

# A REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF THE POLICE FORCE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

REVIEWED AND DECONTROLLED BY Lauren J.  
Goin, Director of OPS, January 28, 1975



**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C.**



**A REPORT OF**  
**THE SURVEY OF THE POLICE FORCE**  
**OF THE**  
**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA**  
**AND ZANZIBAR**

**JUNE 1964**

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## **SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the course of the studies undertaken by the survey team they were impressed by the many indications of good management and sound enforcement procedures used in the police force. It is considered that the main strength of the force is the enthusiasm, loyalty and dedication to professional principals exhibited on the part of the officers and men. By continuing to manage effectively the force resources within the present organizational framework and with the limited assistance proposed in this report, the Republic's police force should grow and provide economical and effective law enforcement for the people of the Republic whom it serves.

The police force of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is a national police force numbering 6,659 officers and men having country-wide jurisdiction. It is planned to increase the force strength by nearly 2,000 men within the next five years. Its headquarters is in Dar es Salaam, the capital city, and each of 17 regions or provinces is provided with police personnel under the command of a Regional Police Commander.

The police force mission is the protection of life and property, maintaining public order, the protection of dignitaries and the sovereignty of the state. It is divided into two forces, the General Duties Police, whose function is the protection of life and property and general law enforcement; and the Field Force, or emergency police whose duties include support of the General Duties Police, suppression of dissident activity and control of riots.

The survey team found the police force to be an effective agency utilizing modern concepts of administration and management. Police personnel were dedicated and effective in their efforts to provide a police service to the Republic. Certain factors were identified, however, which obstruct the maximum effectiveness of the police force. These factors are discussed below under the general headings indicated.

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### A. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Recent modifications of the force organization represent improvements which will allow a more responsive chain of command. The survey team has been favorably impressed with the way in which day-to-day police business is conducted and the mechanics for management which exist. However, the management and operation of the force is weakened by the following factors:

1. A need for assistance for Senior Command and Staff Officers. The Survey Team was impressed by the dedication of the African officers who have in the past three years assumed command of this force. The effectiveness of any force is dependent upon the professional experience and dedication of its managerial personnel and considering the magnitude of the task, these officers have done remarkably well. Officers with little experience in command functions have shouldered the burdens of higher office and have directed the operations of the force effectively. These officers have learned a great deal in that short period and have demonstrated a strong dedication of purpose in providing service to the public. This effectiveness can be strengthened with the provision of additional training and day to day assistance by a senior professional police technician.

2. Lack of Educational Facilities for Training Senior Command and Staff Officers. There are no facilities available in the Republic for the training of Senior Command and Staff Officers. Although the Police College is available, it does not have the resources for training Senior Officers. The staff of the College does not have the necessary training or experience to embark on an expanded program of this type though tremendous progress has been made in training Gazetted Officers since 1961.

3. Insufficient Numbers of Administrative Buildings. Many police administrative units are inadequately housed in old buildings, in rented quarters, or some other government agency's building. The Force Headquarters, especially, is in need of new, modern facilities. It is housed in an old building which is not suitable to its needs, especially in view of current force expansion plans. The Coast Region Police Headquarters building at Dar es Salaam is presently housing the Dar es Salaam District Headquarters, with its communication facilities and the Central Police Station as well as its own offices in another old building. Many other Regional Police Headquarters are also in inadequate quarters. New District Headquarters are necessary in some

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districts as well as additional police stations in many locations throughout the country. The expansion from 10 to 17 regions contributed greatly to the need for sufficient administrative housing. As a consequence, less than suitable quarters are being utilized in most new regions pending the anticipated building programs outlines in the Five Year Plan.

4. Lack of Adequate Inspections in the Field. There are not sufficient inspections made of police units which are at a distance from National and Regional Headquarters. The current shortage of Senior Officers available at National Headquarters is one major contributing factor to this situation. Another major factor is the inability of any transport to reach all police stations during the rainy season. In some cases these stations are completely cut off except by air for periods up to four months. The survey team visited the District Police Headquarters at Sumbawangā (Tabora Region) by air and found that it had been cut off by road for over a month; there was no gasoline, sugar or salt available in the village. The only gasoline that the police had was in a 55 gallon drum kept in the office and used to operate the power generator for the radio equipment.

### Recommendation

The administrators of the Police Force recognize the problems described herein and are aware of the burden of maintaining internal security in the Republic. The United Republic is devoting a major percentage of its resources to resolve problems as-set forth in the Republic's Five Year Plan. To assist in resolving the problems described above a police assistance program is proposed.

One Chief Public Safety Advisor should be assigned to administer the expenditure of U. S. resources and act as principal advisor to the Commissioner of Police regarding police functions of both General Duties and Field Force Police. To provide administrative support, it is proposed that the public safety project include one secretary and one program assistant. His assignment is considered essential to the proper coordination of U. S. police assistance efforts. Participant training is also recommended in the field of police administration. He will also be responsible for liaison with Israeli advisors and with FRG assistance activities.

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### B. Criminal Investigation

The team found that investigations of crimes were moderately effective and that the Division was being administered by a competent police officer in Assistant Commissioner Akena. Certain factors detract from maximum effectiveness, however, and these are:

1. A lack of experienced investigators and administrators. The function of the C. I. D. is suffering from a lack of senior administrative experience. However, African investigators have been utilized for the most part in the Regions during British control so that a bank of experience is available to draw from.
2. A lack of scientific and semi-skilled personnel. The Identification Bureau is in the process of attempting to meet the problem faced daily in the Regions concerning photography of crime scenes and the recovery of latent prints. Among factors contributing to this problem are a lack of trained personnel and a lack of funds for equipment and darkroom space. In addition, the potential for the scientific examination of physical evidence is focused entirely in a separate Ministry. Such examinations are performed by expatriate technicians whose tenure is uncertain. Consequently, technicians are competent in the examination of footprints, tireprints, fingerprints and some toolmarks, but require additional skills. Further, the examination of crime scenes for significant physical evidence is not as productive as could be the case. The two main areas of evidence examination that are absolutely required by the police force are firearms identification and questioned documents examination. In neither case are the Ministry of Health laboratory scientists ideally suited by their training to undertake this work. The force does have an excellent firearms comparison microscope and, with the aid of Britain and the U. S. , is attempting to train questioned document examiners.
3. A lack of vehicles and special equipment. The team found that C. I. D. operations did not include the use of unmarked vehicles. Police officers utilize their personal cars on occasion when the need arises. Simple devices to assist in interrogation and taking statements are lacking.

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### Recommendation

Many of the components involved in developing a significant capability for the investigation of crimes and detection of criminals are intangible. However, the availability of scientific equipment and personnel trained in its use is considered a prerequisite to such a capability. It is considered with the establishment of an assistance program, a plan for developing the capability of this division will be formulated. It is proposed that limited commodity assistance be provided to allow Investigation Bureau facilities to be established in four Regions during FY 1965.

### C. MOBILITY AND PATROL

The team observed that the force utilized an economical and practical vehicle standardization plan for its force and that administrative procedures for use of the equipment were excellent. However, the efficiency of the force is weakened by an insufficient ability to transport police officers and to patrol effectively due to the following factors:

1. An inadequate means for maintenance and repair of all vehicles. The need for frequent repair and maintenance is inordinately increased due to poor road conditions found throughout the country. The service provided by the Public Works Department garages results in a high percentage of operable time being spent in the garage. This delay in repairing vehicles is due primarily to a lack of availability of spare parts but delays also occur because the police force does not receive priority service over other government vehicles and also because of poor workmanship.
2. An insufficient number of vehicles for the General Duties Police. Because of repair problems and deadlined vehicles, the team concludes that an insufficient number of vehicles are now utilized in the regions for routine patrol and for traffic duties. However, in each case, Field Force units visited had sufficient mobility. It is considered that present plans for replacement of vehicles which are surveyed as being uneconomical to repair are shortsighted. Using the force rule of thumb for vehicle life, it is estimated that only about 64% of the present vehicle strength will be available by FY 1969 (see Figure 17 and Table XII).

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3. A lack of an effective rural, air and sea patrol facility. Vehicular patrol and operations in isolated rural areas is limited by road conditions and to a minor extent by type of vehicle employed. The team feels that vehicles used at the present time are adequately suited to the terrain and operational requirements with the exception of the use of mobile stations in most regions. Because of the impassability of the roads during the wet season (about four months of the year), vehicular patrol, in effect, comes to a halt. A requirement exists for the use of aircraft for patrol and combined air-ground operations; the force has none. The use of charter aircraft or those of the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Wildlife, while helpful on an individual case basis, cannot be considered suitable for routine purposes and certainly not reliable in the case of an emergency. With 20,000 square miles of inland water and 550 miles of coastline requiring patrol, the police force does not have any boats for this purpose. The requirement for sea-coast patrol will be met, for the most part, with the effective operation of patrol craft being provided as a part of the assistance program from the Federal Republic of Germany. The problem of the patrol of the principal lakes will be solved in part with the acquisition by the Government of the United Republic of lake patrol craft according to present plans.

### Recommendation

The team recommends that a public safety advisor (vehicle maintenance) be included as part of the public safety project. His duties would be to assist and advise regarding the establishment of a model maintenance and repair facility for police vehicles in Dar es Salaam, including the establishment of a spare parts storeroom; the establishment of appropriate records; the development of proper training programs; and act as an advisor to the Transport Officer of Police Headquarters in operational management of transport resources, budget preparation, cost accounting, and so on. It is not recommended that the U. S. contribute commodities at this time to resolve the problem of an inadequate number of vehicles. With effective and rapid repair, this problem should be alleviated somewhat. However, the force must modify its vehicle procurement plans to accommodate the high percentage of on-hand vehicles that should be wearing out at the same time.

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### Comment

The team recognizes the expense concerned with the maintenance of the vehicles now being used under the present system. However, it is not convinced that the operation of garages built and manned by the police force will be any less expensive. One of the objectives of this aspect of the police assistance effort should be to provide an exercise in management to determine costs involved per vehicle for maintenance and repair when performed by the police. Cost studies and subsequent development plans for facilities to be built in the regions should be a goal of this aspect of the project.

The team feels it advisable to withhold any further recommendations regarding ground mobility until a study has been completed by a motor maintenance technician. Though garage and maintenance equipment and tools will undoubtedly be required, spare parts for existing equipment would have to be of British manufacture.

Patrol. It is recommended that the U.S. provide two light aircraft to provide a new capability for rural, sea and lake patrol. It is suggested that these be stationed at Arusha and at Dar es Salaam, respectively. These should be used for general patrol where vehicular patrol is not possible, senior officer inspections, and coordinated with sea patrol units. It is suggested that the U.S. provide pilot and mechanics training for the operation and care of these aircraft (see paragraph G, Participant Training, following). The team recommends the provision of the aircraft as soon as possible after the initiation of the project. It is proposed that the U.S. contract for pilots, mechanics and maintenance of the aircraft for the first year until such time as police pilots are trained and the police budget can accommodate maintenance costs.

The team feels that a light aircraft of the Cessna 185 type, including the cargo pod, would be most suitable. Air patrol is the only means for coping with the impassability of roads and the large land area requiring patrol. The Arusha-based plane could provide much needed assistance for the Stock Theft Prevention Unit and assist Kilimanjaro, Mara, Dodoma and Singida regions. The aircraft based at Dar es Salaam could operate in conjunction with sea patrol craft, provide transportation for senior officers on inspection trips and provide assistance in patrol for those regions adjacent to the Coast Region and to the south.

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To completely suppress smuggling and illegal entry of persons into the country requires resources much beyond those reasonably available. The most effective and practical means of controlling these activities to the greatest extent is a combined air-sea-ground operation coupled with effective investigative practices.

### D. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The survey team was favorably impressed with the extensive telecommunications network that is utilized by the police force. In each region visited, the team found that communications were reliable and that police stations in remote districts were adequately equipped with radio equipment. The maximum effectiveness of the Signals Section is inhibited, however, by the following factors:

1. A lack of trained technical personnel. All radio engineers and technicians were British expatriate officers until 1963. Of an original 23 officers, only a handful remain. Training of competent engineers and technicians takes several years and the force, with the help of Great Britain and Israel, have just started in the past year to fill the gap created by departing expatriates. Presently African officers are engaged in training programs to meet this demand.

2. A lack of standardization of equipment. With 36 different radio units from 11 different manufacturers, the problem of training and maintenance of spare parts stock is complicated accordingly. The recent acquisition of Pye 125 HF SSB units for use throughout the country should help relieve this situation somewhat, but the balance of the equipment must still be used.

### Comment

Israeli police advisors are providing training and guidance to the Signals Branch at the present time and the team does not propose to supplant or duplicate these efforts. However, the team considers telecommunications a vital aspect of the capabilities of the force. Therefore, it is imperative that the police assistance team keep itself intimately familiar with developments in this area and the level of reliability of the force network. The objectives of their project should be reviewed frequently and modified to include assistance in this area if necessary.

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### Recommendation

The survey team does not recommend the provision at this time of any assistance in the telecommunications area except for the Field Force, discussed under paragraph F.

### E. TRAINING

1. Police Training School. The training of the first increment of the 1,832 additional personnel, currently authorized the force in the Five Year Development Plan, is scheduled to start on July 1. Training will be at the Police Training School at Moshi. The survey team visited the school and was most favorably impressed with the general operation of the facility. Classes were small enough so that each man could take part in class work and class discussion. Classrooms were clean, well lighted and had excellent ventilation. There were no disturbing activities in the classroom area; physical training, judo and dog training were carried on in other areas of the school. The dedication of the school administrators and staff and the enthusiasm they bring to their tasks in great measure contributes to the effectiveness of the Training School in meeting the police force requirements. During a "parade" for the Director of OPS, the discipline and bearing of the students was on a par with any police force found anywhere throughout the world. The visit of the team to the school revealed the following problem areas:

a. Audio-Visual Equipment. There are not sufficient audio-visual training aids available to support the present training much less an expanded training program.

b. Library. There is little technical reference material on police matters in the school library. Many of the volumes in the library are very outdated and are mainly copies of Tanganyika Territory Laws and Regulations dating back to 1940 and 1950. A moderate number of books of fiction are available, but are quite old and of limited value. The library facilities themselves are adequate.

c. Assembly Hall or Gymnasium. There is no assembly hall or gymnasium among the buildings in the facility. During the rainy season, physical training classes must be held in sheds and there is no covered area large enough to accommodate necessary training in drill or for student assembly.

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d. Range Facilities. The range now in use has a maximum known distance range of 600 yards. With the new weapons currently being provided force personnel, a range of at least 1,500 yards is necessary with adequate safety areas to the rear and both flanks. Farmers have recently been encroaching on the range and present a problem when firing is scheduled as they want to work their crops. Recently, farmers refused to move after several warnings and tear gas was discharged into the area to clear it before firing could proceed.

2. Police College. The survey team also had an opportunity to visit the Police College at Dar es Salaam and was also favorably impressed with its general operation. Classes here are sometimes a little larger than those at the Police Training School but the students are not hampered by this fact. From what was originally the Officer's Mess, the Police College has grown in dimension and capacity to meet the needs for Gazetted officer and specialty courses. Certain aspects of the college training program can be strengthened and these are:

a. Library. The library was very small and was also the only room available as a faculty conference room. There were very few technical books on police matters available and those that were available were outdated editions. Old magazines and journals were plentiful but no up-to-date police material was observed in the library.

b. Audio-Visual Aids. The audio-visual aids available at the college are very limited. One Vu-graph projector, a 16 mm movie projector and blackboards in each classroom is the extent of the facilities available as aids to training.

3. Training Staff. Applicable to both training facilities, the impending departure of expatriate members of the school staff and the imminent influx of trainees for the expansion of the force will require, the team feels, that special attention be paid to training new instructors. The materials presently being presented should be reviewed and new courses and lesson plans prepared where necessary.

### Recommendation

Training Schools. It is recommended that the public safety project include a public safety training advisor. He would advise and assist the police school administrators, particularly that of the Police College, in providing training to satisfy increasing demands brought about by an increase in the force strength. It is proposed

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that professional reference books and audio-visual training aids be provided for each school.

The team feels that the training schools hold the solution to the eventual operation of the force at maximum effectiveness. Training is the major effort that will accomplish most in providing for a long range depth in professional personnel capability.

### F. THE FIELD FORCE

The survey team was favorably impressed with the discipline, morale and level of training in the Field Force. As a branch of the police force with the mission to support the General Duties Police and to cope with usual emergency situations, the Field Force organization is consistent with these requirements. The Field Force mission broadly stated but narrowly interpreted. It is the team's view that emergencies with which the Republic would have to face and cope could be of such severity that the Field Force could not meet the requirements with its present organization, training and equipment. For their present mission, the Field Force mobility is minimal but adequate and vehicles are well cared for. However, in view of the present situation where the police force is the only security force to protect the Republic, certain shortcomings were identified:

1. An insufficient mobility. Field Force units are distributed throughout the country and stationed at regional capitals. Field Force vehicles are used to move the personnel to a trouble spot in case of an emergency. In the instance where road conditions prevent vehicular traffic, the potential of the field Force is lost for all practical purposes. There is no way to move rapidly to remote areas of the country.

2. Inadequate weapons. Those normally used by the Field Force (the Lee-Enfield MK IV, especially) are suitable for usual patrol purposes, but the Force has a very limited strike capability in countering violent insurgency and guerrilla-type activity. Weapons recently acquired will be of material aid in strengthening the Force's capabilities in this regard.

3. Riot control methods and equipment. With good discipline and frequent training, the Field Force riot control procedures have proven effective in instances

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in the past. However, should a riot escalate beyond the point where the front line baton men can contain it, the force relies on tear gas to a very limited extent and rifle fire against selected agitators. The team feels that improvements could be effected with improved equipment design and procedures.

4. A mobile telecommunications capability. The only radio utilized by the Field Force is a mobile HF SSB unit in the command car. There is no capability for Force Unit commander to subordinate field unit communications.

5. Training. For present operational procedures, the team feels the training received is good. However, in the light of a redefinition of the mission of the Field Force to cope with higher levels of civil disorder and guerrilla activity, the present curriculum for training Field Force personnel is inadequate.

### Recommendations

1. It is recommended that a major change be made with respect to the strengthening of the Field Force capabilities. To assist in this program and to coordinate the application of all U.S. resources toward the improvement of the Field Force potential, the team recommends that a public safety advisor be included in the police assistance team. Additionally, two advisors, two instructors and other personnel on temporary duty would be required to implement the plan outlined in the recommendations below.

2. It is recommended that the strength of the Force be expanded (this is included in the Five Year Plan) and that the Field Force organization be modified so that all units can be transported as an operational unit by air. For example, each Field Force unit of sixty men might be composed of two operational sections of twenty men each plus NCOs and officers. With the use of the type of aircraft recommended, the unit would be organized so that one-half of the unit could be transported to an emergency area at once and be operationally organized and equipped. In any event, the details as to organization, total force strength, weaponry, training and other equipment needs should be the product of a study in depth by the public safety advisor assigned to work with the Field Force.

3. It is recommended that the U.S. provide one two-engine C-47 type aircraft and two Heliocourier aircraft as soon as possible after the initiation of the assistance program. It is proposed to provide one additional C-47 aircraft in FY 1966.

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4. It is recommended that approximately 125 men and officers (or two units of 60 men each) be given parachute training by the U.S. Included in this training must be parachute jumping, the care and packing of parachutes, the operational use of portable radios, the use of appropriate weapons and other pertinent subjects.

5. It is recommended that the U.S. provide each existing Field Force unit with three portable HF-VHF portable radios and one mobile VHF radio for the command car. Future planning should include equipping newly formed units as well.

6. It is recommended that the equipment and methods used by the Field Force in riot control be modified and modernized to increase the Force's effectiveness in this regard. For this purpose, it is proposed that the U.S. provide training in riot control and appropriate riot control equipment (tear gas, masks, etc.).

7. It is recommended that the Field Force training curriculum be broadened to include intensive counter-guerrilla training similar to Ranger or Special Forces training given in other countries. It is proposed that the U.S. assist in this regard by providing training in the U.S. of Force instructors who would be responsible for conducting this training upon their return. Training would also take place in Tanganyika.

8. It is recommended that the parapolice capability include personnel trained in simple medicine and first aid. It is proposed that a civic action program be generated to reach the rural populace with the object to provide service and enhance the police image in the eyes of the public.

The Republic must rely almost entirely on the police force for internal security as well as for defending the country from encroachment of troops of foreign powers and for countering the severest forms of civil disorder. At the present time, the emergency police are not capable of meeting this challenge. Their deficiencies are mainly a lack of ability to move personnel quickly to trouble spots and an inadequate operational posture due to a minimum of training and equipment. The proposed improvements—a completely air transportable capability with the inclusion of about a 125 man parapolice unit—will upgrade the force mobility in consonance with its added responsibilities. The counter-guerrilla training and equipment will strengthen the forces' operational capabilities as well.

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With respect to the force organization under the new concept as proposed, the team feels strongly that the parapolice should maintain their identity as members of the Field Force and not be designated or identified by means of different uniforms to form an "elite corps". Indeed, the majority of Field Force efforts will continue to be directed toward the support of General Duties Police by means of rural patrol. The Field Force is and should remain a civil police force. The requirement is for expanding their potential to cope with insurgent situations wherever they may occur.

**G. PARTICIPANT TRAINING**

To assist in implementing all facets of the recommended assistance program, the survey team recommends that participant training be provided in the following categories:

FY 65

a.	Observation - Commissioner of Police . . . . .	1
b.	IPA Senior Course . . . . .	5
c.	IPA General Course (including riot control) . . . . .	15
d.	Pilot Training . . . . .	6
e.	Aircraft Mechanic . . . . .	6
f.	Field Force Ranger Training . . . . .	3
g.	Specialist Training Programs . . . . .	9

Participant training for FY 66 and subsequent years would be determined by the Chief Public Safety Advisor and his staff.

**H. TECHNICIANS**

In summary, the technicians required to implement the proposed plan are as follows:

Chief Advisor	2 years
Program Assistant	2 years
Secretary	2 years
Training Advisor	2 years
Short Term Motor Maintenance	30 days

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Motor Maintenance Advisor	2 years
P. S. Advisor (Field Force)	2 years
Asst. P. S. Adv. (Field Force)	2 years'
Asst. P. S. Adv. (Field Force)	2 years
Parapolice Instructor	2 years
Parapolice Instructor	2 years
Communications Advisor	90 days
Parachute Maintenance Technician	180 days

### I. COMMODITIES

In summary, the Survey Team proposes the following commodities as an initial implementation measure for the police assistance program:

1. For the General Duties Police.
  - a. Two Cessna-type aircraft
  - b. Emergency equipment, such as tear gas munitions, gas guns, loud hailers, helmets, etc.
  - c. Training aids, such as books, projectors, films.
2. For the Field Force.
  - a. Weapons and ammunition for the parapolice units.
  - b. Tactical communications equipment for the parapolice units and for each Field Force Unit for field operations.
  - c. One C-47 aircraft and two Helicourier aircraft.
  - d. Parachutes, parachute rigging equipment and related items for the parapolice units.
  - e. Medical supplies, clothing and miscellaneous items for the parapolice units.

### J. CONTRACT SERVICES

To provide an immediate operational capability with respect to the aircraft proposed it is recommended that contract personnel be supplied for the operation of

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the aircraft and initial maintenance contract costs be provided as a part of the project assistance. It is intended that this service would be made available until such time as police pilots could be trained and until the police budget could be adjusted to accommodate the costs of maintenance. Contract services proposed are:

- a. Two pilots and one mechanic for 18 months to operate the C-47 aircraft.
- b. Two pilots and one mechanic for 15 months to operate the Cessna aircraft.
- c. Two pilots and one mechanic for 15 months to operate the two Helio-courier aircraft.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Tanganyika is approximately rectangular in shape, 740 miles long and 760 miles wide. Its total area is nearly 363,000 square miles, of which 20,000 square miles is comprised of inland water. It is bordered on the north by Kenya, on the northwest by Burundi and Rwanda and Uganda, on the west by the Congo (Katanga Province), on the southwest by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and on the south by Mozambique. Tanganyika's coastline is approximately 550 miles long and is washed by the Indian Ocean. Much of its border to the north and west includes Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. All of the country except for the coastal belt is at an altitude of over 1,000 feet and most of it consists of a plateau having an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

Rainfall in Tanganyika varies from 20 to 50 inches over 80% of the land area and occurs during two periods of the year. The greatest percentage of rainfall occurs during February through April and the rains are referred to as "heavy rains". "Light rains" occur during November and December. As an aftermath of the heavy rains most unimproved roads are impassable and remain so for three months or more, minor rivers are not crossable during this time, and the railway remains the sole means of land transport. During May of 1964 the water level of Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria had risen to cover dock facilities at Kigoma and Mwanza and had rendered port handling facilities and the rail line terminal inoperable.

Zanzibar, including the Island of Pemba, has a land area of 1,021 miles. It is situated approximately ten miles off the northern coast of Tanganyika.

The population of the Republic is approximately ten and one-half million.<sup>1</sup> Of this number 4.1% reside in urban areas in Tanganyika and the balance in rural areas.

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<sup>1/</sup> The last census in 1957 reported the population of Tanganyika as 8,788,460 and of Zanzibar as 299,000; 1961 estimates give the population as 9,404,000 and 311,000 respectively. "The National Resources of East Africa," Ed. E. W. Russell, June 1962, p. 26.

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In Zanzibar, and the Island of Pemba, the population is approximately 325,000, 26.5% of whom are found in urban areas. In Tanganyika, of an urban population of about 380,000, some 90,000 are non-Africans, principally those classed as Arabian and Asian (from India and Pakistan). This proportion is higher in Zanzibar. The population is agrarian in character and its distribution is coincident with adequate rainfall allowing cash crop and subsistence crop cultivation. There are four general areas of high population density in Tanganyika. These are the southern shores of Lake Victoria (Bukoba, Mara and Mwanza Regions), the slopes of Mts. Kilimanjaro and Meru (Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions), the Dodoma - Mbeya highlands (Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya Regions) and the coastal area (Tanga, Coast, Morogoro, Mtwara Regions). There are 33 townships and cities in Tanganyika having 2,000 or more people with Dar es Salaam as the capital. The population of these cities is nearly 380,000 people of which approximately 160,000 live in the capital city.

Zanzibar town on the Island of Zanzibar has a population of about 70,000 and several small villages have a combined urban population of 5,000. On Pemba Island the three towns of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani have a combined population of approximately 17,000.

There are 120 separate tribes in Tanganyika consisting of a few thousand persons to over two million as in the case of the Wasukuma.

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Republic is essentially an agrarian state in which 98% of the population earn their living from the land. The principal export crops of Tanganyika are sisal, cotton and coffee; and others exported are rice, beans, castor, sunflower, copra, kapok, maize, papain, tobacco and pyrethrum. Much of the agriculture is confined to subsistence crops of maize, cassava, bananas, rice and so on. An expanding cash-crop program has been successful over the past ten years or so and crop diversification has added to exportable products.

A principal problem which tends to smother the growth of economic potential is the transport of agriculture produce to marketing centers and to ports for export. The roads of Tanganyika are limited in their capacity and in most areas are not usable in the wet season. President Nyerere has included measures in his recently

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announced Five Year Plan in order to cope with this problem for the construction of all-weather roads extending from north to south and east to west.

At the present time no serious inflationary trends have been identified. The rate of exchange is 7.12 shillings to the U. S. dollar. However, the President's Five Year Plan, according to his estimate, will require foreign assistance to support about one-half the cost of the total development expenditure. The influence of the expenditures undertaken to implement the Plan should not affect the stability of the currency.

The economy seems to be sound and is providing some attraction to foreign investors although there is no large scale industry in the country. Most small businesses are in the hands of Asians and larger business controlled by Europeans. Ownership of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., for example, is shared by the Tanganyika government and deBeers Corporation of the Netherlands. Afro-Asian rivalry could become a source of unrest, although this is not currently a problem, except in Zanzibar.

Trade union development in Tanganyika was mostly through the efforts of the second Vice President, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa. In 1955 he was elected general secretary at the inaugural meeting of the Tanganyika Federation of Labor. At this time seven local unions were functioning with several thousand members. In 1960 the TFL was comprised of 37 unions having 80,000 members in 422 branches.<sup>2</sup> This represents a relatively large proportion of the country's stable labor force of about 400,000.<sup>3</sup>

It is estimated that union and employer committees cover some 260,000 workers. The average unskilled worker makes about twice as much in employment as he does by working his own farm land. Though the TFL wields some influence in government, mostly through its ties with the Tanganyika Africa National Union (TANU), the right to strike is denied by law.

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<sup>2/</sup> "East Africa: The Search for Unity," A. J. Hughes (1963), p. 79.

<sup>3/</sup> Of these, in agricultural employment: 220,000; government: 94,000; and commerce and industry: 52,000.

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### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Tanganyika was a German colony from 1891 until the outbreak of World War I in 1914, at which time it was occupied by British forces. Many government buildings, including some now used by the police, date from the German period. In 1922 Tanganyika became a League of Nations mandated territory, with the United Kingdom as the administrative power. In 1948 it became a United Nations Trust Territory, with the U. K. still the administering power, but under surveillance of the U. N. Trusteeship Council, which followed a policy of promoting the independence of the Trust Territories as soon as they were deemed able to assume the attendant responsibilities. The Tanganyika Africa National Union was formed in 1958 and immediately became the focal point in the effort to unify the divergent tribal interests and to promote the cause of independence, which was achieved on December 9, 1961. As the outcome of elections held the following year, Julius Nyerere, the founder and driving force of the Tanganyika Africal National Union, became the first President of independent Tanganyika. Tanganyika is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The unilateral control of the tribal chief in administrative and judicial matters affecting the tribe was recognized as a problem in 1961 by Mr. Job Lusinde, then the Minister for Local Government and now the Minister for Home Affairs. The eventual formation of District Councils has subjugated the chief's control to that of the Central Government. With these councils and the establishment of TANU headquarters throughout the country, uniformity of administration is becoming possible as well as an absorption of individual tribal political activities into those of the government.

The Zanzibar Sultanate, including the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, was formally recognized as a British Protectorate in 1890 under the terms of the Anglo-German Heligoland Treaty and remained so until 1963. Political growth was reflected in the formation of several political parties, the most notable being the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), under the leadership of Karume, the Zanzibar National Party and UMA comprised of local born Arabians under the leadership of Sheikh Abdulrahmann Babu. As a result of elections in which no party gained the upper hand, each strove continually for majority representation in the Legislature. This situation continued through 1963 with Zanzibar being granted independence in December 1963.

On January 20, 1964, the Sultanate was overthrown. In the struggle for a place in the political sun the Africans of the Afro-Shirazi Party and the Arabians of UMA

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(an Arabic word meaning people) were suppressed in their ambitions by the Arabian Nationalist Party which was loyal to and supported by the Sultan. Due in part to fundamental racial differences each group nurtured independent revolutionary plans. One of those of the ASP was placed in motion. After the initial revolutionary surge UMA followers joined with ASP in the overthrow of the Sultanate government.

In the short span of several hours from 0300 - 0700 on January 20 the hard core of revolutionaries overcame the police stations and armed followers with weapons from the police armories. Though some Nationalists remain on the island, many have fled the country, mostly to Arabic countries to the north. The Afro-Shirazi, officially absorbing the UMA followers in a partnership, formed the political base for the formation of the new government with Karume emerging as President. The basic racial and political differences which provide the roots for instability in the government prompted President Karume to propose the Federation with Tanganyika. In April, President Karume and President Nyerere agreed to unite their respective countries to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

### THE EAST AFRICA COMMON SERVICES AUTHORITY

In January 1948, an organization was formed to provide certain services to Uganda and Kenya and the Trust Territory, Tanganyika, called The East Africa High Commission. These services to be provided in common for these countries, were customs, railways and harbors, civil aviation, post and telegraph, telephone and radio communications, currency and research. The organization changed its name in June 1961 to the East Africa Common Services Organization and provided for pooling revenues for proportional distribution to the three countries being served.

The East African Common Services Authority holds the executive authority for the operation of the organization and consists of three leading Ministers, one each from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Authority replaced the earlier High Commission of Governors. In addition, three Ministers from each country to include finance, communications, and commerce and industry assist the triumvirate, and are concerned with the functions of the Common Services as they affect their respective countries.

A Central Legislative Assembly includes the members of the Authority, (the triumvirate of Ministers ex-officio) and the nine representatives, three from each

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country, which are elected by their respective legislatures. Each country is represented on the Central Legislative Council which is the executive governing body of EACSO.

The services provided at the present time are those mentioned above. Revenues from some of these serve to pay operating expenses for all services. Revenue in excess of operating costs, plus funds realized from customs' charges, are proportionately allocated.

The organization has no police force of its own to enforce pertinent laws and must rely on the forces of the respective countries for this purpose. Therefore, the movement of goods across the borders is controlled by EACSO but violations of the customs laws must be investigated by the police of the respective countries. The control of the movement of peoples across the country's borders is the sole responsibility of the state. Thus, in Tanganyika, the mails, telephone lines, currency, railways, airports and port facilities are administratively controlled by the East African Common Services Authority, but pertinent laws must be enforced by the Republic's Police Force.

### THE JANUARY MUTINY

On January 20, Tanganyika's Army, the Tanganyika Rifles, mutinied. The Army consisted of two battalions of just in excess of 2,000 men and officers and was situated principally at the Colito barracks, 10 miles north of Dar es Salaam and at Tabora in the interior with a detached company in the Nachingwea District to the south.

