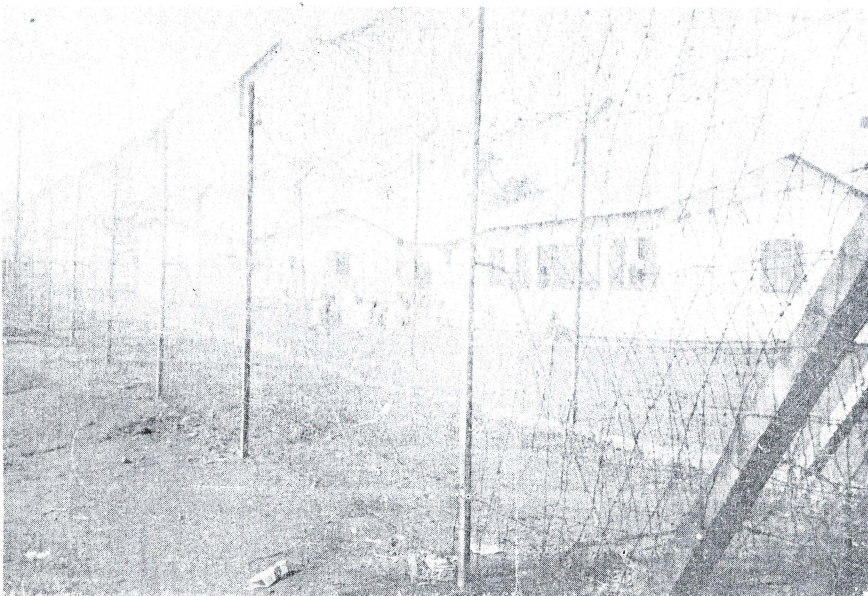




THE HISTORICAL PROFILE
of
ZAMBIA PRISONS SERVICE



JETHRO K. MUMBUWA

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by

JETHRO K. MUMBUWA

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FOREWORD

I have known Superintendent of Prisons Jethro Kalaluka Mumbuwa since his school days at Luanshimba Secondary School, Kitwe in the 1960s and did not only see him join Zambia Prisons Service in 1968 as a Recruit Warder but I was his Lecturer in Prisons Administration during his Recruit Warder's Course. With this background, I am therefore, placed in a more privileged position to write a foreword to his work on the Historical Profile of Zambia Prisons Service.

Superintendent Mumbuwa refers to his work as—

'a window through which both serving and retired Prison Officers could see the past'

I personally endorse this remark because reading through this work— is like taking a long journey into the past. The work therefore, serves as a window through which we are able to clearly see the beginning of the Prison Service in this country and the developmental process it has gone through. Further more, the work also brings to light the problems the service has encountered since its inception. Indeed, he has made an invaluable contribution to the Service by writing its historical background which would have remained unknown to many of us, had it not been for his efforts to bring it to our attention. In appreciating his work, one is proud to state that, this is not his first contribution to the Service, as in the Second Republic he came out with a booklet entitled; 'Guidelines, on the Organisation and Administration of Political Education in the Zambia Prisons Service'. One in this case is therefore full of pride for this officer.

This work will not only be appreciated by Prison Officers but students of history, general readers as well, who may wish to know something about the Prisons Service in this country. I trust that the readership will find Superintendent Mumbuwa's work not only informative but also thought -provoking and challenging.

GEORGE H. CHIYABI,
Commissioner of Prisons

8th September, 1992

PREFACE IN LIEU OF INTRODUCTION

I witnessed a situation at Kamfinsa State Prison in 1976 where a newly recruited Prison Warder Mapenzi Moono asked the grey haired Prison Sergeant Hamusonde Mainza whether he had knowledge of the historical background of the Prisons Service in Zambia. Unbelievably, Sergeant Mainza, despite his advanced age and long service, could however, not give a satisfactory answer to Warder Moono's question. The question was extended to Chief Inspector Hatukali Bulongo who equally was unable to give a correct historical background of the Service. Whilst it was appreciated that both men were of humble education and in the case of Mainza, was semi-illiterate, but this lack of knowledge of the historical background is shared by many in the Service today. Regrettably, even the Prisons Staff Training School has no correct version of the historical background of the Service. Hence creating the situation where Recruit Prison Officers come out of the Training School without knowing the history of the Service they have chosen to join.

It is this unfortunate situation and also with full realisation that history plays a prominent role in shaping the destination of any given institution and that its importance is likened to the foundation of a house, that I had therefore to take it upon myself to research and compile some data related to the historical background of Zambia Prisons Service. This work is therefore, my humble contribution in trying to fill the vacuum that is there today. Hopefully, this will not only be interesting to read but serve as a window through which both the serving and retired Prison Officers will be able to clearly see the past.

The work in the main, concerns itself with issues related to; making of the Service, establishment of penal institutions and Prison personnel. A reflection of how Prisons Service started in this country and its development from a Police Junior Department to a full fledged Service is made. The conditions under which Prison buildings were established is also discussed. Equally, the numerous problems faced by members of staff are briefly discussed under the Prison personnel. The other historically important issue discussed is one related to Prison inmates. Under this part, I have briefly looked at the treatment of prisoners from the colonial era to the time of attainment of independence. I have also provided some data on committals.

An attempt is also made in discussing some of the problems the Service has encountered since its inception. Discussed in a little bit more detailed manner is in this case the problem of rehabilitation of prisoners in Zambia. It is equally hoped in this case that the surfacing of some of these problems will somehow help in bringing to the attention of those concerned the plight of the Service.

I stand to be held responsible for the errors, omissions and misrepresentations of facts, I however, trust that I will not only be condemned for these shortcomings but ably assisted by my fellow Prison Officers who will make a valuable critical analysis of this work and in the end provide some correct data that will also not only be used to correct this work but to fill the yawning gap. That being the case, I am therefore, throwing a challenge to all Prison Officers to rise to the occasion and research more on various issues affecting the Prisons Service in this country. I have provided a humble start and others should vigorously take over from where I have left.

August, 1992

Jethro K. Mumbuwa,
Superintendent of Prisons
Kabwe



THE AUTHOR, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS JETHRO K. MUMBUWA MAKING A CONTRIBUTION DURING THE SENIOR PRISON OFFICERS' SEMINAR HELD IN MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE ON 13TH NOVEMBER, 1990

Part One

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historical background deals with issues related to:

1. making of the Service;
2. establishment of Penal Institutions; and
3. prison personnel.

These issues will help in tracing and establishing the historical background of the Service, dates when some of the prisons were either built or declared prisons and the strength and expansion of the prisons' staff establishment. These matters are considered very important for the future development of the Service as they will serve as historical terms of reference in any future undertakings.

1. MAKING OF THE SERVICE

In dealing with this issue, it is important to look at the following historical issues:

- (a) how it began (the embryonic stage);
- (b) the establishment of Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service; and
- (c) the birth of Zambia Prisons Service.

These issues will help us in establishing the historical background of the Prisons Service from colonial period to the present Zambia.

(A) *How it Began (The embryonic Stage)*

In tracing the making of the Prisons Service in this country we find that this service began at the time of colonisation of the country, first as a part of the Police and thereafter emerging as a Service, first in a de-facto manner and finally, as a de-jure Service.

It is in this respect discovered that, the concession that was signed in Lealui, the traditional capital of Barotseland (now Western Province) between king Lubosi Lewanika and an imperialist agent Frank Lochner on 27th June, 1890, gave room to the creation of North-Western Rhodesia under the British South African Company, a monopoly capitalist company headed by John Cecil Rhodes.

In 1897, Robert Coryndon was posted as Resident Officer at Lealui and two years later, specifically in 1899, the British government issued the 'Barotseland—North-Western Rhodesia Order-In-Council which gave the company administrative powers over what came to be known as North-Western Rhodesia. Through the proclamation of this Order-In-Council, an authority was given for the establishment of the Barotse Native Police. The Police having been established, officers were then authorised, powers of jurisdiction laid down, and officers were empowered to; 'adopt such measures as may be necessary for the safe custody and conveyance of all prisoners .

It is a historical fact that this country was at first ruled as two separate territories. This was so because the country was occupied by the British from two different directions, i.e. from South via Bechuanaland (now Botswana), an occupation that led to the creation of North-Western Rhodesia, and from east via Nyasaland (now Malawi) an occupation that led to the creation of North-Eastern Rhodesia. It was due to this fact that in 1899 Robert Codrington was appointed Company Administrator for North-Eastern Rhodesia and he set up an administrative centre at Fort Jameson (now Chipata) around 1900.

In May, 1900, the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order-In-Council was promulgated and defined the area and also provided for the formation of the Police Force which became known as North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary. This Constabulary was formally established in 1904 under Part III, paragraph 20 of North-Eastern Rhodesia Order-In-Council and among its duties were;

- (a) to guard the property of the government;
- (b) to act as escorts to caravans;
- (c) to carry messages from the administrative officials to native chiefs;
- (d) to effect any arrests of natives that may be required; and
- (e) to guard native prisons.

Since officers of the Barotse Native Police were empowered to adopt such measures as may be necessary for the safe custody and conveyance of all prisoners, and those of North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary were among their duties to guard native prisons, undoubtedly, it is therefore correct to conclude that despite the fact that there was no distinct Prisons Service as such, but prisons as institutions of coercion intended to serve the interests of colonial masters were however established simultaneously with the Police Force in the two Northern Rhodesias. This conclusion is strengthened by the chart of Distribution of the North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary as at 1st October, 1906, which shows the following prisons which were guarded by the native askaris of the same constabulary; Abercon (Mbala), Chinsali, Five, Fort Jameson (Chipata), Fort Rosebury (Mansa), Kalungwishi, Kasama, Lucna, Mpika, Mporokoso, Nabwalya, Petauke and Serenje.

In 1911 the two territories were amalgamated and following this amalgamation it therefore, was found necessary to amend the laws under which the two Police Forces had been constituted. This being the case, then, the Barotse Native Police and North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary were in 1912 merged into one Police Force. This was done under the Northern Rhodesia Police Proclamation 1912 appearing in Government Gazette No. 13 Vol. 2 dated 18th December, 1912, which among other things provided for the raising and constitution of a Civil Police Force for Northern Rhodesia and abolition of both Barotse Native Police and North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Force like its predecessors, was also responsible for Prison duties in the unified territory. It was in this respect that the Administrator of the territory, through Government Notice No. 63 of 1912 dated 30th December, 1912, and appearing in Government Gazette No. 14 Vol. 2, published on Tuesday 31st December, 1912, appointed all members of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force that they were or may thereafter be stationed at any place where a prison, central or local, was situated, to be subordinate prison officers of such prisons. Furthermore, through Government Notice No. 65 dated 30th December, 1912 and appearing also in the above-mentioned Government Gazette, the officers commanding Police at Fort Jameson, Kasama, Kasempa, Mongu and Livingstone were appointed Superintendents of Prisons.

After the amalgamation of the two Northern Rhodesias, it was discovered that there were no specific regulations or rules pertaining to the administration and control of Prisons and Prisoners lodged therein. This, being the case, it was therefore found appropriate by the Administrators of the day, that some regulations in this direction be formulated. It was in the respect that on 16th July, 1912 in Cape Town, South Africa, the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Proclamation 1912 was not only formulated but assented. This proclamation came into force in Northern Rhodesia on Saturday, 9th November, 1912, the day and date it was published in the Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette No. 11 Vi. 2. Its main purpose was for the establishment in Northern Rhodesia of prisons and for the superintendence and control thereof and for the maintenance of discipline therein. It also empowered the Administrator of the territory to establish prisons in the territory to be described as Central Prisons and Local Prisons for the imprisonment or detention of persons lawfully in custody. Further, requiring that the name, locality and description of any Central Prisons so established be upon its establishment, notified by the Administrator by Notice in the Government Gazette.

Under section 3 (a) of this Proclamation, the Administrator was empowered to appoint for each Prison a Superintendent or Keeper and such subordinate officers, male or female as might have thought to be fit subject to the provisions of the Proclamation or any Regulations. Such a Superintendent was to be any European or any officer of the Northern Rhodesia Police and was to be appointed to those duties to the exclusion of or in addition to any other duties as the Administrator would see fit.

In terms of section 3 (d), every Prison Officer while acting as such and every district official were by virtue of their office to have all the powers, authority, protections and privileges of a Police Constable.

To supplement the provisions of this Proclamation there were, through Government Notice No. 62 of 1912 dated 30th December, 1912 and appearing in Government Gazette No. 14 Vol. 2 dated 31st December, 1912, Rules and Regulations, provided for the governance and maintenance of Prisons in Northern Rhodesia. Provided for in these new Regulations were the determinants of Central Prisons and Local Prisons which were;

- (a) any Prison situated at the Chief Station or Boma of any District was to be a Central Prison; and
- (b) any Prison situated at the Chief Station or Boma of any Sub-District or Division of any District was to be a Local Prison.

In the case, Central Prisons were intended for the imprisonment of:

- (a) European Prisoners convicted within the District irrespective of the length of sentence imposed;
- (b) prisoners other than Europeans convicted within the District and sentenced to more than six months imprisonment, and
- (c) prisoners other than Europeans convicted by a court having jurisdiction at the place where such Central Prison was situated and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

As for the Local Prisons, these were intended for the imprisonment of;

prisoners other than Europeans convicted in the Sub-district where such prison was situated and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

These new Prison Rules and Regulations also provided for;

- (a) visits and letters to prisoners;
- (b) medical inspections, sick prisoners;
- (c) duties of Prison Officers;
- (d) returns;
- (e) visiting Justices;
- (f) offences and punishments; and
- (g) remission for good conduct—this was to be earned by every criminal under a first sentence of imprisonment for more than six months through good conduct and industry.

These Prison Rules and Regulations were however revised in 1914 and the revised Prison Rules 1914 came into force on 25th April, of the same year.

It can be concluded from this brief historical background that the embryonic stage of the Prison Service is characterised by the common source of origin with the Police Force and therefore sharing the same common historical background. Hence, establishing a fact that the Prisons Service in this country originates from the country's Police Force and its forebearers.



Barotse Native Police



A. B. CREE

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA CONSTABULARY

The administration of the unified Northern Rhodesia continued to be in the hands of the British South Africa Company. It was however, the policy of the company not to have a District Prisons Service but to leave prisons administration and management in the hands of the Police and other related government institutions. It was in this respect that we witness the fact that; despite the formulation of the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Proclamation, 1912 and the Prisons Rules of 1914, there was however, no effort made to establish a distinct Prisons Service. But, instead, the appointment of Colonel F. A. Hudson, who was the Commandant of Northern Rhodesia Police in 1912, to be also the acting Commissioner of Prisons.

The responsibility of expenses, management and supervision of prisons were however in 1921 handed over to the Legal Department and falling directly under the Assistant Attorney-General's office. The Assistant Attorney-General on his part, pressurised the Company Administrator to re-organise the country's prison system. Yielding to this pressure, there was in 1923 formed a Prisons Board under the Chairmanship of the Attorney-General and with the Commandant Northern Rhodesia Police and the Treasurer as Board members and the Assistant Attorney-General as the Secretary. This Board was however, informally constituted with no statutory powers and merely considered matters arising in connection with prisons and made recommendations thereon.

In 1924, the company handed over the administration of Northern Rhodesia to the British Government and the country became a British colony. Resulting from this handover, the Governor was appointed and the country had its laws and sanctions modelled upon those of Britain. The new administration took over the running of Prisons but not as a distinct and separate Service. It was in this respect that the Assistant Attorney-General in his capacity as the Secretary of the Prisons Board had to address the Attorney-General and proposed for some changes. Notably among his proposals as contained in Minute No. SO/414/1925 dated 6th April, 1925 were:

- (a) the creation of a separate Prisons Department; or
- (b) that the Northern Rhodesia Police should take over the whole management of all prisons.

Despite proposing for the creation of a separate Prisons Department, the Assistant Attorney-General was however in favour of the proposal that Northern Rhodesia Police should take over the whole management of all prisons and he then argued in favour of this proposal. The reasons for supporting this proposal were that at that time, Northern Rhodesia Police acted as Warders at four Central Prisons under an Officer who was a Superintendent. The Goalers at Fort Jameson and Mongu were attested to the Northern Rhodesia Police for discipline purposes. The Head Goaler at Livingstone was a Sergeant-Major seconded from the Northern Rhodesia Police. In view of this, he was therefore of an opinion that a transfer of such control could be made easily and expeditiously as all the machinery of the Police were present and available and the details as to such transfer could easily be arranged.

Another argument advanced in favour of such a course was the fact that the then Northern Rhodesia Police Warders did actually, in fact constitute a reserve of the Police Force. At stations where there were no Northern Rhodesia Warders, there were Messenger Warders and if it was not desired to replace the latter with Police Warders, it was then suggested that such Messenger Warders could be under the management and control of the Police as special constables in the manner as the Cattle Cordon was managed and controlled by the Police.

It was further proposed that duties placed upon visiting Justices by the Prisons Regulations should be carefully revised and limited to trial of offences, inspections, hearing of complaints and making reports and recommendations. It was strongly felt that visiting Justices should not have powers to intervene actively in the management and control of Prisons.

Two years after the taking over of the territorial administration by the British Government, a Committee was in 1926 appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to study and make recommendations on the subject of Prisons re-organisation. This Committee carried out its assignment and made the following recommendations:

- (a) that, the general control of prisons be vested in a Prisons Board consisting of Attorney-General (Chairman), Treasurer, Secretary for Native Affairs, and Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police;

- (b) that, so soon as the necessary financial provision can be made there should be appointed an officer, under the designation of Chief Inspector of Prisons who should be the Chief Executive Officer under the Prisons Board;
- (c) that, an officer be appointed immediately to act as Secretary to the Prisons Board and to carry out clerical, statistical and accounting work in connection with prisons and that these duties should be performed by an officer of the Judicial, Legal and Prisons Department;
- (d) that, the prisons at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Kasama and Mongu should be under the immediate control of the Northern Rhodesia Police acting as Superintendents under the general supervision of the Commandant, who should be responsible for the discipline and maintenance of these five prisons;
- (e) that, the remaining prisons, both Central and Local Prisons, should be under the immediate control of the Senior Local District Officer, acting as Superintendent, under the general supervision of his District Commissioner who would be responsible directly to the Prisons Board for the discipline and maintenance of such prisons within his district;
- (f) that, in respect of the five prisons mentioned in paragraph (4), the Commandant should be responsible for the draft estimates of expenditure and the District Commissioners like manner, should be responsible for these duties in connection with all other prisons within their respective Districts;
- (g) that, the Native Police warders employed in Prisons Service be replaced by specially recruited Civil Warders as soon as possible;
- (h) that, the Prison Regulations be revised and amended in order to limit the duties of the visiting Justices to inspection, trials for prison offences and the hearing of and forwarding of complaints and define more clearly the duties of Superintendents, Medical Officers and other Prison Officials;
- (i) that, subject to the Board, the allocation of convict labour be under the sole control of the Local Superintendent;
- (j) that, the use of convict labour at all stations should be subject to examination by the Prisons Board with a view to a charge being made for such labour and that, for such purpose, a scale of charges be drawn up by the Board and that accounts be rendered to all departments for any convict labour utilised;
- (k) that, increased use of Prison labour by private firms should be encouraged with a view to reducing the employment of this labour by Government on unproductive services; and
- (l) that, all prison labour now utilised by Management Boards in sanitary and other town services should be charged for.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the re-organisation process had to take place and it was in respect of the same that on 1st January, 1927 the Northern Rhodesia Prison Service with Central Prison Headquarters at Livingstone was established. The Service having been established the command was to be appointed and it was in this respect, through Government Notice No. 99 of 1927 dated 6th July, 1927 and appearing in Government Gazette No. 289 Vol. XVII, No. 18 issued on Friday, 8th July, 1927, that Captain P. R. Wardroper was appointed Chief Inspector of Prisons. The appointment was with effect from 1st April, 1927.

In line with this re-organisation process, it was found appropriate to amend the Prisons Proclamation, 1912. That being the case, on 22nd July, 1927, Ordinance No. 5 of 1927 which was an Ordinance to amend the Northern Rhodesia's Prisons Proclamation, 1927, was assented by the Governor. However, its operations were suspended until the signification in the territory of His Majesty's Pleasure thereupon. The Acting Chief Secretary did however, on 4th October, through Government Notice No. 156 of 1927, issue a 'Notice of Non-Disallowance of Ordinances', this therefore facilitated for the confirmation and bringing into force the operation of Ordinance No. 5 of 1927.

The Ordinance having come into operation, the Government had therefore to issue the Prisons (Amendment) Rules, 1927 and these Rules came into force on 30th December, 1927. In accordance with these rules, the Chief Inspector of Prisons was responsible to the Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police for the control of all Central Prisons in the territory, and these were established at the following centres; Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu and Fort Jameson.

The previous system of Native Warders being seconded from Northern Rhodesia Police was abolished and instead Native Civilian Warders were engaged in their place. It was due to this change that seconded Police Warders at Livingstone and Broken Hill Prisons were given option of either transferring to Prisons Service or returning to the Police Force. The majority chose to be permanent Prison Warders. These Native Warders were however, engaged under the provisions of Northern Rhodesia Police Ordinance 1926 for purposes of discipline, pensions, gratuity, etc. Their uniform was slightly altered in order that they be distinguished from Police without difficulty.

In 1931 the title Commissioner of Prisons was introduced substituting that of Chief Inspector of Prisons. Captain P. R. Wardroper became the first holder of the title. Some other administrative changes that were made were in connection with the control of local prisons. The Commissioner of Prisons on 1st April, 1933, took over the control of all local prisons and therefore became responsible for 5 central prisons and 28 local prisons. Following this takeover, it was arranged that at local prisons where members of the Police were stationed, the senior member of the European Police was to act as a Gaoler, a number of Native Police being detailed as Warders and the number of Warders was to depend on number of prisoners to be guarded. At local prisons where no Police were stationed, the District Commissioners acted as Prison Superintendents of local prisons and as for Lusaka, the senior European Police Officer acted in that capacity.

The Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service, despite having been constituted and established in 1927, was however, more of a junior Department of the Northern Rhodesia Police. It was therefore, the concern of the Colonial Government to institute some re-organisation of the Service. This resulted in seeking the professional advice of T. C. Flynn who was the Secretary of the Department of Justice and Director of Prisons in Southern Rhodesia. Flynn visited the territory in 1938 to advise on the re-organisation of the Prison System and recommended that the administration of the Prisons should be separated from Police control and that there be established in the territory a Prisons Service distinct and separate from the Police.

