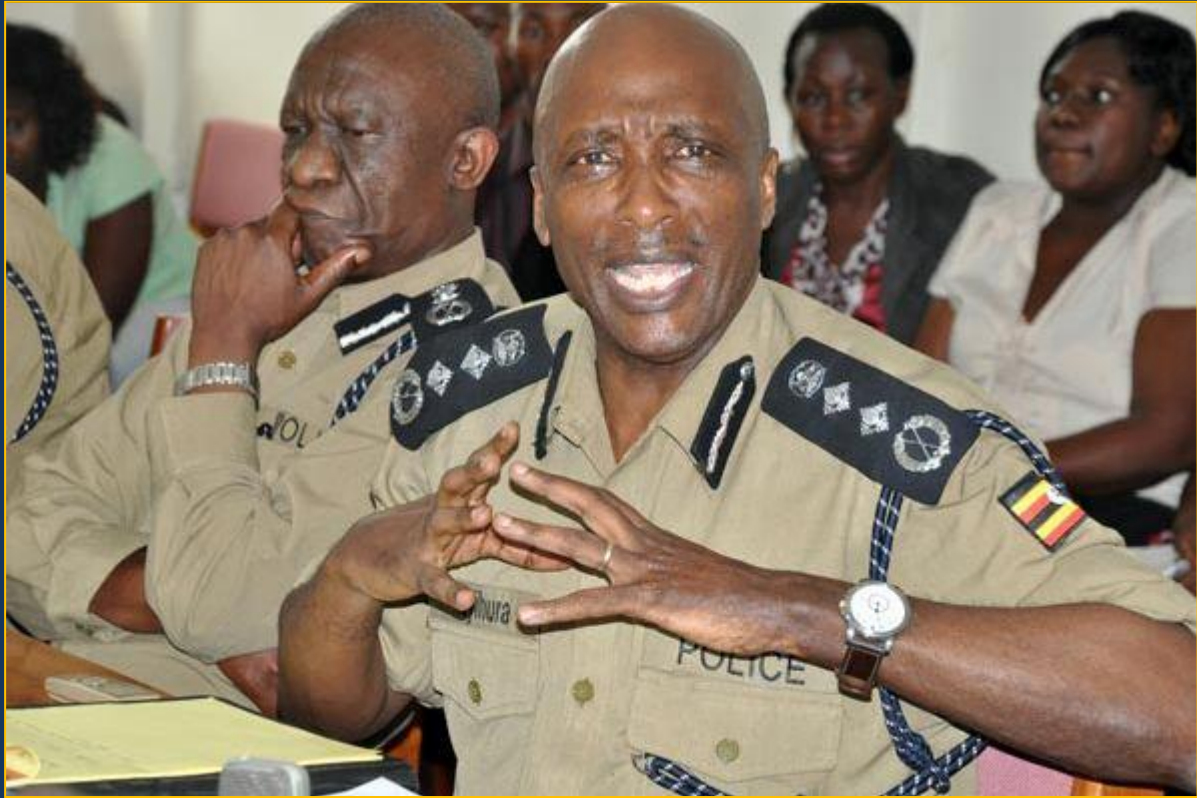
By David Lumu

The Inspector General of Police Gen. Kale Kayihura said on Friday the Constitution will be amended to reflect Police's change of name.

Kayihura told a meeting at Hotel Africana in Kampala that he rejected a suggestion of change to Uganda Police Service because “cops are not waitresses.”

The Police chief explained that, “Ugandans hate the word Force. Rebranding is meant to address those fears.”

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/654457-uganda-police-changes-name.html>



General Kale Kayihura of the Uganda Police

Photo credit: <http://www.ekimeeza.com/2013/08/24/land-wrangles-tenants-flee-as-minister-nantaba-police-chief-kayihura-fight/>

Comment by HBH: I have always had the opinion that the “new” South African Police Service should have been called the South African National Police. I don’t like the appendage “SERVICE”



KENYA

Kenya faces uphill battle to revamp police force

13 Apr 2014 07:39 Reuben Kyama

Kenyans are losing patience with their ill-equipped and notoriously corrupt police force.