From Monday, January 20, until the following Wednesday, the Army was in effective control of Dar es Salaam and had occupied the police stations. On Wednesday the police returned to their duties without opposition and President Nyerere requested assistance of the British government in quelling the mutiny. With this assistance the mutiny was overcome and control returned to the Government on January 24.

Growing out of this was a desire by the Republic for police assistance and the request forwarded to the U. S. Ambassador, which led to the public safety survey.

**Part I**  
**OBSERVATIONS**

THE POLICE FORCE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC  
OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Police Force is charged with the responsibility for maintaining internal security throughout the Republic. In this regard it is responsible for the preservation of lives and property, prevention of crime, the apprehension of criminals and their prosecution in courts of law. The force is also responsible for maintenance of public order and has assumed the responsibility for the suppression of illegal movement of goods into and out of the country and is responsible for countering the illegal movement of people across the country's borders. Since the national army has in effect, been disbanded and is being reformed the police force has had to assume even broader responsibilities for national security. President Nyerere has directed that the Police Force be strengthened to stand in the breach during the period of time that the military forces are undergoing development.

No stable government can long exist without internal security. Without a stable government and a tranquil economic atmosphere, economic growth cannot flourish, becomes stagnant and opportunities for a competitive position in world trade are strangled. Since the Police Force is the only trained, disciplined, armed force permanently available to the Government at the present time, its importance is immediately recognizable. The Team considers that the police force is organized to perform its responsibilities effectively and its organizational structure dictates that members of the force be located throughout the Republic.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE

*Headquarters*  
The Police Force of the Republic has its headquarters situated at Dar-es-Salaam *Pusan* and has ~~seventeen~~ <sup>is responsible for 17 sub-</sup> Regional subdivisions and a separate subdivision for Zanzibar. <sup>based at locations on the</sup> ~~coastal sectors of the mainland and on the large island of the sea, 40 miles~~ <sup>south of the mainland</sup> ~~Police Force Headquarters.~~ The organization of the Police Force Headquarters is sound, areas of responsibilities are well defined and proper procedures are

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*Force Directives*

appropriately prescribed in the ~~Force General Orders~~. The functional organization of the Force headquarters is shown on Figure 4

*Commandant*

The operation of the headquarters is the responsibility of the ~~Deputy Commissioner~~ *Commandant* of Police, who is directly responsible to the ~~Commissioner of Police~~ *Commandant* for the proper functioning of the staff sections. The headquarters is organized in ~~three~~ *four* principal staff sections, Operations, ~~Criminal Investigation Division~~ *Maintenance, Communications and* and Administration.

Each of these ~~principal staff sections~~ *divisions* is under the supervision of a ~~Senior Assistant Commissioner~~ *Superintendent* who is responsible to the ~~Deputy Commissioner~~ *Commandant*. In addition to these ~~major sections~~, the ~~Deputy Commissioner has the Planning and Development Section, Public Relations Sections and Confidential Registry Section under his direct supervision.~~

~~Most of the organizational entities are self-explanatory, but some merit comment.~~ *Explanation of the several divisions and important sections follows:*

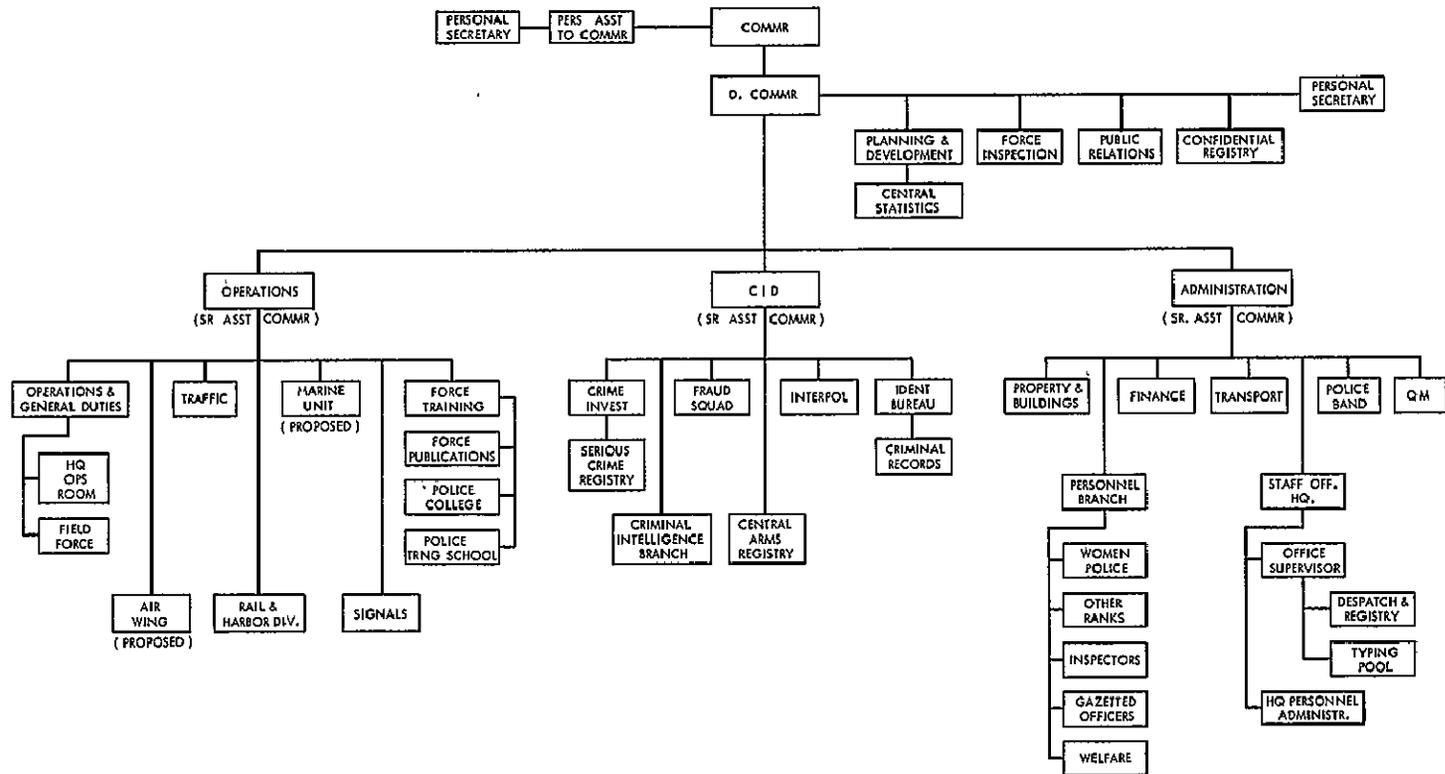
The Operations Division consists of the Operations and General Duties Section, Signals Bureau, Force Training Section, Traffic Section, Rail and Harbor Division and two newly proposed sections, the Air Wing and the Marine Unit.

a. The Operations and General Duties Section staff operates the Operations Room at Police Headquarters and keeps abreast of all situations in the Republic that require police attention. It keeps the Senior Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Operations informed so that he may be able to make timely reports and recommendations to the Commissioner. This section is also responsible for plans for possible employment of Field Force Units and the current situation as to strength and location of those units, and is prepared to indicate which units are most readily available for use in case of an emergency.

b. The Force Training Section is responsible for issuing necessary training directives to the Commandants of the Police College and the Police Training School. In coordination with the Personnel Section, it sets quotas for recruits to be trained, promotional training to be given and all other training to be undertaken by the college and school. This section also prepares in-service training directives for follow-up training in Regions.

c. Although the Rail and Harbor Division is carried under the Operations Section, the actual operation of this division is coordinated with the East African

Figure 1.



Organization of Police Force Headquarters

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Railway and Harbor Administration by the Regional Police Commanders of appropriate Regions.

d. The Air Wing is a proposed unit of the Operations Section and would be prepared to make recommendations for and control the use of any aircraft which may be assigned or attached to the police force.

e. The Marine Unit is also a proposed unit of the operations section and would have the responsibility for making recommendations for and supervising the use of any marine craft which might be assigned or attached to the police force. In this connections it might be well to mention at this point that there are two coastal patrol craft presently being built for the police force in the Federal Republic of Germany. Delivery of these craft is expected in late 1964 or early 1965.

The Criminal Investigation Division is discussed in another section of this report. It should be brought out here however that the Senior Assistant Commissioner in charge of this division reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner keeping him informed of all serious crimes and steps being taken toward the solution and progress being made in the cases. He also keeps the Deputy Commissioner informed of all important information brought to light by the Criminal Intelligence Branch and recommends action on the basis of that information.

The Administration Division of the headquarters is also directed by a Senior Assistant Commissioner who reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner on all matters within the purview of this section. This section consists of these sub-sections: Property and Buildings, Personnel Branch, Finance, Transport, Police Band, Quartermaster, and Staff Officer Headquarters.

a. The Property and Buildings Section is responsible for the timely repair and maintenance of all police buildings. It is also responsible for planning of new buildings where necessary and for modification of existing buildings to meet changing needs.

b. The Personnel Section is further divided into Women Police, Other Ranks, Inspectors, and Gazetted Officers sub-branches. Each sub-branch is charged with responsibility for maintaining records as to assignment, transfer and other matters

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of personnel in the rank with which it is concerned. The Welfare sub-branch is responsible for the proper use of the Force Welfare Fund.

c. The Transport Section is responsible for the assignment and transfer of all motor vehicles and trailers in the force. The section maintains a service record on each vehicle in the force and all matters pertaining to that vehicle are included in that vehicle's service record. A monthly report is made on each vehicle in the force by the using unit and is filed in the vehicles service record. All accidents in which police force vehicles are involved are brought to the attention of the Senior Assistant Commissioner in charge of Administration and he in turn brings it to the attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

d. The Staff Officer, Headquarters, is responsible for the proper administration of personnel assigned to headquarters through the Headquarters Personnel Administration Section. The Office Supervisor under the control of the Staff Officer is responsible for the operation of the typing pool and the despatch and registry of documents.

e. The Police Band is under the control of the Senior Assistant Commissioner in charge of Administration who approves or disapproves requests for use of the band at police, government and civic functions.

f. The Force Quartermaster is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Administration. The Quartermaster is in charge of the procurement, storage and issue of all police force property including weapons, ammunition, uniforms, office machines, cleaning supplies, etc. Critical items of equipment are issued on a controlled basis as directed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Police Force Regional Organization. The 17 Police Regional organizational subdivisions coincide with the 17 geographical Regions into which the country is divided for civil administration. Each region is further divided into Districts, and each District includes police stations. The Regions are shown on Figure 2. The Survey Team Visited 15 of the 17 Police Regions during the period of the survey. Regions vary greatly in area as well as population. The number of Districts in a Region varies from two as in the case in the Iringa Region to six as in the Mtwara

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Map Showing Country, Regions and Location of Field Force Units.

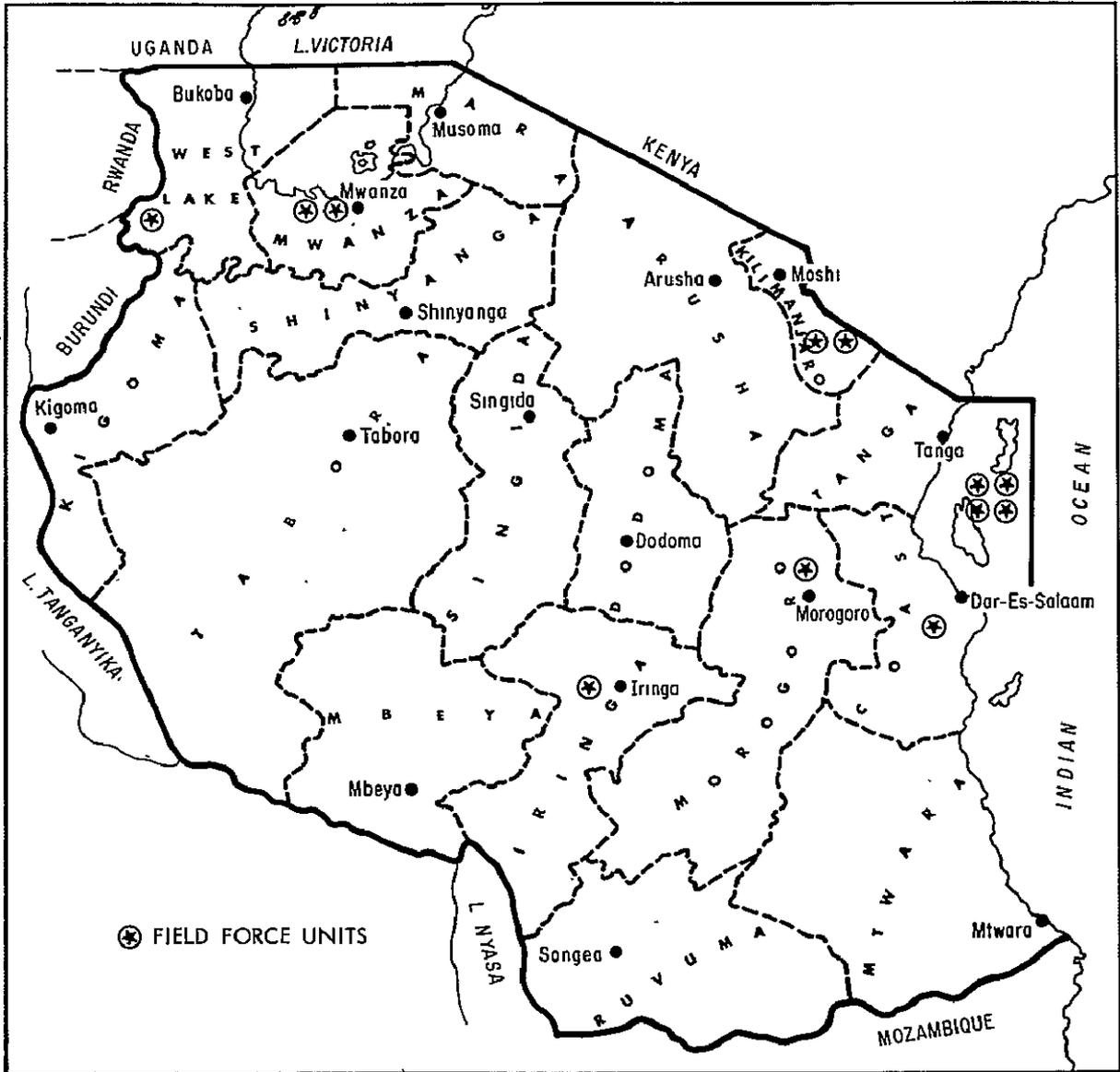


Figure 2.

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Region. Population and area vary from the Dar es Salaam District with a population of 160,000 in a 28 square mile area to the Masai District with a population of 64,000 in a 40,000 square mile area.

Each Police Region is commanded by a Regional Police Commander who, according to the size and population of the Region, is supposed to be either an Assistant Commissioner or a Senior Superintendent. Only the Coast Region is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner and the Arusha and Moshi Regions are commanded by Senior Superintendents. All other regions are commanded by either Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents. The lower ranks for command personnel is an outgrowth of the Africanization program wherein the assignment of responsibilities has preceded the promotion in rank. The Regional Police Commander is responsible for all police matters within the Region which he commands. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for everything in his Region. The Regional Police Commander has a staff to assist him in the administration of the Region. The staff normally contains a Deputy Regional Police Commander, a Signal Officer, a Personnel Officer, and a C.I.D. officer, who commands all Regional C.I.D. activities. At some Regional Headquarters a Transport officer and a Traffic officer are also included on the staff.

The Police Districts are commanded by a District Police Commander who is directly responsible to the Regional Police Commander. The District Police Commander is normally an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The District may be further sub-divided into Police Station areas according to incidence of crime and population density. Police Stations are divided into Class "A," Class "B" and Class "C" categories. The Class "A" station is one which has a planned establishment or authorized force of more than 35 men, "B" stations have a planned establishment of more than 20 but less than 35 men, while a "C" station has a planned establishment of 20 or less men. Small temporary police stations are sometimes established and termed police posts. Class "A" police stations are normally commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police while "B" stations are commanded by Inspectors and "C" stations by Inspectors or Sergeants. Each District has a C.I.D. detachment which is responsible to the Regional C.I.D. officer for its operations.

The Survey Team was not able to visit Zanzibar or Pemba and has no direct knowledge of police operations there. However, the Team was informed that there

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are about 200 Tanganyikan police on the two islands. All of this personnel is from Field Force Units. As Field Force personnel complete orientation and weapons training on new types of weapons at the Police Training School they are being sent to replace personnel assigned to Zanzibar, who are brought back to be retrained and reassigned. This rotation will continue until all Field Force personnel in Zanzibar and Tanganyika will have received the necessary retraining and new weapons. The Tanganyika police force units in Zanzibar are performing police duties required with the assistance of the Zanzibar police. The Tanganyika force is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police from Dar es Salaam who has set up his Headquarters in Zanzibar.<sup>4</sup> Six Zanzibar Police Officers are receiving training at the Police Training School and upon completion of this training will be given mainland assignments.

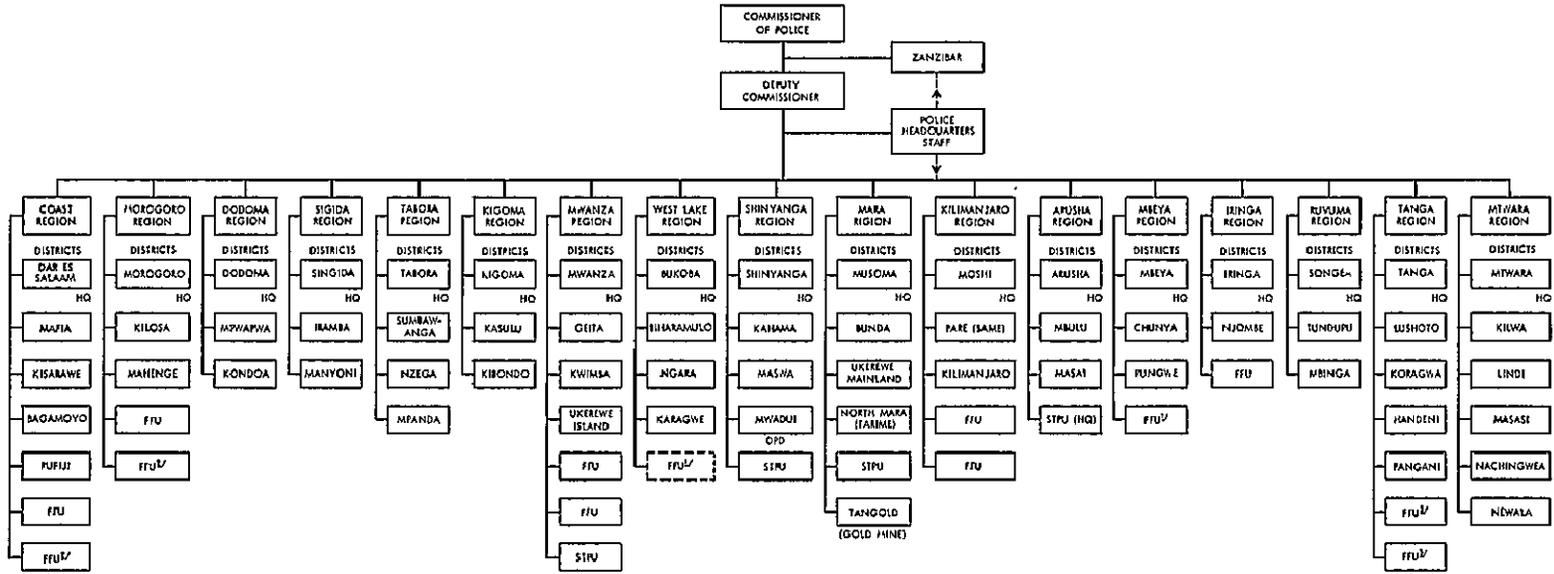
The Commissioner of Police of Zanzibar is still active in the Zanzibar Police and commands 690 police personnel in addition to those mentioned. He may become a Deputy Commissioner of Police for Zanzibar. (See page 107)

The organization of the Republic's Police Force is reflected in Figure 3.

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<sup>4</sup> Assistant Commissioner Samuel Pundugu.

Figure 3.



- NOTES: (See also Figure 2)
- 1/ FPU normally stationed at MBEYA. Is temporarily at NGARA.
  - 2/ One FPU normally stationed at DAR ES SALAAM<sup>1</sup> is temporarily in ZANZIBAR.
  - 3/ One FPU normally stationed at MOROGORO is temporarily in ZANZIBAR.
  - 4/ Two FF Units normally stationed at TANGA are temporarily in ZANZIBAR.

Organization of the Police Force

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### PERSONNEL

The total authorized strength of the Republic Police Force (Tanganyika) is 6,845. The total actual strength of the Force is 6,659. Grades and ranks are distributed as shown on Table I, which also shows the starting and maximum salaries for each grade. Of the total strength of the Force, 1,037 are assigned to the Field Force. Insigna used for the various ranks are depicted in Figure 4.

A total of 379 personnel are absorbed by detail to duties for which the Force is reimbursed for all expenses including vehicles, transportation, training, uniforms, etc. These details are discussed below in addition to other personnel categories.

#### Railways and Harbors Division, East Africa Common Services Organization.

The force assigned to the Railways and Harbors Division is responsible for, a) the security and protection of the East African Railways and Harbors Administration (EAR&H) Property and the investigation of crime reported thereon, b) enforcement of law and order on ships in port, c) escorts for E.A.R. & H. cash and all explosives when moved in harbors and on E.A.R. & H. rail or road services, d) security patrols on mail and mixed trains, and e) launch patrols in harbors. The Railways and Harbors Division personnel are carried on the police rolls, paid by the police and trained by the police. All expenses incurred by the police for the Railways and Harbors Division are reimbursed to the police by the E.A.R. & H. Administration. Port and harbor facilities at Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga are protected by this detachment. Police officers also perform duties in railway yards and warehouse areas and ride trains as a measure in crime prevention. Personnel assigned to Railways and Harbors Division are:

3 - Gazetted Officers	6 - Sergeants
6 - Inspectors	18 - Corporals
2 - Sgt. Majors, Grade I	135 - Constables
4 - Sgt. Majors, Grade II	7 - Driver Constables

#### Diamond Protection Division

The Diamond Protection Division, stationed at Mwadui in the Shinyanga Region is responsible for, a) the security and protection of Williamson Diamond Mines (Ltd.) property at Mwadui and the investigation of crime reported thereon, and b) enforcement of law and order on Williamson Diamond Mines (Ltd.) property at Mwadui.

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TABLE I

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH, ACTUAL STRENGTH AND SALARY SCHEDULE  
OF THE REPUBLIC POLICE FORCE (TANGANYIKA)

Rank	Strength		Salary (Yearly)
	Authorized	Actual	
1. Commissioner	1	1	\$7,280.00
2. Deputy Commissioner	1	1	6,356.00
3. Sr. Asst. Commissioner	2	1	5,880.00
4. Asst. Commissioner	9	5	5,208.00 - \$5,600.00
5. Sr. Superintendent	20	15	4,284.00 - 4,788.00
6. Superintendent	54	45	3,712.80 - 4,116.00
7. Director of Music	1	1	3,712.80 - 4,116.00
8. Quartermaster	1	-	3,712.80 - 4,116.00
9. Asst. Superintendent	162	135	1,915.20 - 3,208.80
10. Asst. Quartermaster	2	2	1,915.20 - 3,208.80
11. Chief Signals Officer	1	-	4,284.00
12. Sr. Signals Officer	3	2	3,847.20
13. Signals Officer	8	5	3,712.80 - 4,116.00
14. Asst. Signals Officer	19	12	1,915.20 - 3,208.80
15. Signal Supervisor	5	4	1,579.20 - 1,915.20
16. Asst. Signal Supervisors	11	11	1,360.80 - 1,780.80
17. Chief Inspectors	39	16	2,318.40 - 2,797.20
18. Senior Inspectors	67	70	1,848.00 - 2,217.60
19. Inspectors	100	97	1,360.80 - 1,780.80
20. Sub-Inspectors	205	211	1,008.00 - 1,344.00
21. Sgt. Major, Grade I	35	36	798.00 - 924.00
22. Sgt. Major, Grade II	86	82	747.60
23. Sergeants	244	234	680.40 - 730.80
24. Corporals	542	541	554.40 - 638.40
25. Constables	4,983	4,949	470.70 - 546.00
26. Signallers, Grade I	34	32	1,008.00 - 1,344.00
27. Signallers, Grade II	60	47	672.00 - 1,232.40
28. Signallers, Grade III	150	114	537.60 - 830.00

Note 1: In addition to the above pay scale, all qualified and assigned drivers receive from \$2.80 to \$8.40 per month according to how many years of accident free driving he has had.

Note 2: In addition to the above pay scale, all qualified and assigned motor-cyclists receive \$2.80 per month after three years of accident free driving.

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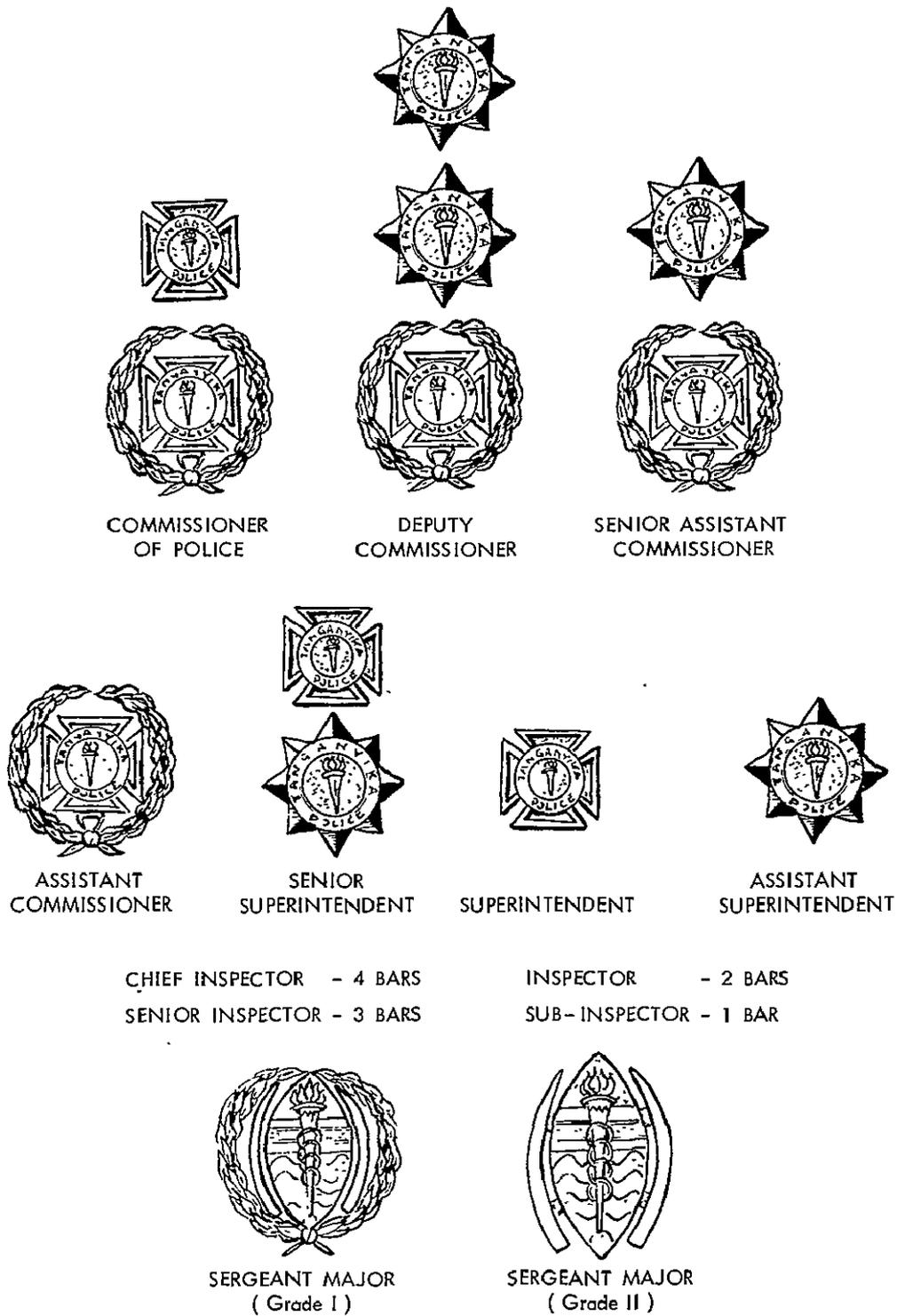


Figure 4. Police Force Badges of Rank

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The Diamond Protection Division personnel are carried on the police rolls, paid by the police and trained by the police. All expenses incurred by the police for the Diamond Protection Division are reimbursed to the police by the Williamson Diamond Mines (Ltd.). Personnel assigned to the Diamond Protection Division are:

6 - Gazetted Officers	7 - Sergeants
6 - Inspectors	16 - Corporals
1 - Sgt. Major, Grade I	129 - Constables
1 - Sgt. Major, Grade II	

In addition to the above, there is the Diamond Protection Division Band which has no other duties than to play in the band. All expenses of the band are also entirely reimbursed to the police by the Williamson Diamond Mines (Ltd.). The band consists of:

1 - Inspector	2 - Corporals
1 - Sergeant	25 - Constables

### Tangold Security Force

The Tangold Security Force stationed at Musoma is responsible for a) the security and protection of the Kiabakare gold mine near Musoma, owned by the Tanganyika Gold Mine Co., and b) enforcement of law and order on the Tangold property. The Tangold Security Force personnel are carried on the police rolls, paid by the police and trained by the police. All expenses incurred by the police for the Tangold Security Force are entirely reimbursed to the police by Tangold. Personnel assigned to the Tangold Security Force are:

1 - Inspector	23 - Constables
2 - Sergeants	

### Women Police

Women police are included in the total strength of the force, given above and consist of:

2 - Gazetted Officers	5 - Corporals
4 - Inspectors	21 - Constables
1 - Sergeant	33 - Recruits

Women Police are used for escorting and searching women prisoners. They also work with the C.I.D. in the investigation of sex offenses and with juveniles. They are detailed to school traffic safety programs, on traffic assignments, and as telephone operators. They also perform clerical and miscellaneous duties.

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### Special Constables

Special Constables are also used by the United Republic Police Force. The numbers enrolled fluctuate and are not shown as part of the strength of the force. Both men and women serve as Special Constables. They are recruited from citizens of good character who desire to assist the police in carrying out their police functions. They are furnished a police uniform and are paid \$4.20 per month upon satisfactory performance of duty and receive a bonus of \$7.00 per year dependent upon satisfactory service for the past year, payable in January. Special Constables may be used on any town patrol assignment upon which a regular Constable would be used. Another frequent assignment is crowd control at football games or other athletic events, political rallies, etc. They are normally accompanied by a regular Constable when on duty. Most of their duty is performed at night as many of them are employed during the day. Women Special Constables are available for any duty but in many instances are used as telephone operators, in charge rooms and to search women prisoners. All Special Constables are required to attend training sessions during their period of service.

The Team recognizes several advantages in the use of Special Constables and their utilization follows a pattern for the auxiliary police found in many cities in the United States. Care must be taken, however, to assure that police constables are in constant and immediate supervision to prevent abuses of police authority and effective use of manpower.

### RECRUITING

All recruits must have completed three months service in the National Service Corps prior to application for recruitment in the Police Force. Their service while in the NSC must have been satisfactory in every way. Recruits must have completed Standard VIII (8th Grade) as a minimum educational requirement, pass a physical examination and be at least 5'8" in height. Recruits must be between 18 and 25 years of age and have no criminal record. All recruits undergo a period of six months recruit training at the Police Training School at Moshi.

### Assignment and Transfer

A member of the Police Force is liable to be assigned to any police installation within the Republic. Assignments to the Field Force are for three years and to other posts normally for two years.

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### Promotions

All police promotions are by selection based on seniority, merit and possession of necessary qualifications for position vacancy to be filled. As a general rule, police officers are not promoted unless they have passed certain prescribed Police Proficiency Examinations and Qualifying Examination for non-commissioned officers or have been granted exemptions from them by the Commissioner.

All promotions to the rank of Sub-Inspector are on a six months probationary period prior to final confirmation.

Normally, promotions to non-commissioned rank require the following qualifications:

- (a) Two years service as Constable before promotion to Corporal.
- (b) Eight years service before promotion to Sergeant Major Grade I.
- (c) Successfully pass the appropriate promotion course.

Promotion of Signal Branch personnel is dependent upon passing necessary technical examinations.

All inspectorate and rank-and-file promotions are considered by a Promotion Board appointed by the Commissioner. All Commanding Officers submit recommendations for all of their assigned personnel whom they consider qualified for promotion to the Promotion Board. The Promotion Board considers all recommendations placed before it and makes recommendations as to promotions to the Commissioner.

### Annual Leave

Annual leave is awarded according to salary scale and can be as high as five days per month. Leave must be taken within the three-year maximum leave earning cycle. A free railway passenger warrant is provided for the officer, his wife and up to four children to the officer's home and return to his duty station once every three years.

### Sick Leave

Sick leave of up to six months at full pay and six months at half pay is granted upon recommendation of an approved doctor.