The Flynn Recommendations were studied and some measures aimed at implementing these recommendations were taken. Accordingly, R. L. Worsely was in 1942 appointed an independent Commissioner of Prisons. It is important to mention that both Captain P. R. Wardroper and H. G. Hart who succeeded him as the Commissioner of Prisons in 1936 were Police officers and responsible to the Commandant Northern Rhodesia Police. R. L. Worsely, had no connection with the Police and was not responsible to the Commandant Northern Rhodesia Police, and therefore, an independent Commissioner of Prisons.

Following the appointment of an independent Commissioner of Prisons, the Service had a task of extricating itself from the toils of the Police and it was in this respect that in 1945 a further step in the separation of the Service from the Police was undertaken in December when the Service took over the training of all recruits, with a European Officer-in-Charge and African Instructor staff. In the same month, the financial control was taken over by Prisons Headquarters. And in the effort to strengthen the administration, a post of Assistant to the Commissioner was in the same year (1945) created and filled by Patrick Hurtely Hamilton Bayly.

In 1947 the new Prisons Ordinance and Rules were published in January and enacted in September, and following this enactment the Prisons Service was then *de-jure* as well as *de-facto*. This was so because Police still administered Prisons at Kasama, Mongu, Mazabuka and the four Copperbelt local prisons.

The re-organisation process continued and a report on 'the Penal System of the Territory and Proposals for its Re-organisation', was laid before the Executive Council on 21st November, 1950. Among the recommendations made was the separation of Prisons Service from the Police Force in practice as well as in theory. It was in this respect that in 1952, African Warders of the Prisons Service were for the first time stationed at the four Copperbelt local prisons. However, local control of these prisons was maintained by officers of Northern Rhodesia Police in so far as supervision and distribution of labour was concerned. In all other aspects, these prisons were however, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Prisons based at Bwana Mkubwa instead of the Northern Rhodesia Police Officer.

The year 1953 witnessed the coming into force of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with its Headquarters in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. This move led to the establishment on 1st July, 1954 of the Federal Prisons Service with its Headquarters at Causeway, Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia. Prior to the establishment of this Federal Prisons Service, there was formed on 23rd November, 1953 the Federal Prisons Working Party which was charged with responsibilities of bringing together both Northern and Southern Rhodesia Prisons Service and Nyasaland Prisons Service under the Federal Prisons Service. The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service, D. C. Cameron was a member of this working party.

The Federal Prisons Service having been established, the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service had to be dissolved and this was done on 30th June, 1954 when it ceased to be a Service. The Service having been dissolved, both its Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, D. C. Cameron and Phillips were however, appointed Director and Deputy Director respectively of Federal Prisons Service. As for Nyasaland Prisons Service it contributed its Commissioner F. C. Rae, who was appointed the Assistant Director of Federal Prisons Service.

(C) The Birth of Zambia Prisons Service

With the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Penal Establishment in Northern Rhodesia, returned to the territorial control and the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service came into being on the 1st December, 1963. The Service had its Headquarters at Coronation Flats in Broken Hill (Kabwe).

Upon its re-establishment, R. N. Bowas was appointed as its Deputy Commissioner and acted as the Commissioner until when O. V. Garrat, who was recruited from overseas arrived in the country and assumed command of the Service on 8th January, 1964. The Commissioner of Prisons having been recruited and his Deputy Commissioner appointed the next move was to appoint the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons and this appointment went to W. J. W. Burton who assumed duties in August of the same year. This having been done, the next move was the appointment of four Europeans as Senior Superintendents, including a Training Officer.

The re-established Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service had its teething problems and most prominent was overcrowding and lack of prison accommodation. Notably in this case was the fact that in January, 1964, the total prison population including district prisons was 5 092 and as the prisons had not been built to hold such large a number, the new administration was therefore faced with very serious problems. The overcrowding in the large establishments was such that conditions were a real cause for grave anxiety. No relief could be obtained by transfer to other prisons which apart from their unsuitability for the accommodation of prisoners serving long- and medium-sentences, were also overcrowded. Under these conditions, segregation and classification of prisoners was impossible and their full employment extremely difficult. Thus, there was ever present a real danger of a serious breakdown of discipline caused by shortage of experienced staff, overcrowding, poor conditions and lack of suitable occupation for prisoners.

Writing in the Prisons Annual Report for 1964, the Commissioner of Prisons, described the transitional problems as follows:

'The Department passed through a difficult period during the first six months of its inception. At the beginning there was no Headquarters Organisation; the subordinate staff was inadequate and many were untrained, prison accommodation was seriously overcrowded due to the large number of persons in custody; basic necessities such as blankets, clothing and other equipment were practically non-existent, the discipline of staff and prisoners was not good and in general the prison system presented problems which seldom, if ever, have had to be met elsewhere'.

Despite these transitional problems experienced, a radical re-organisation of the Service was however, instituted at the beginning of the year (1964) and was concentrated on:

- (a) the relief of overcrowding by the provision of additional accommodation;
- (b) the provision of adequate employment for prisoners;
- (c) the classification of prisons for administrative purpose;
- (d) the classification and segregation of prisoners according to their ages, history and character;
- (e) the introduction of methods of training more in accordance with modern ideas of the rehabilitation of the prisoner;
- (f) the introduction of a stage system and earnings scheme with an expansion of industrial and agricultural training;
- (g) the training of staff, including special training to fit Zambians for promotion to junior and senior ranks;
- (h) the general re-organisation of the internal system of prison administration and internal economy;
- (i) the improvement in prison conditions and the abolishing of racial discrimination; and
- (j) methods by which morale and discipline of the staff could be raised and all members of the staff welded into one Service with common objectives and interests.

These qualitative Service objectives were tabled before the First Conference of Senior Prisons Officers which was held in Kabwe, in August, 1964. The conference itself was officially opened by the Minister of Home Affairs Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe.

It is a well known fact that Zambia attained its Independence on 24th October, 1964, it was on this date that Zambia Prisons Service came into existence. The Service having been established and with a view to modernising the newly independent country's penal system, a new prisons ordinance was therefore, drafted and was under consideration at the end of the year. The legislation provided, inter-alia, for increased letters and visits to prisoners, parole leave, the establishment of correction training centre for young offenders sentenced to imprisonment, the introduction of compulsory supervision orders and extra mural penal employment as an alternative to short-term imprisonment for first offenders.

Particular attention was paid to the re-organisation of the ordinary administrative system in prisons and among others, such fundamental requirements as security, supervision, preparation and maintenance of adequate records, the safe custody of prisoners' property and cash. In the like manner, methods of classification and allocation of labour and the preparation and serving of rations were applied in accordance with normal prison procedures. Equally, a complete review of all books and forms used in the Service was undertaken and more modern methods were introduced to meet the requirements of the new legislation and prison training system.

When Northern Rhodesia Prison Service was re-established on 1st December, 1963, it took over control of the Central Prisons in the territory and District Prisons were still in hands of the District Commissioners. However, upon the birth of Zambia Prisons Service in October, 1964, it was decided that it should take over control of all the District Prisons in the country. The transfer of these prisons was undertaken by the provinces and by the end of the year all district prisons with the exception of those in North-Western Province were taken over. Those in North-Western Province were taken over in January, 1965.

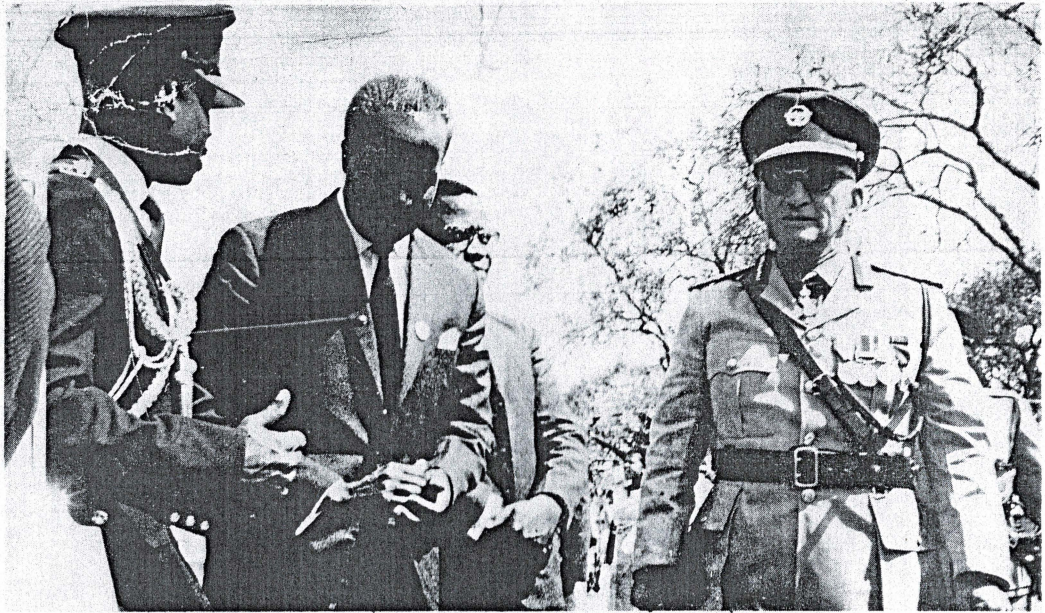
Towards the end of 1965, a new Prisons Act based upon the requirements of the Minimum Standard Rules agreed by the United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders was passed by the National Assembly. In the same year the administration of the Service was adopted to afford easy and efficient implementation of the new Act. As a further aid to a full understanding of the provisions of the new Prisons Act, a conference of Senior Prison Officers was held in September, 1965. The conference was addressed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mainza Chona. A very detailed discussion took place, extending over four days, there being general agreement that a most useful purpose had been served and a better conception of the requirements of the new Act achieved by those attending.

The expatriate Commissioner of Prisons, O. V. Garrat, retired from the Service at the end of October, 1965, after completing his contract period of engagement. Arising from this retirement, the Deputy Commissioner, R. N. Bowas had to act as Commissioner of Prisons and Superintendent of Prisons A. K. Chirwa had to act as Deputy Commissioner. Towards the end of the year, Superintendent of Prisons B. Imakando was appointed Supernumerary Commissioner of Prisons and he assumed command of the Service on 1st September, 1966 after the retirement of R. N. Bowas. Following this development the service Command had to be re-organised and resulting in the reversion of A. K. Chirwa to the Superintendent's position and the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, J. M. Mwanza as Deputy Commissioner of Prisons. On 2nd September, 1966, W. J. W. Burton retired from the Service and A. K. Chirwa was then appointed Assistant Commissioner of Prisons. With the Command of the Service fully Zambianised, the transitional period was over. The road however, had never been *smooth and the dust so raised continued to trouble the new Command*.

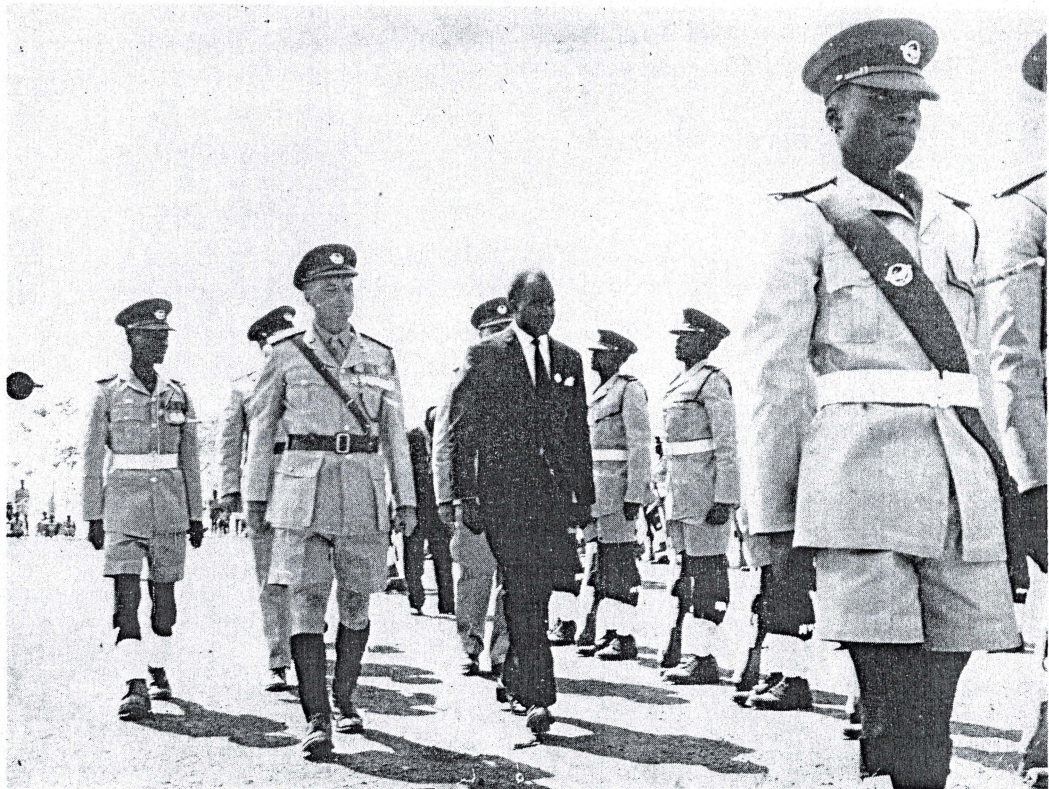
Prior to the Zambianisation of the positions of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in 1966, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, honoured the service by taking the salute at a passing out parade of Cadet Officers and Recruit Warders on 18th September, 1965. (Among those Cadet Officers was T. M. Mutale who later on became the Commissioner of Prisons as from 1st January, 1986 to 22nd November, 1988). Towards the end of 1966, the Service was transferred from its traditional Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Local Government and Prisons. It however, reverted back to Home Affairs in, mid 1968.

The President returned back to the Prisons Staff Training School on 26th July, 1974 when he took the salute at the passing out parade of the 1st Security Forces Combined Course and later on addressed the Tenth Senior Prison Officers Annual Conference. In his address to the Conference he stressed on the need for a revolution in the Zambia Penal System. The proposed changes were to involve prisoner's education, trade, training, abolition of the name 'Prison' and the introduction of an effective and systematic post prison-care. The envisaged changes were all included on reformation of offenders and not merely punishing them to satisfy society's vengeance. The stress therefore, was to be on changing the offender's attitude and causing him to adjust his code of life through political and formal education, and arming him with a suitable trade which is a vital complimentary requirement in his life. Also proposed was the After-Care Service.

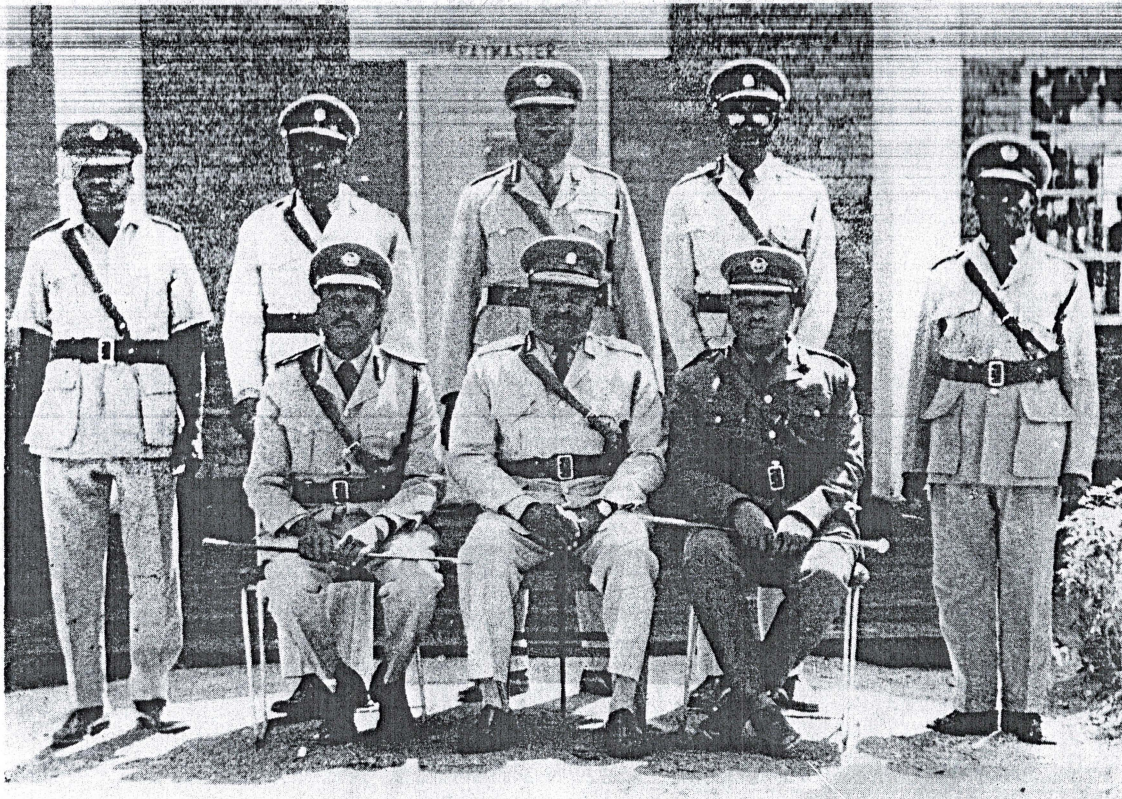
Regrettably, these proposals remained on file without being followed and the file has gathered dust beyond recognition.



THE FORMER PRESIDENT DR K. D. KAUNDA OFFICIATING AT PRISONS SERVICE'S PASSING OUT PARADE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1965, HELD AT MUKOBEKO PRISONS TRAINING DEPOT, SEEN HERE WITH THE THEN COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS O. V. GARRATT



DR KAUNDA ACCOMPANIED BY THE CHIEF PRISON OFFICER MORTON, INSPECTS THE PASSING OUT PARADE MOUNTED BY RECRUIT WARDERS.



THE FIRST INDIGENOUS ZAMBIAN COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS THE LATE B. IMAKANDO (SITTED ON THE LEFT) POSES FOR A PICTURE WITH THE VISITING PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS FROM TANZANIA (SITTED IN THE MIDDLE) AND SITTED ON THE RIGHT IS THE LATE J. M. MWANZA, THEN DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS IN 1970.



THE LATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS A. K. CHIRWA IN 1965

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PENAL INSTITUTION

This section mainly deals with matters related to the following aspects:

- (a) declaration of Prisons;
- (b) other Penal Institutions; and
- (c) reformatory school.

The motive behind this is to establish where possible, the dates when some of the Prisons were built or declared Prisons.

(A) Declaration of Prisons

It is unfortunate to observe that there is no record of the first Prison built in this country. It is however, a reasonable assumption that since both Barotse Native Police and North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary were responsible for Prison duties in the two Northern Rhodesias, therefore, first Prisons came into existence simultaneously with Police stations and in most cases these were known as 'Police Lock-Ups'.

In this case the first established Police stations for North-Western Rhodesia in 1899 were; Mongu, Victoria Falls, Kalomo, Fort Monze, Kazungula and Sesheke. As for the North-Eastern Rhodesia were; Ikawa in Chambeshi District, Abercon in Tanganyika District, Rhodesia (Kalungwishi) in Mwense District, Fort Rosebury in Luapula District and Fort Jameson. Assumably these Police stations served as Prisons since both the Barotse Native Police and North-Eastern Rhodesia were respectively responsible for the safe custody and conveyance of all prisoners.

The chart of Distribution of the North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary as at 1st October, 1906, sheds more light into this case as it indicates places which had Prisons as at that time and guarded by members of this Constabulary and these were; Abercon, Chinsali, Five, Fort Jameson, Fort Rosebury, Kalungwishi, Kasama, Luena, Mpika, Mporokoso, Nabwalya, Petauke and Serenje. We further read from the Statistical Return of Prisons for 1924 that the following places had Prisons at that time; Five, Abercon, Mporokoso, Kasama, Mpika, Chinsali, Luwingu and Nsumbu (amalgamated), Fort Rosebury, Kawambwa, Serenje, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill, Mkushi, Lusaka, Feira, Ndola, Kasempa, Mwinilunga, Solwezi, Mumbwa, Namwala, Livingstone, Mazabuka, Kalomo, Mongu, Balovale, Kalabo, Nalolo, Mankoya, Sesheke, Lundazi and Petauke.

In 1912 through Government Notice No. 64 of 1912 dated 30th December, appearing in Government Gazette No. 14 Vol. 2 published in Livingstone on Tuesday, 31st December, the following Prisons were declared Central Prisons; Abercon, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Fort Rosebury, Kasempa, Kasama, Mumbwa, Kawambwa, Livingstone, Mongu and Solwezi. The Lusaka Police Lock-Up was declared a Local Prison in 1917 through Government Notice No. 47 of 1917 and appearing in Government Gazette No. 6 Vol. 7 dated 18th April.

Some years later it was found appropriate to re-classify some of the Central Prisons and declare them Local Prisons. It was in this respect that in 1921 through Government Notice No. 155 (a) Vol. XI No. 3 (a) dated 11th March, Kawambwa Prison ceased to be a Central Prison. In the like manner, Prisons such as Abercon and Mumbwa were through Government Notice No. 21 of 1923 and appearing in Government Gazette No. 191 Vol. XIII, No. 4 dated 8th March, declared no more Central Prisons but Local Prisons. Through the same Government Notice, Kasama Prison was declared a Central Prison for both Awemba and Tanganyika districts. As for Fort Rosebury, Kasempa and Solwezi Prisons ceased to be Central Prisons in 1928 through Government Notice No. 38 of 1928 dated 30th March, appearing in Government Gazette No. 323 Vol. XVIII, No. 10 dated 5th April.

In 1927 when Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service was established, there were only five Prisons recognised as Central Prisons and these were; Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu and Fort Jameson. The number however, increased to six in 1934 when Lusaka Local Prison was declared a Central Prison. In the same year, 1934, there were established a detention camp situated in the new Lusaka Township as a Local Prison and this was done through Government Notice No. 241 of 1934 dated 15th June, and appearing in Government Gazette No. 662 Vol. XXIV, No. 21 dated 25th June. The following year, 1935, Mufulira Police Lock-Up was declared a Local Prison through Government Notice No. 105 of 1935 dated 30th October. Towards the end of 1945 two Prison Camps were opened for short-term prisoners at Ndola (Chifubu) and Lusaka. In the same year Lusaka Local Prison which was under Police was taken over by the Prisons Service and was converted into a Remand Prison.