Their capital tarred with the nickname "Nairobbery" and under almost constant threat of attack by Islamist militants, Kenyans are losing patience with the ill-equipped and notoriously corrupt police force.

A catalogue of security failures has exposed the inability of Nairobi's underpaid police to deal with the severe security problems, prompting President Uhuru Kenyatta to step in and promise a massive overhaul.

But analysts and security experts say it will be an uphill struggle to undo the broken relationship between public and police, given the ingrained stigma attached to the job and the fact that Kenyans have resorted to mob justice or now-ubiquitous private security firms.

"The public in Kenya has never really trusted the police, hence the failure of such noble concepts as community policing," said Ken Ouko, a sociology professor at the University of Nairobi.

Joining the police has always been viewed as a career choice of last resort akin to an admission of academic failure, Ouko said.

"Most policemen carry with them an anger that quietly seethes underneath as they go about their daily operations," he added.

The result is plain to see: anti-corruption website, ipaidabribe.or.ke, provides daily accounts of police extortion, mainly involving motorists stopped for spurious traffic violations and told to pay up or go to jail.

On social media, police are held in almost constant contempt. There was particularly vehement ridicule in January when police downplayed an explosion at Nairobi airport, saying it was an exploding light bulb, only later to arrest four Somalis and charge them with a terrorist attack.

Outside of Nairobi, the picture is no better. Police in western Kenya are still embroiled in a scandal after a group of alleged gang rapists were ordered to cut the grass at a police station as punishment.

And there are frequent reports of mobs lynching alleged thieves for crimes as petty as stealing a chicken.

Low salaries

Police salaries contribute to the low esteem and lack of motivation: the lowest ranking Kenyan police officers are currently paid \$200 a month, way below the average cost of renting a small Nairobi apartment.

Officers and their families often have to share cramped and dilapidated quarters, sometimes with only a thin partition or curtain separating them from the next family.

This is seen as a major factor driving the alarming number of burglaries and armed robberies in which the police are implicated.

The lack of trust and security is clear across Nairobi's changing cityscape, dominated by residential compounds with high walls, razor wire and bars on windows.

Police have also drawn ire for rounding up thousands of ethnic Somalis in indiscriminate counter-terrorism raids.

In a state of the nation address to Parliament last month, Kenyatta admitted an "unacceptable lack of coordination in our handling of crime", and said "public frustration and anger" over bad policing had "occasionally boiled over into mob injustice".

The president vowed to put more officers on the streets and pay give them better salaries, housing and health insurance.

He said the government would also provide the force—whose officers have been known to beg for a lift if called to a crime scene—with more sophisticated surveillance equipment and 1 200 new vehicles.

But Peter Kiama, director of the Nairobi-based rights group Independent Medico Legal Unit, says the problem runs far deeper than low salaries and poor equipment.

"While I fully support the need to invest in police capacity and welfare, I do believe that incentives may not matter at all as long as the mindset of the officers does not change," said Kiama, whose organisation monitors police brutality and torture.

He said his organisation has documented 48 deaths at the hands of the police between January and March this year.

Some police, particularly the anti-terrorism unit, have come under fire for alleged abuses including torture, arbitrary detentions and disappearances, particularly against Muslims suspected of being militants.

Western diplomats have also voiced frustration over the lack of police capacity in a region subject to complex terrorist threats from al-Qaeda sympathisers in East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

"Most policemen would sooner take a bribe than stop a terrorist attack, and there are others who are happy to bump people off and feed them to the hyenas," said a European law enforcement expert, who asked not to be named.

A senior Kenyan police detective admitted the situation was dire and that years of neglect had left the force out of sync with the changing security situation—whether in terms of small arms proliferation or last year's siege of the Westgate shopping mall.

"There's a need to have a paradigm shift within the police force to be in tandem with the changing patterns of crime and other emerging threats," he said. - AFP

<http://mg.co.za/article/2014-04-13-kenya-faces-uphill-battle-to-revamp-police-force>

IN CONCLUSION

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NEXT ISSUE DUE

The next issue is due during May 2014. Please send us your letters, your own photographs of police related matter.

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