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An officer who suffers permanent disability on account of an injury sustained in the performance of duty is retired and paid compensation based on the percentage of permanent incapacity under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

### Retirement

All police personnel serving in the ranks of Sgt. Major, Grade I and above are automatically included in the provisions of the pension plan. Personnel of the rank of Sgt. Major, Grade II and below, upon satisfactory completion of 12 years service may elect to join the pension plan or remain on what is called "gratuity terms." "Gratuity terms" refers to another form of pension which provides that any personnel who selects this plan shall receive 25% of his yearly salary for every completed year of service in a lump sum upon retirement and receive no further retirement benefits.

The amount of monthly pension due is calculated on the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Monthly Salary}^* \times \text{Months of Service}^+}{600}$$

\*Monthly salary will be taken as the average over the last three years of service, whether or not a promotion has occurred during this period.

+ "Months of Service" means continuous service from the date on which he attains his 18th birthday.

The ages for retirement for enlisted personnel are as follows:

Constables	Voluntary	- 40 years of age
	Compulsory	- 45 years of age
Corporals	Voluntary	- 45 years of age
	Compulsory	- 50 years of age
Sergeants	Voluntary	- 45 years of age
	Compulsory	- 50 years of age
All ranks above Sgt.	Voluntary	- 55 years of age
	Compulsory	- 60 years of age

### Discipline

Provisions are made in Police General Orders for the enforcement of discipline and violations of those orders may be followed by preference of charges and appearance before an officer appointed to hear the charges and decide as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Recommendations as to the disciplinary action are then made to the Commissioner who disapproves of the sentence or approves and orders its execution:

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### Tenure

Members of the rank and file enlist initially for a three-year period and re-enlist each three years until they have completed 12 years service. After the completion of 12 years service, the officer need not re-enlist again but remains on the force until resignation, dismissal or retirement.

### Uniform and Clothing

Police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector are issued free uniforms as needed. The force uniform is shown in Figure 5. All uniforms are repaired and maintained by the force and items of issue include shoes, socks, underwear, etc.

Officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above receive an initial free issue of uniforms upon appointment and thereafter an annual uniform allowance of \$70.00 for maintenance and replacement.

### Housing

Members of the Force of the rank of Sgt. Major, Grade I and below are provided free housing, usually in especially built houses situated in designated areas called "police lines." Furniture is not furnished in these houses.

Members of the Force of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above are provided with Government quarters, if available, on a rental basis. Furniture is furnished for these houses.

### Rations

Free rations are not provided except in the case of the Field Force when it is engaged on an operational mission and for that period only. When a member of the force travels on duty, he is paid traveling allowances at a rate appropriate to his Grade.

### Meritorious Awards

When the Republic was administered by England as Trustee, Police personnel were awarded medals for meritorious conduct and for long service as prescribed in Colonial Regulations. This system was discontinued upon independence and the question of awards is still under consideration by the present government.

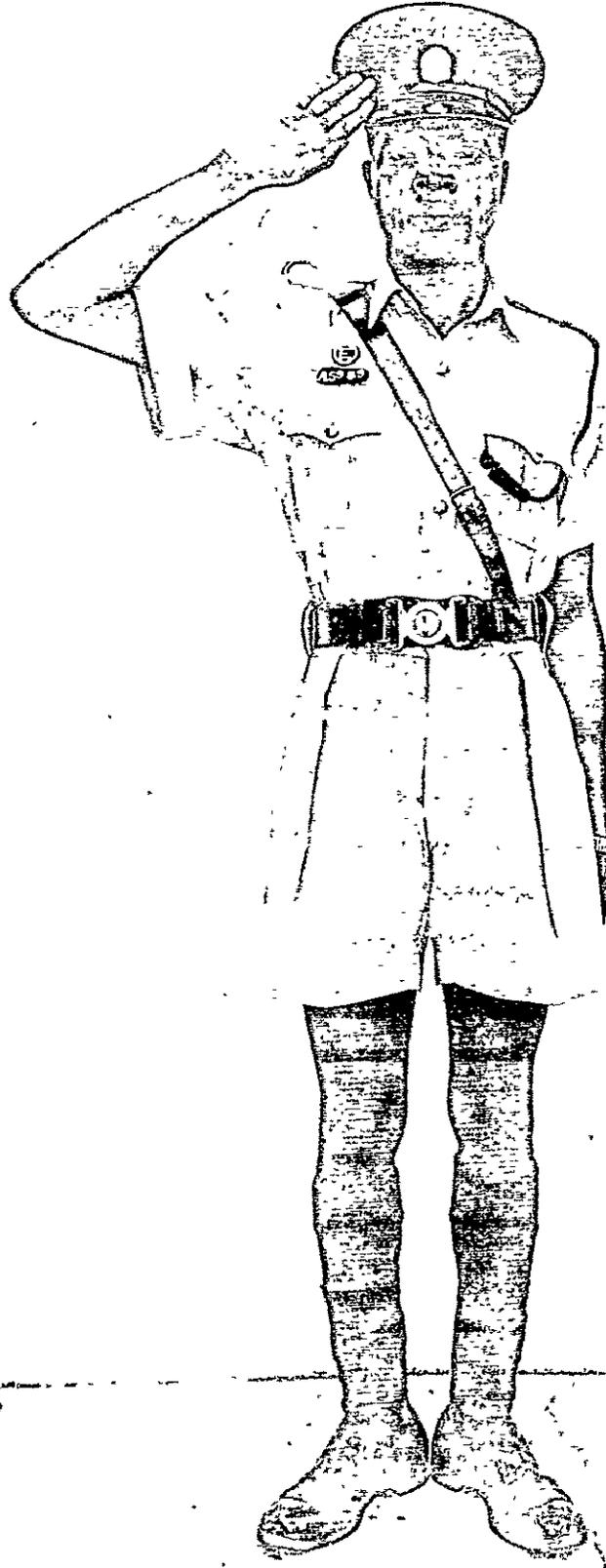


Figure 5. The Police Force Uniform

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### TRAINING

At the time of Tanganyika's Independence in December 1961, there were 10 African Commissioned Officers in the Tanganyika Police. The force was immediately faced with the problems of training Africans to become Gazetted Officers as they were redesignated after Independence. This requirement became continuously more acute as expatriate British officers left the force.

### Police College, Dar Es Salaam

The Police College was organized in 1961 and given the primary mission of training suitable African candidates, both for Gazetted Officers and Inspector rank. It was also given the mission of conducting Senior Officers' Staff Courses and such specialized courses as the Commissioner of Police might direct. The Police College is housed in what was the Police Officer's Mess prior to Independence. The two main class rooms, Commanding Officer's Office, Secretary's Office, Inspectors' recreation room and bar, rank and file recreation room, and kitchen and dining room for rank and file, are all located in what was the club house and bar of the Officers' Mess. The Administrative Section and Library and three class rooms are in cottage-type buildings which were formerly bachelor officer's quarters. There is no general assembly hall.

Three new dormitory buildings house NCO and other rank students. These dormitories have individual rooms with study facilities. There are dormitories for Inspector Candidate students about a half mile away from the classrooms, which have kitchen and dining facilities. Gazetted Officer candidates have separate houses at the College in which they live and have their meals prepared individually. The college can accommodate 150 students at one time.

The academic staff of the Police College consists of the Commanding Officer and seven instructors. Two instructors now teaching the radio technician's course are Israeli advisors. The Commanding Officer, Senior Superintendent E. Paul Temu, is a graduate of the International Police Academy, Senior Officer Course.

The courses now being conducted at the Police College are:

1. Inspectors being trained to become Gazetted Officers — 21 students, '6-months' course.

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2. NCO's being trained to become Inspectors 30 students, 6-months' course.
3. Inspectors Fraud Training Course, Fraud Investigation. 29 students - 12-weeks' course.
4. Identification and Records Bureau Course (fingerprints). 6 students, 6-months' course.
5. Signals course - radio maintenance and repairs. 14 students, 2-year course (finishing 1st year)

The Police College has a small library which is in very cramped quarters and also serves as a faculty conference room. The library contains both fiction and a few technical books, many of which are old and outmoded.

The syllabuses of all courses currently being conducted were examined and they appear to be realistic and, if followed, should successfully achieve the objectives of each course. The syllabus of the Gazetted Officer Course and the Probationary Sub Inspector Course are attached as Annexes B and C.

There is one 16 mm movie projector and one VU-Graph projector available for use. No other visual aids are available other than a blackboard in each classroom. The classroom used by the radio maintenance course was equipped for practical work with adequate bench space and electrical and test equipment, as well as good facilities for classroom type work. All classrooms were spacious, clean and well lighted.

Since the Police College was organized, classes have been conducted for 220 Gazetted Officer candidates. Of this number 100 have become Gazetted Officers and more are currently being considered for appointment.

### Police Training School, Moshi

The Police Training School occupies 265 acres of ground near Moshi at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. It has a capacity of 800 students and at the time of this survey had 350 students in training. Some of the buildings of the school are "temporary structures" of wood built prior to World War II. The other school buildings are of permanent construction and appear to be adequate. There is no assembly hall or gymnasium building included in the school facilities. Barracks, mess halls and kitchen facilities are spacious, well ventilated, well lighted and kept clean. The school grounds are well laid out and all buildings were in a good state of repair and had recently been painted. Adequate housing facilities are available for most personnel

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permanently assigned to the school. There are many acres of grass in the school area and much time that is spent in cutting grass could be better devoted to training subjects, no motorized grass cutting equipment is available and students must be used for this task.

The following personnel are permanently assigned to the school:

15	-	Gazetted Officers
20	-	Inspectors
54	-	Non-Commissioned Officers
114	-	Constables (Includes - signal personnel, band, etc.)
<u>50</u>	-	Civilians (Includes clerks and laborers)
253		Total

Training Courses given at Police Training School are described below and shown graphically in Figure 6.

1. Basic Recruit Course -- 6 Months

Recruits in this course have in the past come directly from civilian life and this has been their first introduction to the disciplined life of a police recruit. Since the formation of the National Service Corps, however, all police recruits must have completed three months training and service with that organization. At the present time the police are receiving first choice of these trainees and have not had to reduce their standards of selection. However, since the National Service Corps is made up of unemployed youth and since they are largely the less well educated of that age group, it is conceivable that if this procedure is adhered to in the future, the present high police standards of recruit selection may have to be lowered in the future. Present standards of police recruiting require the completion of 8th year level of schooling as a minimum educational level and this minimum standard should be retained if the present literate standard of the force is to be maintained.

Present plans call for training 300 basic recruits between the period July 1, 1964 and June 30, 1965. Classes of 75 recruits each will be started in July, August, December and February. All classes will receive 6 months training except the last one which will receive about 5 months training.

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2. Field Force Basic Course — 3 months

All personnel in this course have received their Basic Recruit Training and have completed their first period of three years service.

3. Promotion Course to Sergeant Major Grade II — 8 weeks

For senior Non-Commissioned Officers being prepared for promotion to Sergeant Major Grade II.

4. Promotion Course to Sergeant — 8 weeks

For corporals being prepared for promotion to sergeant.

5. Promotion Course to Corporal — 8 weeks

For Constables being prepared for promotion to corporal.

(Promotion Courses for Sergeants and Corporals will be consolidated into a Non-Commissioned Officers Promotion Course on July 1st and will become a 12 week course.)

6. Refresher Training Course — 10 weeks

This course follows the same lines as recruit training for selected constables, covers new laws and regulations, and brings personnel who have been in field and had all practical work up to date and focuses its attention on police regulations. The standing of the student in this course may help in his selection for N.C.O. promotion course.

7. Cadet Training — 2 years

Cadets are selected at age 16 and attend a two year training course. There are a total of 60 cadets, with 30 starting each year. They must possess the same entrance qualifications as recruits. During their period of training they are given additional general education subjects and reach the 9th or 10th year level. Training includes an "Outward Bound Course." This part of the training is given in the second year under the auspices of the "Outward Bound Trust."<sup>5</sup> It is very much

5/ This course is not operated by the Republic, but is available to anyone upon the payment of a fee. The major benefits accruing from the course concern leadership and teamwork.

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like American "Ranger" or British "Commando" training in its physical aspects but has no military subjects and is much more limited in scope. This training culminates in a climb of Mt. Kilimanjaro. Upon graduation from the Cadet Course a graduate who has successfully completed the Outward Bound Course may be selected to attend the Police College and take the Probationary Sub-Inspector Course. Graduates who are not selected to attend the Police College are assigned to general police duties as constables, but are almost always soon promoted to N.C.O. ranks. It is expected that the present second year trainees will be assigned to the National Service Corps for three months upon graduation. It is not known if future cadets will be required to complete their Service Corps service before or after acceptance as Cadets. Nor is it known yet whether the cadet will be required to serve in the Police Force at the completion of his National Service Corps duty. He may be assigned to the new Army or in the Prison Service in which case the Force investment in training him would be lost.

### 8. Specialist Training

- a) Charge Room Course — 8 weeks  
Personnel who will be assigned to Charge-room duties.
- b) Physical Education and Judo — 8 weeks  
Personnel who will be assigned to units as physical education personnel.
- c) Signals — 8 weeks  
Personnel who will be assigned as radio operators.

(Specialist courses will be given in C.I.D. and Traffic starting in September 1964.) Forward planning for the above courses is reflected in Figure 6, which indicates courses to be given, length of course and numbers of students for each course.

The syllabus of each course was examined and if followed should enable the student to reach the objective of his particular course. The syllabus of the Basic Recruit Course is attached as Annex D. Breakdown of training subjects by hours showing material to be covered each hour and references for Riot Drill, Discipline, General Knowledge, First Aid and Weapon Training are attached as Annexes E through J respectively.



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Periodic examinations are given in all courses and trainees graded on them. Recruits who cannot keep up with the group may be dropped back or "back squadded." If recruits cannot keep up after one back squadding they are dropped. Droppage of recruits during basic training runs as high as 20%.

All trainees are required to keep notebooks on all subjects in which they receive training. These notebooks are graded by the instructors and are returned to the trainee with the instructor's comments. Upon completion of the course the trainee keeps the notebook for reference use.

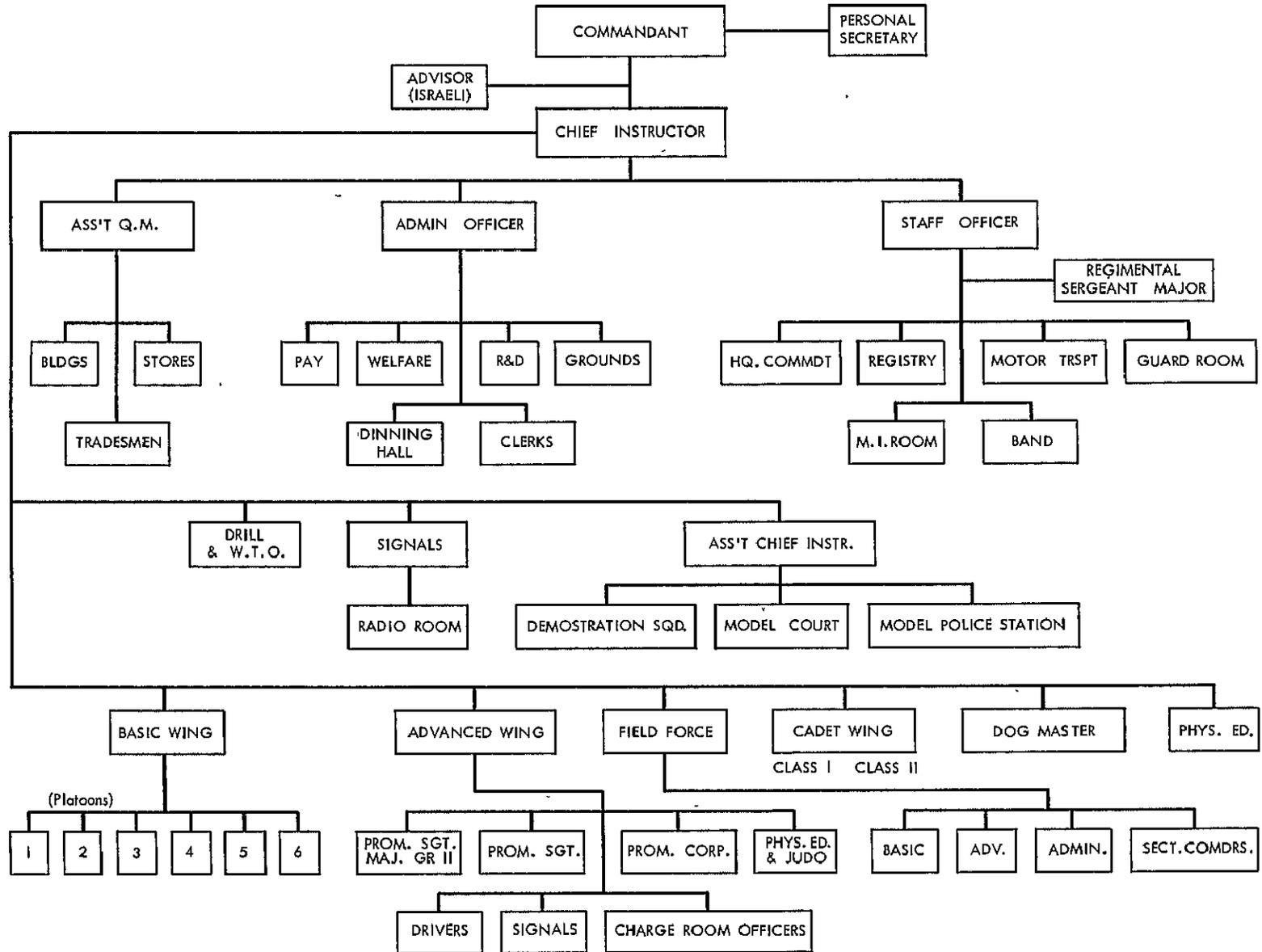
In order to assure proper supervision of training the Police School is formed into Training Wings as follows:

1. Recruit Wing - handles all recruit training except Weapons Training.
2. Field Force Wing - handles all Field Force training except Weapons Training.
3. Basic Wing - handles all Refresher Training except Weapons Training.
4. Advanced Wing - handles all NCO promotion courses and Specialist courses except the Weapons Training parts of those courses.
5. Cadet Wing - handles all Cadet Training except Weapons Training.
6. Weapons Training Officer - handles all weapons training for all trainees receiving training at the school.

In addition to the above, there is a physical training section which supervises all physical training given to trainees. A chart showing the organization of the Police Training School is given as Figure 7.

Trainees are assigned to 25 man platoons for instructional purposes with a Corporal in charge of each platoon. The Corporal stays with the platoon at all times and attends all classes, sitting in the rear of the classroom during lectures. A sergeant is assigned in charge of each two platoons and a Gazetted Officer in command of each six platoons or Wing. In addition to the Gazetted Officer there are two Inspectors assigned to each wing of six platoons. A Sergeant Major Grade II is assigned to each platoon as a lecturer and instructs the platoon in all general subjects. Specially qualified instructors are used for all specialist subjects. A diagram showing Wing organization is reflected in Figure 8.

Police Training School Organization – Moshi

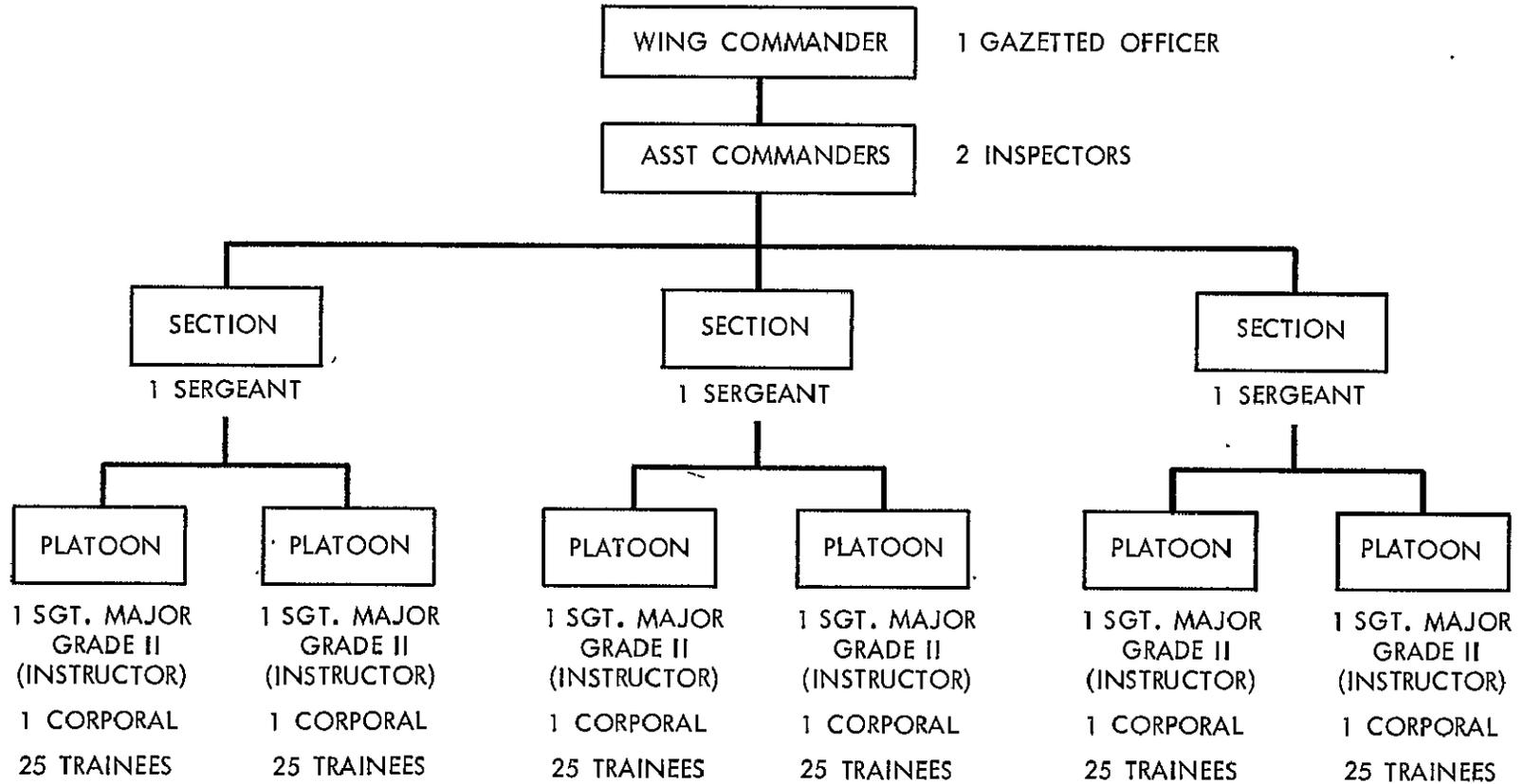


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Figure 7.

## Organization of Training Wing



The Sergeant Major Grade II instructs the platoon to which he is assigned as instructor in all general subjects. All N.C.O.s are members of the school staff.

Special subjects are taught by qualified specialist instructors.

Figure 8.

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### Weapons Range

The weapons range originally was limited to a 100, 200, 300 and 600 yard known distance range using successive firing points towards the butts. The safe zone to the rear and side of the butts was adequate. However, there has been encroachment of the safe zone by farmers, and it is becoming more difficult to get them out of the danger area as they want to work on the crops they have planted there. With the recent acquisition of new weapons, including a bazooka and a mortar, a range of at least 1,500 yards with greatly increased safe area is needed for proper training with these weapons.

### Weapons Storage

All weapons are stored in secure armories by the training wing and are returned to the armory at the end of the training period for which they have been drawn. All weapons fired on the range are kept in the Weapons Training Wing Armory. All armories are kept under guard at all times.

### Model Police Station

A model police station complete in every detail is one of the training facilities of the Police School. It has a charge room, cell block, armory, evidence property room and is in all other respects a regular full size police station. All personnel in training at the school are trained in this facility whenever appropriate to the course they are taking. All record books, report forms and other police forms are available in the model station and personnel get practical training in their use.

### On the Job Training

During the last few weeks of their training period, recruits are paired off with an especially selected and trained regular constable from the school staff and receive practical training in walking a beat in Moshi, the town in which the training school is located.

### Library

The school has a small library which has only about 10 books on technical subjects. The school staff has attempted to make more material available to trainees by mimeographing several copies of articles or chapters from available

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professional magazines and technical books and by writing their own reference material. Tanganyika Territorial Laws, dating back many years, are available in several copies. The library is clean, well maintained and has good lighting.

### Audio-Visual Aids

The audio-visual aids section of the school has the following equipment at the present time:

2 - 16 mm projectors (1 very old)	1 - 35 mm camera (new)
1 - 35 mm slide projector (new)	2 - magnetic boards - traffic (new)
1 - tape recorder	1 - model room with a town layout
1 - Vu-Graph projector (very old)	1 - sand table (small)

The 35 mm camera is used to take slides to illustrate lectures when the lectures fit themselves to this method of illustration.

### Training Aids

All classrooms are equipped with blackboards and the classrooms used by the radio operator trainees are equipped with necessary code practice equipment. The Weapons Training Officer has made some excellent training aids. Especially good are those which have been made to demonstrate and train in the use of improvised and concealed firing positions to take advantage of the terrain and natural cover and concealment for Field Force training.

In addition to the training offered at the Police College and the Police Training School there is an in-service type of training program called "Follow-up Training" which is carried out at the District and Region level. This training is planned by a committee at Police Headquarters. All training aids, lectures and class handouts are supplied from Police Headquarters but it is the responsibility of the Regional Police Commander to see that the program is implemented in his area. It is his responsibility to insure that all police personnel in his region attend this training session when it is held and that the Gazetted Officer who gives the training is properly prepared.

Women Police are currently trained in a special facility at Dar es Salaam. It is planned to hold all training classes for Women Police at the Police Training School at Moshi as soon as adequate facilities for housing the Women Police are

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constructed. In addition it is planned that Women Police will be enrolled in the Probationary Sub Inspector and Gazetted Officer Candidate Courses at the Police College in the future.

The rapid Africanization process which has been implemented by the Police Force requires an accelerated training program for both the Inspector and Gazetted Officer ranks. This is necessary in basic as well as specialized administrative subjects.

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### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The duties of the Division center around the prevention of crime and the investigation of all serious offenses generally classed as felonies in the United States. In addition, it is responsible for the investigation of matters arising from civil disturbances, interracial or religious conflicts, offenses wherein a political personality or a police officer is the accused, the theft of arms and related materials, and any other serious offense which requires investigation (see Annex J for a complete list as set forth in Police General Order No. 3, as Appendix A). The CID is also responsible for maintaining criminal records and statistics and the collection, collation and reporting of all information pertaining to crime throughout the country.

The CID is divided into the following main branches:

- a. CID headquarters
- b. Regional CID units
- c. District CID units
- d. The Diamond Protection Division CID Unit
- e. The Railways and Harbors Division CID Unit
- f. The Identification Bureau
- g. The Central Arms Registry

At the present time, the Division is authorized a total of 687 men. The Division is under the administrative control and direction of the Director of Criminal Investigation who is responsible for the efficient and effective operation of the Division. He also ensures that there is appropriate operational liaison with the General Duties branch of the Force and with the Public Prosecutor on legal matters. The Director is also responsible for maintaining close contact with his counterpart in neighboring countries to ensure maximum cooperation with them, and he is the Republic's Interpol representative. He undertakes investigations for all matters in connection with extradition, expulsion and deportation. He is also required to supervise, control and license sweepstakes, lotteries and public collections.

#### Regional and District CID Units

While these officers are under the direct operational command of the Regional Police Commander, their appointment, posting, transferring, recommendations for promotion, assignment for specialist training and for general efficiency of their work is the responsibility of the Director of Criminal Investigation. Each Region and most Districts are supplied with CID officers and the Regional CID officer is responsible

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for the effective operations of his immediate unit and those in the Districts. He is responsible for the timely submission of monthly statistical reports (see Records, discussed elsewhere) and for keeping the Director informed of all matters falling within his purview.

In the investigation of offenses, officers are assigned on a rotation basis with no attempt at specialization. In practice, certain officers will have demonstrated an effectiveness in the investigation of certain kinds of offenses and will most likely be chosen to handle these. In most cases the investigator works alone, but more than one man may be assigned in rural areas requiring travel for a considerable distance or, if the offense is serious, the Regional or District CID officer, with some of his unit assisting, will undertake the investigation.

Informants are widely used by CID officers and interrogation is straightforward without the aid of recorders or special equipment. Surveillance is nearly always physical and no instances of the utilization of other methods were reported to the Team.

### The Diamond Protection Division and the Railways and Harbors Division

The CID units attached to these reimbursable details are responsible for the investigation of crimes and reporting in general as in the case of Regional CID units, but in addition have other duties particularly applicable to the Diamond Mines and to Railways and Harbors. On the part of the Diamond Protection Division, these pertain to general plant protection responsibilities at Mwadui (Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.) and the prevention of theft. For the Railways and Harbors Division, crimes occurring on, or affecting the operation of, the railways, ports and harbor facilities are investigated in addition to conventional offenses.

### Identification Bureau

At the present time the Identification Bureau is situated in a shed-like building that formerly housed the Government printing facilities. The Bureau employs 51 police officers and 33 civilians to perform the tasks required.

The Identification Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of appropriate fingerprint files, name indexes, property indexes, wanted person records and the compilation of crime statistics. In addition, the Bureau is responsible for the examination of physical evidence recovered at the scenes of crimes, including firearms and

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questioned document examinations. The Bureau also maintains photographic facilities and equipment; supervises crime scene examiners and administers Regional "Scenes of Crime Stations" (crime scene specialist detachments to the Regional Commander and under the direct supervision of the Regional CID officer). The Bureau publishes the Police Gazette weekly, which lists wanted persons and stolen property in both English and Kiswahili languages.

At the present time, the Bureau has filed approximately 200,000 criminal fingerprint cards, classified according to the Henry System, and cross filed these with the Nominal (name) Index. In addition, the Bureau utilizes a five finger file with the classification system used being based on numerical values assigned for pattern types. Latent fingerprints submitted by the Regions are checked against this file by members of the latent print section as well as against the regular file. During 1963 2,573 unidentified latent fingerprints were submitted to the Bureau. Of these, 780 prints from 245 persons were identified. Approximately 130 fingerprint cards are submitted to the Bureau daily and of these, approximately 35% are of persons for whom the Bureau has a file. There is no National Identity card requirement.

The Bureau maintains a constant flow of reports to the Regions with respect to identification of persons and stolen property. Regions call upon the Bureau for service in this regard and to utilize the Police Gazette for circularizing information on stolen property and wanted persons.

The Crime Scene Specialists. Over 600 visits to crime scenes were made during 1963 throughout the country, principally in the urban centers. The crime scene specialist is responsible primarily for the recovery of latent fingerprints and the taking of appropriate photographs of the crime scene. The CID investigator usually precedes the crime scene specialist to the crime scene and will prepare the crime scene sketch, take plaster casts of foot and tire impressions, fingerprint cadavers and may collect miscellaneous types of evidence such as hairs, fibers, glass, wood, paint, etc. The crime scene specialist will photograph toolmark impressions and collect miscellaneous evidence not collected by the investigator.

For Regional operations, the Bureau is responsible for the technical capabilities and performance of the crime scene specialist, but he is under the direct control of the Regional CID officer for operational duties.

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At the present time trained personnel have been assigned to several Regions. However, Arusha Region is the only one where the crime scene photographer develops and prints his own photographs. In the remaining Regions (except in Dar es Salaam which utilizes the Bureau staff for crime scene processing) the photographer sends the exposed film to the Bureau for developing and printing. The time involved in this procedure is two to four weeks. The usual equipment utilized in the region is a 35 mm. camera.

Training. The Bureau is undertaking training of photographers and crime scene specialists (fingerprint searchers, for the most part). The first group of ten men are expected to finish their training in August of this year and they will be assigned to four Regions. These Regions must be provided with suitable photographic equipment and dark rooms at that time. Another class will commence in August and three additional Regions will be staffed at the conclusion of their six month training period. This will continue until all Regions are provided with a Scenes of Crime Section. Training outside of Tanganyika for Bureau personnel has been as follows:

- a. In England: One in fingerprinting, one in questioned documents, seven in crime scene examination.
- b. In the U. S.: One now in training in questioned documents.

It is planned that the following will be trained:

- a. In England: Four officers in fingerprinting.
- b. In the U. S.: One for photography, one for firearms identification.

Laboratory Examinations. The only item of laboratory equipment possessed by the force at this time is a LEITZ bullet comparison microscope. All laboratory work is performed by members of the staff of the Ministry of Health, Health Division Laboratory. This laboratory is essentially suited to toxicological, serological and pathological examinations. In the absence of police facilities, the laboratory has undertaken to examine other evidence as well, such as firearms, hairs, paint, etc.

The officer in charge of the Bureau will examine toolmark evidence of certain kinds, but at the present time, there is no one capable to examine questioned documents. No space is currently available to accommodate a laboratory as a part of the Bureau.

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Submission of Evidence in Court. In the course of hearing evidence in a criminal case, the courts normally require the Bureau personnel and other police officers to appear. As a practical matter the courts now accept reports, which include appropriate graphic presentation of the findings, upon certification of qualified technicians. Certain technicians of the Bureau have been designated as authorized to prepare certification reports for the Bureau by the courts.