In 1948 negotiations for the conversion of part of the area formerly occupied by the Bwana Mkubwa Polish Evacuee Camp into a Penal settlement started. In the same year an extension was made to the Broken Hill Central Prison but unfortunately the Town Management Board were pressing for the removal of the Prison building abutted on the main road leading to the new European extension of the Township. A new site in this case envisaged some seven miles north of Broken Hill and in 1950 the portion of this Prison which stood on the road reserve was demolished and the remainder kept under repair. At the same time a site of approximately 1,000 acres, seven miles to the west of the town was approved for a new Prison.

The negotiations for the acquisition of Bwana Mkubwa Camp were completed in 1949 and, highly satisfactory progress was made in converting the camp into a penal settlement on what was described as 'most modern lines'. The camp had ample land for farming purposes and it was also proposed that industries were to be introduced as soon as the major work was done and the camp will be established. Special attention was to be given to African Prisoners in food production and it was in this respect anticipated that Bwana Mkubwa would be absolutely self-supporting in all foodstuffs. The Commissioner of Prisons was of strong conviction in this case that as this camp grows and develops, it would demonstrate to those who have always felt that high walls and maximum security measures were the basic fundamentals of imprisonment that the new system leads to a development and co-operation that could never be found within the atmosphere of Prison walls.

The year 1949 also witnessed the completion of houses for prisoners and staff at Katopola Camp. Equally, a new burnt brick Prison comprising of one large cell and two smaller ones, latrines, bath house, laundry and kitchen were constructed at Solwezi Local Prison. Also completed in the same year were new burnt brick Prisons at Feira, Kalabo and Sesheke.

In 1950, a comprehensive revised Development Plan was submitted to the Government and recommendations were made inter-alia, for the provision of funds to rebuild all the existing Central Prisons outside the main centres and to build Detention Camps and Remand Homes at such centres. The Development Plan was based on all buildings being done by Prison labour under the supervision of an Inspector of Works and three Building Foremen, who were to be seconded from the Public Works Department in 1951 and with a provision having been made for them in the estimates of that year (1951). It was envisaged that all the bricks for these buildings were to be burnt at the sites and that considerable training was to be afforded to prisoners whilst engaged on this building programme. It was further proposed that the only Maximum Security Prison with a future Lock-Up accommodation of 320 prisoners was to be built in Lusaka. As for the remaining Prisons, these were planned on camp lines and to accommodate between sixty and eighty male prisoners in the first instance, while a Reformatory for 120 Juveniles was also recommended. The Prison buildings were planned on a unit type construction, design of individual blocks within the unit being standardised as far as possible, thus necessitating only one architectural treatment.

The need for the rebuilding of all the Central Prisons in the country was necessitated by the fact that all these buildings were in bad shape. It was because of their bad state of being that forced R. L. Worse as a Commissioner of Prisons to state in his 1947 Annual Prisons Report that:

..... 'broadly speaking all Prisons can be styled, "ancient monuments" and are very much out of date.....'

In 1949 a site of approximately 350 acres, about three miles to the west of Fort Jameson Town was approved for the new Central Prison. Equally, tentative suggestions were on hand for a Prison site at Kasama allocated near the Lukulu River and approximately ten miles to the South-West of the town. At Mongu a site of approximately sixty to eighty acres, about ten miles to the east of the town was under consideration. Also approved by the Provincial Sites Committee was a site of approximately six hundred acres on the banks of river Zambezi at Katombora for the Reformatory School.

In 1950 a new burnt brick Prison was built at Fort Rosebury and also three camps were opened and attached to Central Prisons and these were; a new first offenders camp attached to Kasama Central Prison, Katombora (old Forest Camp) attached to Livingstone Central Prison and Lutembwe attached to Fort Jameson Central Prison. By the end of the year the following camps were in operation:

- (a) Livingstone: Maramba Camp—it however closed on 9th September, 1950, Forest Camp opened on 2nd May, 1950 Katombora Institution—opened on 17th July, 1950;
- (b) Lusaka—Chilenje;
- (c) Broken Hill: New site—opened on 10th August, 1950; and

(d) Ndola—Ndola Annexe;

(e) Fort Jameson: Katopola, Lutembwe—opened on 16th August, 1950; and

(f) Kasama—Agriculture and Forest (Misafu)—opened on 20th November, 1950.

As for Bwana Mkubwa Penal Settlement, it was run on Camp lines, but it was however, by the end of 1950 classified as a Central Prison. In the same year (1950) a Prison was established at Kabompo through General Notice No. 735 of 1950 dated 20th July and appearing in Government Gazette No. 1564 Vol. XL No. 33 dated 28th July. Work on this Prison however, started in 1951 and a new site approximately four to five miles, along the Abercon Road was in the same year (1951) approved for the new Kasama Central Prison.

The Broken Hill Central Prison was in 1952 moved to a new site at Mukobeko and two semi-permanent houses for European staff were constructed. A temporary prison for approximately 200 African prisoners, two cells for European female prisoners together with workshops, kitchen, lecture room, hospital and one recruit's barracks were erected. In the same year a Prison Camp in temporary materials was established at Kasama and at Mongu a new site at Siwa for the Central Prison was approved.

In 1953, construction for a Prison for twenty African males and five African female prisoners started in Mumbwa and it was being built from the Public Works Extra Funds and Kabompo Local Prison was completed in the same year. On 5th May of the same year, a European Prison officer was transferred to Mongu to take over the Prison from an officer of the Northern Rhodesia Police. This officer established and created a temporary camp and a temporary European house at Siwa, eight miles from Mongu, it was however discovered that owing to the alteration in the water table at this station Siwa site was therefore, unsatisfactory and a new site for the Central Prison had to be selected. In the case of Livingstone, a new site, eight miles north of the town on the Great East Road, near Natebe Camp Railway Siding was approved for the new Central Prison. The Natebe Camp was finally established in 1954 and the same year that Naminwe Camp near Namwala was opened.

The Federal Prisons Service Command decided to classify Prisons throughout the three territories in 1958. Those in Northern Rhodesia were through Federal Notice No. 158 of 1958 dated 7th March, classified as follows:

CLASS I PRISONS

H. M. Prison	Broken Hill
H. M. Prison	Broken Hill (Town)
H. M. Prison	Bwana Mkubwa
H. M. Prison	Fort Jameson
H. M. Prison	Kasama (Milima)
H. M. Prison	Kasama (Town)
H. M. Prison	Katombora Camp
H. M. Prison	Livingstone
H. M. Prison	Livingstone (Town)
H. M. Prison	Lusaka (Central)
H. M. Prison	Lusaka (Forest Camp)
H. M. Prison	Mongu

CLASS II PRISONS

H. M. Prison	Nambala Camp (Mumbwa)
H. M. Prison	Naminwe Camp (Namwala)

CLASS III PRISONS

H. M. Prison	Abercon
H. M. Prison	Balovale
H. M. Prison	Chadiza
H. M. Prison	Chinsali
H. M. Prison	Feira
H. M. Prison	Fort Rosebury
H. M. Prison	Gwembe
H. M. Prison	Isoka

H. M. Prison	Kalomo
H. M. Prison	Kabompo
H. M. Prison	Kasempa
H. M. Prison	Kawambwa
H. M. Prison	Luwingu
H. M. Prison	Lundazi
H. M. Prison	Mankoya
H. M. Prison	Mazabuka
H. M. Prison	Mumbwa
H. M. Prison	Mpika
H. M. Prison	Mwinilunga
H. M. Prison	Mkushi
H.M. Prison	Mporokoso
H. M. Prison	Namwala
H. M. Prison	Petauke
H. M. Prison	Senanga
H .M. Prison	Serenje
H. M. Prison	Sesheke
H. M. Prison	Solwezi

CLASS IV PRISONS

H. M. Prison	Kitwe
H. M. Prison	Luanshya
H. M. Prison	Mufulira
H. M. Prison	Ndola

This classification was done in accordance with section 62 of the Prisons Regulations, 1950. Following this classification Choma Prison was declared and classified Class III through Federal Notice No. 118 of 1961, dated 24th February, Nchelenge Prison was declared and classified a Class III Prison through Federal Notice No. 491 of 1961, dated 11th August. Further classification of prisons was done in 1959 through Federal Notice No. 167 of 1959, dated 13th March and issued by the Minister of Law, who acting in accordance with section 3 of the Prisons Act 1953 declared the following as Class I Prisons:

H. M. Prison	Lusaka, Old Remand Prison
H. M. Prison	Natuseko Siding, Broken Hill, Tobacco sheds
H. M. Prison	Mpima, Plantation Station

In 1960, Naminwe Camp in Namwala which was declared a Prison in 1954, however, ceased to be a Prison through Federal Notice No. 273 of 1960 dated 22nd April.

Due to the outbreak of Cha cha cha in 1961, some temporary prisons in Kasama, Fort Rosebury, Kawambwa, Luwingu and Chinsali were declared and these were to contain not more than 500 prisoners. The declaration of these Prisons was through Federal Notice No. 525 of 1961, this was however revoked by Federal Notice No. 585 of 1961, dated 12th September, which declared the following as Temporary Prisons in Northern Rhodesia.

I. Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia

Kasama
Chinsali
Luwingu
Abercon
Mporokoso
Isoka, and
Nakonde

II. Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia

Fort Rosebury
Kawambwa, and
Samfya.

These were established for the shelter and safe custody of short-term prisoners and persons detained under the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Regulations of Northern Rhodesia.

To contain the situation, the Director of Federal Prisons had to authorise District Messengers to be employed as Warders and authority to do so was contained in Federal Notice No. 586 of 1961 dated 22nd September. To administer these prisons the Secretary to the Minister of Law through Federal Notice No. 587 of 1961, dated 22nd September, had to appoint Officers in Charge of these temporary prisons and these were as follows:

<i>Temporary Prison</i>	<i>Officer-in-Charge</i>
Kasama	J. Caaney
Chinsali	J. V. Ludbrooke
Luwingu	A. S. Heaton—Smith
Abercon	T. Mannion
Mporokoso	District Commissioner—Mporokoso
Isoka	District Commissioner—Isoka
Nakonde	District Commissioner—Isoka
Fort Rosebury	A. J. Kiggen
Kawambwa	H. C. B. Simmonds
Samfya	District Commissioner—Samfya

In 1962, the District Commissioners for Kawambwa and Fort Rosebury were through Federal Notice No. 36 of 1962, dated 12th January, appointed officers-in-charge of temporary prisons of their respective districts and therefore, revoking the 1961 appointment of H. C. B. Simmonds and A. J. Kiggen as officers-in-charge of temporary prisons in respective districts.

In the same year of 1962, through Federal Notice No. 885 of 1962 dated 7th December, buildings constructed for use as prisons at Kamfinsa and Livingstone (new Prison) were declared and classified as Class I Prisons.

Following the re-introduction of Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service in December, 1963, a move was taken in 1964 to establish a Temporary Prison for the shelter and safe custody of short-term prisoners at a special camp in Fort Jameson. This was done through General Notice No. 11 of 1964 dated 30th December, 1963.

In the same year (1964), through General Notice No. 171 of 1964 dated 21st January, Katombora ceased to be a Prison and the explanatory note for this action was that the Institution at Katombora was to become solely a Reformatory School under control of the Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare. However, in July of the same year, Maluka Camp near Katombora was declared a Temporary Prison through General Notice No. 1736 of 1964 dated 16th July. In August of the same year and through General Notice No. 1876 of 1964 dated 11th August, a new Prison was declared at Fort Rosebury (the present Mansa Prison) and Broken Hill Rural Boma Prison was in October through General Notice No. 2312 of 1964 dated 26th September, declared a Prison.

At the time of its birth in 1964, Zambia Prisons Service inherited 55 penal institutions and these consisted of:

- 7 Regional Training Prisons;
- 6 Central Prisons;
- 28 Local Prisons;
- 7 Remand Prisons;
- 3 First Offender's Camps;
- 2 Pre-release Camps;
- 1 Reformatory School, and
- 1 Detention Camp.

These were however, in 1965 reclassified and reduced to 54 penal institutions and consisted of:

- 12 Regional and Central Prisons;
- 7 Remand Prisons;
- 2 First Offender's Camps;
- 30 Local Prisons;
- 1 Reformatory School; and
- 1 Special Training Prison.

The classification of Prisons in Zambia was done in 1964 as the Minister of Home Affairs issued Gazette Notice No. 31 of 1964 dated 27th October, 1964 and appearing in Government Gazette No. 1 Vol. I No. 2 dated 30th October, which read as follows:

'It is hereby notified for public information that the Minister of Home Affairs has, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1955, declared the Prisons listed below in the schedule attached here to be Prisons under section 3 of the Act. All previous notices gazetting Prisons are hereby cancelled.'

SCHEDULE

Class I Prisons

1. Regional Prisons at:

Broken Hill (Mukobeko);
Fort Jameson (Lutembwe and Town Remand);
Kamfinsa (Kitwe District);
Kasama (Malima and Town Remand);
Livingstone (Libuyu);
Lusaka (Plots No. S 4503 and 4920);
Lusaka First Offender's Camp (Shantumbu—Forest Reserve); and
Mongu (Town).

2. Central Prisons at:

Bwana Mkubwa (Ndola Urban District);
Chingola (including Prison Camp);
Choma;
Fort Rosebury (new Prison, Samfya Road);
Mumbwa; and
Solwezi.

Class II Prisons

Abercon;
Fort Rosebury (old Prison);
Kitwe;
Luanshya;
Mazabuka;
Mufulira;
Petauke;
Kawambwa; and
Ndola (Wilkinson Camp)—(now Peter Singogo).

Class III Prisons

Balovale;
Chinsali;
Isoka;
Kalomo;
Katete;
Luwingu;
Lundazi;
Mpika;
Mporokoso;
Mwinilunga;
Mkushi;
Serenje;
Sesheke; and
Samfya.

Class IV Prisons

Feira;
Gwembe;
Kabompo;
Senanga;
Maluka (First Offender's Camp—Katombora);
Broken Hill (First Offender's Camp);
Broken Hill (Rural Boma);
Nchelenge;
Mankoya;
Mwense;
Namwala; and
Kasempa.

Gazette Notice No. 74 of 1964 dated 31st October, varied accordingly Gazette Notice No. 1597 of 1965 dated 26th July, declared Mazabuka new Prison as a Class II Prison and Kawambwa (Special Camp) as a Class III Prison. In 1966 Broken Hill Detention Centre (now Mpima Prison) was through Gazette Notice No. 814 of 1966 dated 23rd April, declared a Class II Prison.

The Zambian Government in 1965 approved the building of five new prisons at Mbala, Lundazi, Mwinilunga, Kitwe and Mufulira and those were to be built in the Transitional Development Plan, i.e; for the period of 1st January, 1965 to 30th December, 1966. Of these Prisons, the first three were deleted from the plan because of lack of funds and at the end of the year 1965, planning for the new prisons at Mufulira and Kitwe was completed and the Mufulira project started in June, 1966 was completed by the end of the same year at a cost of £68,688.00. In the same year (1966) a new Women's Prison being built at Kasama was completed in 1967.

The year 1968 witnessed the closure of Lusaka First Offender's Camp (Shantumbu Forest Reserve) as it ceased to be a Prison through Gazette Notice No. 912 of 1968 dated 9th March. In 1969 the Bwana Mkubwa Mine was re-opened and therefore, making the Prison site untenable and the Prison was finally closed in 1969. Following this closure, funds were provided for a new Prison at Kansengi in Ndola and this was a replacement for Bwana Mkubwa Prison. At the same time Kafubu Detention Camp in Ndola through Gazette Notice No. 144 of 1970 dated 15th January, ceased to be a Prison. The construction of Lundazi Prison was completed in 1970.

Building of the Youth Corrective Centre at Kamfinsa through Prison labour started in 1971 and the project has not been fully completed although it is now being used as a Female Prison. In 1972, through Government Gazette No. 547 of 1972 dated 6th April, Feira ceased to be a Prison and in 1974 Chondwe Farm was acquired from its expatriate owner and was declared a Prison Farm.

(b) Other Penal Institutions

The only Native Authority Prison in Northern Rhodesia was situated at the east of the Barotse Native Government. This was sited either at Lealui or at Limulunga according to the season and in accordance with the Lozi custom. The Prison was established under the Barotse Native Courts Ordinance. It consisted of separate rooms for male and female prisoners and was inspected weekly by the Ngambela, the Senior Minister of the Native Government.

A detailed report on the Prison and all persons admitted and discharged was submitted by the President of the Saa-Sikalo Kuta (Court) Induna Solami, to the District Commissioner and to the Resident Commissioner, Mongu. It was open to inspection by the Resident Commissioner, Administrative Officers and Government Medical Officer at all times. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months were admitted to the Central Prison, Mongu and were not admitted in the Native Authority Prison.

This Prison was however, in 1947, despite the fact that the Northern Rhodesia Prison Service had no direct control over it, inspected by the Commissioner of Prisons and it was beginning from the same year reflected in the Prisons Service's Annual Reports under Part II, 'Other Penal Institutions.' It ceased to be a penal institution in 1964 upon Zambia's attainment of Independence.

(c) Reformatory Institutions

For many years until 1953, the country had no Reformatory School of its own, juvenile offenders were sent to the Eva Booth Institute at Ibwe Nyama and if they were not approved/accepted they were sent back to the Juvenile Section in Livingstone Prison. In the case of Coloureds, they were sent to Deipkloof Reformatory School, Whites to Hontproof Reformatory and African female juveniles to Eshowe Reformatory School in Natal in South Africa. We read from the Northern Rhodesia Prison Service Annual Report of 1941 of one coloured, one European and one African juveniles who were respectively transferred to these Reformatory Schools.

The proposals for the Penal System of the Territory and its Re-organisation which were laid before the Executive Council on 21st November, 1950 among other things recommended for the establishment of a Reformatory School at Katombora. Prior to the tabling of these proposals, preliminary work on the establishment of Katombora, an institution where training of juveniles delinquents on borstal lines had started on 17th July, 1950, when thirty prisoners were transferred from Livingstone under the supervision of a Chief Prison Officer. In the same year, seven selected African juveniles who were sentenced to varying terms of detention in a Reformatory in South Africa, received temporary training at Katombora pending the establishment of the Reformatory School.

On 8th December, 1953, Katombora was gazetted as a Reformatory School under the new Juvenile Ordinance and the Commissioner of Prisons was also the Chief Inspector of Reformatories and until that date juveniles were held at Katombora on a Governor's warrant. However, prior to the coming into force of the new Ordinance, Katombora received and accommodated all types of juvenile offenders within the age group of nine to eighteen, with varying sentences of from two to five years, but now however, offenders were sent to a Reformatory for a set period of four years. Their release was to be ordered by the Chief Inspector of Reformatories at any time after nine months had been served, contingent upon their conduct, behaviour and progress in training—vide the grade system. No child under the age of 14 years was to be sentenced to a Reformatory School, unless for some reason the court was satisfied that he could not be suitably dealt with in any other manner.

Following the gazetting of this Reformatory School, Rules that were made under the Juvenile Ordinance were drafted and assented in 1954. The following were also inaugurated:

- (a) trades classes in building, carpentry and tailoring;
- (b) a complete school curriculum;
- (c) a grade system;
- (d) the formation of the nucleus of a Reformatory staff, and
- (e) a system of returning discharged juvenile to their parents or guardians through the Social Welfare Service.

The grade system, based on a four-year sentence allowing for twelve months remission if a lad received his respective grades on time, was in operation. Under the old Juveniles Ordinance the courts could award varying sentences and therefore, the time spent in each grade was reduced or increased proportionally according to the length of sentence.

The Reformatory School had its own Staff Establishment which in 1953 was as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>	
Superintendent	1
Chief Prison Officer	1
Technical Instructor	1
Matron (part time)	1
Total	<hr/> 4
<i>Africans</i>	
Clerk	1
Teacher	1
Carpenter Instructor	1
Building Instructor	1
Tailor Instructor	1
Driver	1
Chief Instructor	1
Sergeant Instructors	2
Corporal Instructors	2
Lance Corporal Instructors	4
Instructors	14
Total	<hr/> 29

This Staff Establishment was based on a population of 120 juveniles but there were only fifty three juveniles as at 31st December, 1953.

The Reformatory School in 1964 became an integral part of the Prisons Service and Reformatory Schools under the Command of the Chief Inspector of Reformatories who is also the Commissioner of Prisons. The superintendence of the School was by W. J. Harris who was appointed the Superintendent of Reformatory on 1st December, 1963.

The Zambian Government recognised the young offender under twenty-one years of age as having special needs and more educatable than adult offenders and therefore, much attention was devoted to the training system at the Reformatory School. The new system that had to seek all round development of character and capacities and based upon progressive trust, responsibility and self-control was introduced. By the end of the year 1964, great strides were made in improving general conditions and re-organising the school.

Formerly, the school operated only under the relevant sections of the Juvenile Ordinance which were mainly concerned with discipline. However, towards the end of 1964 new rules were approved which covered the whole system of training and preparation for release. The new rules provided inter-alia, for education, earnings, a progressive system of trust and responsibility and home leave (parole). Thus, for the first time a definite training system which covered the whole period of a lad's detention was instituted.

The 'House' system was introduced and each House was divided into groups with a Prefect in charge and the responsibility for the internal discipline of the Houses was placed upon the lads. The system of progressive trust whereby when a lad gains his 'Blue' was accorded a large measure of freedom and responsibility worked extremely well and the response by inmates was excellent.

New records and case files were introduced which contained the full history of each boy. This enabled close attention to be given to individual problems. A School Board interviewed each lad on admission and decided the form of training he should undertake. Monthly reports on each lad were made by the House Masters and the Board considered the progress made.

An earning scheme whereby the lads received payment based on skill, output and efforts was substituted for the old gratuity scheme which provided little or no incentives. The new payment scheme resulted in an immediate increase in interest and output. Inmates were permitted to send up to two-thirds of their monthly earnings and were required to save at least one-third for the day of release.

The educational system was re-organised and the curriculum provided for lads in Standard I to VI. Special arrangements were made for those lads who desired to take Form II examinations.

All the recreational facilities were extended. Football was the most popular game. The School First XI was entered in the Livingstone Football League and was most successful, finally winning the 1964 League Cup.

With a view to preparing lads for freedom by increasing trust and responsibility, a small pre-release village camp was constructed at a considerable distance from school. Lads selected for release and placed in the 'Discharge Grade' were located at the village entirely on their own without supervision whatsoever. The responsibility for keeping the camp and accommodation clean and reporting for work at the proper time was upon them. The camp is no more operational.

3. PRISON PERSONNEL

This aspect deals with issues related to conditions of Service for, Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, African personnel, staff establishment and training of Prison personnel.