Crime Statistics. Total numbers of offenses reported to the police are given in Figures 9 through 13. The principal major crimes which require CID investigation are (see also Annex J):

- a) Murder and Assault — These are usually the outgrowth of drunkenness or quarrels over property or women. Very seldom is monetary gain a motive.
- b) Burglary and Theft — The greatest number of instances reported to the police fall in these categories.
- c) Thefts by Public Servants — With Independence, the country found that senior administrators began leaving the government. A relaxation of supervision has resulted in fraud and embezzlement on the part of minor government employees.
- d) Cattle Theft — This problem is peculiar to the area in which the Masai tribesmen live. The Masai believe that all cattle belong to them and count their wealth in numbers of head of cattle. Thus, neighboring areas suffer from Masai cattle raiding.

The Central Firearms Registry. The law requires that any person bringing firearms into the country must register them with the police. The Division maintains a separate section for the purpose of filing these documents. Citizens of the Republic are not required to register their firearms except at the time of importation and notifications of sale must be made to the police.

Criminal Records. All records of the Police Force are decentralized. Records are maintained at the Police Station where the case originates and at each intermediate headquarters through which it passes, as well as at C. I. D. headquarters (Identification Bureau) for those cases which reach that level. A flow chart depicting the use of Criminal Records is given in Figure 14.

A report of a crime is received at the Charge Room of a Police Station from a citizen and entered in a Report Book, PF 162, a carbon paper is used and at the same

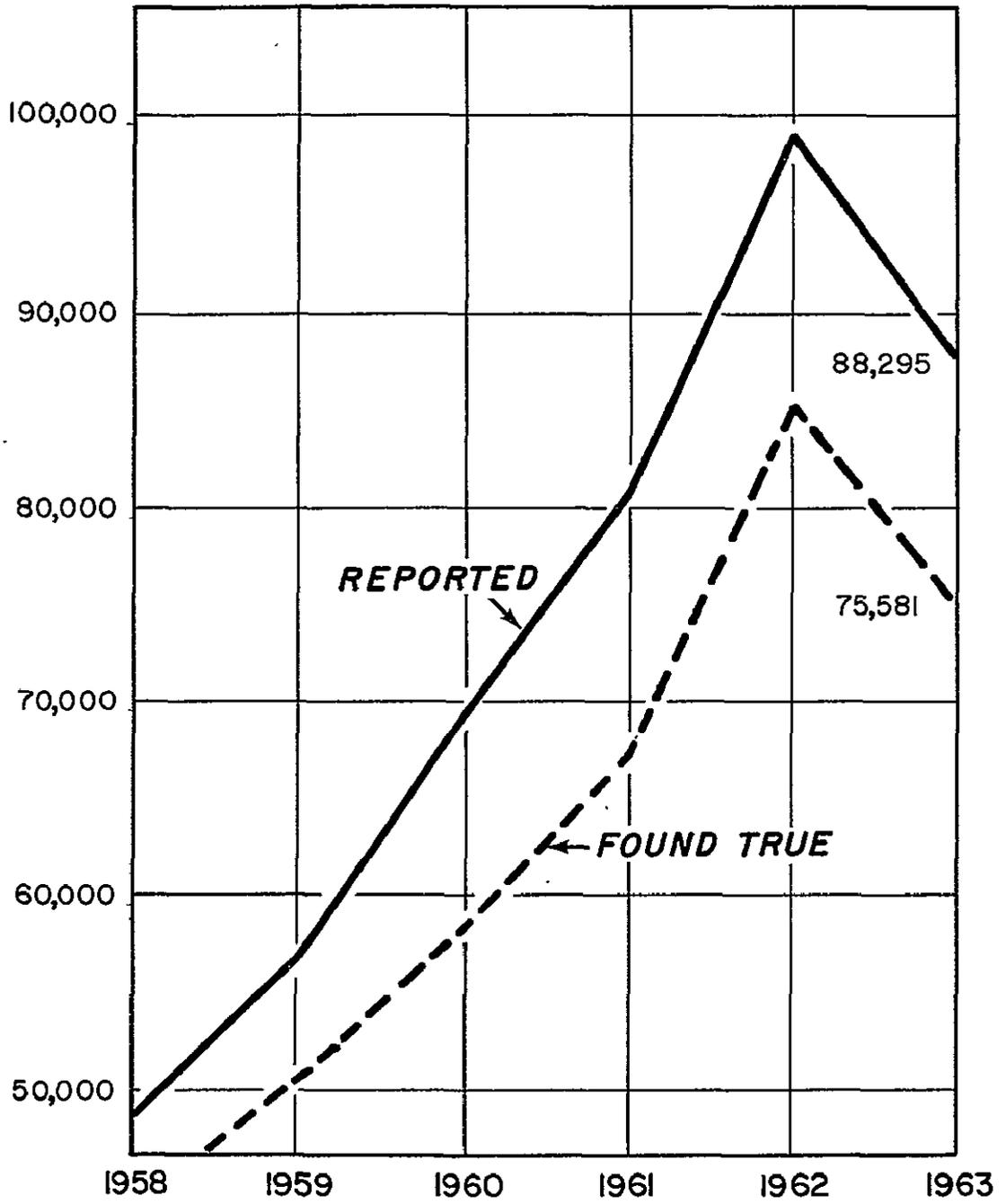


Figure 9. Total Number of Penal Crimes Reported to Police

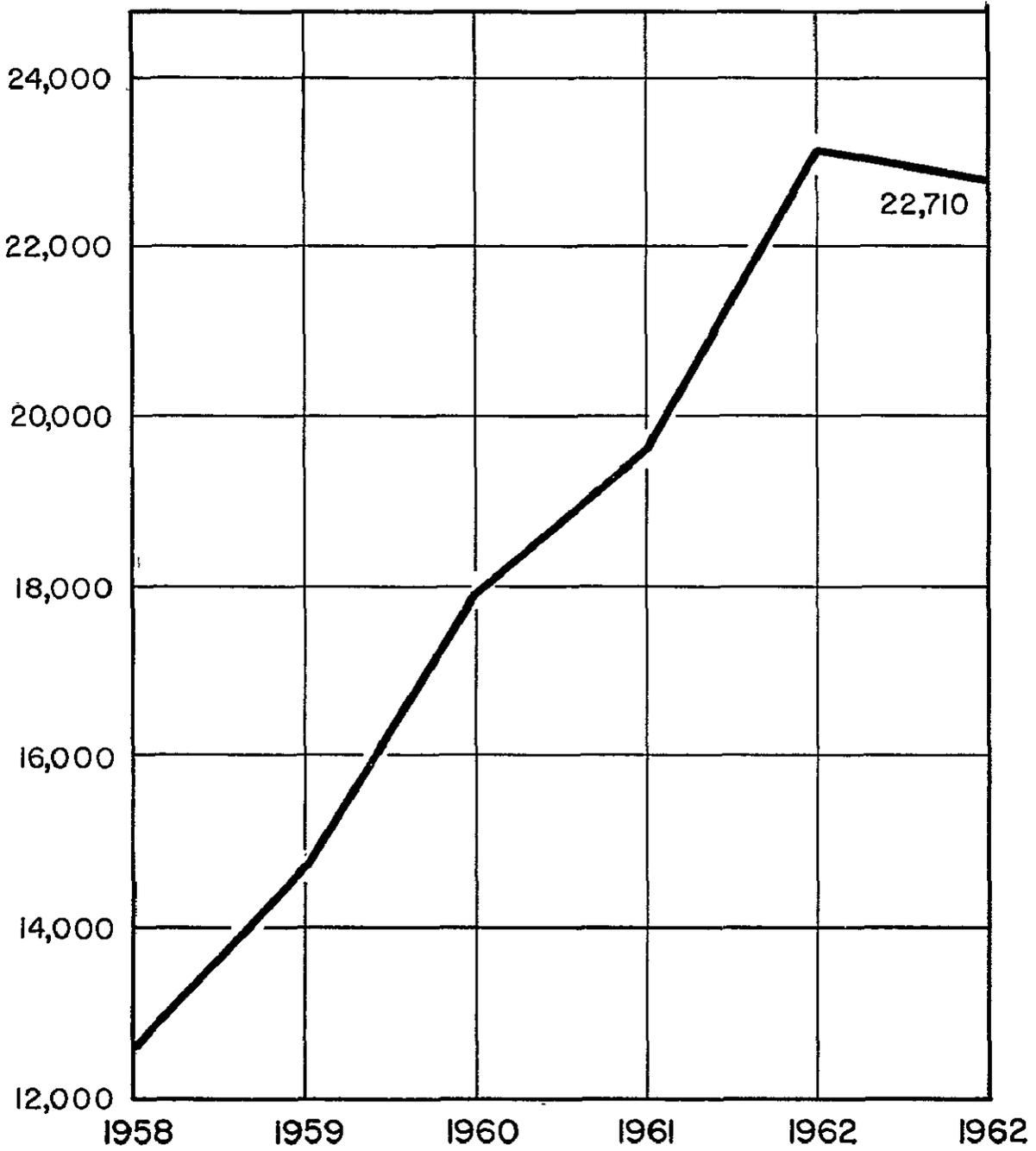


Figure 10. Total Offenses Against the Person Reported to Police

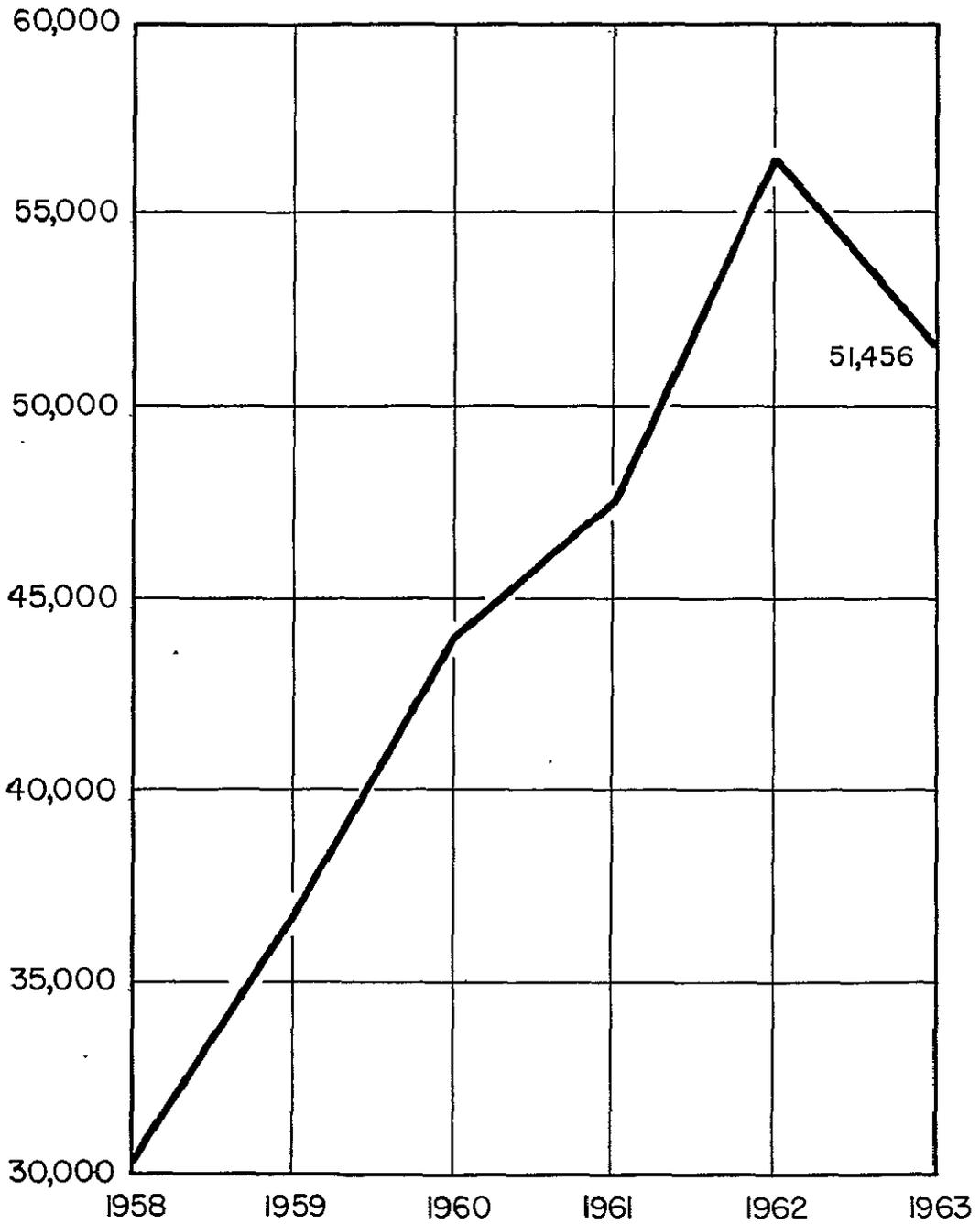


Figure 11. Total Offenses Against Property Reported to Police

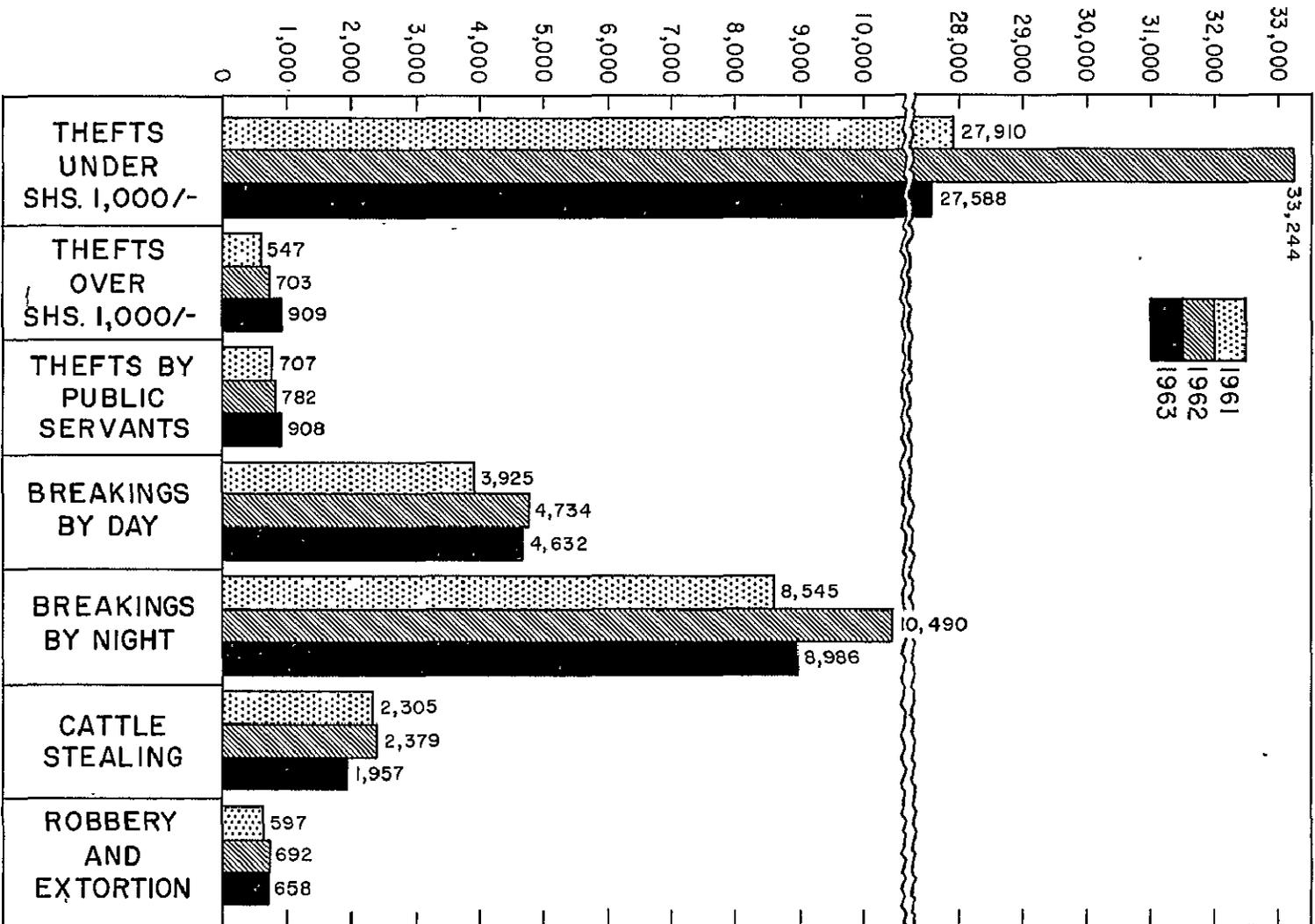


Figure 12. Total Number of Main Reportable Crimes Reported

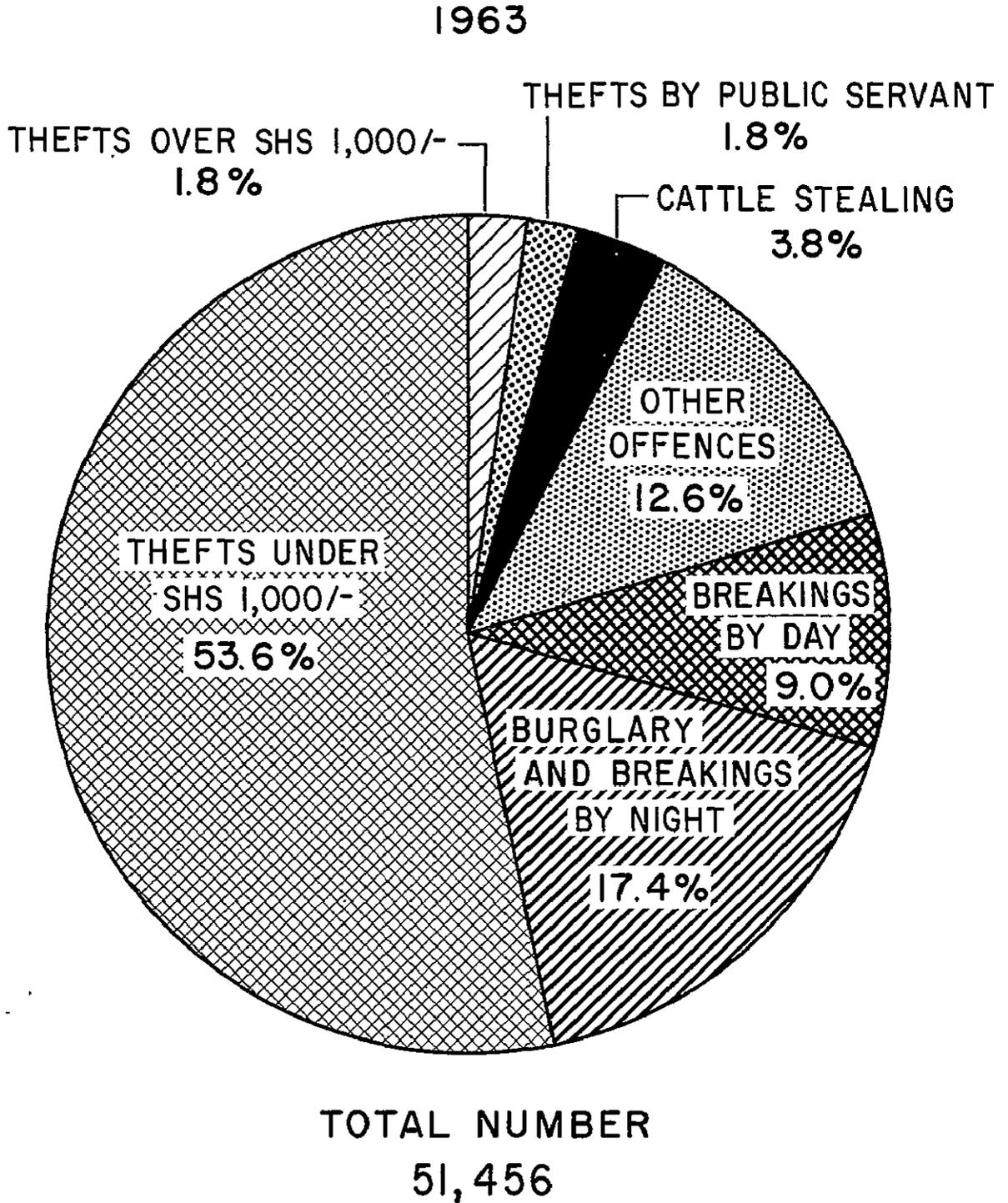


Figure 13. Crimes Against Property Reported to Police

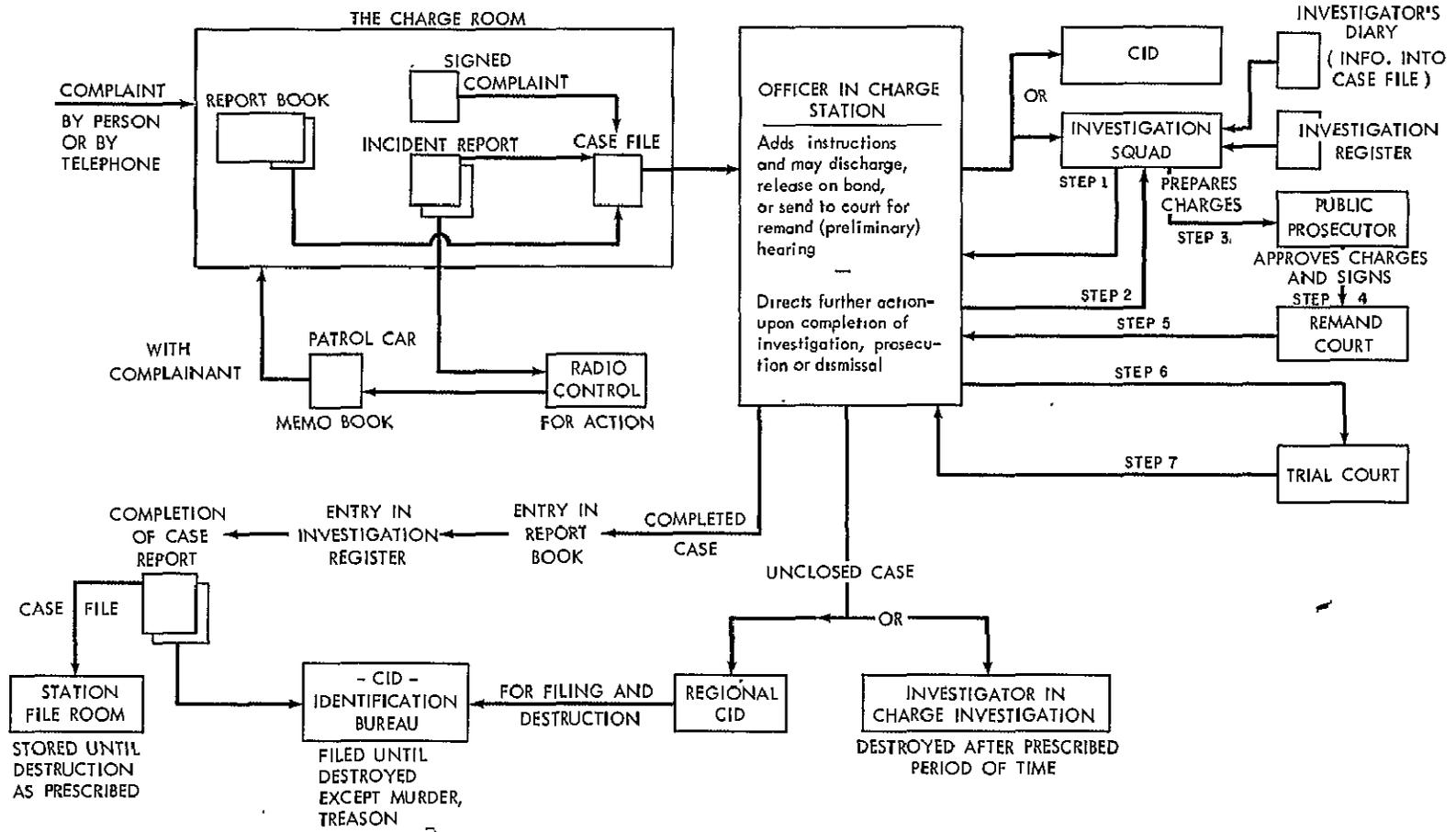


Figure 14. Flow Chart for Criminal Records

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time the original charge is being written a carbon copy is made on a Minor Offense Docket, PF 162A, which has been inserted in proper position for this purpose. All entries in the Report Book are numbered consecutively and each case receives the same number as is recorded for the complaint in the Report Book. All entries in the report book are made in pen and ink. The complainant and the police officer who takes the report both sign the complaint book after the entry is completed. The complainant at this time also makes out a statement on PF 2A, as to the circumstances and signs it.

In the event that a radio patrol car (referred to as a "999 car") is dispatched to the scene of a crime or to receive a report, the Patrol car officers make appropriate notations in their memorandum books and then take the complainant to the Police Station where the complainant must make a statement and entry is made in the Report Book.

Complaints may be taken over the telephone in which case the officer taking the report signs both the complainant's name and his own and starts the report entry by noting that it is a complaint that was received by telephone. The police officer taking the report at the Charge Room makes an incident report and sends it to the control room. Control room personnel broadcast the report to "999" cars by radio and notify all stations.

The officer at the Charge Room Desk then makes out a Case File, (PF 2c) entering the name of the Police Station and the serial number of the complaint from the Report Book and such other information as is called for on the Case File cover. The Minor Offense Docket then becomes the first item in the Case File and the complainant's statement and the incident report are also placed in the case file. From this point on anything pertaining to the case is put into the case file. This material is secured in the case file by running a green cord through the upper corner of the papers as they are entered and tying them in.

The case file is then taken to the officer in charge of the shift at the Police Station who checks it for completeness, signs it on a comment sheet and sends it to the Officer in Charge of the Police Station for perusal and any instructions he may give. The Officer in Charge of the Police Station normally refers the case file to the Investigation squad for investigation and report. (This investigation squad is not a

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part of the C. I. D. ) He may also at this time decide that the case is too trivial to merit further action and direct that the case be closed. If a person has been arrested in connection with the case, he may direct that the person be discharged, released on bond or sent to court for a remand hearing. Only certain classes of cases which are listed in a Police General Order are referred to the C. I. D. for investigation. All other cases are investigated by the investigation squad. All actions taken in the investigation of a case are entered in the Investigation Diary, PF 2B, which is included in the case file.

When preliminary investigation has been made and there is a person in custody after all entries have been made, the case file is returned to the station commander for his further perusal and directions as to action to be taken. He then directs prosecution or dismissal. If the decision is made to send the case to court, he returns the case file to the officer in charge of the investigation squad with those directions. The officer in charge of the investigation squad directs that charges be drafted and sent to the Public Prosecutor who approves the charges by signing them or redrafts the charges and then signs them. The case then goes to court for decision as to whether the accused should be remanded to await trial. At this time the accused may plead to the charge and if he pleads guilty may be remanded until the police have obtained his complete record from the Identification Bureau. All arrested persons, except political prisoners, must appear in court within 24 hours after arrest, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Case File is then returned to the Police Station by the court and the investigation is continued if necessary until the case is presented in court for determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Upon the completion of the court case the Case File is returned by the court to the police station from which it originated.

Upon the return of the Case File to the police station, necessary entries are made in the Report Book and Investigation Register and the necessary reports on the completion of the case are completed and sent to the Identification Bureau. The Case File is then filed as directed after making certain that the file is complete and necessary entries have been made in other books. Cases which have been completed are destroyed by burning according to a schedule published in Police General Orders which directs how long Case Files of various types of offenses will be kept before destruction. Until destruction they are filed in the Police Station Record Room by Case File

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Number. Case Files are filed by stacking on shelves according to year, with each year's files bound together serially by Case File number. File cabinets are not used for filing case files.

Unclosed Case Files are kept at the Police Station, in the custody of the investigator who has been assigned to the case, for the length of time designated in Police General Orders and then destroyed. Files in custody of investigators are checked weekly by the officer in charge of the investigation squad. In certain types of cases designated in Police General Orders, the unclosed Case Files are forwarded to the Regional C. I. D. Officer for his perusal and instructions. He may direct that the Case File be returned to the Police Station from which it originated for further action which he outlines. The Regional C. I. D. Officer at the end of one year disposes of all Case Files forwarded to him, which he has not returned to the Police Stations, by forwarding them to C. I. D. Headquarters. In all unsolved cases except murder and treason the case files which have been forwarded are destroyed by C. I. D. Headquarters at the expiration of a period of five years after the commission of the crime. The Report Books in which the original report of a crime is entered are kept on file in the file room of a police station for a period of five years.

Report form columnar headings and examples are attached to this report as Annexes K through Q.

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**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

The organizational entity of the force concerned with radio communications is the Signal Section of the Operations Division. The Chief Signal Officer is responsible for the effective operation of the telecommunications network including maintenance and repair of equipment, proper operational discipline, proper utilization of records, selection of candidates for training and specifying the training required, and recommendations regarding assignment of personnel.

At the present time the police radio network represents the only country-wide telecommunications facility available to serve the Republic in maintaining internal security. In fact it is the only reliable network for use by any government functionaries. Therefore, it is vital that the network work as effectively as possible to ensure reliable nationwide communication by the Republic's police force.

Regional signals facilities are under the direct operational control of the Regional Police Commander. The Chief Signal Officer retains technical responsibilities with respect to personnel and equipment in the Region.

Personnel. The total authorized strength for signals personnel is 291 and is represented in the following ranks:

Signals Officers . . . . .	31
Supervisor (technician) . . . . .	16
Signals I . . . . .	34
Signals II . . . . .	60
Signals III . . . . .	150

The Signals I and II rating corresponds to N. C. O. rate of sergeant and corporal respectively and the Signals III ratings to police constable. Initially, the force strength provided for 23 Signals Officers for eleven Regions. On October 15, 1963, the number of Regions was increased to 17. Concurrently, signals officers, in all cases expatriate British officers, began leaving the force. By November 1964, it is expected that there will be three expatriates left. By this time the total technical staff, including African officers, will be four Assistant Signals Officers, two Signals Officers and one Senior Signals Officer. Attempts are now being made to bridge the gap with appropriate training programs (see below).

The Telecommunication Network. At the present time the country-wide system is composed of two networks, separated by the use of separate frequencies in order to

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accommodate the message load. The entire system is graphically presented as Figure 15, including the location of all stations and frequencies utilized in each case. It is planned to reorganize the system within the next six months to include three networks as follows:

Network One

Frequency KC	Regions
Transmit 7360	Bukoba, Mwanza, Musoma
Receive 7590	Shinyanga, Tabora, Kigoma

Network Two

Transmit 7345	Mbeya, Iringa, Songea
Receive 7557	Dodoma, Singida

Network Three

Transmit 5247	Morogoro, Mtwara, Tanga
Receive 5445	Moshi, Arusha, Coast

The proposed plan and present communication capabilities beyond the countries borders are given in Figure 16. It should be noted that with the new arrangement 8010 KC will remain as the intranational channel in common between all Regions.

The Team determined that each Regional Headquarters had established communication links with all districts and most major stations in the Region. In some cases the equipment being used in some of the smaller stations is older HF-AM equipment, but it still provides some capability in communicating.

Equipment. As the Telecommunication System has grown over the past ten years there has not been an attempt at standarization until most recently. Equipment now in use throughout the system is as follows:

1. Marconi Receiver (CR 150)
2. General Electric Transmitter (CW) (BRT 455)
3. General Electric Receiver (CW) (BRT 400)
4. Eddystone Receiver (740 RX)
5. H F Transceiver, 50 W, Redifone (GR 49J)
6. RCA MOD L7 HF-SSB Transceiver
7. Aerial Tuner for RCA SSB (AAT-L-100)
8. Mullard HF-SSB Transceiver (SL-55)
9. RCA HF-SSB Mobile Transceiver (Mod L30)
10. HF-AM Transceiver (AW A5)
11. General Electric HF Receiver (2-20 MC) (BRT-422)
12. Redifon 5W Transceiver (GR 164 and GR 310)
13. HF-AM Portable Transceiver 2W 2 channel (British military)
14. Pye VHF Transceiver, 15W (PTC 112/114)

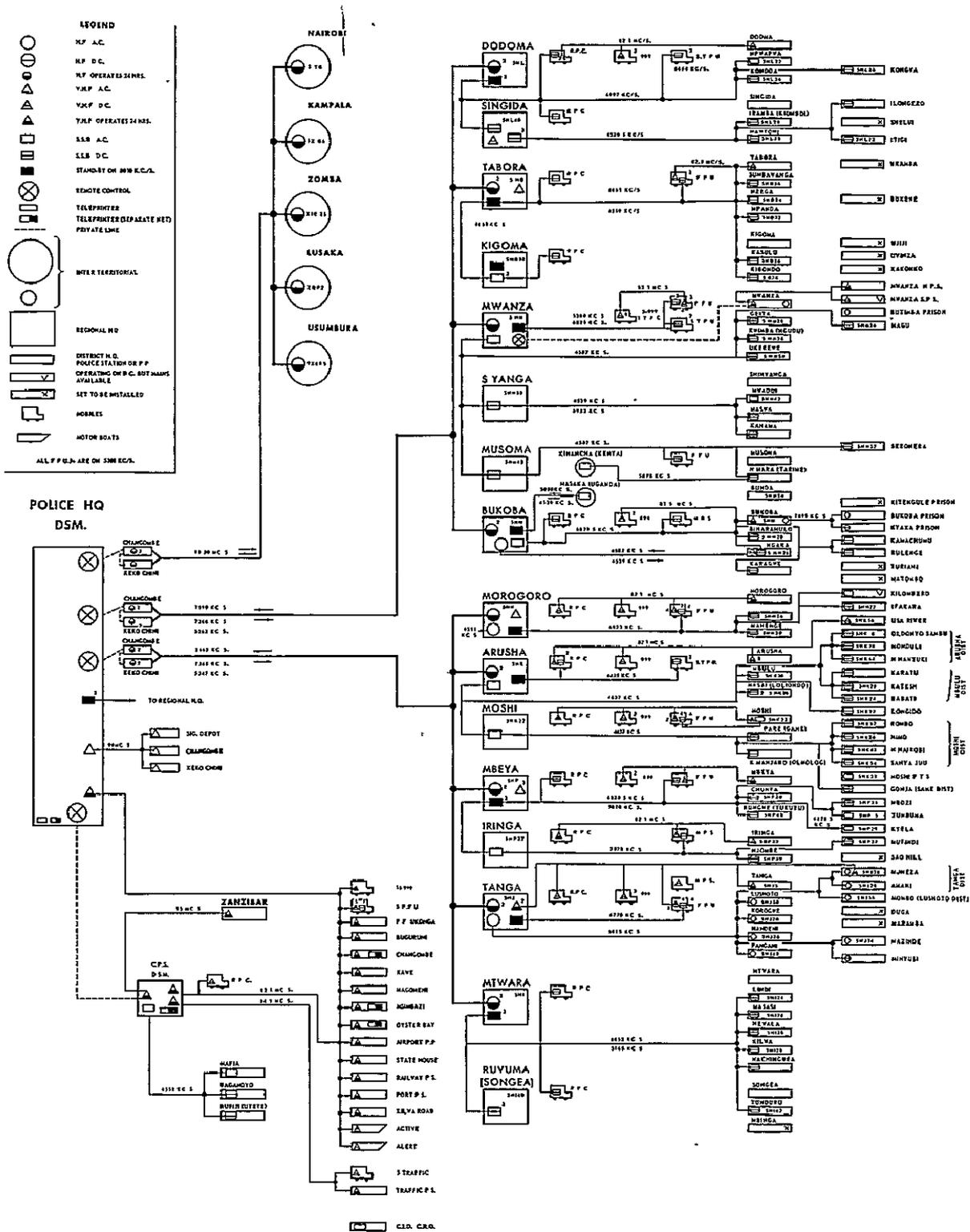


Figure 15. United Republic Police Radio Communications Network

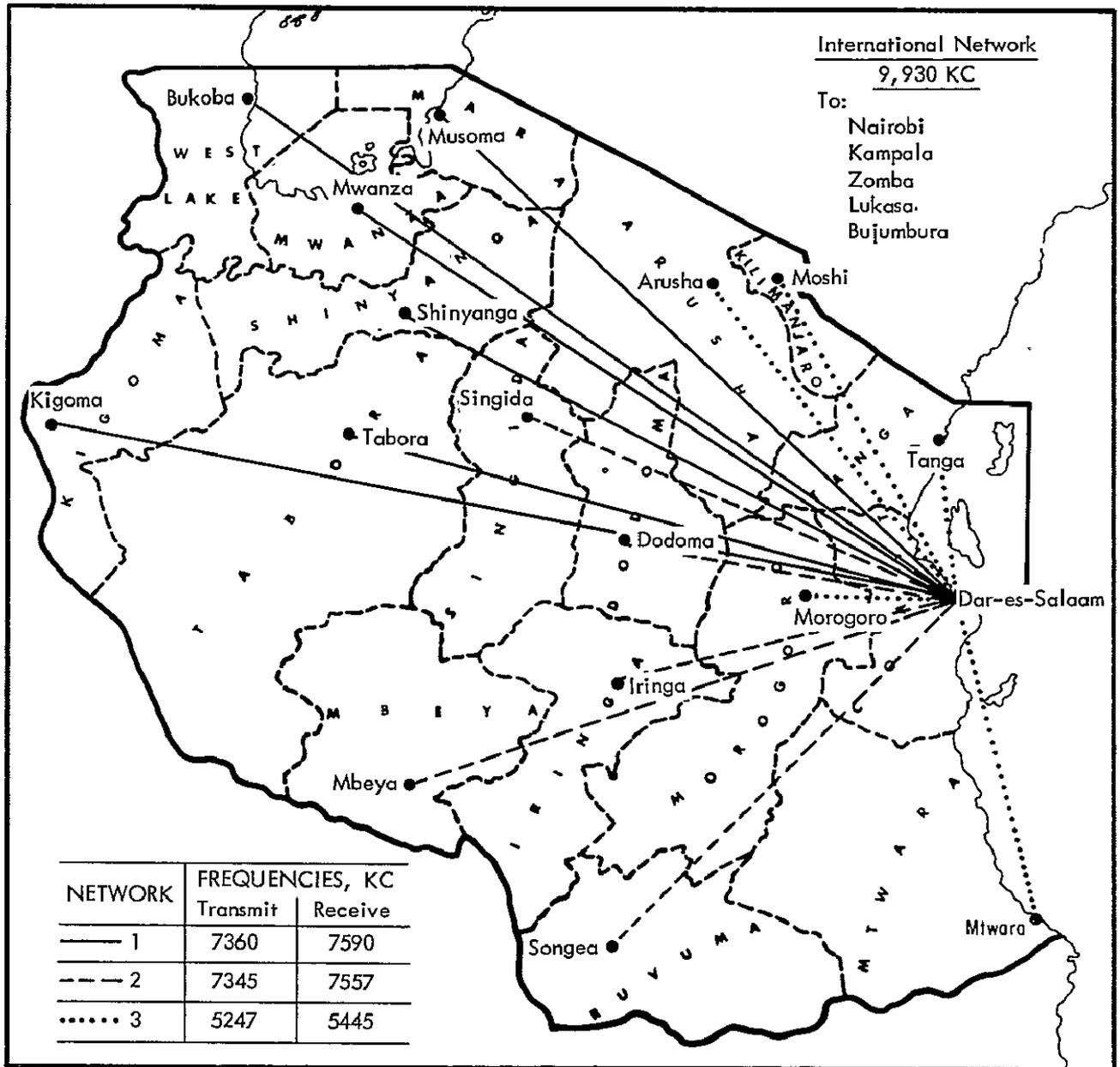


Figure 16. The Proposed Telecommunications Network.

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15. Pye VHF Fixed Transceiver, 15W (PTC 703)
16. Pye VHF Fixed Transceiver, 15W (PTC 723)
17. Pye Transmitter, 50W (PTC 351)
18. Pye Remote Control Units CRTC 411, 411A, 457/8)
19. British Communication Corporation Mobile VHF, 5W (L 68, L69)
20. BCC, VHF Transceiver 5W AC (L 78)
21. BCC, VHF Transceiver, Motorcycle (L 88)
22. Marconi portable Transceiver, 0.3W (H 79)
23. Murphy, Mobile VHF Transceiver, 5W (MR 820)
24. Murphy, Fixed VHF Transceiver, 15W AC (MR 900)
25. Marconi Fixed/Mobile VHF (H16, HP 10, HR 12, Hx 10)
26. RCA HF-SSB 4 Channel Transceiver (SSB-5)
27. Pye HF-SSB 4 Channel Transceiver (Pye 125)

As can be seen there are products of eleven different manufacturers and some 36 different unit configurations. Equipment distribution throughout the country is given in Figure 15. The most recent equipment purchased by the force is the Pye Model 125 HF-SSB transceivers. These have been installed in all Regions and in most districts as the lodge pole of the just completed "Three Year Plan." This represents a total of 75 stations. An additional 35 HF-SSB stations have recently been provided for Field Force Units, Mobile Police Stations, Regional Commander's Offices and some Stock Theft Prevention Units. Also during the past year mobile radio patrol cars (the "999" cars) for Dar es Salaam were refitted with VHF equipment (24 mobile and 8 fixed stations). Also 999 patrols were equipped with VHF equipment in the Regions of Arusha, Moshi, Dodoma, Tabora and Mwanza. With the installation of the newer equipment older units have been installed in Districts and in other stations in the Regions.

At the present time there are no operable portable transceivers in use with the exception of the underpowered Marconi equipment (No. 22, above) and British military equipment. These are only used occasionally by the Dar es Salaam Traffic section in the operation of speed traps.

In numerous Regional installations AC power lines are not available. In this case the units are operated on either DC wet cell batteries or with the aid of 220 volt AC generators. Generators used are the Dale/Villiers 0.5 KW, Dale/Lister 1.2 KW AC, Lister 1.2 KW AC and 1.2 KW DC, Norman 1 KVA AC and the Lister HA 7-9 KVA.

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In addition to appropriate tools, test equipment utilized in the majority of the Regions consists of the following:

- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. HF Signal Generator  | 9. Metrohm Test Meter             |
| 2. VHF Signal Generator | 10. 3 inch to 5 inch oscilloscope |
| 3. VHF Test Oscillator  | 11. Marconi VHF test meter        |
| 4. A/F Test Oscillator  | 12. VSWR Meter                    |
| 5. Electro-Test Meters  | 13. Murphy Test meter             |
| 6. Marconi Volt Meters  | 14. Pye Test meter                |
| 7. Amp-volt-ohmmeters   | 15. Transmission Output meters    |
| 8. Wee Megger           | 16. Receiver Output Meters        |

Utilization. Each morning every Region communicates with Police Headquarters, Dar es Salaam, on a set schedule on 8010 KC. This serves to provide reports for the Commissioner of Police regarding any significant events in the preceding 24 hours throughout the country. It also allows for administrative traffic to be passed which acts to accelerate normal administrative actions. A morning report is prepared for the Commissioner as a result of the scheduled traffic each day. In addition Regional Commanders may contact Headquarters at any time during 24 hours, but will use the regular network frequency. Should one Region wish to talk with another, the 8010 KC frequency would be used and permission must be obtained from Headquarters except where an emergency exists and time does not permit.

With the installation of equipment in lesser stations throughout the Regions, a major step has been taken in improving law enforcement in these areas. While this program has not been completed as yet, it is believed that adequate equipment is on hand to accommodate nearly all stations. Additional expenditure for equipment will have to be made, however, to complete the program and to serve new stations that are established (see the Five Year Plan below).

The provision of VHF equipment for patrol vehicles has provided a broader patrol capability for the police. Regional police commander's vehicles have not been provided radios except in the case of the Kilimanjaro Region. For general utilization of the 999 patrol see Patrol, below.

Maintenance and Repair. Organizationally, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment is the responsibility of the Chief Signals Officer and is done by Regional Signals Officers and his staff. Signal engineers and technicians undertake to make any repairs necessary in the Regions. At the present time there is a lack of trained radio personnel for this purpose. This problem is complicated by the fact

3

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that there are numerous kinds and makes of equipment being used. Mechanics are also assigned to the Regions for maintenance and repair of power generators and this seems to be performed satisfactorily.

Spare parts are stored in the central Signal Store Depot in Dar es Salaam and to a lesser extent in the Regions, principally in the original ten. The new Regions rely on previous Regional centers, where Signal facilities have been established, for service and spare parts. In the Signal Store Depot a six month supply of spares is maintained and is completely inventoried semiannually. Orders for new parts are placed through the central purchasing office, Government Stores.

At the moment competent signal officers are assigned to several key Regions and they are required to service two or three additional Regions as well. Because of road conditions in nearly all areas and the lack of spare parts in some cases, some sets are deadlined for several weeks. This situation will become exacerbated as signal officers, all expatriates, leave the force.

RECORDS. Records maintained and utilized by the Signal Section consist of the following:

a) Message Form (PF 105). Used to record all messages sent or received. Messages are normally written in English and a priority designation is included in each case, which would be one of the following:

Normal. Routine messages transmitted as and when possible and intended for delivery during office hours only.

Immediate. Messages requiring immediate action and delivery at all hours where possible. These messages are those where action must be taken within 24 hours and can only be initiated by Commanding Officers.

Emergency. These messages take precedence over all others and are for immediate delivery by whatever means possible. All circuits are cleared until the transmission is completed. These messages deal with disasters, civil disturbances and other emergencies and are addressed to or repeated to the Commissioner.

Copies of both inward and outward messages are retained in separate files at each signal station. Two copies of messages received are made with the original going to the addressee. The original draft of messages sent are filed.

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b) Log Book (PF69). Each station maintains a radio log book into which all station actions, messages sent and received, repairs made and other matters pertaining to the function of the station are recorded briefly.

c) Signal Register (PF 201, PF 202). The larger signal station and the signal control at Police Headquarters maintain the Register. All messages received and transmitted are recorded giving the message number, time sent or received and station to or from.

d) Engine and Battery Log Sheet. (PF 203) Details of hours of running, fuel, oil and distilled water consumption are recorded in pertinent stations. Copies are submitted each month to Regional or Signal Headquarters as applicable.

e) Radio Message Traffic Returns. A monthly return giving the total messages received and transmitted and handled in telegram form by CW or voice on either AM, VHF or SSB systems. The report is forwarded to the Regional Commander and a copy retained in the station files. The Regional Commander submits a compilation, reflecting message traffic volume for his region, each month to Police Headquarters.

Training. In addition to general training afforded recruits and in-service personnel regarding proper utilization of telecommunications in police operations certain specialist courses are being taught. At the present time fourteen students are being trained at the Police College by two Israeli advisors in a radio technician's course. Initially Police personnel were sent to Israel for this training, but it was found that equipment being used in Israel was different from that employed by the force and arrangements were made for Israeli instructors to come to Tanganyika. Of the fourteen students now training, two to four may be sent abroad for additional technical training. The balance will be assigned to the Regions to work with Signal Engineers. The course is of two years duration and the students have completed one year.

Engineering training is also being provided for three officers in England. These students have completed about eight months training in this program (started October 1963). Due to start in September of this year are two year technician training programs in England for three officers and three year engineering courses for

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three officers, Thus at the end of three and one-half years, a total of nine officers will have been trained in radio engineering.

Additionally, radio operators are being given an eight month course of instruction at the Police Training School. This course includes some technical subjects, but only sufficient for first and second echelon maintenance and repair.

Other Communications Means. The East Africa Common Services Organization, Post and Telegraph Division, maintains and operates the country-wide telephone facility. Telephone service is provided to all major cities throughout the country. The Team observed that few difficulties were encountered in the use of the system, though some disruption could be expected during the rainy season. Telephones naturally play an important role in the conduction of normal police business. Where the police radio network will serve, however, the police are prohibited from using telephones as an economical measure.

Teletype facilities are utilized only to a limited extent by the force. These are operated on leased land lines and are situated at Police Headquarters, Regional Headquarters, Coast Region, Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam Police Stations at Oyster Bay and Msimbazi, at the Changombe Radio Station and at the Identification Bureau. Commercial radio telegraph and teletype facilities operated by EACSO are used only at a last resort.

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### MOBILITY

Mobility for the Police Force, including Field Force Units, is provided by a total of 557 vehicles of various kinds, all of British manufacture. These are distributed throughout the Regions and consist of the following:

a.	Landrover (various types and body configurations; 27 additional are to be delivered under the current FY expenditure.)	327
b.	Ford Consul Cortina Station Wagon	13
c.	Morris Estate Station Wagon, Vanguard	58
d.	Zephyr Estate Station Wagon	4
e.	Morris J2, Commer Van, Ford Anglia Van - various configurations	36
f.	Bedford 3-ton, 7-ton trucks and busses	61
g.	Motorcycles	49
h.	Mobile Police Stations (Bedford 4x4 7-ton truck)	9

At present, the force does not operate any boats or aircraft except harbor craft in Dar es Salaam harbor, which are provided by the East African Railways and Harbors, EACSO. Upon occasion they have solicited the cooperation of the Air Survey Division, Ministry of Lands, Forests and Wildlife, for air transport and the East Africa Railways and Harbors Division of EACSO for use of a boat on one of the lakes when necessary. This has not proven practicable since the two aircraft available for this purpose are in constant demand by other Ministries (for transportation of personnel mostly). The availability of these aircraft in a case of emergency is doubtful. The boat available on Lake Victoria is entirely unsuited for police patrol purposes and serves only for rescue operations. No boats are available on Lake Tanganyika or Lake Nyasa. One boat previously available at Tanga is now unserviceable and none is available at Mtwara.

The age of the vehicles on hand is reflected in Figure 17. The Transport Section of Police Headquarters estimates, as a rule of thumb, five years as the expected life of any vehicle. Budgetary planning is undertaken to replace vehicles at that time. As can be seen from Figure 17, recent year purchases have not been at the same rate as earlier years. Consequently, with the eventual end of usefulness of those vehicles put into service in 1959-61 (representing 69% of on-hand vehicles) the Force will find itself with a serious transport problem. This problem is now beginning to be felt since at the end of 1962 the Force was using 588 vehicles of all types, 32 more than at the present time.

VEHICLE AGE

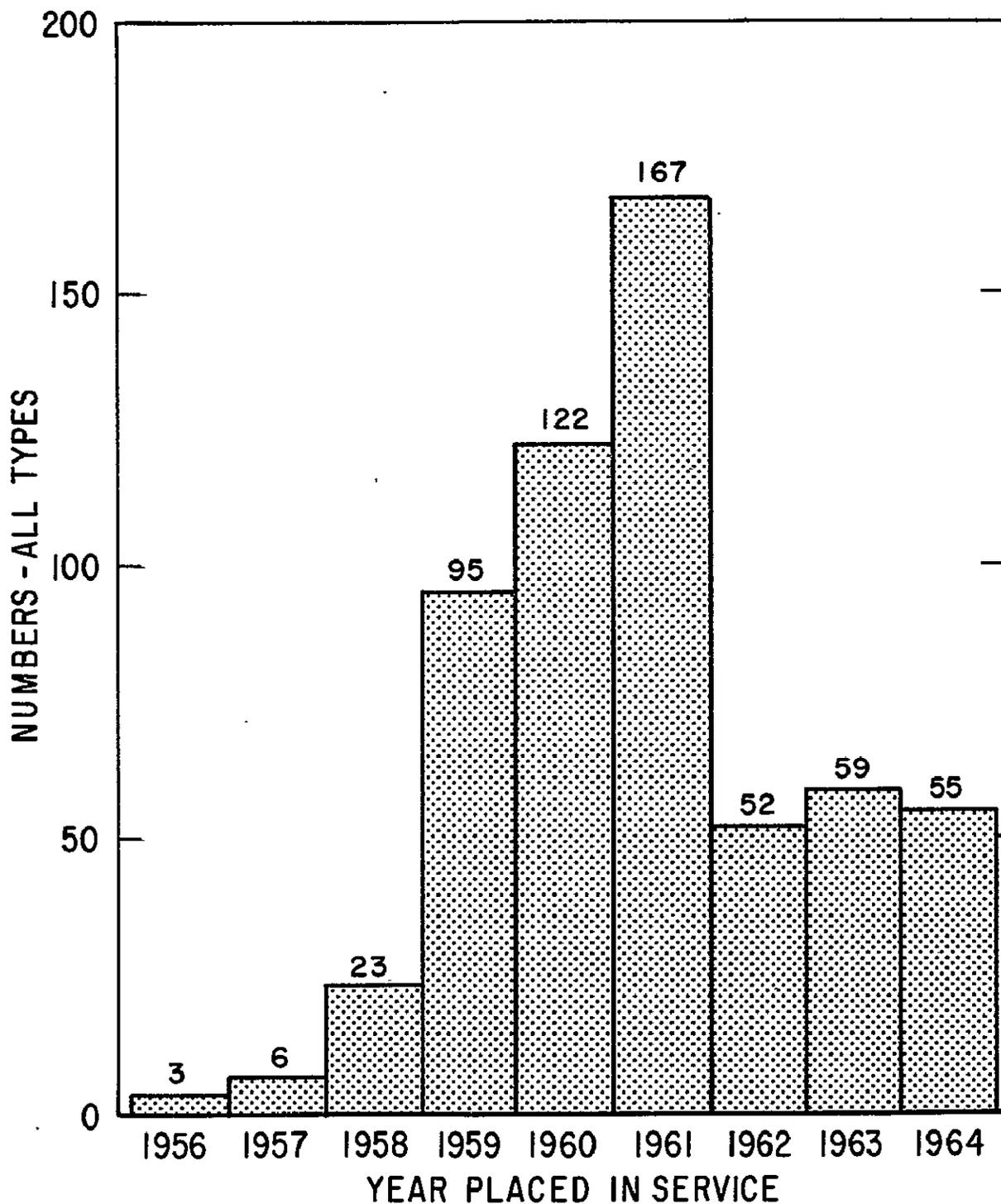


Figure 17.

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Maintenance and Repair

Maintenance and repair of all vehicles throughout the country is done by the Public Works Division, Ministry of Communications, Power and Works. In each of the Regional capitals, garage facilities and spare parts are maintained by the PWD for the service and repair of all government vehicles. The Public Works Division charges the Police Force Shs. 500/- (~~\$71.43~~)<sup>6</sup> per month per vehicle or 1/5 shilling (\$ .0286) per speedometer mile, whichever is greater, for this service. According to recent estimates, Police Force vehicles traveled over just 6 million miles during 1963. Costs for maintenance by vehicle type for 1962, (the most recent figures available) are reflected in Table II.

TABLE II

<u>Vehicle Type</u>	<u>1962 \$</u>	<u>Ave. Cost Vehicle \$</u>
Land Rover	251,916	888
Estate Cars	43,809	605
Vans	17,973	575
Ambulance	367	367
Trucks, all types	<u>58,437</u>	<u>835</u>
TOTAL	372,502	
Cost for accident repair	<u>11,360</u>	
Total maintenance cost	\$ 383,862	

Funds for vehicle maintenance are a line item in the police force budget and are controlled by the Civil Secretary of the Ministry. He allocates these funds to the respective Regions and forwards them quarterly. The Regional Commander disburses these funds as required to the Public Works Division. Funds for maintenance are supplemented by additional funds to cover major overhaul or repair of damages exceeding 5,000 shillings.

The Board of Survey

When the Public Works Division determines that repair of a particular vehicle is uneconomical, it recommends to the force that it be "boarded" or its retirement from service be considered by the Survey Board.

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<sup>6/</sup> The rate of exchange at the time of this study was 7.12 E.A. shillings equal one U.S. Dollar.

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The Regional Police Commander forwards this notification to Headquarters, which then requests approval for survey action of the Ministry of the Treasury. With Ministry approval, a directive is sent by the Minister of Home Affairs to the Regional Commissioner (Administrative Secretary) that a Board of Survey be convened. The Board usually consists of three members who are representatives of government agencies other than the Police. They examine the vehicle, talk with the PWD representative and make recommendations to the force. Authority from the Ministry of Home Affairs is obtained for disposal by public auction which takes place in the Region. Funds realized are delivered to the Government General Fund.

From the Team's observations, it appeared that a higher percentage of those vehicles used in the field than would be expected should be candidates for "boarding."

The Team observed that the practice common in other countries of using the police vehicles for personal and non-official transportation is not present in the Republic's Police Force. This matter is a subject of supervisory responsibility for each Regional Commander and is effectively controlled.

The condition of the vehicles being used by the Police Force was found to be fair to poor for those used by General Duties Police personnel in the Regions and generally good for those used by Field Force Units.

With respect to vehicle types used by the force to meet their mobility needs, the Team feels that the Land Rover (or similar type) is suitable for the road conditions found throughout the country. Because of urban street widths and conditions, the Ford Cortina size (similar to U. S. compact-size vehicles such as the Ford Falcon and others) would seem more suitable for urban patrol than larger body styles, see Figure 18. However, the use of this station-wagon type of vehicle for radio patrol wherein there is a frequent demand to carry prisoners is not suitable. Also the Team does not feel that the Mobile Police Station (Bedford 4x4, 7-ton truck), See Figure 19, is suited for the purpose for which it is used. This vehicle is too top-heavy and high for travel off graded roads and through the bush country. However, for use in more level areas, such as the Masai plain, the Stock Theft Prevention Unit report that this vehicle suits their needs.

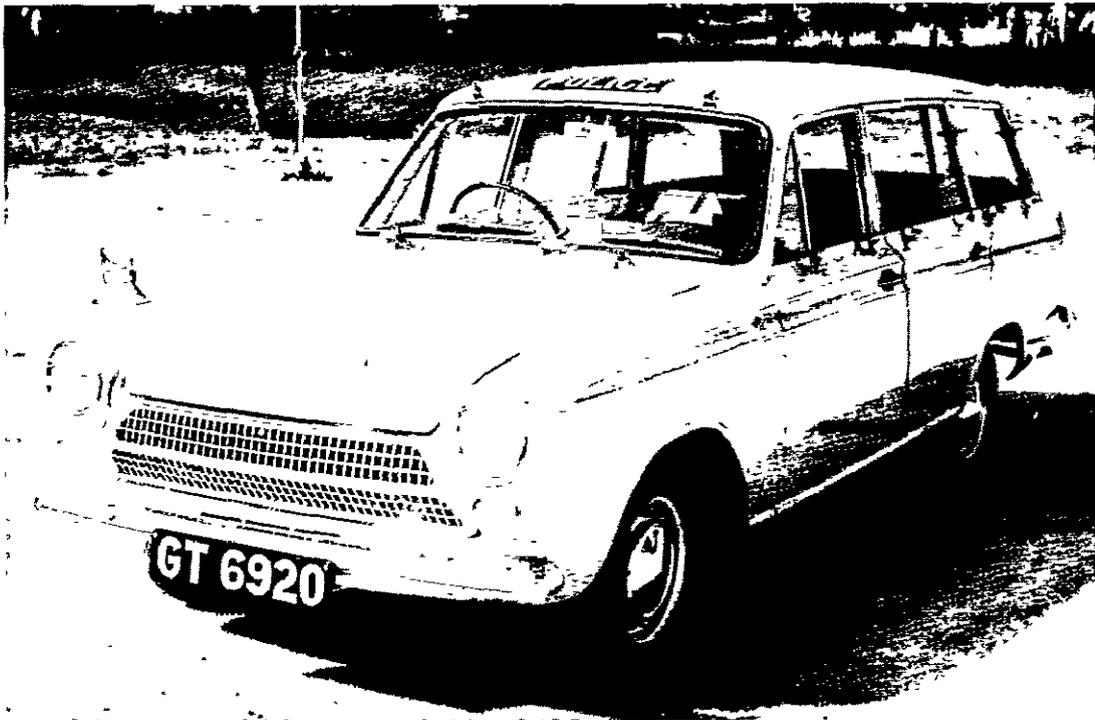


Figure 18. Ford Cortina Radio Patrol Car



Figure 19. Mobile Police Station

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### TRAFFIC

Organization. The organization of the Headquarters of the Tanganyika Police provides for a Staff Officer, Traffic, who reports to the Assistant Commissioner for Operations. The Staff Officer, Traffic, is responsible for planning and coordinating all phases of the traffic program of the Police Force and the operation of the Force Drivers School. In Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the Staff Officer, Traffic, functions as traffic engineer in cooperation with the local council. In all other locations this is the function of local government and the police are not consulted. However, it often happens that the local authorities in Dar es Salaam close a road for repairs or public utility installation and the police know nothing of it until a traffic diversion problem becomes acute.

Especially trained traffic personnel are assigned to each Region under the command of the Regional Police Commander who is responsible for traffic law enforcement in his region. It is the practice that the only traffic law enforcement is by police of the traffic unit, and other police officers do not undertake this task.

Personnel assigned to traffic police duties wear the regular police uniform except for a white cap cover. All motorcycle police wear white uniforms when riding as escorts for VIP's.

Training. All personnel assigned to traffic duty receive training in accident investigation and all traffic accidents reported are investigated by personnel of the traffic units. In this connection it should be noted that only those accidents in which an injury occurs are required to be reported by the law.

The training course which all traffic personnel receive is one month in duration and is conducted at the Police Force Drivers School. In addition, a 12-day course in traffic is given to all Gazetted Officer and Inspector candidate classes while they are in training at the Police College. A basic general course in traffic is also given to all recruits while they are in training at the Police Training School.

A traffic safety education campaign is conducted in all schools of the country for one week every year. According to information available, radio and newspaper assistance in this campaign has always been very good. ,

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Operations. Local government councils are responsible for parking regulations and where they exist, they are enforced by the police. No tow truck equipment is available to move violating vehicles and hang-on tickets are issued. In Dar es Salaam, funds for purchase of parking meters have been available for some time but none have been purchased as yet. All intersection control of traffic by police is provided on a where needed basis during peak traffic periods only. There are only three sets of traffic signals in Tanganyika and they are all in Dar es Salaam.

Traffic analysis is performed at national headquarters on basis of monthly traffic reports submitted by each Regional Police Commander. Selective enforcement is generally used throughout the force as a natural thing without any realization that it is being used. There is a conscious use of a selective enforcement in Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Administrative disposition of Diplomatic and VIP cases is handled through the Commissioner of Police and the Ministry of External Affairs or Home Affairs. All other cases are routinely sent to court for disposition. A new draft traffic law amendment has recently been prepared which completely revises and modernizes present legislation. A completely new draft traffic law has also been prepared in the anticipation of an East African Federation.

The traffic program appears to have been assigned a low priority at the higher levels and gets the barest minimum of personnel and equipment necessary to operate. This is somewhat understandable when all other problems of the force are considered. In population centers where there is an appreciable traffic problem, an awareness of this problem is beginning to become apparent and should result in increased emphasis being placed on this area of police operations.

A copy of the statistical report of the traffic situation for the period 1959-1963 is given in Table III.

The major traffic problem of Tanganyika is centered in six major population centers and the highways connecting them. About 70% of the entire traffic problem occurs in the national capital, Dar es Salaam. One of the very real problems in connection with traffic is the lack of all-weather road facilities. A great area of the country cannot be reached by road for an average of four months of the year.

The Team observed that a lack of motor equipment has resulted in ineffective traffic law enforcement except in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha and Moshi.

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TABLE III  
COMPARATIVE FIGURES - 1959-1963

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS</u>	<u>5,664</u>	<u>7,469</u>	<u>6,167</u>	<u>5,830</u>	<u>N. A.</u>
<u>PERSONS KILLED:</u> Drivers	32	72	66	54	39
Passengers	136	181	140	146	106
Cyclists	35	62	51	32	29
Pedestrians	<u>74</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>123</u>
TOTAL	<u>277</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>297</u>
<u>PERSONS INJURED:</u> Drivers	569	652	607	595	418
Passengers	1,373	1,287	1,228	1,654	1,604
Cyclists	352	608	600	452	374
Pedestrians	<u>611</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>1,015</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,905</u>	<u>3,209</u>	<u>3,083</u>	<u>3,670</u>	<u>3,411</u>
<u>TRAFFIC OFFENCES:</u>					
Drink or Drugs	97	74	72	93	104
Dangerous or Careless	1,627	1,327	994	923	470
*Mechanical Defects	-	-	-	-	3,428
Other Offences	<u>14,185</u>	<u>15,086</u>	<u>12,932</u>	<u>15,560</u>	<u>12,646</u>
TOTAL	<u>15,909</u>	<u>16,487</u>	<u>13,998</u>	<u>16,576</u>	<u>16,648</u>
<u>DRIVERS TESTED:</u>	4,879	6,164	7,642	6,293	6,879
<u>VEHICLES INSPECTED:</u>	3,937	5,746	5,471	6,358	9,191
<u>TOTAL VEHICLES REGISTERED IN TERRITORY:</u>	34,700	36,000	39,000	46,000	53,690

\*Figures included in other offences during previous years.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Although motorcycles are assigned to traffic units in many regional headquarters, they are immobilized much of the time for repairs and hence cannot be effectively utilized. There are no routine traffic road patrols along any main highways except in the vicinity of Tanga and along the Arusha-Moshi road. Although traffic officers patrol the roads by foot in some instances, effective control of vehicular traffic for moving violations cannot be accomplished by traffic men on foot. Available motorcycles are also used for VIP escort duties and serving traffic summons.

Drivers Licenses. Candidates for vehicle operator's licenses are tested by the police traffic section officers. The test consists of a written examination and a road test. If qualified the candidate is provided with a certificate by the police which he presents to the licensing authority of the Internal Revenue Division of the Ministry of Treasury. The five Shillings fee is retained by the Ministry of the Treasury.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### PATROL

The Police Force carries out its mission of protection of life and property primarily by police officers patrolling in designated areas of responsibility. Patrols are normally of three types; foot patrol, motor patrol and dog patrol.

Urban areas are divided into foot patrol areas and designated number of constables under the supervision of a N.C.O. are assigned to each area for a period of one week. At the end of each week, the patrol unit is shifted to another area until all patrol areas have been covered by each unit. The rotation of units to patrol areas is then started over again. Numbers of constables assigned to each patrol unit, and the size of the foot patrol area, are dependent upon the population density in the area and the crime incidence in the area. Patrolmen assigned to the foot patrol are normally not armed. Fixed posts are also used in Dar es Salaam and other Regional capitals. Guards are provided for all Ministers' and Regional Commissioners' homes from 1800 to 0600 hours in two six-hour shifts, one constable on each shift. The State House and the Vice President's house are provided with a 24-hour guard. All of these guards are provided from the Field Force when Field Force personnel are available. During the period of assignment to a patrol area, each constable is assigned a specific beat within the area. His beat assignment is frequently changed by the N.C.O in charge so that each constable becomes familiar with all beats in each area. Special Constables are frequently assigned to these patrol duties and always walk a beat with a regular member of the force. All beats are always covered by at least two constables walking in pairs. No beat is ever walked by a single constable. In more sparsely populated areas, where limited numbers of constables are available, foot patrols may consist of one or two constables supplemented by Special Constables who patrol the entire village.