1. (a) *Europeans in Northern Rhodesia*

It is mentioned under the section that deals with the making of the Service that the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service was established in 1927 and that Captain P. R. Wadroppe was appointed Chief Inspector of Prisons. At its inception there were only six European officers in the Service and these were attested to Northern Rhodesia Police. Despite their being attested to the Police, their conditions of Service were however, inferior to those of the Police officers.

In 1943, a year after the establishment of a separate and distinct Prisons Service, there was appointed a 'Terms of Service Committee' was appointed under the Chairmanship of G. Beresford Stooke. Its terms of reference were:

- '(a) to examine and advise upon the adequacy of the lower and middle salary scales of the Civil Service;
- (b) to advise upon any anomalies that may be apparent; and
- (c) to advise upon any other matters connected with (a) and (b) that may come to notice during enquiry.'

The Committee presented its report on 1st November, 1943, and among other things it reported that:

'The Prisons Department in this territory has only recently been separated from the Police and its organisation has not yet been developed. We understand and from the Commissioner, that when adequate staff becomes available, each Central Prison will be under the charge of a Superintendent; we feel therefore that the non-commissioned post of a Prison Officer should not carry a salary in excess of £480.'

In contrast, the committee had in the case of the Police, recommended that every non-commissioned officer be eligible to reach £600, subject only to his own efficiency and that they be placed on the standard scale, with an efficiency bar of £480.'

The recommended salary scale for Prisons Service was:

Prisons	Existing Salary Scale	Proposed Salary Scale
Prison Officer	£300 x £18 to £480	£300 x £75 to £390 x £30 to £450 x £15 to £480
Superintendent	£480 x £20 to £600	£480 x £20 to £600

In view of this proposed salary scale, the Superintendent of Prisons never benefited from this proposed salary scale since he had to retain his previous salary scale of £480 x £20 to £600 per annum.

The salary disparity between Prison Officers and Police Officers was a source of concern to the Prisons Command. In seeking the redress, the second Commissioner of Prisons D. C. Cameron, barely two months and nineteen days after assuming command of the Service, in his letter No. Staff/General/1 of 20th May, 1950, addressed to the Attorney-General, strongly recommended for the upgrading of the salary of both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Prisons. This recommendation was however, ignored by the Government.

Acting in sympathy, the Sixth Conference of East and Central Africa Prison Commissioners held in Nairobi, Kenya from the 22nd to 26th January, 1951, resolved that the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in Northern Rhodesia be upgraded. This resolution was presented to the Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia but regrettably, no positive action was taken to redress the situation.

In June, 1951, there was appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the then Administrative Secretary A. T. Williams, C. M. G., M. B. E. to report on the causes of dissatisfaction expressed by the Civil Servant's Association. This committee found that some civil servants could not provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families, even with the help of the cost of living allowance and that many had little or nothing left after they had paid their accounts for the necessities of life. It was the feeling of the committee that a case had been made out for a general revision of salaries and it submitted a recommendation accordingly. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and on 6th February, 1952, a Commission under the Chairmanship of C. G. S. Follows was appointed to review the salary structure, remuneration and terms of Service of the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia.

In Part I of its report which was for European staff only and submitted to the Government on 9th August, 1952, the Follows Commission recommended that the post of Commissioner of Prisons be upgraded to parity with the post of Deputy Commissioner of Police. The commission was of an opinion that the existed grading of the post did not accord with its responsibilities. The Commissioner of Prisons was paid less than the Assistant Commissioner of Police. The Commission also made what in their opinion was a corresponding adjustment, in the salary scale of the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons and was at par with the Superintendent of Police.

The proposals by the Commissioner of Prisons that there should be a common scale for Chief Prison Officers and Prison Superintendents so that a Chief Prison Officer would not have to wait for a vacancy in the higher grade when he reached his maximum before he could obtain promotion, was rejected on grounds that, in a discipline Service there should be short incremental scales for each rank. In making the proposal, the Commissioner of Prisons was of an opinion that if this was done, recruits would be attracted from the Assistant Housemaster grade in the United Kingdom Prisons Service for the grade of Chief Prison Officer which was from the Warder grade.

Acting to proposals made by the Follows Commission, the Government placed the Commissioner of Prisons and his Deputy under the fourth grade of Europeans' salary scale which was known as, 'Miscellaneous Grade,' and was as follows:

Head of Department	=	£1,700 per annum
Deputy Head	=	£1,200 x 45 — £1,380 per annum.

This placement did not please the Commissioner of Prisons who decided to question the wisdom for such an action. He in this respect addressed the Secretary for Law and Order and in His letter No. Staff/1A of 22nd October, 1952, he regretted the salary scale he was placed under and he both requested and recommended that the Commissioner of Prisons and his Deputy be placed on the salary scales of; £1,850 and £1,600 per annum respectively. These salary scales were for the Heads of Department in what was known as 'Junior Grade Departments or third Grade.'

In arguing his case and drumming support for his recommendation, the Commissioner of Prisons drew the attention of the Secretary for Law and Order to the following facts which illustrate the increased responsibilities of the Prisons Service:

- (a) the report on the proposed re-organisation of the Penal System had been accepted by the Executive Council;
- (b) the expenditure of the Department had increased from £79,305 in 1950 to an estimated expenditure of £132,008 in 1952;
- (c) the revenue from Prison industries in 1950 was £10,000 whereas it was estimated at £12,000 in 1952 and £15,000 in 1953;
- (d) the Prison population was increasing and it was estimated that the daily average population of African prisoners for 1953 would be 1,757 and European prisoners would be twenty as against 1,514 and ten respectively for 1950;
- (e) it was proposed in a draft Juvenile Ordinance which was to be placed before the Legislature in the near future, that the Commissioner of Prisons should also perform the duties of Chief Inspector of Reformatories;
- (f) the Department was undertaking a heavy development programme which was at that moment under revision, and it was expected to cost in the region of £275,000 to £300,000;
- (g) the establishment of staff in 1950 was:

Europeans	=	24	Africans	=	455*
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whereas provision had been made for the following in 1953:

Europeans	=	28	Africans	=	519*
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Comparisons were drawn between the responsibilities of the Commissioner of Prisons as reflected in the Estimates of Expenditure with those of the heads of departments which fell under what was termed at the 'Junior Grade' as well as those in the 'Miscellaneous Grade' as follows:

(A) *Junior Grade Departments*

Department	Staff		Recurrent Expenditure
	Europeans	Africans	
Civil Aviation	97	138	£ 136,946
Chairman of Committees	1	1	4,417
Information	25	34	52,339
Forestry	58	400	140,787
Game and Tsetse	50	436	95,589
Water Development	135	196	336,004

+ Plus a daily average of 1, 600 to 1,700 African prisoners and fifteen to twenty European prisoners.

* This figure did not include eighty-five District Messengers acting as Warders paid for by the Prisons Department.

(B) *Miscellaneous Grade Departments*

Native Court Adviser	—	4	3,475
Welfare and Probation Service	8	5	25,675
Co-operative Societies	17	74	30,681
Stores	68	95	111,065

Salary Scale of European Heads of Departments and their Deputies:

	<i>Head of Department</i>	<i>Deputy</i>
	£	£
Senior Grade	2,000	1,700
Middle Grade	1,925	1,650
Junior Grade	1,850	1,600
Miscellaneous Grade	1,700	1,200 x 45—£1,380

The Commissioner of Prisons submitted with some difference that there was a very strong case for the regrading of the Prisons Service to the category of the 'Junior Grade Department.' Bearing in mind the increased overall responsibility as shown in table B.

In paragraph 164 of the report of the Salaries Commission of 1952, it was recommended that an outfit allowance of £40 on first appointment be paid to officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police, and thereafter, they be paid an annual allowance of £24. Regrettably, this provision was not extended to officers in the Prisons Service and arising from this omission, the Commissioner of Prisons recommended that this provision be extended to Prison Officers as well and that they be paid £35 on first appointment and annual allowance of £18.00.

Like it was the case in 1951, when the Sixth Conference of East and Central Africa Prison Commissioners rallied behind the Commissioner of Prisons for Northern Rhodesia, it was equally the same in 1953 when the Seventh Conference of the same group was held in Livingstone on 16th January. The Conference strongly supported the submissions of the Commissioner of Prisons as regards the re-grading of the Prisons Service. But it was unfortunate, that both the Commissioner's submissions and those of the Conference were never approved by the Government.

(b) *African Conditions of Service*

It is already mentioned that in the early days of colonial rule there was the North-Eastern Rhodesia Constabulary. The scale of payment and rations in 1906 for the same Constabulary was:

- Constable—five shillings per month and three shillings and six pence ration allowance,
- Bandsman—five shillings per month and three shillings and six pence ration allowance,
- Buglers—five shillings per month and three shillings six pence ration allowance,
- Corporal—seven shillings and six pence per month and three shillings and six pence ration allowance,
- Sergeant—ten shillings per month and three shillings and six pence ration allowance,
- Sergeant-Major—twenty-five shillings per month and three shillings and six pence ration allowance.

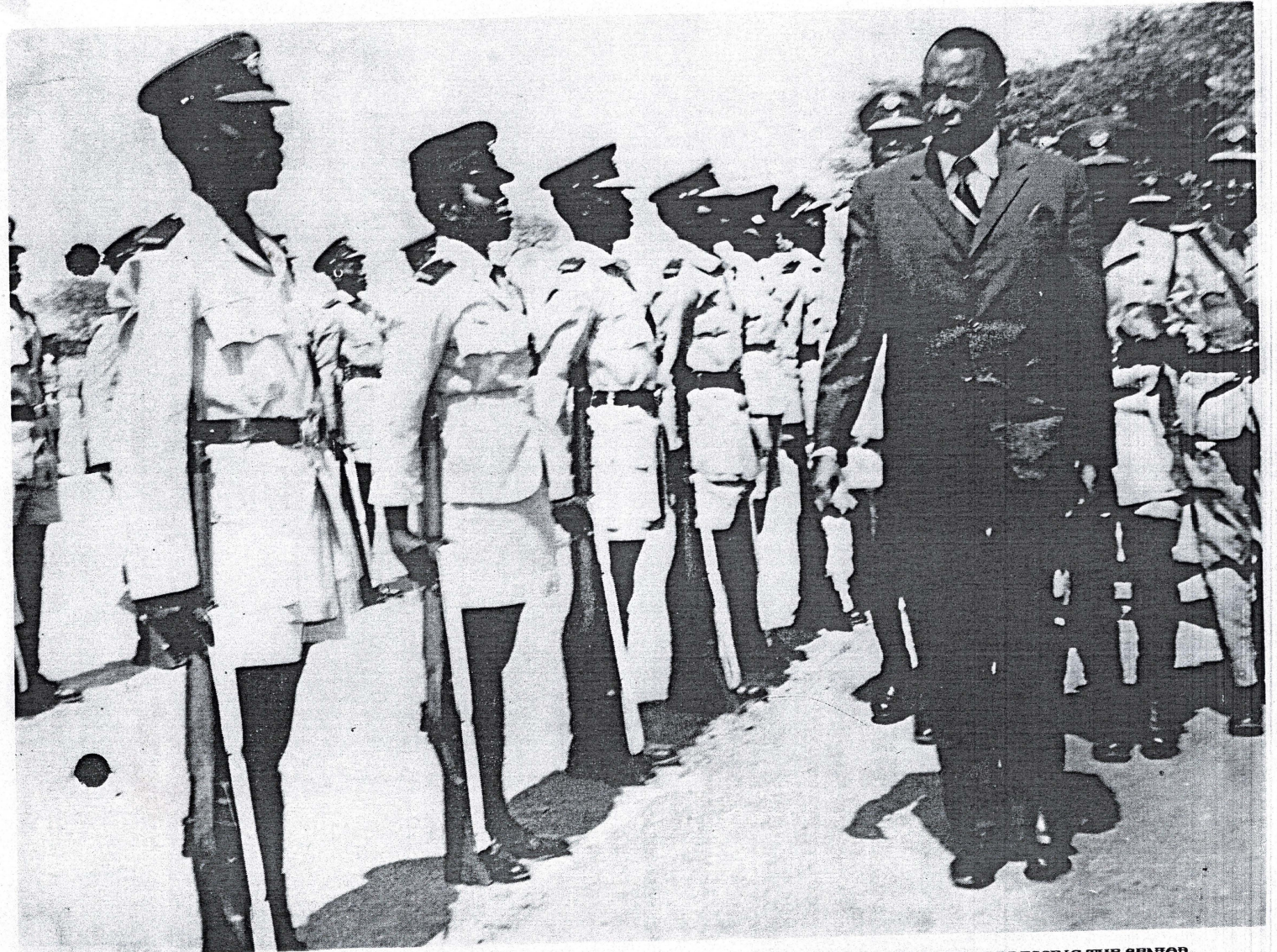
Additionally there was good conduct pay of one shilling a month in respect of each badge given. Good conduct stripes were issued after the first three years of service, one stripe and after every two years subsequent continuous good service one stripe was issued.

Following the re-organisation of the Prisons Service which started in 1927, there were introduced new rates for Native Warders in the same year (1927) and these were:

- Third class Native Warder—seventeen shillings for the first two years,
- Third class Native Warder—twenty shillings for the third year,
- Third class Native Warder—twenty-two shillings for the fourth year and subsequent years,
- Second class Native Warder—twenty-five shillings on promotion,
- First class Native Warder—twenty-seven shillings on promotion,
- Head Native Warder—thirty-two shillings on promotion.



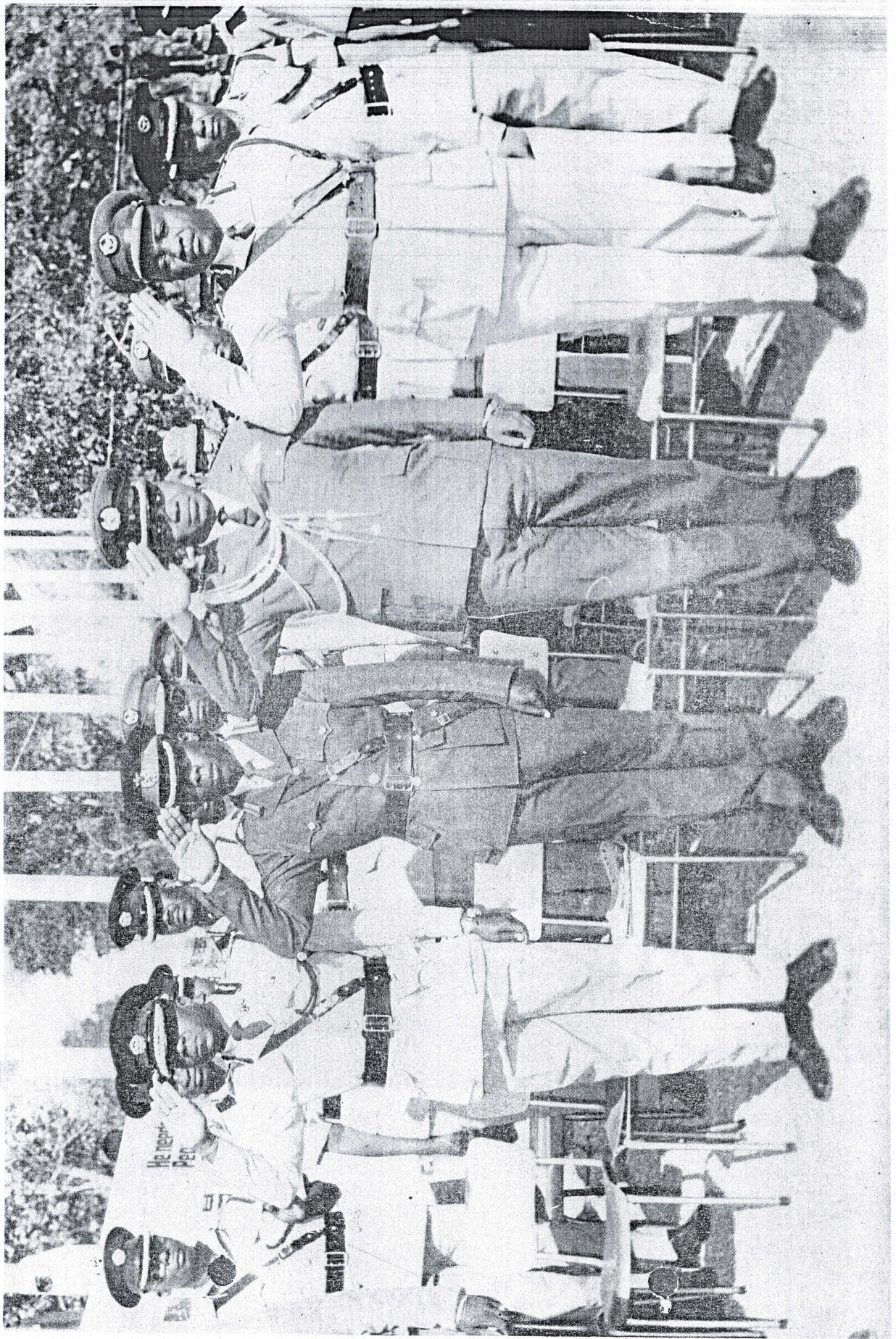
THE FORMER UNDER MINISTER FOR CENTRAL PROVINCE, J. MUONGA OFFICIATING AT THE AWARD GIVING CEREMONY, LOOKING ON IS THE LATE J. M. MWANZA, COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS



THE FORMER MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS L. CHANGUFU INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR, BEFORE ADDRESSING THE SENIOR OFFICERS' CONFERENCE AT PRISONS STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL IN 1972.



FORMER MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS L. CHANGUFU POSES FOR A PICTURE WITH SENIOR PRISON OFFICERS, AFTER OPENING THE SENIOR OFFICERS' CONFERENCE AT TRAINING SCHOOL IN 1972





THE LATE COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS J. M. MWANZA, AND THE FORMER PERMANENT SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS, MR SIMUKULWA AND FORMER DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS I. LIAMUNGA AT PRISONS STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL IN 1978

These salaries were however, not the same as those paid to Police constables. The pay and conditions of service for Prison Warders did not compare with those of a soldier nor a Messenger of the Provincial Administration. Equally the Prison Warders of the Central Prisons at Fort Jameson, Kasama and Mongu were paid less than those Warders at the three Central Prisons along the line of rail and the rates of pay Messengers were much better than those of the Central Prisons Staff. In a move that was seen as a redress to the anomaly, the Government in 1939 approved a request that Warders of Central Prisons at Fort Jameson, Kasama and Mongu be placed on the same scales of pay as Warders at the three Central Prisons.

Reacting to this move the Commissioner of Prisons H. G. Hart, observed in his 1939 Annual Report that:

'Whilst this has undoubtedly removed a grievance so far as Warders off the line of rail are concerned and will allow for inter transfers and posting of Warders to Central Prisons irrespective of their situation the position will, I consider not be satisfactory until the pay and conditions of all Central Prison Warders are brought into line with those of Messengers of Provincial Administration. Until this is approved, I do not think it will be possible to recruit a satisfactory, intelligent type of men.'

In 1942 when Prisons Service became a distinct Service and separate from the Police, the following were the ranks applying to African members of staff who in most cases were referred to as Native Warders:

- Warder Class III;
- Warder Class II;
- Warder Class I; and
- Head Warder.

The poor conditions of service that prevailed in Prisons Service were the concern of many outside the Government circle. It was for this reason that in November, 1947 at the Fourth Conference of the Prisons Commissioners in East and Central Africa held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika made the following observations in the case of staff matters (Africans) in Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service:

(a) 'African staff—rates of pay—items: . . . so far as Northern Rhodesia is concerned, no useful purpose would be served by seeking a greater degree of uniformity with East African rates. As a result of the recommendations of Mr Fitzgerald, the salary scale in the territory are related to those in Nyasaland, so far as it is appropriate'

(b) 'African staff—hours of work—item 6, item 15 introduction of shift system for Warder staff: . . . Northern Rhodesia the approved establishment of Warders and Warderesses is now 479. The highest daily average of prisoners for which figures are available is 1227.8 recorded in 1946. The approved establishment appears to be adequate for the Prison population of the territory and should not result in Warders being called upon to work unduly hours. It is agreed that where necessary, efforts must be made to ensure that the Warders staff are not called upon to work abnormally long hours.'

Prior to this Conference there was in 1947 appointed a Commission on the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the Chairmanship of T. Fitzgerald. The Commission was to review the structure, remuneration and superannuation arrangements of the Civil Service with the exception of casual and daily paid staff of the Central African Territories.

The comparative table of pay for Prison Warders and Police Constables as proposed by the Commission and approved by the Government of Northern Rhodesia was:

<i>Warders Consolidated</i>	<i>Police Consolidated</i>
Class III—1st six months— fifteen shillings	Constables—1st six months— sixty-five shillings
—2nd six months— fifty-eight shillings	—2nd six months— sixty-five shillings
—2 years—sixty-one shillings	—2 years—seventy shillings
—7 years (efficiency bar) seventy-one shillings	—7 years—eighty-two shillings
—17 years—eighty shillings	—17 years—ninety- seven shillings

Class II —1 year—seventy shillings	—N/A
—7 years—eighty-seven shillings	—N/A
Class I —1 year—eighty-five shillings	—Sergeants—1 year—ninety shillings
5 years—ninety-seven shillings	—5 years—one hundred and five shillings
Head Warder—1 year—one hundred and five shillings	—Sergeant Major—1 year—one hundred and fifteen shillings
—4 years—one hundred and twenty shillings	—4 years—one hundred and twenty-five shillings

The issue of salary disparity between the Prison Warders and Police Constables was not a matter of concern for the Fourth Conference of the Prison Commissioners in East and Central Africa alone but equally the Commissioner of Prisons in Northern Rhodesia was concerned with this issue. It was in this respect that in 1950, he had to seek for a redress through a letter to the Attorney-General under reference No. Staff 1A of 30th November. In requesting for the parity the Commissioner strongly felt this was necessary because the responsibility of the African staff of both Police and Prisons most certainly warranted parity in all ranks below that of the most senior African Police Officer.

Advancing his argument, the Commissioner cited the case of Nyasaland where at that time there was parity between Police and Prisons. He also made reference to paragraph four, staff, of the memorandum on Colonial Penal Administration (1947), presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the treatment of offenders sub-committee and enclosed in the Secretary of State's circular dispatch of 15th February, 1950, which stated:

'it is still obvious that one of the main preoccupations of Heads of Departments is quality of staff. In the opinion of the sub-committee the locally recruited staff will never be satisfactory until;

- (i) Rates of pay for comparable ranks in Police and Prisons are identical.'