Motor patrols are used in both urban and rural areas. Urban motor patrols are made in a station wagon equipped with radio facilities. The patrol car carries a crew of three constables. Equipment carried in the car includes a voice-hailer, spotlight and siren. Each constable in the car carries his sidearm, a .38 caliber Webley revolver, and there are no other weapons carried in the car. These mobile patrols are known as 999 patrols as this number is always assigned as an emergency number on which the public can telephone for assistance. These motor patrols are then

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

dispatched to the scene by radio. The control room for the dispatch of these vehicles in Dar es Salaam has the following control facilities (see Figure 20):

- a. Plot maps showing crime location.
- b. Plot maps showing crime incidence.
- c. Duty board showing available vehicles.
- d. Plot map for vehicle assignment.
- e. Radio center for mobile patrols and communications with other Districts in the Region and with other Regions.

The motor patrol is assigned to a designated area of the city for patrol and remains in that area unless dispatched to another point by the radio control. Rural motor patrols are made in Land Rovers which are not radio equipped. The assigned crew generally consists of four men and is normally composed of Field Force personnel. The rural patrol covers a designated route from village to village; frequently, the designated return route differs from that covered outward bound from District Headquarters so that more territory is patrolled. Rural motor patrols last several hours in most instances. Most rural motor patrols are made by Field Force



Figure 20. Dar es Salaam Control Room

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Units under orders of the Regional Police Commander because the general police units in his Region do not have the necessary motor equipment or personnel to make this type of patrol.

Dog Patrol. Dog Sections are stationed at Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Mwanui and Moshi. Dogs are used for both patrol and tracking duties.

The Stock Theft Prevention Unit was organized so that there would be a centralized section responsible for the supervision and cooperation of the police engaged in the recovery of cattle stolen by the Masai tribesmen. The Stock Theft Prevention Unit has its headquarters at Arusha and personnel in the Mara, Arusha, Mwanza and Shinyanga Regions. The stock Theft Prevention Unit personnel assigned to the Regional detachments come under the command of the Regional Police Commander in the Region in which they are stationed but they may be moved from Region to Region by the Officer commanding the Stock Theft Prevention Unit when necessary to reinforce the capabilities of the Unit.

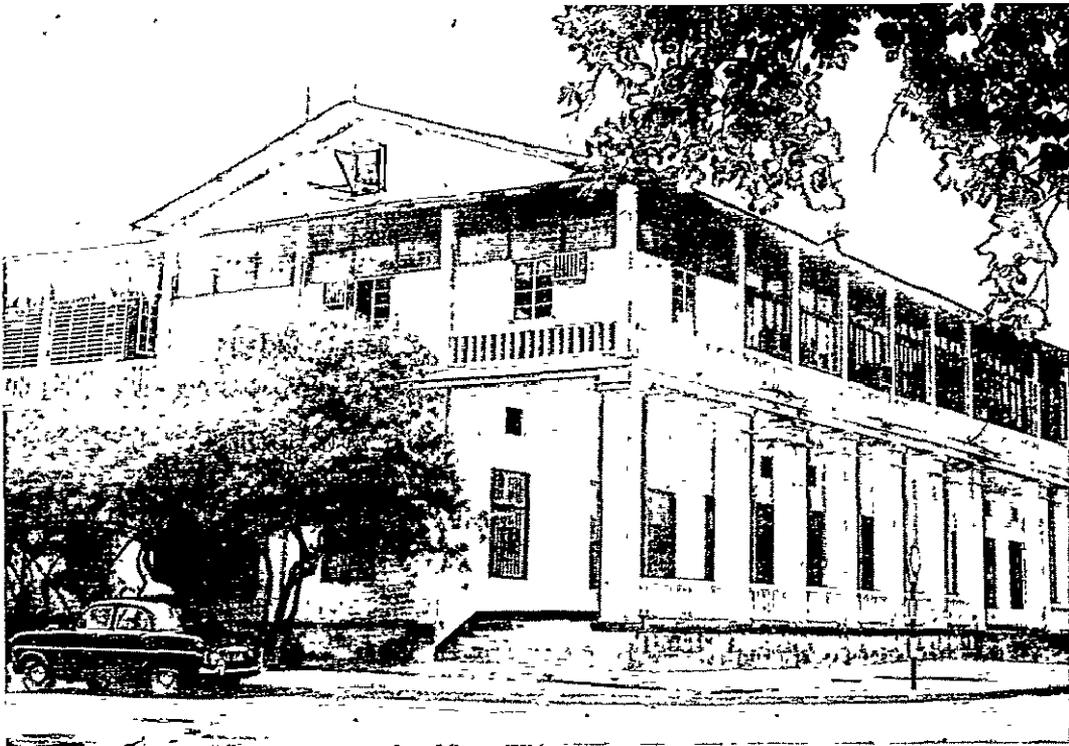
Masai tribesmen may travel as many as 65 miles a day with a herd of two or three hundred stolen cattle. When the Stock Theft Prevention Unit is notified of the theft, which may be days after it occurred, the Unit starts tracking the stolen herd. Units may be in the field tracking stolen cattle for several weeks at a time.

The mobility of the Stock Theft Prevention Unit is provided by Land Rovers some of which are radio equipped. Mobile Police Stations are also used by the Stock Theft Prevention Unit. Personnel are assigned from the general duties police.

**POLICE BUILDINGS**

The Republic Police Force has police buildings located throughout the Republic. Since the force furnishes quarters for all personnel, it has a great many more buildings than those normally required for administrative and operational functions.

Some of the buildings still used by the Police are buildings which were built by the Germans before 1918. The Police Headquarters Building, as shown in Figure 21, is one of these buildings as is the Coast Region Headquarters Building, shown in Figure 22. The latter also houses the Dar es Salaam District Headquarters and the Dar es Salaam Central Police Station. The modern building shown in Figure 23 was completed in 1963 and houses the Oyster Bay Police Station in Dar es Salaam and is the type of police station that is being constructed throughout the Republic when new stations are built. In some cases Regional and District Headquarters are located in rented facilities. An extensive building program is now in progress and the Survey Team saw several new police stations being built in different Regions. With the increase in the numbers of Regions from 10 to 17 in October of last year, an immediate



Police Headquarters Building

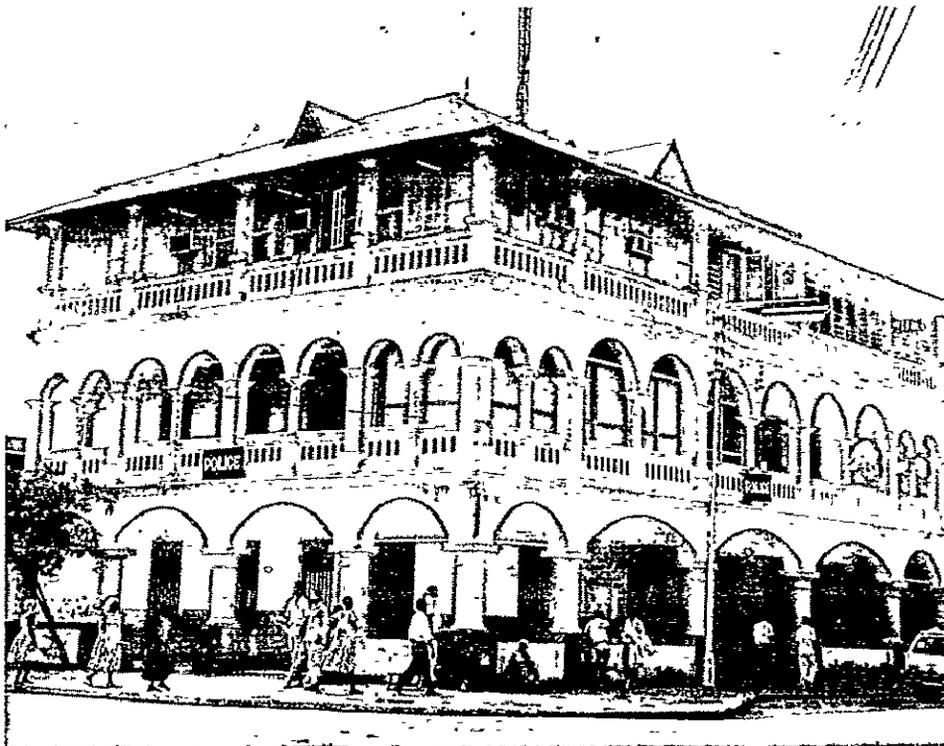
Figure 21.

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

demand arose for new stations and for additional police quarters. Present building efforts are not keeping pace with the requirements and housing is a problem throughout the country.

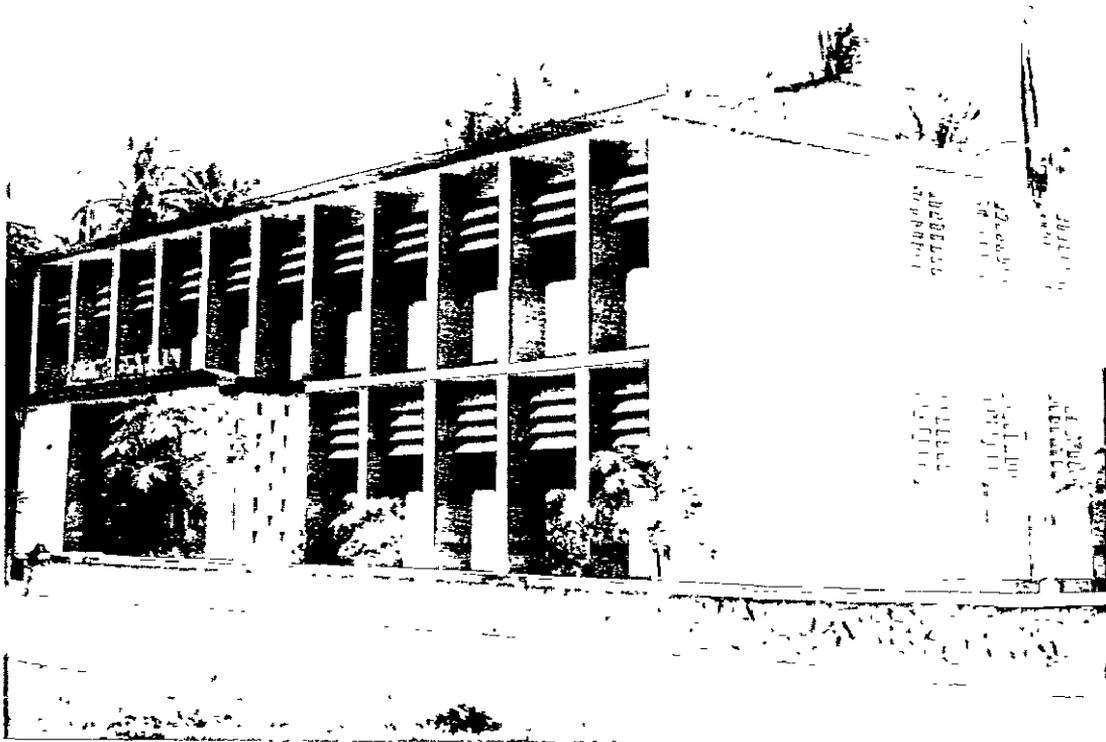
Police buildings are kept in a good state of repair and a sound maintenance program is followed. In all cases where repair work or redecoration is necessary, the Regional Police Commander reports it to the Buildings officer at Police Force Headquarters. The Buildings officer communicates with the Public Works Division of the Ministry of Communications, Power and Works, authorizing the necessary work to be done. The Public Works Division in Dar es Salaam then contacts their personnel at the Regional level and directs them to do the authorized work.

Janitorial services in police buildings are performed by civilian personnel who are paid by force funds. Living quarters of police personnel are kept clean by personnel assigned to them and are inspected weekly for cleanliness by the officer who commands the unit.



Coast Region Police Headquarters Building

Figure 22.



Oyster Bay Police Station

Figure 23.

Design of new police buildings is the responsibility of architects of the Public Works Division of the Ministry of Communications, Power and Works in cooperation with designated police officials. Upon approval of the design and the money for construction being made available, the Public Works Division then advertises for bids for the project. The bid is then awarded to the low bidding competent civilian contractor who then constructs the building under Public Works Division inspection supervision to insure compliance with specifications.

The Police Building Program of the Five Year Development Plan provides for the expenditure of \$15,410,812 for construction of new buildings prior to 1970. Among the buildings planned are 1,580 quarters for rank and file personnel and 49 police stations. A complete breakdown of this building program can be seen in the section of this report dealing with the Five Year Development Plan. This large increase in living facilities is accounted for by the fact it is planned that other ranks will be increased by 1,832 persons during the next five years.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### POLICE EQUIPMENT

The Force Quartermaster is responsible for the initiating of procurement through Government Stores, storage, maintenance and issuance of all items of clothing, weapons and other equipment of the force except motor vehicles and communications equipment. He issues from the force main stores such articles as are requisitioned by Regional Police Commanders or other authorized officers. These are issued in such type and quantity as requested, provided that they are available and within authorized allowances. He issues weapons and ammunition and other items of controlled equipment only as directed by the Commissioner of Police.

The Force Main Stores has the capability of repairing shoes, and weapons are repaired when it is beyond the capability of the local assistant armorer in each Region to effectuate the repairs necessary. In this case the damaged weapon is returned to the Force Main Store for repair and is immediately replaced with a serviceable weapon. When the defective weapon has been repaired, it is returned to the Force Main Stores Armory.

### Weapons

The Police Force weapons are comprised of .303 caliber Lee-Enfield rifles, .38 caliber Webley revolvers, Sterling submachine guns and miscellaneous weapons. Weapons are stored in Police Station Armories where assigned. Weapons are never left in possession of individuals to whom they are assigned when that person is not on duty.

### Office Equipment

The only office machines used by the Police force are 185 typewriters of varied makes and types, 12 adding machines, and 11 duplicating machines. This equipment is in good condition. The Force Quartermaster has no office machine repair capability but sends machines in need of repair to commercial facilities in Dar es Salaam who do this type of work.

Good inventory methods are followed and all records are current in the Force Main Stores. Rifle cabinets are available in the Force Quartermaster's office and records are kept in a satisfactory manner. The Force Main Stores are near the Police College and Force Driving School on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam. Several

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

buildings are used for office and storage purposes. All supplies are stored in good order and are readily available for issue. Although Regional Headquarters are not authorized to stock clothing and equipment, most of them have small stocks available for use in case of an emergency.

The Force Quartermaster is responsible for the supply of blank forms to the Police Force but many are currently out of stock. The Government Printing Office cannot keep up with the orders it has received and is currently 8 months behind schedule. Some priority system should be devised or authority obtained for outside procurement of absolutely necessary forms such as fingerprint cards which are not now available at some Police Stations.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### SECURITY OF DIGNITARIES

The Survey Team was in Dar es Salaam at the time of the state visit of President Tubman of Liberia to the United Republic. Because of this fortunate coincidence, the Team had an opportunity to observe at first hand the security measures employed for the protection of President Nyerere and his distinguished visitor.

Observations were made on the street during the motor procession from the airport to the State House, the official residence of President Nyerere. The motorcycle escort at times rode as many as five blocks ahead of the motorcade and then stopped and waited for it to catch up. Security personnel rode in the third car in the rear of the presidential car. No security personnel walked alongside the presidential car during the period of observation. Security personnel were too far away to be effective in case of an emergency. Police officers who were policing the crowds along the route of the motorcade faced the presidential car as it passed and paid no attention to what spectators might be doing.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### THE FIELD FORCE

#### The Force Mission

The Field Force is the branch of the force which is specially trained and equipped to deal with emergencies, such as the control of riots and civil disturbances, and field operations in support of the General Duties Police.

#### Administration and Organization

Organizationally, the Field Force is under the general direction and command of the Commandant, Field Force, who is responsible to the Commissioner for a) the general supervision and administration of all Field Force Units, b) the provision and implementation of specialized training programs, with particular emphasis on Field Force requirements (i.e. Riot Drill, Field Craft, etc.), c) the issue of comprehensive Standing Orders covering all unit routine duties, and d) all transfers in Field Force Units through the Commissioner.<sup>7/</sup>

#### Personnel

The normal period of service for members of the Rank and File on Field Force duties is three years except at discretion of Commissioner. Members of Rank and File are not normally assigned to Field Force Units until they have completed at least one tour of service of three years. Consequently, all Field Force personnel have General Duties police experience. Service with the Field Force is normally performed between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

The field force is organized into "Units" which are assigned to the Regions for operation as such. The organization of each Unit is given in Figure 24. For field duties, one or more sections or a platoon will be assigned a particular duty by the Regional Police Commander. The total personnel assigned to the Field Force are organized into 12 Units, comprised of the following ranks:

Gazetted Officers	16
Inspectors	17
Sgt. Majors, Grade I	8

<sup>7/</sup> At the present time there is no one appointed to the position of Commandant, Field Force and the Commissioner of Police has assumed personal direction of the Field Force.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Sergeants	28
Corporals	109
Constables	684
Buglers	14
Sergeant Drivers	4
Corporal Drivers	14
Constable Drivers	143
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,037

At the time of the survey the twelve Field Force Units were distributed as shown on Figure 2.

### Riot Control

The control of riots is the responsibility of the Field Force. Standard equipment now carried by each Field Force Unit for riot control consists of:

1. Rifles - Lee Enfield .303
2. Shotgun - Greener, 16 Ga.
3. Shields - wicker
4. Batons - riot, 20 in.
5. Pistols - smoke (tear gas) 1.5 inch caliber Very Pistol
6. Loud Hailer, transistorized, flashlight battery operated
7. Camera - 35 mm
8. Stretcher
9. Sub-machine gun - Sterling, 9 mm
10. First Aid kit
11. Spot light battery operated
12. Revolver - Webley .38 Cal.

For riot control purposes the Team believes that all Field Force Units have sufficient automotive equipment assigned to make them effectively mobile. Automotive equipment assigned to Field Force Units excess to standby needs is generally borrowed by Regional and District Headquarters on an immediately returnable basis in case of emergency. When committed in riot control situations, foot mobility at immediate scene is only mobility necessary. Operations at riot control scene are under command of Field Force Unit Commander who transmits his orders to section leaders for execution. Dispatch to the scene of an emergency is by order of Regional Police Commander or appropriate higher authority. In such an event the entire Unit (or portions thereof) travel to the scene by means of FF vehicles and carry equipment listed above.

# Organization of Field Force Unit for Riot Control

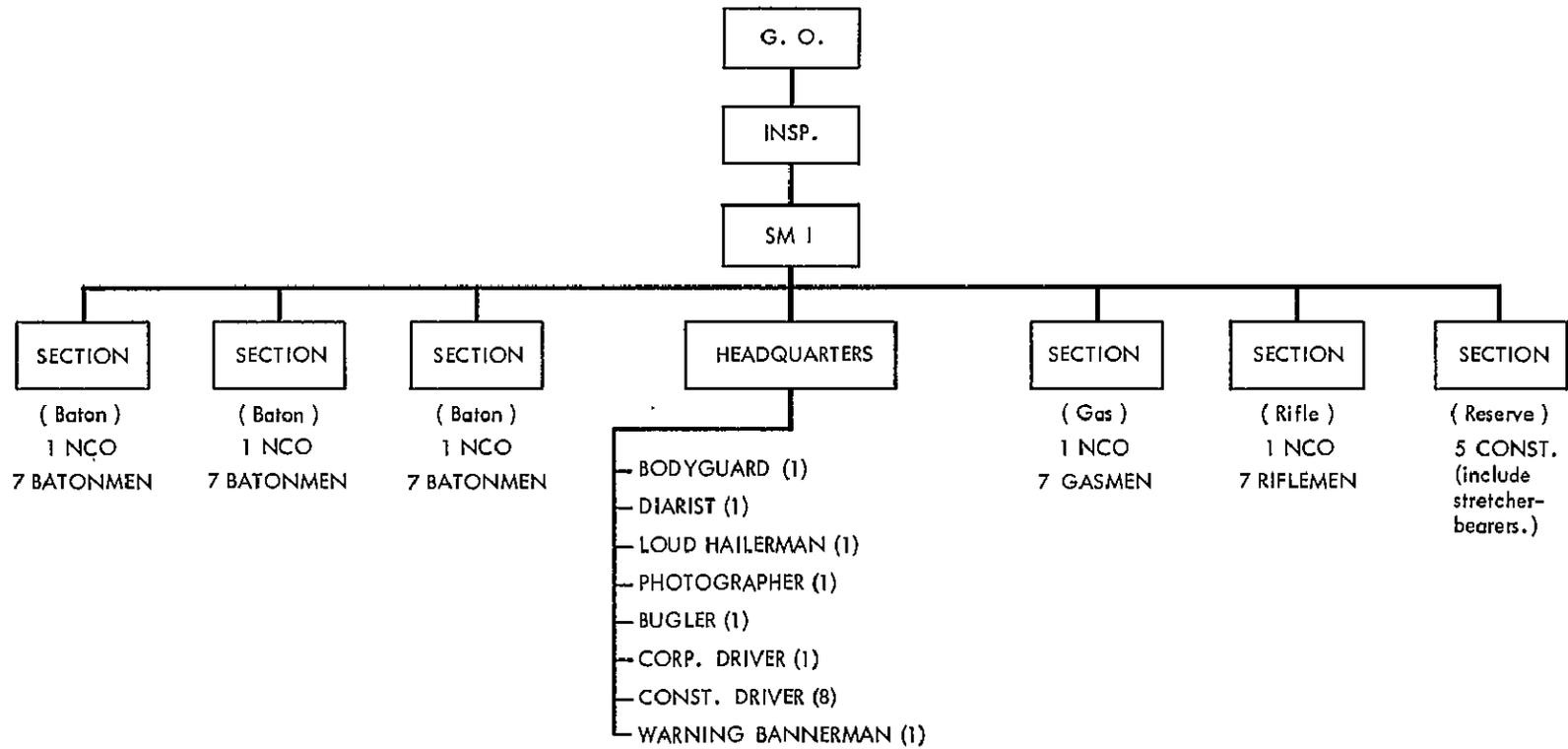


Figure 24.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### Field Operations - Duties

Field Force Units in Regions are under full operational control of Regional Police Commanders, who are also directly responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the Field Force Units serving under their command. Regional Police Commanders are authorized to make full use of their Field Force Units in support of General Duties personnel. Long distance patrols, wanted persons raids and various types of field operations such as support of Stock Theft Prevention Units, are all considered suitable Field Force Duties. A standing reserve of 25% of Field Force Unit establishment is always kept in barracks to deal with sudden emergency calls and Regional Police Commanders are responsible to assure that this reserve is increased to a level consistent with the general security situation prevailing in their region at any given time.

For general field duties all Field Force Units have sufficient automotive equipment assigned to make them effectively mobile except with limitations imposed in some areas due to vehicle design. Vehicles assigned are long wheel base (LWB) Landrovers; Bedford 7-ton trucks; and Bedford 3-ton trucks. All vehicles are capable of being used as personnel carriers except Mobile Police Stations trucks when assigned.

In addition to tear gas equipment used in riot control, weapons used for field duties are: Lee Enfield Rifles, caliber .303, Greener 16 guage shotguns (single shot); Webley Revolvers, caliber .38; and Sterling Sub-machine guns, 9 mm. Weapons are generally old but well maintained. Training in the use of newly acquired weapons is now underway at the Police Training school in Moshi. One hundred Field Force personnel have been trained to date and fifty have been assigned to Zanzibar. The Police Commissioner intends to rearm all units with the new weapons upon completion of the training program, expected by September 1964.

### Telecommunications

The only radio communications equipment currently employed by each Field Force unit is one HF-SSB radio in the Unit Commanders Command Vehicle. His only communications is normally with Regional or District Headquarters. Portable, short range, walkie-talkie type units are not used.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### Training

All personnel assigned to the Field Force have received the regular 6 months Recruit Training at the Police Training School. They have also completed at least three years of police service in a general police duty assignment. Upon selection for and transfer to the Field Force, all personnel are ordered to the Police Training School where they receive Field Force Basic Training which lasts for 3 months. Upon completion of this training they are posted to a Field Force Unit for duty. A Field Force Refresher Training Course is also conducted for N.C.O.s and selected Constables. This course lasts for nine weeks and is conducted at the Police Training School. All Field Force courses at the Police Training School are conducted by the Field Force Wing of the School which has specially trained members of the Field Force assigned to it as instructors.

At the time of the survey the Field Force Wing of the School was conducting a special one week weapon orientation course for selected NCOs and Constable of the Field Force. One or two NCOs and up to twelve Constable from each Field Force Unit attend the course each week. Orientation, training and familiarization firing is conducted on a new weapons and gas equipment for use by the Field Force.

All Field Force Units are required to practice riot control formations and drill three times weekly. For general duties police Regional Commanders are required to drill available personnel in riot control formations weekly. The Team found that, in practice, this was not being done uniformly because of personnel being assigned to regular duties and not available.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### ZANZIBAR

Elsewhere in this report statistical figures have included the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba where noted. The survey team was unable to visit either island in the course of its studies since Vice President Karume reportedly felt the time unpropitious. Consequently some information with respect to the Zanzibar Police was obtained from Police Headquarters, Dar es Salaam. This information was obtained from senior members of the Tanganyika Police Force, who had visited Zanzibar during the past several months and from a brief conversation with Commissioner Kisasi. The information following pertains to the situation in Zanzibar at the end of May, 1964, and reflects the situation there since the formation of the United Republic in April of this year.

Organization. The functional organization of the Zanzibar Police Force at its headquarters is similar to that found in the Regions. The chief administrator of Tanganyikan Police Force elements in Zanzibar is Assistant Police Commissioner Samuel Pundugu who has been assigned to this post from the Tanganyika Force since the formation of the Republic. A recommendation has been made to the Minister of Home Affairs by the Commissioner of Police that Pundugu (or the officer to be assigned to his post) be given the rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner.

The Island of Zanzibar, including Zanzibar Town, is serviced by eight police stations. The decision has not been made as yet as to whether Zanzibar will be considered a separate Region for administrative purposes or whether it will be considered in a separate category altogether. It is most probable that some attempt will be made to provide police services as if the islands were a separate Region in spite of terminology used.

Personnel. Zanzibar Police personnel wear uniforms different from those of the Tanganyikan Force at the moment. The major difference is the use of a drill fabric tunic in place of the flannel shirt. It is the Republic's intention that Zanzibari police officers will eventually be issued uniforms of the style now in use on the mainland.

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

The numbers of police personnel in Zanzibar are:

Commissioner of Police	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	4
Senior Inspector	15
Sub Inspector	36
Sergeant Major	1
Station Sergeants *	12
Sergeants	35
Corporals	72
Constables	511
Armorer, mechanics, cobbler, carpenter	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL	692

\* This rate is not included in the Tanganyika Force.

The Zanzibar Police Force also includes the Fire Brigade and these personnel consist of:

Fire Sergeants	4
Fire Corporals	8
Fire Constables	37
	<hr/>
TOTAL	49

The Police Band consists of:

Sergeants	3
Corporals	3
Constables	49
	<hr/>
TOTAL	55

At the request of the then President of Zanzibar, Mr. Karume, Tanganyika provided police officers to assist in maintaining order on the islands in early February of this year. The number of these personnel on the islands at this time consists of three gazetted officers and 197 rank and file, all from the Field Force.

It is the Republic's plan to retain all Zanzibari police officers and reassign them to posts throughout the Republic. As seen above, under Training, this has been started with six officers now undergoing training at the Police Training School.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Telecommunications. A radio link (HS-SSB) has been established recently between the Commissioner's office in Dar es Salaam and Assistant Commissioner Pundugu. Present telecommunication capabilities in Zanzibar and Pemba center around old, low-powered HF-AM Marconi equipment for inter-island communication and Pye VHF units for radio patrol operations. For the latter, five cars are equipped with Pye mobile units and five of the eight stations are equipped with Pye VHF fixed stations. For external communications, Zanzibar relies on commercial cable and wireless facilities.

Vehicles. For patrol cars Zanzibar uses the Morris estate wagon and the balance of their vehicles are Land Rovers. The total number of vehicles that is operable at the present time is ten.

Crime Incidence. Criminal Records for 1963 were destroyed at the time of revolution. Court records show that between the period of January 25 and May 20 of this year there were 400 cases registered for prosecution.

The principal security threat existing in Zanzibar at the present time is represented by the quantity of arms and ammunition provided the revolutionary forces by Bloc countries. As long as these are not under strict control of the Republic, this threat remains. According to Commissioner Kisasi these weapons were, at the end of May, in an armory controlled by the Liberation Army. Other weapons are believed held by persons or hidden. The Team could not determine the kinds and numbers of these weapons. The Republic plans to absorb these weapons into its new army and officers of the Tanganyika Rifles recently have been in Zanzibar for this purpose. The rate of implementation of this plan and its eventual success is unknown.

## **Part II**

### **THE PRISON SERVICE**

The Prisons Service is a sister agency to the Police Force in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is under the command of the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. O. K. Rugimbana.

The Prisons Service operates four general prison types, the remand prison, the minimum security prison farm, the prison for mentally ill, and the maximum security prison. These are in three categories: first, for all prisoners; second, for prisoners serving not more than three years; and third, for prisoners serving not more than six months. All Regions have prisons of the first category. The one prison for the mentally ill, Broadmoor, is situated near Dodoma. There are nearly fifty prisons of all kinds situated mostly in the original ten Regions. The daily average total prison population is 12,000.

Remand Prisons are used to house those awaiting trial and most of the prisons are minimum security prisons.

In many prisons the farm produce has been sufficient to make the prison self-supporting. A problem exists in the transporting of farm surpluses, however, due to road conditions at certain times of the year. The Team visited the prison at Kingolwira, situated on the road between Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. The prison farm produced most of the food for the prisoners and operated some acreage in sisal as a cash crop. In addition, prisoners were given vocational training in carpentry, masonry, and automotive mechanics.

None of the prisons have full time psychologists or psychiatrists but utilize those available in the University or hospitals on a part-time basis.

With the increase in the numbers of Regions, the Prison Service is striving to increase the number of prisons accordingly. Most prisons were built prior to 1918, during the period the country was a German colony. It is planned to replace most of these in the next five years.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Police Detention Facilities. Major Police Stations at Regional capitals have cell blocks included as a part of the major District Station building. These are adequate for temporary detention, but no provision is made for separate blocks for women prisoners. Efforts are made to segregate juveniles from older offenders.

Parole. When a prisoner is granted parole, he must obtain an identity card from the Identification Bureau in Dar es Salaam. He is returned to his home area and is assigned to a member of the C. I. D. Section of the District in which he lives for supervision. The detective maintains contact with the supervisee, his family and his employer during the period of his parole.

**Part III**  
**THE MILITARY FORCES**

Prior to January of this year, Tanganyika's military force consisted of two battalions of infantry called the Tanganyika Rifles. These units were British trained and equipped during the period of British trusteeship and were called the King's African Rifles at that time.

After the Army mutiny in January of this year, the battalions were disbanded and all but about thirty enlisted men and most officers were sent to their respective home areas.

With respect to the relationship that existed between the Tanganyika Rifles and the Police Force, the Army was responsible for providing the next level of force beyond police capabilities should emergency situations get beyond police control.

At this time the Republic is striving to develop an army of two battalions, with new enlisted personnel and equipment. It is reported that assistance from several western and eastern bloc countries will be provided to assist in this endeavor. In addition, assistance will be provided in the establishment of an air force and a navy. In the absence of any effective military forces at this time, the police stand alone in maintaining the security of the country.

## Part IV

### REFUGEES

At the present time refugees from two countries present security problems to the police. These are the Watutsi from Rwanda and political refugees from Mozambique. Problems growing out of the refugee situation will fluctuate in severity depending upon the political climate in neighboring countries. Not long ago refugees from Northern Rhodesia and the Congo added to Tanganyika's burden, but are not considered a security problem today. The Republic has embraced an attitude of hospitality to refugee Africans fleeing from colonial areas. The police (and now also the Security Service) are faced with the necessity of sorting bonafide refugees from covert subversive agents and for controlling the actions of refugee groups to prevent a disruption of security within the country. It is significant to note that since April 16, 1964, Africans from any adjoining country may enter Tanganyika without a passport or other immigration formalities. This is not true for other races, however.

Principal refugee groups are discussed below.

Rwanda. Commencing with the uprising in September 1961 and with the assumption of the power of government in Rwanda by the Bahutu tribe, the Watutsi commenced fleeing their country. Many went north to Uganda, south to Burundi and about 15,000 fled into the West Lake Region of Tanganyika. The latter are in camps situated at Zulenge (12,000), Nekwenda (1,500) and Kimuli (1,500). Nearby, just over the border in Burundi, another camp has been established by that government at Muhinga. At the present time 8,000 - 10,000 additional refugees are on the march headed for Tanganyika. It is reported that the additional numbers of refugees expected will be placed in camps about 100 miles south of Tabora. Uganda has had to close its borders because of its inability to take care of the Watutsi and Tanganyika is being aided by the U.S. through the P.L. 480 program, by the United Nations, the World Council of Churches, the League of Red Cross Societies and others.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

From a law enforcement standpoint, the Watutsi do not present a serious problem. In only one instance has there been any indications of belligerency or threats to the Republic's security. The Police Armory at Ngara was broken into and six rifles and one Greener shotgun were stolen. One man was caught and it is reported that he said the guns were stolen to fight the Bahutu.

Mozambique. Political refugees have been coming north from Mozambique for some time. An organization called Frelimo (Frente Liberaçao Moçambique Organizaçao), formed by the amalgamation of two Mozambique political parties with the Mozambique African National Union Party, is under the tutelage and direction of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane. Frelimo is active in Dar es Salaam and in Mtwara and takes refugees under its wing, arranging for scholarships abroad, local training, housing, etc. Problems facing the police concern agents that pose as political refugees. Frelimo has passed information to the Police regarding suspected subversives of this type.

Congo. At this time there are no refugees as such from the Congo in Tanganyika. There is movement of Congolese across Lake Tanganyika to the eastern shore. In this case many of these people have relatives, originally from the Congo, but who are now Tanganyikan citizens and who live in this region. The survey team did not learn of any recent refugees coming to Tanganyika as a result of the recent capture of Albertville by dissident Congolese forces.

South Africa. A few African refugees arrive in Tanganyika each month. Usually these enter the country by means of Lake Nyasa and pass through Mbeya and the southern end of Tabora Regions enroute to Dar es Salaam. South African political party representatives undertake to care for these people upon their arrival in the capital city.

Bonafide political exiles and students are eligible for an allowance provided by the Republic of \$2.94 per week. The Republic operates a camp near Dar es Salaam at Mgulani for training and Frelimo operates its own camp near the southern border about half way between Tunduru and Mtwara. Many students are able to qualify for training grants for training in the U.S., Lebanon, UAR, Sweden, Norway, West Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Communist China, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, Liberia and Bulgaria. Some U.S. training is conducted at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, which accepts about 45 students each year.

**Part V**

**THE REPUBLIC'S FIVE YEAR PLAN**

The Police Force was initially requested to submit plans for necessary development and improvement programs for the next five years to the Ministry of Treasury. The Force submission included the following salient features and is presented to reflect initial police estimates of requirements:

Personnel

- a) an increase of the Field Force by six Units (315 men) for assignment to Mtwara, Songea, Bukoba, Dodoma, Kigoma and Singida,
- b) an increase of General Duties personnel by 1,500 men,
- c) an increase of C.I.D. personnel by 250 men,
- d) an increase of the numbers of women police by 104,
- e) the establishment of an air wing requiring 3 new personnel,
- f) the establishment of a Marine Unit requiring 80 men.

Equipment

- a) Boats: Assistance from the West German Government includes two sea-going, 50 ton, 65 foot patrol craft. An additional two 27 ton sea-going boats for sea patrol to be purchased by the Republic. In addition, the purchase by the Republic of three 15-20 ton patrol boats for patrol of Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.
- b) Aircraft: Two light aircraft to be based at Arusha and Dar es Salaam.
- c) Vehicles: Vehicles requested for each year of the Five Year Plan are given in Table IV. In addition, the Force planned to establish automotive maintenance shops in accordance with the time table given as Table V.

TABLE IV

## PURCHASE PLAN, POLICE VEHICLES

Vehicle	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Total	Unit Cost \$ *	Total Cost \$
Land Rovers	38	38	30	30	22	158	2,800	442,400
Stationwagons	3	3	3	2	2	13	1,960	25,480
Sedans (C.I.D.)	2	2	2	1	1	8	1,820	14,560
Vans	2	2	1	1	1	7	2,380	26,660
Trucks, 3 ton	-	1	1	1	1	4	3,500	14,000
Trucks, 7 ton	2	2	1	1	-	6	4,900	29,400
Mobile Stations, 7 tons	4	4	4	4	4	20	5,600	112,000
Trailers (F Force)	10	10	5	5	-	30	700	21,000
Traffic Patrol Cars	2	1	1	1	1	6	2,800	16,800
Total	63	63	48	46	32	252	/////	////////
Total Cost \$	165,480	166,180	133,000	129,220	98,420	///	/////	692,300

\* Police Force estimates

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**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

TABLE V

PLANNED POLICE GARAGES

	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	\$ Unit* Cost	\$ Total Cost
Dar es Salaam	1	-	-	-	-	56,000	56,000
Regional Shops	-	5	4	4	4	400	19,040
Tow Truck - Heavy	1	-	-	-	-	7,000	7,000
Tow Truck - Light	1	5	4	4	4	2,800	50,400
Tool Kits	60	18	14	14	14	56	6,800
Total Cost	\$70,760	20,608	16,464	16,464	16,464	/////	139,360

\* Police Force estimates

d) Telecommunications. The plan submitted specified the expenditure of funds for radio equipment to equip new police stations, modernize Regional radio equipment, equip new Field Force Units and Mobile Stations, and to equip Regional Police Commander's vehicles. The sum required for FY 1964/65 (beginning July 1, 1964) was \$11,944. About \$22,000 was estimated as being needed for each of the remaining years of the plan.

e) Buildings. The Force reported that it needed to build new buildings according to the time table given in Table VI.

TABLE VI

PLANNED BUILDING PROGRAM

	<u>64/65</u>	<u>65/66</u>	<u>66/67</u>	<u>67/68</u>	<u>68/69</u>	<u>Total</u>
Class A Stations	2	1	1	1	-	5
Class B Stations	6	4	4	3	1	18
Class C Stations,	7	4	2	1	1	15
Other Buildings*	4	4	2	3	-	13
TOTAL	19	13	9	8	2	51

\*Regional Headquarters, school buildings, etc.

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Upon submission of these proposals to the Minister of Treasury the Force was notified that a fund ceiling had been established and that estimates would have to be revised downward accordingly and resubmitted. Subsequently, new estimates were submitted reflecting force judgment as to priorities. These represent the force increment of the Republic's Five Year Plan.

Personnel. The Force expects to increase its present authorized strength of 6,845 by 1,832 men to 8,677 in five years. The personnel to be added per year is reflected in Table VII.

Equipment. Equivalent dollar value for expenditures to be undertaken for equipment is given in Table VIII. With respect to aircraft and boats Commissioner Shaidi reported that these had to be omitted in light of the fund ceiling imposed and are not included in the plan.

Buildings. It is planned that a total expenditure for building police buildings throughout the Republic for the next five years will be nearly fifteen and one-half million dollars. Details of this plan are presented for Tanganyika in Table IX and for Zanzibar in Table X.

As can be seen from dollar costs indicated, a considerable portion of the force's financial resources will be used in the increase of the force establishment. This will represent an increase in force strength of about 27% in five years. The greatest percentage of funds to be expended over this period will be for housing.

The relationship of the thrust of the Plan to needs identified by the Survey Team can best be understood by comparing this with specific force weaknesses identified by the Team and described below. Recommendations made herein are intended to supplement this Plan rather than to suggest that a police assistance program assume any of its financial burden.

TABLE VII

INCREASE IN FORCE ESTABLISHMENT

GRADE	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Net Increase
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------------

Tanganyika

Senior Assistant Commissioner	-	1	-	-	-	1
Senior Superintendent of Police	3	2	3	1	1	10
Superintendent of Police	5	4	4	2	-	15
Assistant Superintendent of Police	15	15	10	5	5	50
Chief Inspector	15	15	10	5	5	50
Senior Inspectors	15	15	10	10	10	60
Inspector	25	20	20	25	10	100
Signals Officer	2	1	-	-	-	3
Assistant Signals Officer	2	1	1	1	-	5
Sergeant	30	40	30	25	25	150
Corporal	60	70	60	55	55	300
Constable	120	130	150	140	160	700
						<u>1444</u>
Civilian Employees	48	39	36	30	27	180

Zanzibar

Assistant Commissioner	1	-	-	-	-	1
Senior Superintendent of Police	1	1	1	-	-	3
Assistant Superintendent of Police	1	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal	2	-	-	-	-	2
Constable	100	100	100	81	-	381

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GRAND TOTAL: 1,832

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TABLE VIII

POLICE EXPENDITURES FOR EQUIPMENT

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	T O T A L
<u>Tanganyika:</u>						
1. Plant, vehicles, boats, aircraft	\$ 80,976	\$270,480	\$216,496	\$173,180	\$138,544	\$ 879,676
2. Wireless equipment	14,560	42,000	35,392	35,392	35,392	162,736
3. Equipment	10,164	45,920	34,020	23,208	16,464	129,776
4. Arms	10,080	9,688	7,056	6,036	4,704	37,564
5. Reference books	-	560	280	280	140	1,260
6. Miscellaneous	-	2,632	616	560	560	4,368
7. Dogs	-	1,120	560	-	224	1,904
TOTAL	\$115,780	\$372,400	\$294,420	\$238,656	\$196,028	<u>\$1,217,284</u>
<u>Zanzibar:</u>						
1. Plant and vehicles	\$115,980	\$ 42,840	\$ 34,160	\$ 34,160	\$ 35,840	\$ 262,980
2. Wireless Equipment	10,780	5,390	3,206	3,206	3,206	25,788
3. Photography Equipment	2,800	11,480	8,498	8,302	4,116	35,196
4. Arms	4,200	4,200	7,840	1,400	-	17,640
5. Equipment	2,800	2,380	2,150	1,680	1,120	10,130
TOTAL	\$136,560	\$ 66,290	\$ 55,854	\$ 48,748	\$ 44,282	<u>\$ 351,734</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$252,340	\$438,690	\$350,274	\$287,404	\$240,310	<u>\$1,569,018</u>

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TABLE IX

POLICE BUILDING PROGRAM - TANGANYIKA

BUILDING	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	Total
Field Force Unit Office	3	-	-	-	-	3
Police Station A	-	5	2	-	1	8
Police Station B	1	2	9	-	2	14
Police Station C	3	5	4	4	7	23
Inspector Quarters	8	3	11	-	11	33
Rank & File Quarters	416	91	153	48	210	918
Recreation Hall	6	7	12	3	10	38
Latrine/Shower	16	8	15	4	23	66
Drill Hall	3	-	-	-	-	3
Canteen	3	-	-	-	-	3
Garage and Store	3	-	-	-	-	3
Women Police Hostel	1	-	-	-	3	4
Miscellaneous \$ Cost	11,200	14,000	18,480	-	-	
Minor Works \$ Cost	8,400	14,000	18,760	-	-	

Additional Buildings:

1967/68 - Police College: 3 Dormitories, 3 Lavatories, Classrooms, Hall, 2 Blocks of Flats with furniture, Remodel Dining Room with furniture, Classroom furniture, Classroom Block, Roads and Walks.

Police Training School: 1 Woman Police Hostel, 2 Dormitories, 6 Classrooms

Dar es Salaam: Police Force Headquarters, Police Main Stores.

1968/69 - Air Wing Buildings.

Dollar Cost

1964/65	7,339,280
1965/66	467,600
1966/67	5,024,240
1967/68	636,622
1968/69	637,700

PLAN TOTAL: \$14,105,442

TABLE XPOLICE BUILDING PROGRAM - ZANZIBAR1964/65

Zanzibar: 74 Rank & File Quarters, Ziwani Armory & Magazine  
Pemba: Field Force Unit  
 Office, Drill Hall, Canteen, Garage & Stores, 2 Inspectors Quarters,  
 120 Rank & File Quarters  
 General Police Unit  
 Division Headquarters & Police Station, 2 Inspectors Quarters, 50 Rank &  
 File Quarters, Miscellaneous \$2,800

Total \$ 603,960

1965/66

Zanzibar: 2 Inspectors Quarters, 77 Rank & File Quarters, 1 Mess Block, "C" Station  
Pemba: 1 Inspectors Quarters, 50 Rank & File Quarters

Total \$ 236,600

1966/67

Zanzibar: 4 Inspectors Quarters, 178 Rank & File Quarters  
Pemba: 2 Inspectors Quarters, 8 Rank & File Quarters

Total \$ 280,000

1967/68

Zanzibar: 93 Rank & File Quarters, 1 Recreation Hall, 1 Shower & Latrine, 1 "C" Station  
Pemba: 12 Rank & File Quarters, 1 Recreation Hall, 1 Shower & Latrine, 1 "C" Station

Total \$ 184,800

1968/69

No expenditures

Total \$1,305,360

## Part VI

### POLICE ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

The United Republic Police Force is receiving some measure of police assistance at the present time from the United States, Great Britain, Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany. Australia has provided assistance in the past. The character and extent of these programs is as follows:

United States. The assistance to date has been limited to participant training in the U. S. The details of this program are presented in Table XI. Some emergency commodity assistance was provided in May, 1964.

Great Britain. During the period of trustee control, England trained some African officers in its police training schools in England. Recent training programs are defined in Table XI and some emergency commodity assistance was provided in May, 1964.

Australia. Participant training in Australia has been provided in the past, see Table XI.

Israel. For the past year Israel has provided six police advisors, consisting of one advisor to the Commissioner, one telecommunication advisor, two telecommunications instructors, one telecommunications technician (signals stores) and one police training advisor. The Republic pays each advisor a salary and the Israeli government supplements this. No commodities have been supplied as a part of this program, but participants have been trained in Israel as indicated in Table XI.

TABLE XI  
POLICE TRAINING ABROAD

COUNTRY	NAME	RANK	COURSE	LENGTH	PERIOD	
					From	To
United States	Hamza Aziz	ACP	Senior Officers, IPA	12 wks	Dec'63	Feb'64
	Ahmed Shungru	SSP	Senior Officers, IPA	12 wks	Dec'63	Feb'64
	E. Paul Temu	SSP	Senior Officers, IPA	12 wks	Dec'63	Feb'64
	Samuel Mbelwa	SP	Senior Officers, IPA	12 wks	Dec'63	Feb'64
	Jacob Mgaza	ASP	Senior Officers, IPA	12 wks	Dec'63	Feb'64
	A. N. Abubakar	SP	General Course, IPA	12 wks	March 64	May 64
	J. Njumbo	SP	General Course, IPA	12 wks	March 64	May 64
	P. G. Kallinga	SP	General Course, IPA	12 wks	March 64	May 64
	S. Alawe	ASP	General Course, IPA	12 wks	Aug 64	Oct 64
	Issa Nasoro	ASP	General Course, IPA	12 wks	Aug 64	Oct 64
	George Mohamed	SI	General Course, IPA	12 wks	Aug 64	Oct 64
	M. Maliga	PC	Armorer (Maintenance)			
	J. M. Bingileki	PC	Armorer (Maintenance)			
	M. Abdallah	SI	Firearms Identification			
	John Bunga	Sgt	Document Examination			
	Temu		Document Examination		Sept 63	Sept 64
	Augustine Joseph	-	Motor Maintenance			
Z. M. Msumi	PC	Radio Technician				
Israel	J. Ndamgoba	SSP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	Jofre Sawaya	ACP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	J. Masongwe	SP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	S. Otieno	SP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64

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COUNTRY	NAME	RANK	COURSE	LENGTH	PERIOD	
					From	To
Israel (Cont.)	Daudi Amei	ASP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	Sefu Bakari	ASP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	John Mbezi	ASP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	Saidi Alimamary	ASP	General Course	12 wks	27 Oct 63	28 Jan 64
	Nasoro Mtoro Plus	SP	Trng for Marine Unit	1 year	Jan 64	Jan 65
	14 Men	-	Trng for Marine Unit	1 year	Jan 64	Jan 65
Federal German Rep	36 Men	-	Trng for Marine Unit	1 year	4 June 64	4 June 65
Great Britain	Samwel Mgamba	ASP	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	Nov 63	Feb 64
	E.R. Mchata	Insp	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	Nov 63	Feb 64
	Hamisi Athumani	SI	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	1 July 63	7 Sep 63
	Herbert Chambro	ASP	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	1 July 63	7 Sep 63
	A. Abdullah	ASP	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	16 Sep 63	23 Nov 63
	M. Kanuti	ASP	CID at Wakefield	12 wks	16 Sep 63	23 Nov 63
	Bernard Omari	SSP	Senior Course-Scotland	12 wks	Jan 64	March 64
	Gaspar Conrad	SSP	Senior Course-Scotland	12 wks	26 Mar 64	12 June 64
	P. Mgaya	SP	Junior Course-Bramshill	6 months	30 Dec 63	20 June 64
	Z. Salehe	ASP	Junior Course-Bramshill	6 months	5 April 64	19 Sep 64
	N. Omari	SI	Photog Fingerprint	12 wks	2 Sep 63	23 Nov 63
	Prosper Alfred	ASP	Radio Engineering	2 years +	15 Sep 63	15 Sep 65
	A. Mwabwalwa	Insp	Radio Engineering	2 years	15 Sep 63	15 Sep 65
	Hakiel Senkoro	Insp	Radio Engineering	2 years	15 Sep 63	15 Sep 65
Australia	Boniface Makene	ASP	CID - General	6 months	June 63	Jan 64
	Vycal Simbaya	ASP	CID - General	6 months	June 63	Jan 64

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

Federal German Republic. West Germany has agreed within the last six months to provide two 65-foot, 50-ton coastal patrol craft and an engineer for training purposes (see Five Year Plan). In addition 36 men, consisting of two assistant superintendents and 34 inspectors, NCO and constable ranks departed on June 4 for one year's training in seamanship and seacraft operation at Bremerhaven and Kiel.

Additionally, West Germany has provided some commodities on an emergency shipment at the beginning of May, 1964. On June 1, two West German firearms instructors arrived in Dar es Salaam to assist in weapons training at the Police Training School at Moshi.

## Part VII

### FACTORS OBSTRUCTING EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS

In the course of the survey the Team identified certain factors which obstruct the maximum effectiveness of the Force.

A. Administration and Organization. Recent modifications of the police force organization (see Figure 1) represent improvements which will allow a more practical assignment of responsibilities and a more responsive chain of command. The Survey Team has been favorably impressed with the way in which day to day police business is conducted and the mechanics for management which exist. However, the management and operation of the force is weakened by the following factors:

1. Lack of Experienced Senior Command and Staff Officers. One of the major contributing factors in this problem is the departure of expatriate British Officers. In 1960 there were 225 British and 10 African Commissioned Officers in the Force. Today there are approximately 15 British Gazetted Officers and the remainder of the 225 Gazetted Officers in the Force are Africans. By the end of 1965 it is expected that all expatriates will have departed. It must also be taken into consideration that the British Commissioned Officers were not with the force in an advisory capacity but had actual command and operational responsibilities. As a result, the few African Commissioned Officers were in comparatively subordinate command or staff positions and had little or no opportunity to prepare themselves for high command and staff responsibilities. The period since independence has been less than three years and the Senior Officers have had to learn a great deal in that short period. Though they show great promise, their lack of practical experience is a definite handicap.

2. Lack of Educational Facilities for Training Senior Command and Staff Officers. There are no facilities available in the Republic for the training of

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Senior Command and Staff Officers. Although the Police College is available, it does not have sufficient instructors for adequate training of Senior Officers. The staff of the College does not have the necessary training or experience to embark on a program of this type.

3. Insufficient Numbers of Administrative Buildings. Many police administrative units are inadequately housed in old German era buildings, in rented quarters, or tucked away in the corner of some other Governmental Agency's building. The Police Force Headquarters especially is in need of new, modern facilities. It is housed in an old German building which is not suitable to its needs (see Figure 21), especially in view of current force expansion plans. The Coast Region Police Headquarters building at Dar es Salaam is presently housing the Dar es Salaam District Headquarters, with its communication facilities, and the Central Police Station. Many other Regional Police Headquarters are also in inadequate quarters. New District Headquarters are necessary in some Districts as well as additional Police Stations in many locations throughout the country. The expansion from 10 to 17 Regions contributed greatly to the need for sufficient administrative housing. As a consequence, less than suitable quarters are being utilized in most new Regions pending the anticipated building program outlined in the Five Year Plan.

4. Lack of Adequate Inspections in the Field. There are not sufficient inspections made of police units which are at a distance from Force and Regional Headquarters. The current shortage of Senior Officers available at Force Headquarters is one major contributing factor to this situation. Another major factor is the inability of any transport to reach all Police Stations during the rainy season. In some cases these stations are completely cut off except by air for periods of up to four months. The Survey Team visited the District Police Headquarters at Sumbawanga (Tabora Region) by air and found that it had been cut off by road for over a month; there was no gasoline, sugar or salt available in the village. The only gasoline that the Police had was in a 55 gallon drum kept in the Regional Police Commander's office for the power generator to serve the radio equipment.

5. Field Force -- Discussed below in detail.

B. Criminal Investigation. The Team found that investigations of crimes were moderately effective and that the Division was being administered by a competent

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police officer in Assistant Commissioner Akena. Certain factors detract from maximum effectiveness, however, and these are:

1. A lack of experienced investigators and administrators. The function of the C.I.D. is suffering from a lack of senior administrative experience as is the balance of the force. However, African investigators have been utilized for the most part in the Regions during British control so that some bank of experience is available to draw from.
2. A lack of scientific and semi-skilled personnel. The Identification Bureau is in the process of attempting to meet the problem faced daily in the Regions concerning photography of crime scenes and the recovery of latent prints. It will be some time before all Regions are staffed and equipped adequately (two to three years). In the meantime the majority of the C.I.D. officers who can operate a camera must send the negatives to Dar es Salaam for developing and printing. Factors contributing to this problem are a lack of trained personnel and a lack of funds for equipment and darkroom space. In addition the potential for the scientific examination of physical evidence is focused entirely in a separate Ministry. Such examinations are performed by expatriate technicians, whose tenure is open to question. Consequently, aside from the examination of footprints, tireprints, fingerprints and some toolmarks the police have no capability. Further, the examination of crime scenes for significant physical evidence is left to chance with the investigating officer collecting evidence "sometimes" and other times relying on the crime scene specialist to do so. The two main areas of evidence examination that are absolutely required by the Police Force are firearms identification and questioned documents examination. In neither case are the Ministry of Health laboratory scientists ideally suited by their training to undertake this work. The Force does have an excellent firearms comparison microscope and, with the aid of Britain and the U. S. , is attempting to train questioned document examiners.
3. A lack of vehicles and special equipment. The Team found that C.I.D. operations did not include the use of unmarked vehicles. Police officers utilize their personal cars on occasion when the need arises. Simple devices to assist in integration and taking statements is lacking.

C. Mobility. The Team observed that the Force utilized an economical and practical vehicle standardization plan for its force and that administrative procedures

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

for use of the equipment were excellent. However, the efficiency of the force is weakened by an insufficient ability to transport police officers and to patrol effectively due to the following factors:

1. An inadequate means for maintenance and repair of all vehicles. The need for frequent repair and maintenance is inordinately increased due to poor road conditions found throughout the country. The service provided by the Public Works Department garages results in a high percentage of otherwise operable time being spent in the garage. This delay in repairing vehicles is due to a lack of availability of spare parts for the most part, but delays also occur due to the Police Force not receiving priority service in place of other government vehicles and because of frequent poor workmanship.

2. An insufficient number of vehicles for the General Duties Police. Because of repair problems and deadlined vehicles, the Team concludes that an insufficient number are now utilized in the Regions for routine patrol and for traffic duties. In each case Field Force Units visited had sufficient mobility. It should be noted that present plans (see the "Mobility" above, particularly Table IV and Figure 17, and the discussion regarding the Five Year Plan) for replacement of vehicles which are surveyed as being uneconomical to repair are shortsighted. Using the force rule of thumb for vehicle life an estimate is given in Table XII regarding the total number of vehicles that theoretically will be on hand at the end of each of the next five years.

TABLE XII

	<u>Boarded after 5 Years Service</u>	<u>New Vehicles Bought or Planned</u>	<u>Net Loss during Year</u>	<u>Expected on Hand**</u>
1963	*	59	*	588
1964	95	55	40	567
1965	122	63	59	508
1966	167	63	104	404
1967	52	48	4	400
1968	59	46	13	387
1969	55	32	23	364

\*Total vehicles purchased in 1958 is not known.

\*\*Represents numbers of vehicles estimated on hand at the end of the year indicated.

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D. A lack of an effective rural, air and sea patrol facility. Vehicular patrol and operations in isolated rural areas is limited by road conditions and to a minor extent by vehicle type employed. The team feels that vehicles used at the present time are adequately suited to the terrain and operational requirements with the exception of the use of Mobile Station in most Regions. Because of the impassability of the roads during the wet season (about four months of the year) vehicular patrol, in effect, comes to a halt. While a requirement exists for the use of aircraft for patrol and combined air-ground operations, the force has none. The use of charter aircraft or those of the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Wildlife, while helpful on an individual case basis, cannot be considered suitable for routine purposes and certainly not reliable in the case of an emergency. With 20,000 square miles of inland water and 550 miles of coastline requiring patrol, the force does not have boats for this purpose. The requirement for sea-coast patrol will be met, at least in part, with the effective operation of patrol craft being provided as a part of the assistance program from the Federal German Republic. The problem of the patrol of the principal lakes may be solved in part with procurement by the Republic of lake patrol boats.

E. Telecommunications. The survey team was favorably impressed with the extensive telecommunications network that is utilized by the Police Force. In each Region visited the Team found that communications were reliable and that most police stations in remote Districts were adequately equipped with radio equipment. The maximum effectiveness of the Signals Section is, however, detracted from by the following factors:

1. A lack of trained technical personnel. All radio engineers and technicians were British expatriate officers until 1963. Of an original 23 officers, only a handful remain. Training of competent engineers and technicians takes several years and the force, with the help of Great Britain and Israel, have just started in the past year to fill the gap created by departing expatriates.

2. A lack of standardization of equipment. With 36 different radio units from eleven different manufacturers the problem of training and maintenance of spare parts stock is complicated accordingly. The recent acquisition of Pye 125 HF SSB units for use throughout the country should help relieve this situation somewhat, but the balance of the equipment must still be used.

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3. See Field Force, below.

F. Training

1. Police Training School.

The training of the first increment of the 1832 additional personnel currently authorized the Force in the Five Year Development Plan will start on July 1. Training will be at the Police Training School at Moshi. The Survey Team visited the school and was favorably impressed with the general operation of the facility. Classes were small enough so that each man could take part in class work and class discussion. Classrooms were clean, well lighted and had excellent ventilation. There were no disturbing activities in the classroom area, physical training, judo and dog training were carried on in other areas of the school. The staff appeared to be well trained and were obviously interested in their work. However, certain weaknesses were identified:

a. Audio-visual Equipment. There are not sufficient audio-visual training aids available to support the present training much less an expanded training program.

a. Library. There is an almost complete lack of technical reference material on police matters in the school library. Many of the volumes in the library are very outdated and are mainly copies of Tanganyika Territory Laws and Regulations dating back to 1940 and 1950. A moderate number of books of fiction are available, but are quite old. The library facilities themselves are adequate.

c. Assembly hall or gymnasium. There is no assembly hall or gymnasium among the buildings in the facility. During the rainy season physical training classes must be held in sheds and there is no covered area large enough to accommodate necessary training in drill, or student assembly.

d. Range Facilities. The range now in use has a maximum known distance range of 600 yards. With the new weapons currently being introduced into the force, a range of at least 1,500 yards is necessary with adequate safety areas to the rear and both flanks. Farmers have recently begun encroaching on the present range and present a problem when firing is scheduled as they want to work on their crops. Recently, farmers refused to move after several warnings and tear gas was utilized to clear the area before firing could proceed.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

### 2. Police College.

The survey Team also had an opportunity to visit the Police College at Dar es Salaam and was also favorably impressed with its general operation. Classes here are sometimes a little larger than those at the Police Training School but the students do not appear to be unduly handicapped by this fact. The Team observed the following deficiencies at the Police College:

a. Library. The library was very small and was also the only room available as a faculty conference room. There were very few technical books on police matters available and those that were available were outdated editions. Old magazines and journals were plentiful but no up to date police material was available.

b. Audio-visual aids. The audio-visual aids at the college are very limited. One Vu-Graph projector, a 16mm movie projector and black boards in each class room is the extent of the facilities available as aids to training.

### 3. Training Staff.

Applicable to both training facilities, the impending departure of expatriate members of the school staff and the imminent influx of trainees for the expansion of the force will require, the Team feels, that special attention be paid to training new instructors. The materials presently being presented should be reviewed and new courses and lesson plans prepared where necessary.

G. The Field Force. The survey team was favorably impressed with the discipline, morale and level of training in the Field Force. As a branch of the Police Force with the mission to support the General Duties Police and to cope with usual emergency situations, the Field Force organization is consistent with these requirements. The Field Force mission is broadly stated, but narrowly interpreted. It is the Team's view that emergencies which the Republic would have to face and cope with could be of such severity that the Field Force could not meet the requirement with its present organization, training, and equipment. For their present mission, the Field Force mobility is minimal, but adequate and vehicles are well cared for.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

However, in view of the present situation, where the Police Force is the only security force to protect the Republic, certain shortcomings were identified:

1. An insufficient mobility. Field Force Units are distributed throughout the country and stationed at Regional capitals. Field Force vehicles are used to move the personnel to a trouble spot in case of an emergency. In the instance where road conditions prevent vehicular traffic, the potential of the Field Force is lost for all practical purposes. There is no way to move personnel rapidly to remote areas of the country.

2. Inadequate Weapons. Those normally used by the Field Force (the Lee-Enfield MK IV especially) are suitable for usual patrol purposes, but the force has a very limited strike capability in countering violent insurgency and guerilla-type activity. Weapons recently acquired will be of material aid in strengthening the Force's capabilities in this regard, however.

3. Outdated Riot Control Methods and Equipment. With good discipline and frequent training the Field Force riot control procedures have proven effective in instances in the past. However, should a riot escalate beyond the point where the front line baton men can contain it, the Force relies on tear gas to a very limited extent and rifle fire against selected agitators. The team feels that improvements could be effected with improved equipment design and procedures.

4. A lack of a mobile telecommunications capability. The only radio utilized by the Field Force is a mobile HF SSB unit in the command car. There is no capability for commander to field unit communications.

5. Training. For present operational procedures the team feels the training received is good. However, in the light of a redefinition of the mission of the Field Force to cope with higher levels of civil disorder and guerilla activity, the present curriculum for training Field Force personnel is inadequate.

## Part VIII

### RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the studies undertaken the survey team recommends that the following measures be taken for strengthening the Police Force capability to carry out its mission. Essentially, the team recommends that the United States provide police assistance to the United Republic and that it take the form as described below.

A. Administration and Organization. One Chief Public Safety Advisor should be assigned to administer the expenditure of U. S. resources and act as principal advisor to the Commissioner of Police regarding all police functions governing both, General Duties and Field Force. To provide administrative support it is proposed that the public safety project include one secretary and one program assistant.

Comment. Essential to the coordination of U. S. police assistance efforts are the efforts of a chief advisor, senior in rank and experience. He would make a major contribution in the effort to overcome the lack of experience of the present senior administrators of the Police Force. Participant training recommended in the field of police administration is discussed below under paragraph G, Participant Training. To manage the resources to be applied in implementing mutually agreed upon plans, the project requires the services of one U. S. secretary for the preparation of necessary reports and one program assistant for the preparation of appropriate procurement requisitions and administrative files.

B. Mobility, Vehicles. The team recommends that a public safety advisor (vehicle maintenance) be included as part of the public safety project. His duties would be to assist and advise regarding the establishment of a pilot maintenance and repair facility for police vehicles in Dar es Salaam, including the establishment of a spare parts storeroom and appropriate records, the development of proper training programs and act as an advisor to the Transport Officer of Police Headquarters in

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

operational management of transport resources, budget preparation, cost accounting and so on. It is not recommended that the U. S. contribute commodities at this time to resolve the problem of an inadequate number of vehicles. With effective and rapid repair, this problem should be alleviated somewhat. However, the force must modify its vehicle procurement plans to accommodate the high percentage of on hand vehicles that should be wearing out at the same time. (See Figure 17 and Table XII).

Comment. The Team recognizes the expense concerned with the maintenance of the vehicles now being used under the present system. However, it is not convinced that the operation of garages built and manned by the Police Force will be any less expensive. One of the objectives of this aspect of the police assistance effort should be to provide an exercise in management to determine costs involved per vehicle for maintenance and repair when performed by the police. Cost studies and subsequent development plans for facilities to be built by the Republic in the Regions should be a goal of this aspect of the project.

The Team feels it advisable to withhold any decision regarding the provision of commodities until a study has been completed by a motor maintenance technician. Though garage and maintenance equipment and tools will undoubtedly be required, spare parts for existing equipment would have to be of British manufacture. The Team recommends, therefore, that initial project efforts include the utilization of a specialist on TDY, followed by a full-tour advisor.

C. Telecommunications. The survey team does not recommend the provision of any assistance in this area except as mentioned under paragraph G below.

Comment. Israeli police advisors are providing training and guidance to the Signals Branch at the present time and the Team does not propose to supplant or duplicate these efforts. However, the Team considers telecommunications a vital aspect of the capabilities of the Police Force. Therefore, it is imperative that the police assistance team keep itself intimately familiar with developments in this area and the level of reliability of the force network. The objectives of his project should be reviewed frequently and modified to include assistance in this area if necessary.

D. Training Schools. It is recommended that the public safety project include a public safety training advisor. He would advise and assist the police school

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

administrators, particularly that of the Police College, in providing training to satisfy increasing demands brought about by an increase in the force strength. It is proposed that professional reference books and audio-visual training aids be provided for each school.