In view of the above, the Commissioner therefore, felt that he was by no means alone in his opinion that the rates of pay for Police and Prison personnel should be the same. To strengthen his case he also argued that;

Prison Officers spend their working hours in the company of offenders and in charge of them. These persons include men condemned to death, men convicted of violence, and prisoners under mental observations, besides ordinary offenders. They are in charge of prisoners not only within prison walls but also on escort when long journeys may have to be undertaken, at courts of Justice and in charge of working parties outside Prison walls. These duties require the constant exercise of vigilance, judgement, intelligence and self-control with an element of personal risk. Besides these custodial duties, modern methods in the training and treatment of prisoners require of them, to an increasing extent, devotion to duty and actual co-operation in schemes for the reform of the offenders and his re-establishment as a citizen. In the course of their duties they must seek to exercise a good influence over prisoners, both by example and precept. Absolute integrity is indispensable; bribes are constantly offered to Prison Officers by criminals and friends of criminals.'

He went on to argue that;

'The general duties performed by an officer vary considerably. He may be in a workshop or superintending the exercise of a number of prisoners..... At all times he must be vigilant to see that no one is missing and that Statutory Rules and Standing Orders are carried out. There are also many duties to which particular officers are detailed from time to time e.g. gatekeeper duties, reception duties, supervision of visits by prisoners relatives etc.'

He further made reference to the United Kingdom Report on a Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 12th May, 1950, which resulted in a very considerable increase in pay for Prison Officers, and quoted:

'The two Services (Police and Prisons) have been suffering from a common difficulty (lack of recruits) and while H. M. Government has chosen one method in an attempt to remedy understaffing in Police Service it has quite illogically declined to apply a similar method to deal with the same trouble in the Prisons Service. Recruitment to the Prisons Service has worsened directly as the result of the higher pay now prevailing in the Police Force.'

Convinced that he had argued his case strongly he then recommended that serious consideration be given to the principle that the rates of pay and Conditions of Service of African ranks of the Prisons Service be identical to comparable ranks of the Police Force, and that the anomaly which had been a matter of controversy for the past eight years be now ironed out on the basis of, 'what is a source for the goose is the source for the gander,' and that in future any improvement in terms of Service etc. for the Police Force should apply to the Prisons Service and vice-versa.

The salary disparity between Police and Prisons affected the quality of recruitment to the Prisons Service since more educated Africans opted to join the Police Force than Prisons Service. This sad situation worried the Commissioner of Prisons as can be read from his 1950 Annual Prisons Service Report;

'It would be noticed that only approximately fifteen per cent of the Warder Cadre are literate, it will be appreciated that the standard of Africans attracted to the Prison Service is far below that which is desired.....'

A remedy of this unfortunate situation was however, found in 1952 when the C. G. S. Follows Salaries Commission strongly recommended for salary parity between African Police and Prison Officers of comparable ranks. These new rates of pay for African Warders which were with effect from January, 1951 were:

RATES OF PAY PER MONTH

Sergeant Warders:

Revised scale 145/- x 5/- — 175/-

Old scale 105/- x 5/- — 120/-

Corporal Warders:

Revised scale 110/- x 5/- — 125/-

Old scale 85/- x 3/- — 100/-

Lance Corporal Warders:

Revised scale 100/- x 3/- — 106/-

Old scale 85/- x 2/- — 87/- x 3 — 90/-

Warders:

Revised scale 67/- x 2/- 6 — 77/- 6 x 5/- — 87/- 6 x 2/- 6 — 95/-

Old scale 55/- x 3/- — 61/- x 2/- — 71/- x 1/- — 80/-

Two new posts of Chief Warders, Grade I and II were included on the following salary scales:

Chief Warder Grade II 180/- x 7/- 6 — 232/- 6

Chief Warder Grade I 250/- x 12/- 6 — 350/-

These new scales brought the rates of pay for African Warders into line with those paid to African ranks of the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Following the Follows Recommendations, the above additional ranks were given legal sanction by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia on 1st October, 1953 through Government Notice No. 298 of 1953 dated 1st October, and appearing in Government Gazette No. 1747 of 16th October. This therefore, caused the rank of Head Warder to cease as contained in Government Gazette No. 299 of 1953 dated 7th October, this Notice was however, revoked by Government Notice No. 146 of 1954 dated 3rd June and appearing in Government Gazette No. 1785 of 11th June which reinstated the rank of Head Warder as part of the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service, ranking immediately above the Chief Warder Grade I.

In an effort to attract more educated Africans to the Service, there was in 1953 introduced and approved 'Literacy Allowance,' payable to ranks up to and including Corporal Warders at the following rates:

- (a) any African Prison Warder who had passed standard six five shillings a month;
- (b) any African Prison Warder who had passed standard eight (Form II) five shillings a month;

Making a total of ten shillings per month for the holder of standard six and standard eight certificates.

Additionally, efficiency allowance up to a maximum of six shillings a month was paid to ranks up to and including Corporal Warders.

On 15th June, 1954, there was published 'The African Warders (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954' which were made in accordance with section 9 of the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Ordinance (Laws Vol. II Cap 43) and provided were:

(i) *Period of Enlistment:*

Which initial period was four years and on completion of this initial period, with the approval of the Commissioner one would elect to be confirmed and there upon re-enlist for continuous Service;

(ii) *Resignation:*

No African Warder would resign from the Service except on giving due notice and with the express permission of the Commissioner to grant such permission;

(iii) *Retirement:*

It was lawful for the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, to require an African Warder to retire;

- (a)* if the Commissioner considered that he had ceased to be an efficient member of the Service;
- (b)* at any time after such an African Warder had reached the age of forty-five years or had completed twenty-five years' service, whichever was earlier;
- (c)* on grounds of infirmity of mind or body, not occasioned by his own default, which was likely to be permanent, certified by a Government Medical Officer; or
- (d)* because of reduction of establishment or because the re-organisation of the Service made such a retirement desirable in the interest of efficiency or economy.

(iv) *Privileges on Retirement:*

An African who resigned or retired after giving due notice, and who had completed a minimum tour was eligible for vacation leave, accumulated occasional leave, journey leave and the transport privilege, if not granted leave, was therefore, entitled to cash allowance in lieu of rations sufficient for the journey;

(v) *Dismissal:*

An African Warder who was dismissed should:

- (a)* forfeit any vacation or occasional leave for which he would have qualified and the transport privilege;
- (b)* not be granted any pension or gratuity; and
- (c)* be entitled to free transport for himself to the place at which he was engaged, or other approved destination together with cash allowance in lieu of rations sufficient for the journey.

(vi) *Vacation and Occasional Leave:*

Vacation leave was granted to African Warders, subject to the exigencies of the Service and it was calculated at the rate of one and half days in respect of each completed month of a tour of Service on full salary, a minimum of fifty-four days was necessary to qualify one for journey leave and transport privilege

Occasional leave was subject to the exigencies of the Service, to be granted to an African Warder, calculated at the rate of one day for every completed month of service after the first day of July, 1948. Not more than twenty-four days' occasional leave was to be taken any one time during the tour of Service.

(vii) *Sick Leave:*

Was granted on full salary up to a maximum of eighteen days in any one period of twelve months on the recommendation of a Government Medical Officer.

If at the end of eighteen days sick leave, was certified by the Government Medical Officer to be still unfit to resume duties an extension of sick leave on half salary up to a maximum of thirty-four days might be granted. An extension of sick leave was granted without salary or on such reduced salary as the Commissioner might decide in the light of the Medical report.

(viii) *Transport Privileges:*

An African Warder was eligible for free transport for his wife and children under the apparent age of sixteen as follows:

(a) Travelling on first appointment, termination of appointment and transfer;

FARES

<i>Transport</i>	<i>Class</i>
Rail	Third Class
Motor or river	African or Native classes

BAGGAGE

<i>Sergeant Warder and above</i>	<i>Corporal Warder and Lance Corporal</i>	<i>Warder</i>
600 lbs or 12 carriers	450lbs or 9 carriers	300lbs of 6 carriers

(b) *Travelling on Vacation Leave:*

Fares: As in paragraph (a)

Baggage: All African Warders—200 lbs or 4 carriers.

To supplement this there was published simultaneously the African Warders (Pension) Regulations, 1954, providing for:

- Pensionable and qualifying service;
- Qualification for pension;
- Gratuity and reduced pension;
- Calculation of pension;
- Special pension and gratuity;
- Reduction, forfeiture or withdrawal of pension or gratuity;
- No pension if dismissed;
- Appointment of other service; and
- Repeal of certain Prison rules.

The Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service by July, 1954 became an integral part of the Federal Prisons Service and by 1959 the following were the ranks of the Service held by Africans as authorised by Federal Notice No. 479 of 1959 dated 14th August:

- Head Warder;
- Sergeant-Major Warder;
- Corporal Warder;
- Lance Corporal Warder;
- Warder;
- Warder Clerk; and
- Warder Instructor.

(c) *The Zambian Situation*

It is already mentioned in the section dealing with the birth of Zambia Prisons Service that on 1st December, 1963 the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service was re-established and thereafter it gave rise to the establishment of Zambia Prisons Service on 24th October, 1964. The indigenous Service having been established, the discriminatory conditions were then abolished. It was in this respect and with a view to encourage self-respect that the old sack-like uniforms were abolished and a new shirt type which included collars and pockets was introduced, in addition, caps and footwear were provided. The pay of the subordinate Prison Officers was the same as similar grades in the Police. The standard of uniforms, housing and general conditions did not however, compare favourably with similar conditions in the Police and undoubtedly the prevalence of low morale in the Service at that time was partly due to this reason.

When Zambia Prisons Service was first established only two African Officers held Chief Prison Officer rank. In June, 1964 these two Officers were sent to England to attend a course at the Staff College for United Kingdom Prison Service. Upon return they were both promoted to Superintendent's rank in November. Subsequently A. K. Chirwa was appointed Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of Prisons to understudy the substantive holder of the post. In the same year eight Zambian Prisons Officers were appointed Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons and fifteen were promoted to Chief Prison Officers and Prison Officer grades. The posts of Prison Officer and Chief Prison Officer were among the responsible and important posts in the service. It was essential that selected Zambian members of staff were to be trained to occupy such posts and therefore, special training courses for such officers were introduced. Good progress in the training and promotion of Zambian Officers was made and by the end of the year positions held by Zambians were:

Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner	= 1
Superintendent of Prisons	= 1
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	= 8; full establishment
Chief Prison Officer	= 3
Prison Officer	= 23; full establishment
Assistant Prison Officer	= 10; full establishment

The senior and junior ranked officers unlike the subordinate officers were paid less than their counterparts in the Police. This salary disparity was not redressed by many salary commissions such as: Hadow Salaries Commission of 1964, F. J. Whelan Salaries Commission of 1966, Father C. M. O. Riordan Salaries Commission of 1971 and John Mwanakatwe Salaries Commission of 1974. The issue was however, finally solved by the Muchangwe Salaries Commission of 1980 which recommended that there should be salary parity between Police and Prisons Service involving all corresponding ranks in the two Services.

In September, 1967, W. J. W. Burton was appointed Prisons Service Advisor and was based at the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Zambianisation programme continued and at the close of the year 1968 there were six expatriates remaining in the Service, and this was reduced to four by 1969 and three in 1970.

The Service ranks of Chief Prison Officer, Prison Officer, Assistant Prison Officer, Chief Warder, Principal Warder and Warder were in 1974 respectively changed to Chief Officer three (CO III), Chief Officer two (CO II), Chief Officer one (CO I), Senior Principal Officer, Principal Officer and Prison Officer. These ranks apart from the Senior Principal Officer's rank which was abolished in 1979, were in 1987 through Gazette Notice No. 933 of 1987 dated 26th May, changed to Chief Inspector of Prisons, Inspector of Prisons, Sub-Inspector of Prisons, Sergeant and Warder. This change and introduction of new badges of rank brought the Service's ranks in line with those of the Police Force.

(3) STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

The Service Staff Establishment as from 1927 had been standing as follows:

1927 — it stood at 104.

1928 — it stood at 107 an increase by 3 members of staff.

1929 — it stood at 107 and broken as follows:

Europeans

1 Head Goaler
3 Goalers
1 Acting Goaler
1 Warder

Africans

5 Head Warders
4 1st Class Warders
10 2nd Class Warders
82 3rd Class Warders

1930 — it stood at 123, there was an increase of 6 members of staff.

1931 — it stood at 125, there was an increase of 2 members of staff.

1932 — it stood at 138, there was an increase of 13 members of staff.

1933 — it stood at 111, there was a decrease of 17 members of staff.

1934 — it stood at 119, there was an increase of 8 members of staff but this number was still short of 19 officers in comparison to 138 officers who were in the Service in 1932.

1935 — it stood at 117, there was a decrease of 2 members of staff.
 1936 — it stood at 122, there was an increase of 5 members of staff.
 1937 — it stood at 122.
 1938 — it stood at 135, there was an increase of 13 members of staff.
 1939 — it stood at 135.
 1940 — it stood at 169, there an increase of of 34 members of staff.
 1941 — it stood at 216, there was an increase of 47 members of staff.
 1945 — it stood at 297, and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	268
Assistant to Commissioner	1	African Employee	16
Superintendent	2		
Prison Officer	6		
Temporary Prison Officer	1		
Clerk	1		
Warderess	1		
		Total	<u>284</u>
Total	<u>13</u>		

— there was an increase of 81 members of staff.

1946 — it stood at 363 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	328
Assistant to Commissioner	1	African Employee	19
Superintendent	2		
Prison Officer	8		
Temporary Prison Officer	1		
Clerk	2		
Warderess	1		
		Total	<u>347</u>
Total	<u>16</u>		

— there was an increase of 66 members of staff.

1947 — it stood at 464 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	419
Deputy Commissioner	1	Clerk	13
Superintendent	2	Artisan Instructor	11
Prison Officer	8	Driver and Mechanic	5
Clerk	2		
Technical Instructor	2		
		Total	<u>448</u>
Total	<u>16</u>		

— there was an increase of 101 members of staff.

1948 — it stood at 484 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	427
Deputy Commissioner	1	Clerk	15
Superintendent	6	Artisan Instructor	16
Prison Officer	10	Driver and Mechanic	5
Technical Instructor	1		
Clerk	2		
		Total	<u>463</u>
Total	<u>21</u>		

— there was an increase of 36 members of staff.

1949 — it stood at 547 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	479
Deputy Commissioner	1	Clerk	18
Superintendent	6	Artisan Instructor	20
Chief Prison Officer	11	Driver and Mechanic	7
Technical Instructor	1		
Building Foreman	1		
Clerk	2		
	<hr/>	Total	<hr/>
Total	23		524

— there was an increase by 63 members of staff.

1950 — it stood at 553 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	395
Deputy Commissioner	1	District Messenger acting as Warder	85
Superintendent	6	Clerk	18
Chief Prison Officer	11	Artisan Instructor	24
Technical Instructor	1	Driver and Mechanic	7
Building Foreman	1	Agriculture Instructor	1
Clerk	2		
Accounts Officer	1		
	<hr/>	Total	<hr/>
	24		529

—there was an increase by 6 members of staff.

1951—it stood at 558 and broken as follows;

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	394
Deputy Commissioner	1	District Messenger acting as Warder	85
Superintendent	6	Clerk	18
Chief Prison Officer	11	Artisan Instructor	30
Technical Instructor	1	Driver and Mechanic	7
Clerk	2	Agriculture Instructor	1
Accounts Officer	1		
	<hr/>	Total	<hr/>
Total	23		535

—there was an increase by 5 members of staff.

1952—it stood at 574 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Head Warder	17
Deputy Commissioner	1	Warder and Warderess	377
Superintendent	6	District Messenger acting as Warder	85
Chief Prison Officer	11	Clerk	18
Technical Instructor	1	Artisan Instructor	43
Clerk	2	Driver and Mechanic	7
Accounts Officer	1	Agriculture Instructor	1
	<hr/>	Machinist	1
Total	25		
		Total	<hr/>
			549

—there was an increase by 16 members of staff.

1953—it stood at 600 and broken as follows:

<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans</i>	
Commissioner	1	Chief Warder Grade I	2
Deputy Commissioner	1	Chief Warder Grade II	8
Superintendent	6	Warder and Warderess	418
Chief Prison Officer	12	District Messenger acting as Warder	85
Technical Instructor	1	Clerk	19
Accounts Officer	1	Artisan Instructor	1
Stenographer	1	Agriculture Instructor	1
Clerk	1	Machinist	1
Total	<u>25</u>	Total	<u>575</u>

—there was an increase by 26 members of staff.

During the period from 1954 to 1963 there was the Federal Prisons Service and its establishment could not be found since files in this case are kept in Zimbabwe.

1964—it stood at 800.

1970—it stood at 1,300, there was an increase by 500 members of staff.

1979—it stood at 1,570, there was an increase by 270 members of staff.

1980—it stood at 1,790, there was an increase by 200 members of staff.

1984—it stood at 1,793, there was an increase by 3 members of staff.

1987 — it stood at 1,800, there was an increase by 7 members of staff.

Currently it is standing at 1,800 and broken as follows:

Commissioner of Prisons	1
Deputy Commissioner	1
Senior Assistant Commissioner	1
Assistant Commissioner	4
Senior Superintendent	5
Superintendent	14
Assistant Superintendent	11
Chief Inspector	39
Inspector	47
Sub-Inspector	26
Sergeant	117
Warder and Warderess	1,534
Total	<u>1,800</u>

It is worth observing that from 1964 to date there had been on increase of 1 000 officers only.

4. STAFF TRAINING PROGRAMME

For many years the Service had no Training School of its own and the training of its staff was jointly done with the Police at Livingstone Police Training Depot. It was however, decided in 1951 to establish the Prisons Training Depot at Broken Hill and construction of the same started within the same year under the 1951 Development Plan.

The Depot was in 1964 repaired and renovated but it continued to be of an inferior standard and very much lacking appropriate training facilities. In an effort aimed at uplifting its standard, the Government in 1966 allocated £27,834 for the construction of a new administration block and a self-contained officers' training wing. These additional structures were greatly appreciated and welcomed by many Service officers, but regrettably the standards have not changed for the better, even after its being renamed Prisons Staff Training School in 1971, it still carried a reflection of the less cared for, colonial African institution

The country having attained its Independence and the Zambianisation process having started, it was important therefore, that suitable Zambian Prison officers had to be trained with a view of preparing them to take over from the expatriate Prison officers who were running the Service. In the case of subordinate officers, it was fully recognised that these were first and chief agent in the rehabilitation of a prisoner and that being the case it was therefore imperative from all points of view that recruits and serving warders were to be properly trained in their duties if they were to become something more than guards performing negative supervisory duties. It was in light of this that the following courses were undertaken in between the period from 1964 to 1974.

1964—Two Zambian Prison officers attended a course at the Staff College for the United Kingdom Prisons Service, training and promotion courses of three months were introduced at the end of the year. The largest intake of 100 recruits was under instruction. The majority of these possessed Standard Six Certificates of education while a good number held Form II certificates.

1965—Twenty-six subordinate officers attended and qualified at promotion course for advancements to Assistant Prison Officer rank. Of nine direct entries into the Prisons Service in the rank of Assistant Prison Officer, seven successfully completed the course. In June, of the same year, one officer attended a course at the Staff College, Wakefield in the United Kingdom and thirty-seven serving Warders completed a three months course of Instruction in Prison duties. Additionally, 151 Recruit Warders completed their initial training and 26 Warderesses started training at Prisons Training Depot.

1966—157 among the 166 who were selected for training as Warders completed their course. There were three promotion courses for subordinate officers, 43 qualified for promotion to Assistant Prison Officer and 22 ex-District Messengers attended an in-service training course.

1967—Refresher courses for 50 ex-District Messengers, 18 Chief Warders and 12 Principal Warders were conducted during the year. Two Acting Superintendents, 8 Assistant Superintendents and 13 Chief Prison Officers attended a two months in-service training course at Prisons Training Depot and one Superintendent attended an overseas course at the Imperial Training College, Wakefield in England. One hundred and eighteen recruit Warders completed a 6 months course, the training period was in this year increased from 3 to 6 months in June.

1968—Three officers attended an Overseas Prison Officers' Training Course at the Imperial Training College, Wakefield in England. One hundred and thirty-nine recruits were trained (including the Author of this work), 13 serving officers received training subsequently receiving promotion to Assistant Prison Officer, 26 subordinate staff received training in riot control and 30 members of staff attended an accounts course.

1969—Training of Recruit Warders continued, 12 in-service officers completed an Advanced Course and were promoted to the rank of Assistant Prison Officer, two Senior Officers attended an Overseas Prison Officers Training Course at Imperial Training College, Wakefield in England.

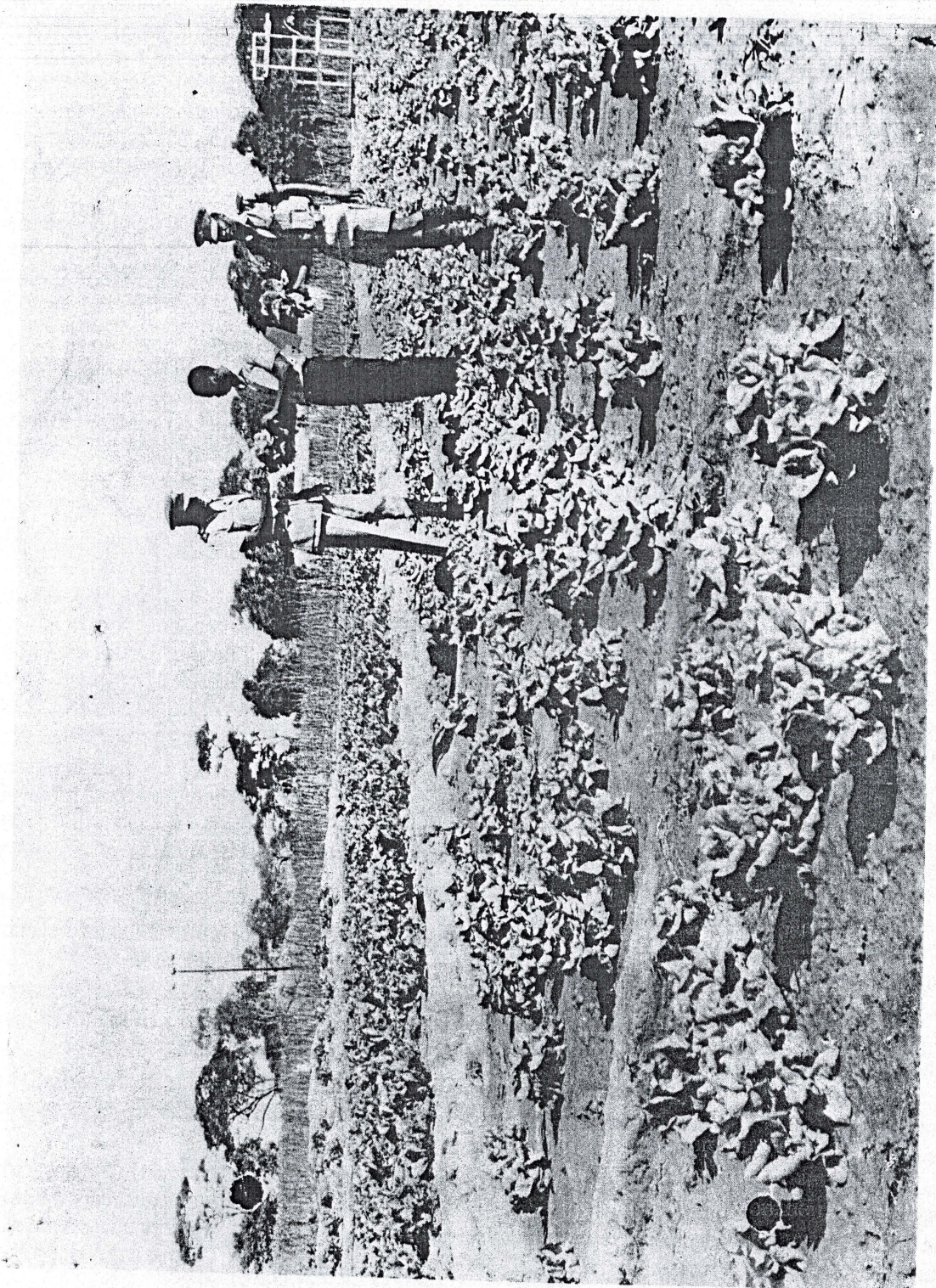
1970—Ninety-two recruit Warders successfully completed their 6 months initial course, 30 Warders of Grades I and II attended a refresher course of 3 months, two Senior officers attended a course in Prison administration in Australia and two other officers attended the same course in England.

1971—Eleven direct entry Assistant Prison Officers completed their 6 months advanced course, 13 in-service officers completed a 6 months advanced course, 9 officers completed 3 months refresher course and 180 recruit Warders completed 6 months initial course.

1972—Seven direct entry Assistant Prison Officers completed a 6 months Advanced Course, 5 in-service officers completed a 6 months advanced course, 22 officers completed a 3 months refresher course, 62 Warders and Warderesses completed a 3 months refresher course, 79 Recruit Warders completed a 6 months course, one senior officer completed a 3 months Management and Training Course in England and 4 senior officers from Prisons Headquarters attended the Senior Management Workshop at NIPA.

1973—Three officers attended a 3 months course in Management and Training in England, 2 officers attended a 3 months soap making course in Tanzania, 13 officers completed a 3 months refresher course and 2 officers attended a 3 weeks Outward-Bound course at Lake School in Mbala.

1974—Twelve in-serving officers attended a 6 months advanced course and only 3 of these were promoted to Chief Officer One rank, 30 Prison Officers attended a 3 months Combined Security Forces Course among those who attended this course were 37 Police Officers, 8 Immigration Officers, 14 officers from the Office of the President and 10 officers from Customs and Excise. Four officers attended a 3 months Management and Training Techniques Course in England, one officer went on two weeks study tour of USSR and Central Europe, 14 officers attended a 12 days Farm Mechanisation Course at Mount Makulu and one officer attended a one week Outward-Bound Course at Lake School in Mbala.



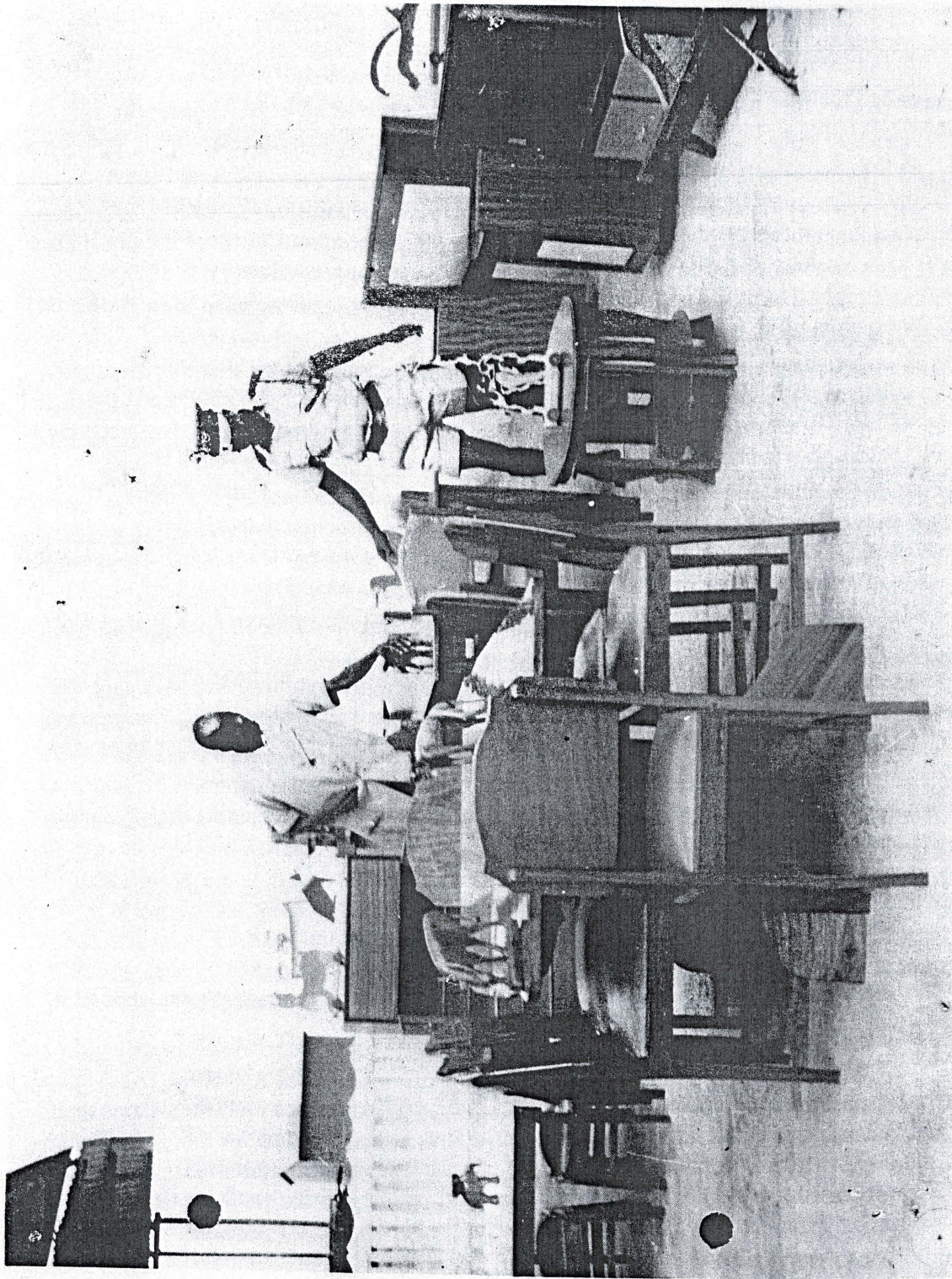
A PRISON GARDEN AT MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON IN KABWE



ADMIRING MAIZE CROP IN THE PRISON FARM AT MUKOBEKO IN KABWE



A HEALTHY BULL RARED AT MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON IN KABWE



DISPLAY OF FURNITURE MADE IN THE PRISON INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP AT MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON, KABWE

PART TWO

THE INMATES

This part deals with historical matters related to:

1. treatment of inmates; and
2. committals.

These issues will help in establishing facts related to treatment of inmates and committals to prison.

1. *Treatment of Inmates*

Prisons throughout the world were historically regarded as places of punishing social misfits and that it was in this context that prisons in this country were originally established for. This being the case, those held in captivity in the territorial prisons were therefore, never afforded opportunities for correctional and rehabilitation programmes. The prison was therefore, a place for punishing social misfits and an instrument for enhancing the colonial rule.

The provision for; visits and letters, to prisoners, medical inspection, sick prisoners and remission for good conduct, in the Prison Rules and Regulations of 1912 was therefore, a qualitative move aimed at improving the conditions of inmates since prior to the coming into force of these Regulations inmates had no provisions for letters and remission.

In 1914 the Prison Rules and Regulations were revised but no change was made in respect of visits and letters to prisoners and remission for good conduct. The maximum remission obtainable was still one-fourth of the sentence. However in 1921 it was found necessary to amend some rules pertaining to earning of remission. It was in this respect that Government Notice No. 93 of 1921, appearing in Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette No. 162 Vol. XI No. 10 published in Livingstone on Wednesdays, 17th August, 1921 was issued and it read as follows:

'It is hereby notified for public information that pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by 'The Northern Rhodesia Prisons Proclamation 1912' His Honour the Administrator with the approval of His Royal Highness the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following amendments in 'The Prison Rules 1914' as published in Government Notice No. 28 of 1914:

- (1) Rule fifty-six of 'The Prison Rules 1914' shall be and is hereby amended by the deletion of the words 'a first'
- (2) Rules sixty-two and sixty-three of 'The Prison Rules 1914' shall be and are hereby repealed.
- (3) This notice shall take effect from the first day of September, 1921.'

The amended Rule fifty-six of the Prison Rules 1914, read as follows:

'Every criminal under a first sentence of imprisonment for more than one month may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct.'

As for Rules sixty-two and sixty-three, the two respectively read as follows;

'Prisoners who have been sentenced a second time to imprisonment for two years or upwards shall not be allowed the privilege of earning any remission of their sentence during the first year of such second sentence; but if their conduct and industry during the first year be reported upon favourably by the Superintendent or the District Official, they shall be allowed the privilege of earning a remission of the fourth part of the remainder of their sentence on the same terms as Prisoners under the first sentence,' and

'Prisoners sentenced a third time or oftener to imprisonment, for two years and upwards shall not be allowed to earn any remission of sentence'

By deletion of the words 'a first' from Rule fifty-six and repealing Rules sixty-two and sixty-three, it therefore, meant that all criminal prisoners serving a sentence of imprisonment for more than one month were as from 1st September, 1921, to earn remission of one-fourth of their sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct.

In terms of Prison Rules and Regulations of 1912, Central Prisons were intended for the imprisonment of:

- (a) European prisoners;
- (b) prisoners other than Europeans convicted within the District and sentenced to more than six months imprisonment; and
- (c) prisoners other than Europeans convicted by a court having jurisdiction at the place where such Central Prison was situated and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

These Prison Rules and Regulations were amended in 1923 through Government Notice No. 20 of 1923 dated 8th March. Arising from these amendments, the following prisoners were to be confined in Central Prisons:

- (i) European prisoners irrespective of the length of sentence imposed;
- (ii) prisoners other than Europeans sentenced to more than three months imprisonment;
- (iii) prisoners other than Europeans convicted by a court having jurisdiction at a place where Central Prison was situated and sentenced to imprisonment for three months or less.

In 1912 only those serving an imprisonment sentence of six months in terms of (ii) and (iii) were to be confined in a Central Prison. This was in 1923 reduced to three months.

As for Native prisoners sentenced to more than three months' imprisonment, unless the Administrator had otherwise to determine, were upon confirmation of sentence and when such confirmation was required and if no such confirmation was required, as soon as possible after sentence, to be transferred to the Central Prison as the Administrator would direct.

In the case of Local Prison, there were to be confined in it; prisoners other than Europeans convicted in the Sub-district where such prison was situated and sentenced to imprisonment for three months or less.

It has already been mentioned that in 1924 the British South African Company due to some financial problems handed over the administration of the country to the British Government and as a result of this handover this country became a British colony with laws and sanctions modelled upon those of Britain. Following this taking over, the colonial Government in 1925, introduced the payment of gratuity to prisoners. In accordance with Government Notice No. 31 of 1925 dated 27th March, a prisoner who had served a sentence of not less than twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour and had conducted himself satisfactorily might receive upon discharge from Prison at the discretion of the visiting Justices and with the approval of the Governor a gratuity not exceeding the sum of five pounds.

In September, 1928, another progressive measure in connection with prisoners' rehabilitation was taken when the Governor of Northern Rhodesia approved a scheme for the classification and segregation of Prisoners in all Central prisons. Convicts were to be classified as follows:

- (a) Class I—Juveniles;

Class II—Persons convicted of minor offences, first offenders and other good conduct prisoners;

Class III—Incorrigibles, habitual criminals and others who from their past records or general behavior in prison were thought to have a bad effect on those in No. I and II classes; and Class IV—Lunatics and others ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

- (b) A prisoner (other than a juvenile or lunatic) on being committed to Prison was automatically placed in No. II class unless his previous record or the crime for which he had been convicted warranted his inclusion in No. III class.
- (c) A prisoner in No. III class, could by diligence and good behaviour obtain a transfer to No. II class and in the same manner No. II class prisoners could be relegated for a certain time to No. III class if their behavior, etc, warranted such punishment.
- (d) The privileges granted to prisoners in No. I and No. III classes consisted of:
 - (i) employment on congenial work such as cooks, gardeners and in the industrial section;
 - (ii) exemption from sanitary work; and
 - (iii) no hard labour on Saturdays afternoon.

(e) Every effort was made to keep the classes separate both by day and night, labour gangs were apportioned with this and in view.

Whilst prisoners were classified as far as possible, complete segregation in the different classes was not possible at the majority of prisons due to lack of buildings and separate yards. By 1939 the only Central Prison which had a separate yard and single cells for Class III prisoners was Livingstone which also had a separate yard and single cells for juvenile offenders and their segregation was complete.

Unlike the Company Rule, the British Colonial Regime had some positive and progressive ideas regarding the rehabilitation of inmates. It was in this respect that in 1930 a considerable sum of money was expended on the purchase of literature for African prisoners and each Central Prison opened a small library. The literature consisted of books in the principal local dialects of the History of Africa, life of Dr D Livingstone, folk lore, hygiene, simple stories etc. In addition, English testaments, primers and picture papers were also issued.

The purchasing of literature books and the opening of small libraries at Central Prisons was considered not to be enough and it was in this respect that in 1934, a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Prisons and the Director of Native Education was appointed to select suitable literature for prisoners. Mission stations throughout the territory were requested to submit lists of literature they had for sale and from these a large number of books covering a wide range of suitable subjects were selected to increase Central Prison libraries.

In 1939, negotiations were conducted in conjunction with the Director of Native Education for juvenile offenders under Class I to be accepted for training at Salvation Army Mission at Ibwe Munyan in Southern Province. In the same year an arrangement was made with the Southern Rhodesia Government to have all criminal mental patients (lunatics) transferred to the Ingutsheni Mental Hospital in Southern Rhodesia for treatment.

The arrangements made with Salvation Army were finalised at the end of 1939 and in March, 1940, the first five juvenile delinquents were admitted to Eva Booth Institute at Ibwe Munyama, having been released on probation subject to their diligently attending at this Mission School making progress, and maintaining good conduct to the satisfaction of the Principal. A further five were released to this Institute later during the year. Two of the first five completed their period of probationary release and elected to remain at the school. The Principal of the school stressed the importance of delinquents remaining at the Institute for at least two years if curative work of any permanence was to be achieved. This view was also supported by the Director of Native Education.

In 1945, regular education classes were held at Lusaka Central Prison for African prisoners through the kindness of the Methodist Mission in supplying a teacher. These classes were in 1946 extended to African prisoners in Livingstone and Fort Jameson prisons and in the same year, approximately 400 suitable books were purchased from the Livingstone Public Library and distributed to Livingstone, Broken Hill and Ndola prisons for use by European prisoners. These classes were by 1949 held in four of the Central Prisons and plans to extend them to Mongu and Kasama were being worked out.

As it is commonly said that, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' it was therefore, realised that inmates needed both outdoor and indoor games very much and in 1948 prisoners started playing football at Livingstone Central Prison and indoor games such as *Nsolo* were permitted at all prisons. Also introduced was cinematograph shows which were given monthly in Livingstone, Lusaka and Broken Hill prisons. Equally, female prisoners in Livingstone and Lusaka were taught sewing and knitting by voluntary workers and in the case of Livingstone, female prisoners had some reading and writing classes conducted once or twice a week.

The introduction of payment of gratuity to prisoners and classification of prisoners in 1925 and 1928 respectively was in 1949 supplemented by the introduction of the Progressive Stage System. By the end of the year the system was in operation at four of the six Central Prisons. In the case of Mongu and Kasama Central Prisons which were under the supervision of officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police, the System was not implemented there.

This system afforded the prisoner the opportunity of showing his worth and meant that he needed not to be always under close supervision. Promotion to the leader grade was keenly competed for, and once attained was carefully held. The monthly gratuity payable was two shillings per month, with a shilling of which the prisoner was permitted to buy some little luxury and a shilling was placed to his credit against the day of his discharge. The prisoner was, if he desired, to have the whole two shillings placed to his credit.

In 1952, legislation was passed amending the laws relating to corporal punishment and as a result whipping with the cat-o-nine tails was no longer to be inflicted in the territory.

The Federal Prisons Service was dissolved in 1963 and the Northern Rhodesia Prisons Service came into being on 1st December, and followed by the establishment of Zambia Prisons Service on 24th October, 1964. With this qualitative change, there was need to negate some colonial attitude towards the treatment of offenders. This being the case in 1964, minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, including clothing and bedding were laid down. A stage system was revised and an earnings scheme based upon skill and output was substituted for the old automatic award of gratuities. Measures were also taken to classify prisoners and reception and discharge boards were introduced. Certain prisons were classified for custody of particular categories and as many prisoners as possible were transferred to establishments set apart for their classes.

The layout of the large Prison at Kamfinsa lent itself to strict classification and segregation and in consequence arrangements were made by which four separate sub-prisons, each with its own staff and officer-in-charge were provided for classification of prisoners according to sentence as well as history. The separate prison for 'Class I' prisoners at Bwana Mkubwa, generally Europeans, was abolished and a special Training Prison was established for prisoners of all races who were first offenders and who, because of their history, were considered suitable for advanced training methods and treatment.

The prisoners' dietary scale as provided for in the Prison Rules and Regulations, 1912, 1914 and the amended one in 1933 was according to different classes. This was substituted in 1964 by a one scale diet with an increased caloric value. Equally, the old tin or enamel plates and mugs which were unhygienic and in disgraceful conditions were replaced by new aluminium two-tier eating utensils by which the food was kept hot.

The administration of the day considered it essential to arrange for prisoners, particularly those serving long sentences, to be kept mentally and physically occupied during their leisure hours. To this end, hobbies and handicraft classes were in 1964 introduced, educational classes were extended and recreational training was organised. Selected prisoners and warders attended courses in adult literacy at the Community Centre in Broken Hill and classes were commenced. Efforts were made to expand libraries, the number of newspapers supplied to prisoners was increased and radio sets were also at all central and regional prisons.

As from 1964 prisoners were divided into three main categories:

- (a) Unconvicted—which included those on remand or awaiting trial.
- (b) Civil prisoners—those committed for debt and similar offences.
- (c) Convicted prisoners—those sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

In the case of convicted prisoners, they were separated into classes as follows:

- (a) *Young prisoners class*—which consisted of prisoners under twenty years of age except those considered unsuitable who removed the star class.
- (b) *Star class*—which consisted of prisoners under twenty years of age and over who may have been previously imprisoned but are considered by reason of their history, and character and nature of offence suitable for training with first offenders.
- (c) *Ordinary class*—which consisted of all other prisoners who are twenty years of age and over who were considered unsuitable for the star class.

The system of release on licence in respect of certain prisoners provided in the Prisons Act, 1955, was abolished and prisoners were eligible for outright discharge on earning their remission. The remission earned was one-third of the prisoner's sentence and was earned through good conduct and industry by prisoners serving a sentence of more one month.

2. *Committals*

Committals deal with Prison population and it is in this respect that the Prison population is looked at from 1927 to 1987:

1927—1 344 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 311.

1928—1 469 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 321.

In this year there was an increase of 125 persons committed to custody.

1929—1 303 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 351. The down fall in this year was 166 persons but there was a rise of 30 in the daily average.

1930—993 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 321. Although 476 more persons were committed to Prison in 1928 than in 1930, the daily average was the same and caused by the increase in long sentences imposed.

1931—1 445 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 421.2. There was an increase of 473 under committals and 128.12 on daily average.

1932—1918 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 549.14. There was an increase of 473 under committals and 128.12 as daily average.

1933—13 527 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 585.7. On 1st April, of this year, the Commissioner of Prisons took over control of all local prisons hence the big rise in the number of committals. The Committals for Central Prisons were 3 112 and the daily average was 585.7 and the local prisons committals were 10 415 with a daily average of 799.9.

1934—12 272 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 1 396.36. Out of this, Central Prisons had 3 044 committals with a daily average of 670.36 and local prisons had 9 228 committals with a daily average of 729. A decrease of 1 187 committals and 70.9 daily average was recorded in 1934.

1935—7 168 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 1 034.78. Those committed to Central Prisons were 1 910 with a daily average of 564.53 and for local prisons it was 5 258 with a daily average of 470.35. There was in this year a decrease of 3 970 committals and 258.65 in the daily average.

1936—7 833 persons were committed and the daily average was 974.10. Those committed to Central Prisons were 1 631 with a daily average of 553.18 reflecting a decrease of 279 in Committals to Central Prisons and 11.35 in the daily average as compared to the year 1935. As for local prisons, there were 6 202 committals and the daily average of 420.92.

The total figures of all Central and local prisons in the year under review stood at 7 833 committals and the daily average of 974.10 and this reflected an increase of 665 in committals and a decrease of 60.68 in the daily average for 1936.

1937—5 013 persons were committed and the daily average was 1 028.85. Committals to Central Prisons and local prisons were 951 and 4 062 respectively with a respective daily average of 489.78 and 539.07. This reflected a decrease in Committals to both Central and local prisons of 680 and 2 140 respectively and an increase of the daily average of 108.15 in the case of local prisons as compared to 136.

1938—5 792 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 923.34. Committals to Central Prisons were 1 030 and the daily average of 463.02. As for local prisons, committals were 4 762 and the daily average of 460.32. There was an increase in committals both Central and local prisons that of 79 and 700 respectively with a decrease in the daily average in both cases that of 26.76 and 78.75 respectively as compared to 1937.