Comment. The team feels that the training schools hold the solution to the eventual operation of the force at maximum effectiveness. Training is the major effort that will accomplish most in providing for a long range depth in professional personnel capability. See particularly the team's recommendations and comments with respect to the Field Force, paragraph G, subparagraph 7.

### E. Patrol.

1. It is recommended that the U. S. provide two light aircraft to provide a new capability for rural, and sea patrol. It is suggested that these be stationed at Arusha and at Dar es Salaam, respectively. These should be used for general patrol where vehicular patrol is not possible, senior officer inspections, and coordinated with sea patrol units. It is suggested that the U. S. provide pilot and mechanics training for the operation and care of these aircraft (see paragraph H, Participant Training below). The team recommends the provision of the aircraft as soon as possible after the initiation of the project. It is suggested that the U. S. contract for pilots and maintenance until such time as Force personnel are trained.

Comment. The team feels that a light aircraft of the Cessna 185 type, including the cargo pod, would be most suitable. Air patrol is the only means for coping with the impassability of roads and the large land area requiring patrol. The Arusha based plane could provide much needed assistance for the Stock Theft Prevention Unit and assist Kilimanjaro, Mara, Dodoma and Singida Regions. The aircraft based at Dar es Salaam could operate in conjunction with sea patrol craft, provide transportation for senior officers on inspection trips and provide assistance in patrol for those Regions adjacent to the Coast Region and to the south. In addition, either of these aircraft could operate jointly with airborne or airdropped units of the Field Force by providing transport and a means of reconnaissance.

To completely suppress smuggling and illegal entry of persons into the country requires resources much beyond those reasonably available. The most

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

effective and practical means of controlling these activities to the greatest extent is the combined air-sea operations that can be provided with the above equipment coupled with effective investigative practices.

F. Criminal Investigation Division. It is recommended that the police assistance program include funds to procure commodities to allow the establishment of four Regional Identification Bureaus during FY1965. It is estimated that photographic enlargers, darkroom equipment and cameras will be required for each region. Plans for subsequent years should provide for assistance in this regard as well if the Republic budget does not include funds to assist in the Police Force plans for strengthening technical capabilities in the Regions.

Comment. The present training program for technical police personnel is in danger of foundering if assistance cannot be provided for the establishment of the proper facilities. There will be a requirement during FY1966 for the development of technical laboratory facilities as a part of the Identification Bureau Headquarters. The forward planning of the public safety project team should include measures for assisting in it's development.

G. The Field Force.

1. It is recommended that a major change be made with respect to the strengthening of the Field Force capabilities. To assist in this program and to coordinate the application of all U. S. resources to the improvement of the Field Force potential, the team recommends that a Public Safety Advisor be included in the police assistance team to serve as deputy project chief and additional personnel as indicated below.

2. It is recommended that the strength of the Force be expanded (this is included in the Five Year Plan) and that the Field Force organization be modified so that all Units can be transported as an operational unit by air. For example, the Unit might be composed of two sections, each composed of two ten man squads, plus NCOs and officers for a total of 55 or 56 men. With the use of the type of aircraft recommended the Unit would be organized so that one-half of the Unit could be transported to an emergency area at once and be operationally organized and equipped.

## LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

3. It is recommended that the U. S. provide one two engine C-47 type aircraft as soon as possible after the initiation of the assistance program. A second aircraft should be provided within one year after jump training has been completed and pilots have been trained.

4. It is recommended that approximately 125 men and officers (or two Units of 55-56 men each plus headquarters elements) be given parachute training by the U. S. Included in this training must be parachute jumping, the care and packing of parachutes, the operational use of portable radios, the use of appropriate weapons and other pertinent subjects. (See paragraph 7 below). It is proposed that four public safety advisors be included in the project team for purpose of training this special group and for other training. Additional personnel on TDY would be required.

5. It is recommended that the U. S. provide each existing Field Force Unit with three portable UHF - FM portable radios and one mobile VHF radio for the command car. Future planning should include equipping newly formed Units as well.

6. It is recommended that the equipment and methods used by the Field Force in riot control be modified and modernized to increase the Force's effectiveness in this regard. For this purpose it is proposed that the U. S. provide training (see Participant Training, below), riot control equipment and advisory assistance.

7. It is recommended that the Field Force training curriculum be broadened to include intensive counter-guerilla training similar to Ranger or Special Forces training given in the United States. It is proposed that the U. S. assist in this regard by providing training in the U. S. of Force instructors who would be responsible for conducting this training upon their return and providing guidance to instructors at the Police Training School (see No. 4, above).

Comment. With the disbanding of the Army the Republic must rely entirely on the Police Force for internal security as well as for defending the country from the encroachment of troops of foreign powers and for countering the severest forms of civil disorder. At the present time the Field Force is not capable of meeting this challenge. Their deficiencies are mainly a lack of ability to move personnel quickly to trouble spots and an inadequate operational posture due to a lack of training and equipment. The proposed improvements—a

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completely air transportable capability with the inclusion of about a 125 man parapolice unit--will upgrade the force mobility in consonance with its added responsibilities. The counter-guerilla training and equipment will strengthen the Force's operational capabilities as well.

With respect to the Force organization under the new concept as proposed, the team feels strongly that the parapolice should maintain their identity as members of the Field Force and not be designated or identified by means of different uniforms to form an "elite corps." Indeed, the majority of Field Force efforts will continue to be directed toward the support of General Duties Police by means of rural patrol. The Field Force is, and should remain, a police force. The requirement is for expanding their potential to cope with insurgent situations wherever they may occur.

H. Participant Training. To assist in implementing all facets of the recommended assistance program, the survey team recommends that participant training be provided in the following categories:

FY 65

a.	Observation - Commissioner of Police -----	1
b.	IPA Senior Course -----	5
c.	IPA General Course (including riot control) -----	15
d.	Pilot Training -----	6
e.	Aircraft Mechanic -----	6
f.	Field Force Ranger Training -----	3
g.	Specialist Training Programs -----	9

Participant training for FY 66 and subsequent years would be determined by the Chief Public Safety Advisor and his staff, but is estimated to involve fifteen students each year.

**ANNEXES**

Annex A

SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS AS OF JUNE 1, 1964

M. N. E. SHAIDI, Commissioner  
H. AZIZ, Deputy Commissioner  
S. H. PUNDUGU, Assistant Commissioner  
E. BLIMAN - Advisor - (Israeli)  
J. NDAMGOBA - Sr Supt Staff Officer - Personnel  
I. L. KATABWA - Civil Secretary  
U. M. MWASHUMA, Asst Supt Police, Staff Officer, Administration  
J. R. TOWSON, \* MCTD, Supt Police, Staff Officer  
F. CONEY, \* Supt Police, Staff Officer Traffic  
M. KALEB, Asst Supt Police, Force Transport Officer  
HANS POPPE, Sr. Supt Police, Staff Officer, Development Planning  
MISS D. A. PRISSICK, \* Asst Supt Police, Office Commanding, Women Police  
V. E. WEBSTER, \* M. B. E. Supt Police, Director of Music  
E. E. AKENA, Sr. Asst. Commr Police, Dir. C.I.D.  
C. F. IJUMBA, Sr. Supt, Police, Dep. Dir. C.I.D.  
A. M. MBUGHUNI, Office Supervisor  
G. E. D. MANIKAM, In charge, Identification Bureau

REGIONAL POLICE COMMANDERS

1. COAST	Asst. Commissioner Kelete
2. MTWARA	Asst. Supt. Matata
3. ARUSHA	Sr. Supt. of Police Kaswende
4. WEST LAKE	Supt. Bendera
5. MARA	Supt. Mtono
6. KILIMANJARO	Sr. Supt. of Police Shungu

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7.	TANGA	Asst. Supt. Abdullah
8.	MWANZA	Asst. Supt Milinga
9.	SINGIDA	Supt. Lucas
10.	SHINYANGA	Supt. Kyoma
11.	TABORA	Asst. Supt. Masood
12.	MOROGORO	Asst. Supt. Kombo
13.	DODOMA	Supt. Mjasiri
14.	IRINGA	Supt. G. Mbelwa
15.	MBEYA	Supt. of Police Masongwe
16.	RUVUMA	Asst. Supt. Chambulilo
17.	KIGOMA	Asst. Supt. A. Mbelwa
	ZANZIBAR	Asst. Commissioner Pundugu
	POLICE COLLEGE	Sr. Supt. of Police Tem
	POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL	Supt. of Police S. Mbelwa

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Annex B

GAZETTED OFFICERS' COURSE SYLLABUS

Period: 20 WEEKS @ 41 PERIODS PER WEEK = 820 PERIODS

JANUARY - JUNE, 1964

	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>POLICE ORGANIZATION</u>				
(a) Police in Society	1			
(b) History and Organization of Tanganyika Police	2			
(c) Other African Police Forces	2			
(d) Overseas Police Forces	1	2		
(e) Interpool	2			
(f) American Police	2			
(g) General Principles Police organization	1	2		15
2. <u>POLICE DUTIES</u>				
(a) Police Station: Duties of O. C. D. General Admin. and working a P. S. Prosecution and Court Procedure Records, Preservation and destruction	1 3 1	1 1 1		10
(b) <u>Beats and Patrols: (Mr. Yedidia)</u>				30
(c) <u>Traffic</u>	72			72
(d) <u>Special office duties:</u>				
(1) Returns	1	1		
(2) Leave Roster	1	1		
(3) Duty Roster	1	1		
(4) Personal records	1	1		
(e) <u>Administration</u>				
Principles of Organization	1	1		
Finance - General	1	1		
Pay and Allowances	3	1		

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	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Control of Expenditure	2	4		
Stores and Equipment	2		3	
Control and Maintenance of M. T.	1	1	4	
Barracks and buildings	1	1		
Force Arms and Ammunition	2			
Amendments to P. G. O. s General Orders and Laws	2			
Office Management and Admin. Course (Civ. Service School)			72	103
(f) <u>Staff Work</u>				
Staff and Command	1	1		
Orders: Standing	1	1		
Routine	1	1		
Planning: Emergency	1	1		
Administrative	1	1		
Writing for Police purposes:				
Ex. 1	2	1	2	
Ex. 2			2	
Ex. 3	1	1	4	
Ex. 4		1	2	
Appreciation of Problems				
Ex. 5	3	2		
Operation Orders				
Ex. 6	4	1	2	
Ex. 7		1		
Ex. 8			4	
Ex. 8A to 8D			14	
Ex. on Verbal orders				
Committee & Conference Work				
Ex. 9	3	2	2	
Demonstration Committee		1	2	
Administrative Orders				
Ex. 11	3	1	6	
Movement Orders				
Ex. 12	2	1		
Operational Planning				
Ex. 14	3	1	2	
Verbal Orders Practical				
Ex. 1	2	2	6	
Training Syllabus				
Ex. 13	1	1		
Major Disaster				
Ex. 15	3	2	12	
Vote Book Exercise				
Ex. 16	1	1	4	121

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
3. <u>LAW AND PROCEDURE:</u>				
Criminology	2	1		
Penology	2	1		
Principles of Law (D. P. P.)				
Law of Evidence				
Riot and Unlawful Assembly				
Homicide and Inquests				
Offences against Property	2	2		25
4. <u>DRILL W. T AND SPORTS</u>				
Riot Drill			14	
Arms Drill			18	
Foot Drill			18	
Sword Drill			10	
Weapon Training			20	
Range Course			18	
Swimming			24	
Sports			24	
Interior Economy			20	166
5. <u>LEADERSHIP AND MAN-MANAGEMENT:</u>				
(a) Leadership (incl. Characteristics, general principles, relations with superiors, equals and subordinates)	3	2		5
(b) <u>Leadership Problems</u>				
(i) Psychology	1	1		
(ii) Personnel problems (incl. morale)	3	2		
(iii) Discipline (pract./Exs. 2 +3 writ. Ex. 10)	5	1	8	
(iv) Welfare	3	1		
(v) Health and Hygiene	2	1		
(vi) Police Service Regulations	4	2		
(vii) Pensions, Awards, Commendations		1		35
(c) <u>Technique of the Interview</u>	3	3		
Group dynamics	2	1		
(d) <u>Art of Instruction</u>	1	1		
(i) General Principles	1	1		
(ii) Speaking in Public	2			
(iii) Preparing a lecture	2	2		
(iv) Slip speeches			4	
(v) Student lecture			20	
(vi) Research student Lectures			10	
(vii) Initiative Tests			10	52

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
6. <u>GENERAL:</u>				
(i) Introduction to sociology and Psychology	2	1		
(ii) Opening address C. P.	1			
(iii) Course Registration and	2			
(iv) Current Affairs	10			
(v) Debates	6			
(vi) Autobiography	1			
(vii) Immigration duties	2			
(viii) Press & Public Relations	1	1		
(ix) Closing address - Minister Statistics:				
(a) General - O. & M.	4			
(b) C. I. D.	2			
(xi) Student Interviews	6			
(xii) Book review, compilation	1			
(xiii) <u>Visits to places of interest</u>	30			
(xiv) T. S. P. C. A.	6			85
	90			90
7. <u>SPARE</u>				
8. <u>SIGNALS:</u>				
(i) R. T. Procedure	3	1		
(ii) Maintenance of wireless sets	3		1	
(iii) Writing Signals	1	1		
(iv) Signal Priorities	1			11
				<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 837
9. <u>C. I. D. 2 WEEKS COURSE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT DONE ONE.</u>				
10. <u>SECURITY: 10 DAYS COURSE</u>				

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Annex C

P.S.I. COURSE SYLLABUS

Period: 22 WEEKS @ 41 Periods per Week = 902 Periods

JANUARY - JULY, 1964.

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>POLICE ORGANIZATION</u>				
Idea of Police in Society	1			
History and Organization of the Tanganyika Police	2			
Other African Police Forces	2			
Overseas Police Forces	2			7
2. <u>POLICE DUTIES</u>				
a. <u>Police Station:</u>				
Diaries and notebooks	2	1		
Complaints against Police	1	1		
Statements	2		2	
Unclaimed and Found Property	2		2	
Prisoners custody and disposal	2	1		
Escape and Recapture	2	1		
Release on bail of bond	1			
Escorts, Prisoners and Specie	2	1		
Police Aids	1			
Station Records	3		3	
Charges and complaints	2		3	
Immediate Action on report	1	1		
Description Persons and Property	1		2	
Exhibits Handling of	2			
Powers and Privileges of Police	2	2		
Arrest and Search	2	1	2	
Expulsions undesirables	2			
Compliments	1			
Procedure in case of insanity	2			
Report writing	2		2	
Summons and Warrants	2			
Missing and Wanted Persons	2			
Identification Parades of charges	1		2	

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<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sudden and unnatural deaths	2			
Gambling raids	2		2	
Duty Book and Roster	1			76
Case Files (Preparation of Statements etc.)	2		5	
<b>b. <u>Beats and Patrols</u></b>				
Beats and Patrols	2	1		
Preventive Action	2	1		
Diplomatic Immunities	1			
Police Dogs	1		2	
Discourtesy Police Officers	1	1		
Idle and Disorderly persons	1			
999 System	1		3	25
<b>c. <u>Traffic</u></b>				
Traffic				72
<b>d. <u>Special Operations</u></b>				
Emergency Plans	2		2	
Road Blocks (Traffic)	1		1	
Unlawful assemblies and riots	2	1		
Search Parties	1	1		11
<b>e. <u>Administration and Staff Work</u></b>				
Information correct channels	1			
Force Arms and Ammo.	2			
Stores	2		2	
Writing for Police Purposes (PGO 95)	2		4	
Police Communication				
Signals writing and use of Walkie-Talkie	1		5	
Amendments Laws PGO's etc.	2			
Finance, Pay, Returns, etc.	4		2	
Office Routine	4			
General Orders	2			
Financial Orders	1			
Documentation PGO 192	2		1	37
Introduction to Law	2	1		
Constitutional Laws of Tanganyika	3			
<b>f. <u>Criminal Law and Procedure</u></b>				
Crime responsibility and principal offenders	2			
Thefts and allied offences	4	1		
False pretences	2	1		

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rescue and obstruction	2			
Murder and manslaughter	2			
Arson and malicious damage	2			
Receiving stolen property	2	1		
Offences endangering life and health	2			
Robbery and extortion	2	1		
Breaking offences and trespass	2	1		
<b>3. <u>LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT</u></b>				
a. Leadership (characteristics, general principles, relations with superiors, equals, subordinates, etc.)	3	2		5
<u>Leadership problems</u>				
Personnel problems (including morale)	3	2		
Awards, Punishments	1	1		
Discipline	2	1		
Welfare	3	1		
Health and Hygiene	2	1		
Hours and allocation of duties	2			
Police service regulations	4	2		25
Orders (including verbal, written and briefing General Principles)	2	1	2	5
Technique of the Interview	1		2	3
<u>Art of Instruction</u>				
General Principles	1	1		
Speaking in Public				
Preparing a lecture	2		3	
Research lectures (30 minutes + 20 minutes question) 1 Period.			24	34
Initiative Tests			20	20
<b>4. <u>GENERAL:</u></b>				
Introduction to sociology and psychology	2	2		
Opening address C. P.	1			
Registration	1			
Standing Orders	1			
Current Affairs	18			
Police and Public	2			
Donations, Presents, indebtedness	2	1		

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Practical</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Rules, Good conduct	2	1		
Map Reading (Traffic)	2	4		
Visits			40	80
<b>5. <u>SUPERVISED PRACTICAL POLICE WORK</u></b>				
2 weeks attachment to Dar es Salaam divisions with planned work			70	70
<b>6. <u>EXAMINATION AND TESTS</u></b>				
Weekly Summary Tests			20	
Monthly Examinations			8	
Final Examinations			14	
Interviews			7	49
<b>7. <u>SPARE - RECAP. - DEBATES</u></b>			60	60
<b>8. <u>C.I.D.</u></b>				
2 weeks course				

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

Annex D

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

RECRUIT TRAINING

SYLLABUS

25 Weeks of 45 = 40 Minute periods = 1, 125 periods

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PERIODS ALLOCATED</u>	<u>TOTAL PERIODS</u>
Drill	255	255
Riot Drill	20	275
Weapon Training	100	375
Physical Training	95	470
Discipline	8	478
General Knowledge	26	504
Police Duties	459	963
First Aid	26	989
Hygiene	1	990
Orders	24	1, 014
Baraza	23	1, 037
Administration	23	1, 060
Revision	22	1, 082
Spare	43	1, 125

Annex E

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

RIOT DRILL

ALL references are to "MANUAL OF RIOT DRILL"

<u>Period</u>	<u>Lesson/Subject</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Week</u>
1	Baton Drill	Ch. IX	11
2	Baton Drill	Ch. IX	12
3	Formation of Baton Section	Ch. V para 5	12
4	Baton Section Practice	Ch. VI para 3, 11, 12, 13	13
5	Baton Section Practice	Ch. VI para 3, 11, 12, 13	13
6	Charging Magazines/Unloading	Ch. VI para 5, 22	13
7	Opening Fire	Ch. VI para 19, 20, 21	13
8	Rifle Section Practice	Ch. VI para 5, 19-22	13
9	Rifle Section Practice	Ch. VI para 5, 19-22	14
10	Use of Grenades - Smoke Section	Ch. VI para 16	14
11	Use of Riot Gun - Smoke Section	Ch. VI para 15	14
12	Use of Pistol T792 Smoke Section	Ch. VI para 15	14
13	Respirator Drill	Ch. VII	15
14	Respirator Drill	Ch. VIII	15
15	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	15
16	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	15
17	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	15
18	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	16
19	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	16
20	Riot Drill - Reduced Unit	Ch. VI	16

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Annex F

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

DISCIPLINE

<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>PGO</u>	<u>Week</u>
1	Compliments, personal matters movements around P. T. S. working hours	-	1
2	Barrack room routine: Cleanliness lay-out	-	1
3	Obedience: punctuality	-	1
4	Compliments: channels and method of address - Gazetted Officers - Inspectors - NCO's	-	2
5	General rules of conduct	47	2
6	Behaviour of a Police Constable	-	3
7	Walking-out: Behaviour and punctuality	-	4
8	Compliments: uniform and plain clothes	163	4

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Annex G

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Week</u>
1 - 4	The Economics of Tanganyika and General Geography	1
5	Current Affairs (East Africa and neighbouring countries)	1
6 - 7	Geography of Africa	2
8	Labour Relations and Trade Unions	2
9	The Planetary System	2
10	The Structure of Police Welfare Committee. Local Welfare and other Police Funds	2
11	Current Affairs (East Africa and neighbouring countries)	3
12 - 13	History of Parliament (East Africa) and the Tanganyika Constitution	3
14 - 15	A Small Business	3
16 - 17	The Care of Money	4
18	Current Affairs (East Africa and neighbouring countries)	4
19	The Commonwealth	4
20	Government Departments - Economy	4
21	Government Departments - Economy	5
22	Arithmetical Test	5
23	The United Nations	5
24	Tanganyika Wild Life	5
25	The Common Services Organization	5
26	Open Discussion	6

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Annex H

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

FIRST AID

ALL references are to the authorized manual of "FIRST AID".

<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Week</u>
1	Outline of First Aid	1 page 9	4
2	Structure and Functions of the body	2 page 12	4
3	Dressing and Bandages	3 page 22	4
4	Circulation of the blood	4 page 34	5
5	Wounds and Hemorrhage	5 page 44	5
6	Hemorrhage from Special Regions	6 page 52	5
7	Shock	7 page 55	5
8	Respiration	8 page 57	5
9	Artificial Respiration (Holger Nielsen)	8 page 63	6
10	Injuries to Bones and Joints	9 page 72	6
11	Burns and Scalds	10 page 98	6
12	Unconsciousness (Insensibility)	11 page 101	6
13	Poisons	12 page 111	6
14	Miscellaneous Conditions (Foreign body in eye, nose and throat)	13 page 115	7
15	Civil Defense	14 page 120	7
16	A typical Incident	15 page 124	7
17	Transport of Injured Persons	16 page 128	7
18	Stretcher Exercise	16 page 136	7
19	Revision	- -	8
20	Examination	- -	8

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Annex I

TANGANYIKA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

WEAPON TRAINING

ALL references are to "POLICE SMALL ARMS TRAINING"

<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Week</u>
1	Rifle - Stripping, Assembly, Cleaning	I	6
2	Rifle - Stripping, Assembly, Cleaning	I	6
3	Rifle - Stripping, Assembly, Cleaning	I	6
4	Rifle - Stripping, Assembly, Cleaning	I	6
5	Rifle Cleaning before and after firing	VII	6
6	Rifle Cleaning before and after firing	-	-
7	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
8	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
9	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
10	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
11	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
12	Rifle - Loading and unloading	II	7
13	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
14	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
15	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
16	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
17	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
18	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
19	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	7
20	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	8
21	Rifle Sight setting and aiming	III	8
22	Rifle Lying position and Holding	IV	8
23	Rifle Lying position and Holding	IV	8
24	Rifle Lying position and Holding	IV	8
25	Rifle Lying position and Holding	IV	8
26	Rifle Lying position and Holding	IV	8
27	Rifle Revision		8
28	Rifle Firing	V	8
29	Rifle Firing	V	8
30	Rifle Revision	V	8

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<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Week</u>
31	Rifle Firing	V	8
32	Rifle Lying Position and Holding	IV	8
33	Rifle Lying Position and Holding	IV	8
34	Rifle Lying Position and Holding	IV	8
<hr/>			
35	Grenades (Smoke) Introduction		9
36	Rifle - Firing	V	9
37	Rifle - Firing Introduction	V	9
38	Grenades	V	9
39	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
40	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
41	Grenades	VI	9
42	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
43	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
44	Grenades	VI	9
45	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
46	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
47	Rifle - Targets and Grouping Theory	VI	9
48	Rifle Standing Position	IX	9
49	Rifle Standing Position	IX	9
<hr/>			
50	Verey Pistol		10
51	Rifle - Standing Position	IX	10
52	Rifle - Standing Position	IX	10
53	Verey Pistol	IX	10
54	Rifle - Standing Position	IX	10
55	Rifle - Kneeling Position	VIII	10
56	Verey Pistol		10
57	Rifle - Kneeling Position	VIII	10
58	Rifle - Kneeling Position	VIII	10
59	Verey Pistol	VIII	10
60	Rifle - Revision	IV	10
61	Rifle - Revision	IV	10
62	Rifle - Revision	IV	10
63	Rifle - Revision	IV	10
64	Rifle - Revision	IV	10
<hr/>			
65	Riot Gun - Introduction		11
66	Rifle - Miniature Range - Revision		11
67	Rifle - Revision	VI	11
68	Riot Gun		11
69	Rifle - Miniature Range and Revision		11
70	Rifle Revision	III	11
71	Riot Gun		11
72	Rifle - Miniature Range and Revision		11
73	Rifle Revision	IV	11

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<u>Period</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Week</u>
74	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
75	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
76	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
77	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
78	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
79	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
80	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
81	Rifle - Open Range 1st Instructional		12
82	Rifle - Cleaning after firing	VII	12
83	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
84	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
85	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
86	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
87	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
88	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
89	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
90	Rifle - Open Range 2nd Instructional		12
91	Rifle - Cleaning after firing	VII	12
92	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
93	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
94	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
95	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
96	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
97	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
98	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
99	Rifle - Open Range - Classification		12
100	Rifle - Cleaning after firing		12

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Annex J

**SERIOUS CRIME AND INCIDENTS WHICH ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF  
THE REGIONAL AND DISTRICT C.I.D. OFFICERS TO INVESTIGATE**

**SCHEDULE**

1. All civil disturbances, inter-racial or religious conflicts.
2. All cases of major political or public significance.
3. All offences which by law require the sanction of the Director of Public Prosecutions to prosecute.
4. Any criminal case in which an important political personality is an accused or suspect.
5. All criminal cases involving Members of Parliament.
6. All cases destined for trial by High Court.
7. Incidents where police have had cause to discharge firearms or tear smoke to restore order.
8. All serious criminal offences committed by Europeans, including juveniles.
9. Thefts of arms and ammunition and explosives.
10. Serious assaults on members of the Police Force, including rescues of prisoners from Police, Prisons or Native Authority custody.
11. All cases under Sections 5 and 6 of the Public Order Ordinance.
12. Sabotage.
13. All criminal cases in which members of the Police Force are accused.
14. All cases under the Trades Union Ordinance.
15. Rape.
16. Arson.
17. Robbery with violence.
18. All unnatural offences in which more than one race or juveniles are concerned.
19. Malicious damage, i. e. damage which seriously interferes with, or which is likely to interfere with, any public service.
20. Serious thefts in which Government or High Commission servants are suspects.
21. Forgeries of a serious nature.
22. All cases under the Prevention of Corrupt Practices Ordinance.
23. Thefts of postal matter and Post Office frauds.
24. Coining offences.
25. All offences under the Diamond and Gold Ordinances involving the illegal possession of and trafficking in diamonds or gold.
26. All serious breakings.
27. All cases under Sections 41 and 42 of the Police Force Ordinance.
28. Any other serious or important cases which require investigation.

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NAME AND NUMBER OF FORM	COLUMNS OF FORM BY NUMBER AND HEADING																																											
	1 NUMBER	2 DATE	3 TIME	4 INFORMANT NAME, SEX, AGE, RACE/TRIBE, OCCUPATION, ADDRESS AND CHIEFDOM OF INFORMANT	5 DETAILS OF REPORT (TO BE SIGNED BY PERSON MAKING AND OFFICER RECEIVING REPORT)	6 (a) IMMEDIATE POLICE ACTION TAKEN (b) DATE AND TIME POLICE FIRST ARRIVED AT SCENE (c) REMARKS ON SUBSEQUENT POLICE ACTION	7 PERSONS PROCESSED AGAINST - NAME, SEX, AGE, RACE/TRIBE, OCCUPATION, ADDRESS AND CHIEFDOM OF ACCUSED	8 DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE, ORDINANCE AND SECTION NUMBER	9 STATE WHETHER, AND GIVE DATE AND TIME, -- (a) DETAINED IN CELLS (b) RELEASED ON BAIL/BOND (c) SUMMONS ISSUED	10 BOND OR BAIL BOOK PAGE NO	11 PRISONERS PROPERTY RECEIPT NUMBER	12 EXHIBITS REGISTER SERIAL NO. AND OTHER REFS.	13 CASE FILE OR MINOR OFFENCE DOCKET	14 DATE OF HEARING (DATES OF ALL REMANDS AND HEARINGS)	15 FINAL DISPOSAL OF REPORT (a) IF THERE IS A PROSECUTION, GIVE RESULT OF CASE, COURT CASE NUMBER AND DATE (b) IF RELEASED BY POLICE WITHOUT PROSECUTION, GIVE REASON, DATE AND TIME																													
<b>REPORT BOOK PF-162</b> Page size: Double page 13" x 16" each page  <b>BOUND IN PERMANENT REGISTER</b> white	CENTER OF PAGE OF FORM																																											
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">SERIAL NO.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">DATE</td> <td style="width: 10%;">TIME</td> <td style="width: 20%;">NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT</td> <td style="width: 20%;">COMPLAINT AND DATE AND TIME OF OFFENSE</td> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">INVESTIGATION SUMMARY</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">CENTER OF OF FORM →</td> <td colspan="5">                     HANDED TO _____                      BY _____                      (SIGNATURE OF CHARGE ROOM OFFICER)                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"></td> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">ACTION TAKEN BY INVESTIGATING OFFICER</td> </tr> </table>															SERIAL NO.	DATE	TIME	NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT	COMPLAINT AND DATE AND TIME OF OFFENSE	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY					CENTER OF OF FORM →					HANDED TO _____ BY _____ (SIGNATURE OF CHARGE ROOM OFFICER)										ACTION TAKEN BY INVESTIGATING OFFICER			
SERIAL NO.	DATE	TIME	NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT	COMPLAINT AND DATE AND TIME OF OFFENSE	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY																																							
CENTER OF OF FORM →					HANDED TO _____ BY _____ (SIGNATURE OF CHARGE ROOM OFFICER)																																							
					ACTION TAKEN BY INVESTIGATING OFFICER																																							
<b>INVESTIGATION DIARY PF-28</b> 8" x 13" white	PAGE _____																																											
	DATE	TIME	ENTRY NO.	REPORT																																								

Forms Used in Criminal Records

Annex K

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE





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Annex M

Statement Form (PF-IIA) white

Police Form 2A

**TANGANYIKA POLICE**

Police Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

WRITE PARTICULARS IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Statement of \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Race / Tribe / Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address: Business ( in full ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address: Home ( in full ) \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No.: House \_\_\_\_\_ Office / Work \_\_\_\_\_

Date, Time and Place	
5	
10	
15	

*(lined on reverse side)*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Annex N

Page 1 of 2

Prisoner's Property Receipt

Police Form 63

TANGANYIKA POLICE

**PRISONER'S PROPERTY RECEIPT**

165650

Station \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

---

Received from \_\_\_\_\_

a prisoner in custody: — ( name in full )

	Shs.	Cts.
NOTES, value ... ..		
SILVER " ... ..		
COPPER " ... ..		
Total value		

Amount in words \_\_\_\_\_

\*OTHER EFFECTS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Each article to be fully described.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

( Signature of member of Force receiving property from prisoner)

This form to be used for the property of prisoners while in POLICE custody only.

BEIGE COPY REMAINS IN PRISONER'S PROPERTY RECEIPT BOOK. WHITE COPY GIVEN TO PRISONER WHILE IN CUSTODY.

Prisoner's Property Receipt (Cont'd)

(BACK OF FORM PF-63)

RECEIPT

Received from the Tanganyika Police \_\_\_\_\_  
the property mentioned overleaf, complete in every detail, and in good order.

Police \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature or mark of recipient)  
Use fingerprint ink.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Lock-up Register Ref. \_\_\_\_\_

PRISONER SIGNS RECEIPT ON BACK OF WHITE COPY WHEN  
PROPERTY IS RETURNED.

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

Annex O

Charge (PF-9) beige

Police Form No. 9

TANGANYIKA POLICE

**CHARGE**

Name and tribe or nationality of person(s) charged \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Offence — section and law \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[P.T.O.]

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Annex P

Request of Pathologist for Examination of Exhibits (PF-180) white

P.F. 180

**TANGANYIKA POLICE**

OFFICER IN CHARGE POLICE,

Ref. C.R. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To: THE SENIOR PATHOLOGIST,  
P.O. BOX 523,  
Dar es Salaam

To: THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST,  
P.O. BOX 164,  
Dar es Salaam

Subject: Examination of Exhibits in Case CF \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
Regina v. \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose / have forwarded in a separate registered parcel the exhibits enumerated on the reverse and I would be grateful for your early examination and report on the points raised in column 3.

The case will be heard on \_\_\_\_\_

Brief facts of the case are \_\_\_\_\_

The parcel bears seals with impressions as in the sample fixed hereto.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Officer in Charge Police

Copy to: DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION,  
P.O. BOX 585,  
Dar es Salaam

For information



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Annex Q

Death Report to Coroner (PF-189) white

TANGANYIKA

**DEATH REPORT TO CORONER**

*The Inquest Ordinance, 1934*

1. Name, sex, approximate age of deceased \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Nationality or tribe \_\_\_\_\_
3. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
4. Date, hour and place of death \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Supposed cause of death \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Person who found body or gave first information of death \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Date and hour first information received by police or native authority \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Circumstances of death and names of persons who can give information thereof \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Name of police officer or native authority making first investigation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Date and time of investigation \_\_\_\_\_
11. Describe where and how body found \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Marks of violence (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_