1939—4 812 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 954.67. Committals to Central Prisons were 841 and to local prisons were 3 971 with a daily average of 522.49 and 432.18 respectively hence rendering a decrease in committals to both Central and local prisons of 189 and 791 respectively and an increase in the daily average for Central Prisons of 59.47 and a decrease in the daily average to 28.14 for local prisons as compared to 1938. The total committal figure for all Central and local prisons that of 4 812 reflected a decrease of 980 and in the case of the daily average of 954.67, there was an increase of 31.33.

1940—5 393 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 941.

1941—6 193 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 1 056.35.

1942 and 1943—No annual reports were prepared in these years and as a result committals for these two years are not available.

1944—6 827 persons were committed to prison and the daily average was 1 169.27.

1945—9 461 persons were committed to prison and the daily average was 1 213.35, reflecting an increase of 2 634 in committals and 44.6 in the daily average.

1946—9 177 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 1 227.84, reflecting a decrease of 284 in committals and an increase of 14.49 in the daily average.

1947—6 049 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 1 190.18, reflecting a decrease in both committals and the daily average 3 128 and 37.66 respectively.

1948—7 409 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 1 344, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 1 360 and 153.82 respectively.

1949—8 761 Africans and 133 Europeans were committed to prison and the daily average of 660 and 75.15 respectively.

1952—9 982 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 1 709.39 reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 753 and 119.54 respectively.

1953—9 512 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 1 972.72 reflecting a decrease of 473 in committals and an increase of 263.33 in the daily average.

1954-1962—The Federal Prisons Service era and no records are available in this respect.

1963—37 451 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 4 017.

1965—39 812 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 4 337, reflecting an increase in both committals and daily average of 2 285 and 320 respectively.

1966—42 265 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 4 401. There was an increase in both committals and the daily average of 2 453 and 64 respectively.

1967—41 764 persons committed to prison and the daily average was 4 506, reflecting a decrease of 105 in the daily average.

1968—46 289 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 4 463. An increase of 4 525 in the committals and an increase of 43 in the daily average was recorded.

1969—55 386 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 4 739, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 9 097 and 276 respectively.

1970—49 183 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was 5 428, reflecting a decrease in committals of 6 203 and increase in the daily average of 689.

1971—43 887 persons were committed to Prison and the daily average was in the daily average of 258.

1972—46 190 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 6 393, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 2 303 and 607 respectively.

1973—51 347 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 6 452, reflecting an **increase in both committals** and the daily average of 5 157 and 59 respectively.

1974—**50 143 persons** were committed to custody and the daily average was 7 030, reflecting a **decrease of 1 204 in committals** and an increase of 637 in the daily average.

1975—52 595 persons **were committed to custody** and the daily average was 7 240, reflecting an increase in both committals and the **daily average** of 2 452, and 210 respectively.

1976—53 075 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 7 783, reflecting and increase in both committals and the daily average of 480, and 543 respectively.

1977—50 151 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 8 473, reflecting a decrease of 2 924 in committals and and an increase of 690 in the daily average.

1978—59 304 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 031, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 9 153 and 558 respectively.

1979—53 491 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 8 616, reflecting a decrease in both committals and the daily average of 5 813 and 415 respectively.

1980—55 742 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 141, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 2 251 and 525 respectively.

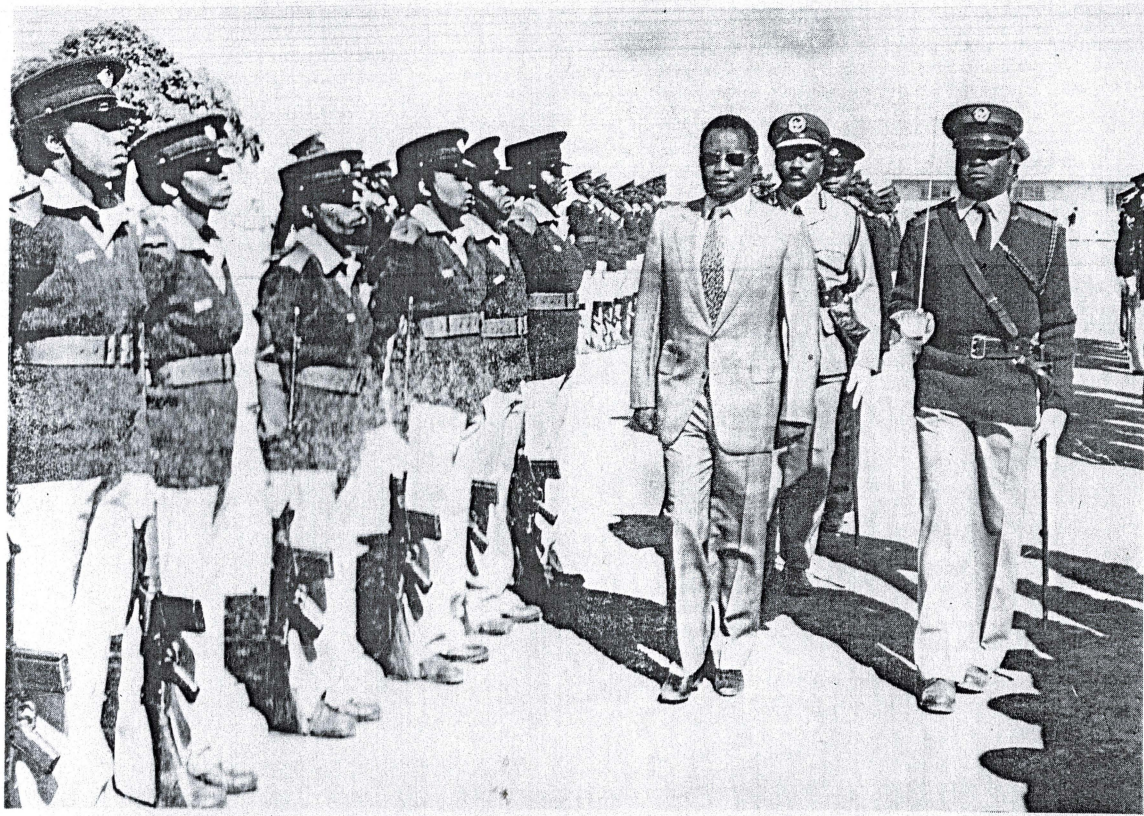
1981—48 450 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 732, reflecting a decrease of 7 292 in committals and an increase of 591 in the daily average.

- 1982—46 502 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 859, reflecting a decrease of 1 948 in committals and an increase of 591 in the daily average.
- 1983—49 091 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 623, reflecting an increase of 2 589 in the committals and a decrease of 236 in the daily average.
- 1984—49 312 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 10 651, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 221 and 1 028 respectively.
- 1985—51 213 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 10 284, reflecting an increase of 2 101 in committals and a decrease of 367 in the daily average.
- 1986—51 568 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 10 427, reflecting an increase in both committals and the daily average of 355 and 143 respectively.
- 1987—46 082 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 10 477, reflecting a decrease of 5 486 in committals and an increase of 50 in the daily average.

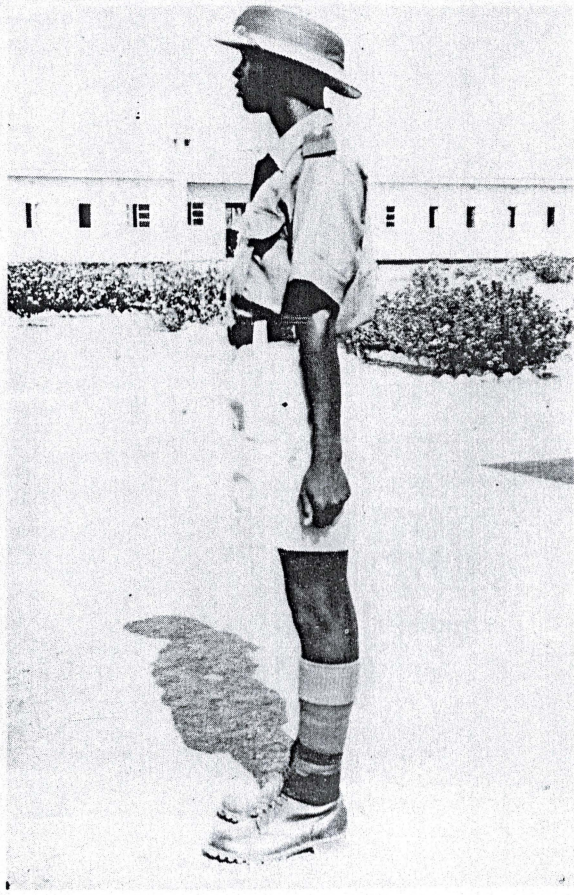
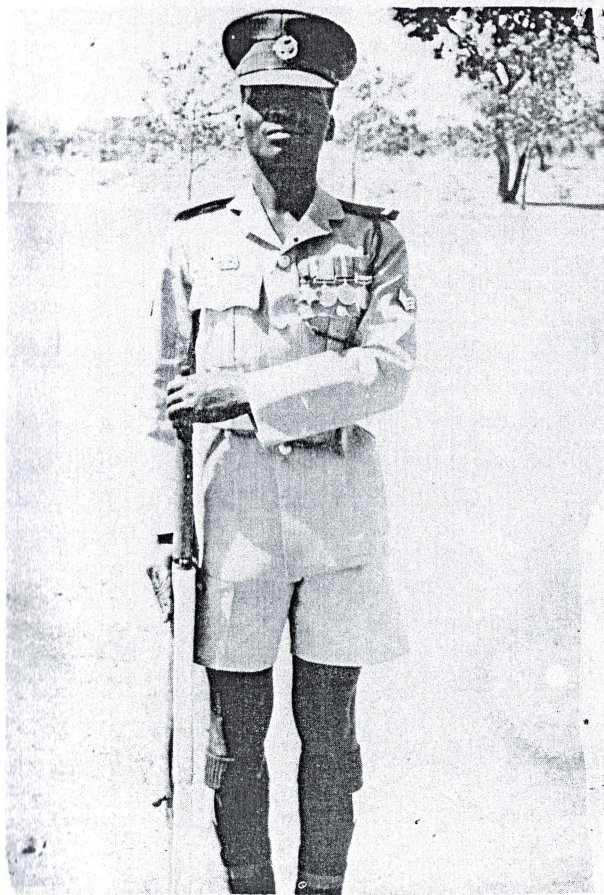
3. THE FIRST PRISON RIOT

The first riot by prisoners started in Livingstone on 10th February, 1932. On this day a gang of prisoners who were proceeding to work on the Municipal Quarry, attacked their African Warders. In dealing with the situation Warders who were under the command of European Warder Brooks found it necessary to fire on the prisoners to quell the riot and five rounds of ammunition were expended. One prisoner Joseph Mwaanga was mortally wounded and died from his injuries and three other prisoners received slight wounds. A Board of Inquiry was held, the Board members were the Commissioner of Prisons and the Magistrate. Their findings were that, the attack had been pre-arranged by the convicts the previous evening with the main aim or idea of inflicting injuries on a certain Native Warder who had the reputation of being a very strict disciplinarian. This Warder was attacked by convicts using pick handles and he was badly injured before assistance could reach him. The Board of Inquiry exonerated the Warders from all the blame and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia personally commended Warder Brooks in the manner in which the situation was handled by Warders and this commendation was later confirmed by the Secretary of State.

When this riot took place, the newspapers were full of reports on the riot at Dartmoor Prison in England and it was quite possible that certain educated African prisoners had read these reports and thought they would endeavour to emulate their confreres in England.



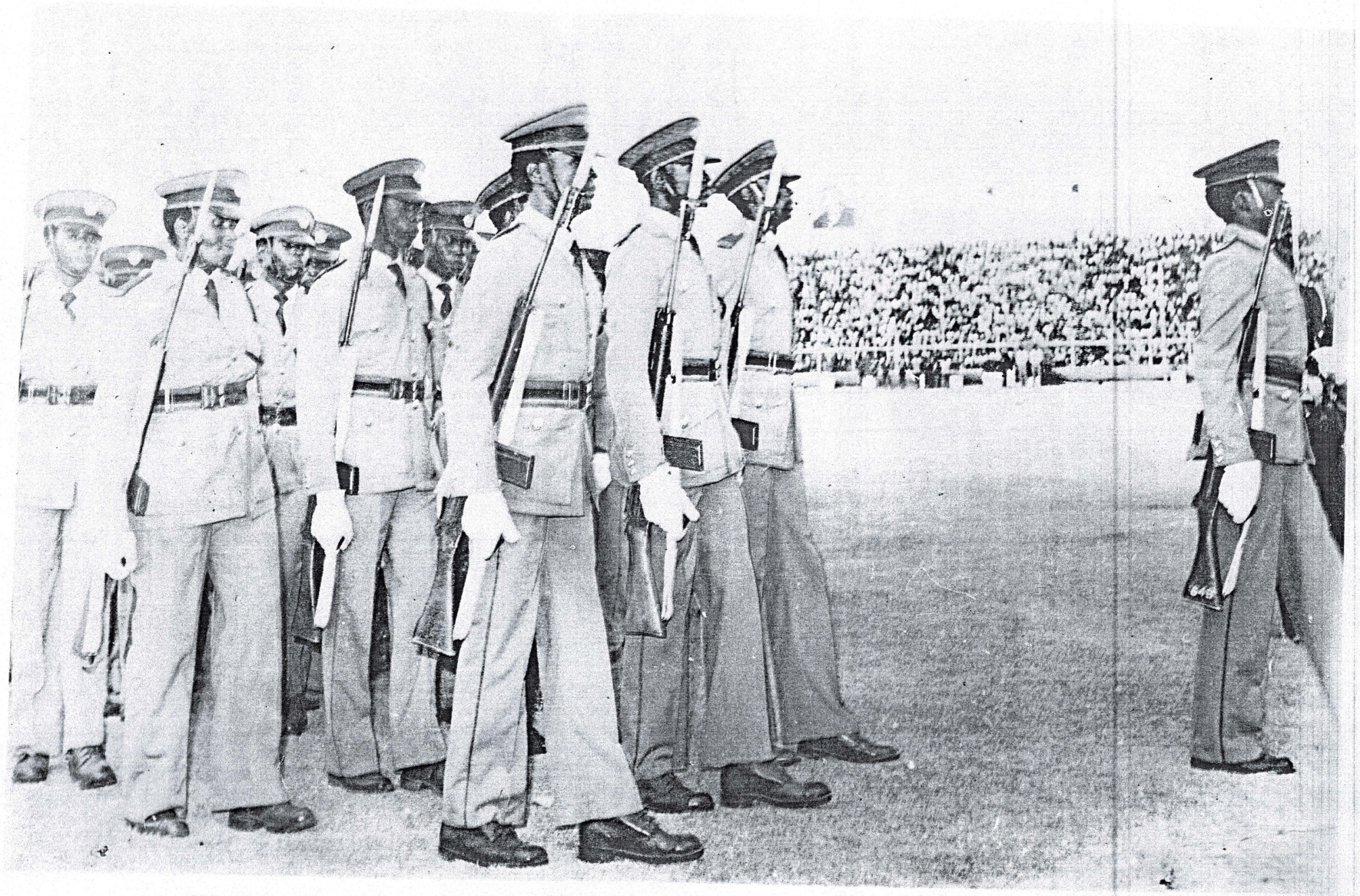
THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER DANIEL LISULO INSPECTING THE RECRUIT WARDERS/WARDERESSES DURING A PASS-OUT PARADE IN 1980



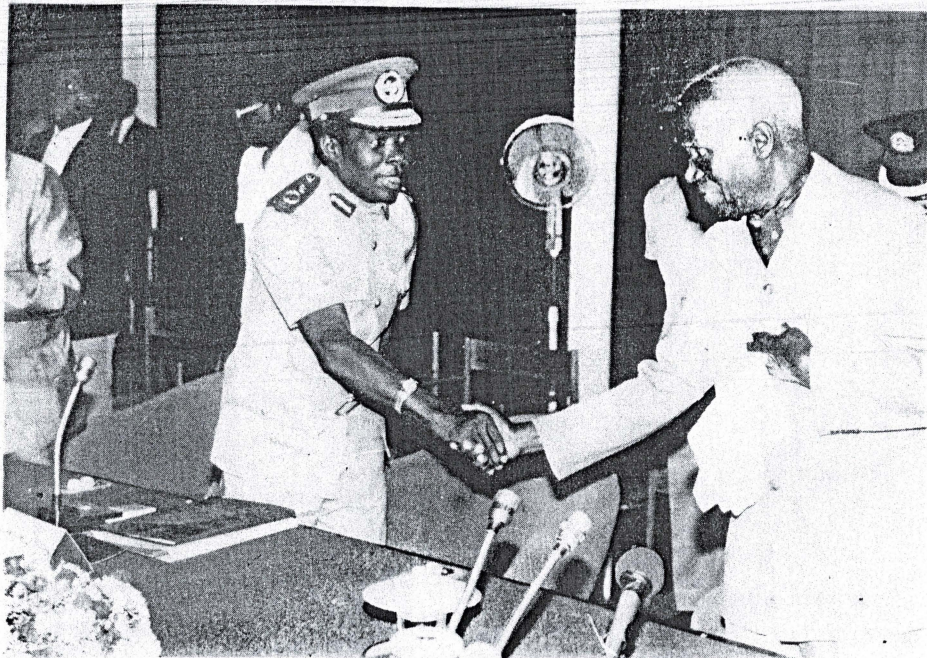
LATE SERGEANT CHILEMBA AND AN UNIDENTIFIED INSTRUCTOR DEMONSTRATING DRILL SKILLS



THE FORMER COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS T. M. MUTWALE AND OTHER SERVICE CHIEFS IN POSES FOR A PICTURE WITH THE FORMER PRESIDENT KAIBERA



A PRISONS SERVICE GUARD DURING FORMER PRESIDENT KAUNDA'S BIRTHDAY PARADE AT INDEPENDENCE STADIUM IN 1988



FORMER COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS E. L. CHIFUMPA SHAKES HANDS WITH FORMER PRESIDENT KAUNDA IN 1990 AT MULUNGUSHI CONFERENCE CENTRE

PART THREE

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

This part attempts to identify problems the Service has had been since its inception and prominent among these are:

1. shortage of manpower;
2. lack of training facilities;
3. prison building and walls;
4. lack of secure devices and related equipment; and
5. prisoners' rehabilitation.

The surfacing of these problems will greatly help in bringing to the attention of those concerned, the plight of the Service.

1. *Shortage of Manpower*

The Service is currently facing a critical shortage of manpower and therefore, rendering the available manpower resources of 1 800 personnel inadequate and ineffective in its operation and mostly when one considers the ever increasing population of prisoners.

The existing manpower is inadequate and cannot cope up with the situation as it demands. Since attainment of Independence, despite few increases, the Service has in the main been hit hard by the shortage of manpower, the staff establishment is thin to the ground and somehow static in terms of increments. Yet that of prisoners has been on the increase. Equally, the scope of Prison duties has greatly increased and therefore, overstretching the available manpower resources.

As from 1964, to the present day, the staff establishment has only increased by 1 000 officers bringing the total staff strength to 1 800. The breakdown of this increase contrasted with that of prisoners had been as follows:

1964: Officers— 800

Prisoners— 37 525 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 4 337 prisoners.

1970: Officers— 1 300 an increase of 500 officers.

Prisoners— 49 183 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 5 428 prisoners.

1979: Officers— 1 570, an increase of 270 officers.

Prisoners— 53 491 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 8 616 prisoners

1980: Officers— 1 790, an increase of 200 officers.

Prisoners— 55 742 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 9 141 prisoners.

1984: Officers— 1 793, an increase of 3 officers.

Prisoners— 49 312 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 10 651 prisoners.

1987: Officers— 1 800, an increase of 7 officers.

Prisoners— 46 082 persons were committed to custody and the daily average was 5 486 prisoners.

The above reflects the unproportional incremental situation the Service had been subjected to. The prevailing staff strength of 1 800 cannot be said to be adequate and rationally it is unable to correspond with that of prisoners. The law of the land provides for a ratio of one officer to five prisoners and therefore if this staff strength of 1 800 was to physically take custody of 10 057 prisoners which was the daily average recorded as at 31st December, 1990 and using the ratio of one to five, it then means that from the Commissioner of Prisons to the last Warder in the field, were going to take custody of 9 000 prisoners each and leaving 1 057 prisoners uncared for and these would require an additional staff of 211 and therefore bringing the staff strength to 2 011 officers for custodial duties only. This being the case it is important to mention that the Service's activities are not only custodial but more diverse and demanding areas than custodial hence rendering the need for an increase an obvious case.

The other side effect of this shortage of manpower is that as of now the Service cannot have properly defined operational structures of personnel. This unfortunate situation has contributed to the inconsistency the Service suffers from, inconsistency in this case is mainly experienced in the appointment of officers-in-charge of District Prisons. It is common for a station to be headed by a Chief Inspector today and the other by a Sub-Inspector. In a normal situation the Service was supposed to have a structural chart showing the hierarchical order and staff strength for each Region and Prison. Equally, this was supposed to be reflected in the Annual Staff Establishment Register but unfortunately, it is difficult as of now to venture into this aspect due to the prevailing critical shortage of manpower.

It is with deep regret to observe that whilst the Prisons Service's Staff Establishment remains static and thin to the ground, other Security Services' manpower requirements are constantly under review. This being the case, it is appropriate that this issue be ironed out on the basis of 'what is the source for the goose is the source for gander,' and in future any improvement in terms of Service, etc for other wings of defence and security forces should also apply to Prisons Service as well.

2. *Lack of Training Facilities*

For every organisation to succeed, it must largely depend on an efficient and skilful manpower and for this goal to be attained, such an organisation must have an elaborate manpower development policy. It is however, unfortunate to observe that as of now the Prisons Service has no clearly outlined training programme and no manpower development policy. The Service's priorities in terms of leadership development and career progression are not yet there. The Service survives only by the 'Grace of God' and through charity as at times it is offered some training opportunities by other institutions such as NIPA and PCC and these opportunities in most cases are never made good use of.

The realisation of the Manpower Development Policy is through the provision of adequate and modern training facilities of which regrettably are not available in Prisons Service. The Service is not only lacking a proper training school or staff college but greatly lacks all the training facilities one can think of in this modern era. Equally missing from the training school are Prison equipment such as riot drill equipment, short batons, long batons, straight jackets, closeting chains, legirons, handcuffs etc. It is most possible in this case that a Recruit Warder may not only fail to see these equipment at the school but retire from the Service without knowing them.

The present Prisons Staff Training School does not only lack proper buildings and training facilities but at times even qualified personnel as well. It is therefore, difficult under the present conditions for the school to produce a well seasoned Prison Officer. This sad situation has a telling blow in the maintenance of security.

3. *Prison Buildings and Walls*

Most of the prisons in Zambia were built in the colonial days and are now old and their walls and fences are collapsing and falling apart. There are only few prisons which have been built in the post independent era, and these are: Mansa Prison in 1964, Mazabuka Prison in 1965, Mufulira Prison in 1966, Lundazi Prison in 1969/70, Mpima Prison in 1966 and Kansenji Prison in 1969/71. But even these Prisons are now getting out of shape because maintenance is not done due to lack of funds.

As for those which were built in the colonial era, they are old and out of shape and no wonder they were in 1947 described by the then Commissioner of Prisons, R. L. Worsely in his Annual Report as 'ancient monuments which are very much out of shape.' We further read from the 1964 Prisons Annual Report that;

'The great majority of the existing Prisons did not lend themselves to the application of modern Prison system. Segregation and classification was extremely difficult, if not impossible, and there were few buildings which could be used as workshops, schools and so on.

The large Prison at Mukobeko, Broken Hill, is designated as a 'Maximum Security Prison' and is the only establishment used for custody of long-term recidivists, habitual offenders, prison breakers and prisoners of bad character unsuitable for medium security prisons and camps. Mukobeko Prison does not, however, conform to the requirements of Maximum Security Prison. The accommodation consists of association wards and under such conditions the efficient control, supervision and discipline of the worst prisoners in the territory is extremely difficult.'

We read further from the same report that; 'In general , the prisons were not built to meet heavy demands now made upon them or the needs of a very different type of a prisoner to that admitted when they were first built. Certain Prisons on the Copperbelt are completely inadequate while some of the Local Prisons in the province require replacement.....

From these reports it is clearly established that the service is faced with a problem of poor Prison buildings and a living testimony in this case is Mwinilunga Prison which is really an ancient monument.

Given the unhealthy physical position of most of the country's Prisons, it is appropriate therefore, to state that these Prisons are not only a contributing factor to escapes from inside the Prison but a deterrent to the programme for prisoners' rehabilitation as discussed under section 5 of this part.

4. *Lack of Secure Devices and Related Equipment*

The Service is facing a security crisis and there is not even a single Prison today throughout the country that can boast of having any secure device and thus leaving the security of most Prisons at the mercy of God. If security was to be maintained properly, it is important that the following secure devices and related equipment were made available to most Prisons;

- (a) security alarm system;
- (b) scanning equipment such as tvs, cameras and radars;
- (c) efficient security lighting system;
- (d) metal screening devices for rubdown searching of prisoners and gate entrance screening purposes;
- (e) radio communication system;
- (f) walkie talkies, and
- (g) efficient telephone network throughout the Service.

Additionally, the following measures aimed at enhancing Prison security should have been considered and applied where possible:

- (a) provision of security vehicles such as green marias for transportation of prisoners;
- (b) introduction of mounted unit (use of horses) for patrolling purposes and escorting of prisoners to Prison farms; and
- (c) introduction of dog handling section and dogs to be used in all big Prisons for patrolling at night and for searching purposes during an escape routine.

It is unfortunate that as of now there is not even a single one of the above cited secure devices and measures available in any one of the country's Prisons. It is equally sad to observe that even the Maximum Security Prison is merely a security Prison in name and not in terms of security sophistication. Indeed it sounds modern and secure by name but the prevailing security set up is not only unsecure but obsolete and archaic.

5. *Prisoners' Rehabilitation*

It is now universally accepted that no matter how much progress is made in introducing reforms, no matter how constructive a Prison becomes, it is still likely to have destructive qualities which increase the problem of eventual lawful integration into community. Whatever the intention of a Prison sentence may be, one of its unfortunate results, especially if a long-term sentence is served, is to turn a man into a well trained performer as long as he has proper cues. Change the cues and he is lost. He functions smoothly within a smooth and artificial groove. Jar him out of the groove and he is bewildered and discharging him reveals his unpreparedness for life when cues stop.

In addition to this mental unpreparedness for life on discharge, the ex-prisoner faces difficulties which are far more obvious and equally serious. He will face community prejudices which makes it extremely difficult for him to obtain employment or accommodation, or to meet other responsibilities he may have. These problems are faced by discharged prisoners all over the world and Zambia is no exception. Indeed it may be said that rehabilitation difficulties here are even greater than those in many other countries because training facilities in Prisons are limited. The discharged prisoner often carries with him the same problems which got him into trouble in the first place. On return to Zambian society, the discharged prisoner will meet a great deal of hostility and rejection. Those who have tried to help or assist the discharged prisoner will realise that he often faces an almost hopeless situation. In a country of high unemployment he has exceptional difficulty in finding work, either employees or employers or both reject him. Whereas other unemployed man obtain assistance from friends and relatives, the discharged prisoner often finds that even this form of assistance is not available.

By definition, rehabilitation means restoring to former state. However, in the case of Zambia, rehabilitation should surely mean more than this. It must mean the reintegration into society those of its members it put into Prison for anti-social behaviour. Integration in this case means that every member of that society should contribute what he can to its well being to make it whole. For Zambia this becomes a duty not only to teach slogans to its prisoners, but to give them new skills, equip them for the difficult task of living. It means giving ex-prisoners a degree of self-confidence in themselves. No man can trust another unless he knows the nature of confidence.

Whilst a programme for rehabilitation of prisoners remains an obligation for the Prisons Service in Zambia, it has however, been more of a policy pronouncement than reality and its failure has in the main been attributed to the following factors:

(a) Overcrowding

With a few exceptions most Prisons in Zambia are overcrowded. They now have to carry four or even five times the number originally intended. In this case there are no facilities for rehabilitation programmes. Prison Officers have to spend most of their time looking after the physical presence of prisoners. Overcrowding has other side effects, prisoners sometimes have to wear tatters for Prison Uniforms, Prisons remain unrepaired and uncared for and facilities become inadequate. Naturally Prison Officers also lose interest and pride in their job and the Service in general. In the scheme of prisoners' rehabilitation this deals a fatal blow. Prisoners are completely degraded and humiliated, they lose self-respect and most feel they cannot again face the outside world squarely. They can only re-enter the society through a side door and operate forever in its shadows. Society has lost these.

(b) Lack of Proper Classification

On the whole Prisons are not properly classified. As a result, prisoners convicted for different offences are put together. There is no distinction between civil and criminal prisoners or between those serving simple imprisonment and those serving hard labour sentences. There cannot be any justification for prohibited immigrants for example to share the same cells with remand prisoners. Similarly there cannot be any justification for juvenile remands to lodge with adult remands. The result of this lack of proper classification is that petty thieves get lectured to by more experienced thieves for their next job when they leave Prison. You actually end up with state of affairs where you produce worse criminals in Prisons as they come out of Prison hardened criminals instead of being reformed.

(c) Problems of Long Remand

Persons charged in our courts have to remain in Prisons remanded to appear for trial at a late date. Remand prisoners can be in Prison for anything up to one year. Whether convicted or acquitted at the end of that period becomes immaterial, a sentence has been served and harm done. The harm is particularly pernicious when applied to juveniles. A juvenile remand who is acquitted after one year of roaming about in Prison with hard core criminals is almost sure to be lost in society. His chances of committing other offences are greater. Therefore, to aid a programme of rehabilitation, shorter periods of remands should be advocated, in the alternative, bail should be more readily granted.

(d) Disinterested Public

There is no interested public, either in Prison rehabilitation or Prison reforms. To establish a proper programme of rehabilitation it is imperative that there should be a strong voluntary organisation supported by public at large to help prisoners reform. Through this programme the public can be educated on the need to rehabilitate ex-prisoners. The organisation should spearhead job hunting and placings for the ex-prisoners. It is equally necessary for the Zambia Federation of Employers should also help in securing jobs for ex-prisoners. It is equally necessary for the Zambia Federation of Employers to play a vital role in rehabilitation of ex-prisoners, this organisation could also become an associate member of the Zambia Prisoners' Aid Society. As for the Society itself, it was meant to help ex-prisoners but with the apathy shown by the general public who do we expect to achieve the intended goals of the Society? The lack of public interest has turned this Society into no more than a Government Department. Leadership of the Society is also required in most cases from Government employees. The public should be encouraged to belong to the Society and the Government should also give grants for its day to day operations. Until the public are fully involved, we will not expect a realistic programme of rehabilitation.

In conclusion it is important to state that in the sphere of prisoners' rehabilitation we do not need new laws. There are enough laws to bring about positive change. The public should demand to know more about Prisons and their administration. The attitude that Prisons are not 'nice places' and therefore, no need to know anything about them should be changed. In its place the existing laws should be worked together to produce the desired results instead of administering them as separate things. The Prisons Act should be looked at in conjunction with the probation systems. The Commissioner for Juveniles' Welfare should follow up more closely each case of a juvenile offender. At the same time the administration of justice itself should be examined in relation to long remands with a view of preventing the less stable persons remanded in Prisons to fall easy prey of the vultures already in prisons who are waiting to recruit new entrants into the underworld of crime.



**THE CURRENT COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS G. CHIYABI AT STATE HOUSE
DURING THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY — ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1992**

APPENDIX I

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA CONSTABULARY AS AT 1ST OCTOBER, 1906

SERGEANT-MAJOR	SERGEANTS	CORPORALS	BUGLERS	CONSTABLES	BANDSMEN	TOTAL	
Abercon	1	3	1	20	—	25	Guard on Central Prison 8 Guard on Offices 8. Night Guard on Magistrate House 4. General Duties in District 5.
Chinande	1	—	1	9	—	11	Guard on Offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 3.
Micongo	—	1	1	4	—	6	Night guard on offices 3. General duties 3.
Pife	2	—	1	17	—	20	Guard on offices and Prison 8. Night guard on Magistrate's house 4. General duties in District 8.
Pigt Jamwana 1	5	9	6	49	20	90	Camp duties 3. Guard on camp 12. Night guard on Government house 9. Guard on Central Prison 12. Guard on Government offices 12. Warders in Central Prison 8. Daily duties in Township 4. General duties in District 10. Band 20.
Pwet Hombozy	1	2	1	12	—	16	Guard on offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 8.
Kalungwishi	1	2	1	16	—	20	Guard on offices 6. Guard on Prison 6. General duties in District 8.
Kasama	—	2	1	13	—	16	Guard on offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 8.
Luona	—	1	1	9	—	11	Guard on offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 3.
Mpika	—	2	1	8	—	11	Guard on offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 3.
Mporokoro	1	1	1	8	—	11	Guard on offices and Prison 8. Guard duties in District 3.
Namalia	—	1	1	9	—	11	Guard on offices and Prison 8. Guard duties in District 3.
Petauke	1	—	1	9	—	11	Guard on offices and Prison 8. Guard duties in District 3.
Serenje	—	1	1	14	—	16	Guard on offices and Prison 8. General duties in District 8.
<hr/>							
1	13	25	19	197	20	275	
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APPENDIX II

N. R. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR

VOL. 2

LIVINGSTONE, SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1912

NO. 3

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

NORTHERN RHODESIA NO. 4 OF 1912

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the removal to the Territory of S. R. of prisoners sentenced within the limits of the N.R. Order in Council 1911 to imprisonment with or without hard labour in order that such persons may be detained in prison within the said Territory until expiration of sentence or release according to the law;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested I do hereby proclaim declare and make known as follows:

1. Every person who has been or may hereafter be sentenced by any competent court within the limits of the N.R. Order in Council 1911 to imprisonment with or without hard labour may by warrant signed by the High Commissioner be removed to S.R. in Order that such person may be detained and imprisoned therein under the 'Prisoners' Detention Ordinance 1905' of the said Territory until the expiration of his sentence or release according to law. A telegram from the High Commissioner stating that such warrant has been signed by him shall be sufficient authority to the Administrator of N.R. and all other officials concerned to proceed with the removal of the prisoner or prisoners referred to in such warrant provided that the said warrant itself shall thereafter be duly sent through the post.

2. Any person in course of removal under a warrant signed by virtue of the preceding Section shall be deemed to be in lawful custody whilst within any portion of the Territory within the said limits.

3. The High Commissioner may from time to time make, revoke, alter or amend regulations providing for the removal of prisoners under this Proclamation.

4. Nothing in this Proclamation contained shall prevent the conviction judgement and sentence of any such person removed as aforesaid from being questioned within the limits of the said Order in the same manner as if he had not been removed and the sentence of such person may be remitted and his discharge ordered in the same manner and by the same authority as if he had not been removed.

5. Proclamation No. 19 of 1907 and Proclamation No. 32 of 1910 shall be and are hereby repealed:

6. This Proclamation may be cited as the Prisoners Removal Proclamation 1912 and shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette.

God Save the King!

Given under my hand and seal at Cape Town this Second day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Twelve.

GLADSTONE
High Commissioner

By Command of His Excellency the High Commissioner

C. H. RODWELL
Imperial Secretary

APPENDIX III

DIETRY SCALES AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE PRISONS REGULATIONS OF 1912, 1914 AND 1933

1. 1912

European Class I

1 lb Boer meal	per diem
1 oz Coffee	per diem
1 oz Coffee	per diem
1/2 oz Salt	per diem
1 lb Green Vegetables, and 2 oz Rice or 2 oz split of dried Peas	per diem
1/4 oz Baking Powder	per diem
1 lb Fresh Meat	per diem
1/48 gal. Lime Juice	per diem
1 1/2 lb Mealie Meal	per mensem
2 bars Soap	per mensem

2. Capeboys, Asiatics, and Colonial Kaffirs—Class II

1 lb Boer meal	per diem
1/2 oz Salt	per diem
1/4 oz Baking Powder	per diem
1 lb Green Vegetables, or 2 oz Rice or 2 oz Split or dried Peas	per diem
3 lbs fresh meat	per week
2 bars Soap	per mensem

Uncivilised Natives—Class III

2 lbs Grain	per diem
1/2 oz Salt	per diem
1/2 Fresh meat or (fresh fish when available)	per week
3 lbs Kaffir Vegetables	per week
1 bar Soap	per month

If bakers bread is procurable 1 1/4 lbs. of bread per diem takes the place of the Boer meal and baking powder ration in Class I and II.

2. 1914

As per 1912 on all classes apart from 1 bar soap per mensem on Uncivilized Natives.

3. 1933

DIET NO 1

For Europeans

Per day:

Boer Meal (or bread if obtainable)	1 lb
Coffee or tea	1 oz
Sugar	2 ozs
Fresh milk (or equivalent amount of preserved milk)	3 ozs
Salt	1/2 oz
Fresh vegetables	1 lb
Rice and dried peas or beans or groundnuts	2 ozs
Baking powder (if bread not issued)	1/4 oz
Dripping	2 ozs
Lemon Juice (or fresh lemon)	2 ozs
Fresh meat	1 lb
Mealie Meal	2 ozs

SPARE DIET

Per day:

Boer meal	1/2 lb
Fresh meat	1/2 lb
Rice	2 ozs
Coffee	1/2 oz

DIET NO. 2

For Asiatics—

Per day:

Boer Meal (or bread if obtainable)	1 lb
Sugar	1 oz
Salt	1/2 oz
Dried peas or beans or groundnuts	2 ozs
Baking powder (if bread not issued)	1/4 oz
Fresh meat	1/2 lb

Three days a week:

Fresh vegetables	1 lb
Rice	2 ozs

Two days a week:

Lemon Juice (or fresh lemon)	2 ozs
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SPARE DIET

Per day:

Boer meal	1/2 lb
Fresh meat	1/2 lb
Rice	2 ozs

Diet No. 3

For Natives sentenced to three months or more—

Per day:

Salt	1/2 oz
Fresh vegetables	1/2 lb
Grain or	2 lbs
Mealie Meal	1 1/2 lbs

Five days a week (to be issued on days on which meat is not issued):

Dried/entils or beans or groundnuts	2 ozs
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Two days a week:

Lemon juice (or fresh lemon)	2 ozs
Fresh meat (or fish)	1/2 lb

SPARE DIET

Per day:

Salt	1/2 oz
Mealie Meal	3/4 lb

One day on which it is issued to prisoners on full diet:

Lemon juice (or 1 fresh lemon)	2 ozs
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DIET NO. 4

For Natives sentenced to less than three months—

Per day:

Salt 1/2 oz
Fresh vegetables 1/2 lb
Dried lentils or beans or groundnuts 2 ozs
Grains, or 2 lbs
Mealie Meal 1 1/2 lbs

Two days a week:

Lemon juice (or fresh lemon 1) 2 ozs
Spare Diet

Per day:

Salt 1/2 oz
Mealie Meal 3/4 lb

On days on which it is issued to prisoners on full diet:

Lemon juice (or fresh lemon) 2 ozs

The 1933 dietary scale was amended by Government Notice No. 160 of 194 dated 29th May, 1942 appearing in Supplement to the N.R. Government Gazette dated 5th June, 1942. The Notice read in part

.....(1) the deletion of the words 'sentenced to three months or more' after the word 'Natives' in the first line in Diet No. 3', and (II) the deletion of the whole of diet No. 4'.

APPENDIX IV
STATISTICAL RETURN OF PRISONS FOR 1924

Nature and name of prison	No. of persons committed	Number committed for debt, want of bail and punishment			No. of those committed who have been previously convicted			No. of persons committed to penal imprisonment							
		Debt	Safe custody etc	Penal Impr.	Once	Twice	Thrice or more	For Five years or more	For 1 year but not less than 5 years	For more than 2 months and less than 1 year	For 3 months or less	Daily average No. in Prison	No. of admissions to Hospital	Daily average on sick list	No. of deaths
Fife, (Local)	625	—	—	625	—	—	—	—	—	4	621	78	—	27	—
Abercon (Local)	365	—	19	350	3	—	—	—	5	24	321	50	2	75	—
Mporokoso, (Local)	102	—	3	99	—	—	—	—	1	1	97	9	—	52	1
Kasama (Central)	295	—	2	293	—	—	—	1	8	26	258	45	27	2	—
Mpika (Local)	188	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	10	178	23	—	1	2
Chinsali (Local)	358	—	8	350	—	—	—	—	—	3	347	15	—	—	1
Luwingu and Nsumbu (Local)	563	—	—	563	—	—	—	—	—	30	533	58	—	—	—
(Amalgamated 1-10-24)															
Fort Rosebury, (Central)	243	—	8	235	1	—	—	1	1	5	228	21	4	66	—
Kawambwa, (Local)	379	—	73	306	1	—	1	—	—	293	293	31	—	1.17	—
Serenje, (Central)	168	—	—	168	1	2	—	—	7	13	148	19	—	5	—
Fort Jameson, (Central)	640	—	—	640	18	2	—	4	18	61	557	101	66	1	5
Broken Hill, (Central)	397	—	25	372	18	4	2	1	14	66	291	63	39	—	—
Mkushi, (Local)	155	—	1	154	1	1	2	—	1	3	150	11	—	—	1
Chilanga, (Local)	241	—	—	241	13	3	1	—	4	21	216	22	12	1.27	—
Lusaka, (Local)	76	—	—	76	—	—	—	1	2	9	64	13	2	—	—
Feira, (Local)	107	—	—	107	10	1	3	—	—	2	105	11	—	—	—
Ndola, (Local)	172	—	2	170	14	10	8	—	7	10	153	20	7	34	—
Kasempa, (Central)	134	—	1	133	—	—	—	—	3	3	127	10	5	5	—
Mwinilunga, (Local)	244	—	—	244	50	—	—	—	—	13	231	20	1	3	—
Solwezi, (Local)	98	—	1	97	1	—	—	—	3	3	91	14	13	2	—
Mumbwa, (Local)	293	—	11	282	4	—	—	—	2	16	263	26	1	6	—
Namwala, (Local)	293	—	28	265	—	—	—	—	2	10	253	24	1	—	—
Livingstone, (Central)	208	2	34	172	195	5	1	7	30	31	104	94	45	8	11
Mazabuka, (Local)	637	—	272	415	8	2	1	—	10	27	378	36	4	40	—
Kalomo, (Local)	104	—	—	104	—	—	—	2	6	16	80	7	—	—	—
Mongu, (Central)	394	—	9	385	3	—	—	12	17	49	307	61	65	4	5
Balovale, (Local)	494	—	—	494	96	30	5	2	1	16	475	49	155	3	1
Kalabo, (Local)	300	—	—	300	5	1	2	—	3	4	293	20	1	1	1
Nalolo, (Local)	262	—	—	262	—	—	—	—	2	15	245	23	—	0.05	—
Mankoya, (Local)	234	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	2	—	232	19	—	3	—
Sesheke (local)	175	—	—	169	3	—	—	—	—	2	167	15	1	1	—
Lundazi, (Local)	186	—	2	184	1	—	—	—	2	4	178	13	—	1	—
Petauke, (Local)	242	—	5	237	—	—	—	—	3	26	208	21	—	1	—
Totals	9 426	2	510	8 914	446	61	25	32	155	535	8 192	1 042	451	15.47	29

APPENDIX V

List of Commissioners of Prisons as from 1942

R. L. Worsely	—1942 to 1950
D. C. Cameron	—1950 to 1954 and in 1954 he became the Director of Federal Prisons Service.
O. V. Garrat	—8th January 1964 to 31st October, 1965
R. N. Bowers	—Acted as Commissioner from 1st November, 1965 to 17th August, 1966.
B. Imakando	—18th August, 1966 to 28th February, 1971.
J. M. Mwanza	—1st March 1971 to 31st December, 1985
T. M. Mutwale	—1st January, 1986 to 22nd November, 1989
E. L. Chimfumpa	—22nd November, 1989 to 31st May, 1992.
G. H. Chiyabi	—22nd June, 1992 to —

List of Police Officers who served as Commissioners of Prisons as from 1927 to 1942

Captain P. R. Wardropper	—1927 to 1936
H. G. Hart	—1936 to 1942

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PIETRO KALALUKA MUMBUWA was born on 13th February, 1947, in Nasiyongo Village in Mwanza District, in Western Province. He started school at Mukukutu LEA School in 1955 and ended up at Magaz-American Technical Secondary School (Luansimba) in Kitwe. He joined Prisons Service as a Warder on 1st February, 1968 and has risen through the ranks to the present position of a Superintendent of Prisons.

This work is his second to appear in a book form, the first one being, "GUIDELINES on the Organisation and Administration of Political Education in Zambia Prisons Service", which was printed by Government Printers in 1989. He also wrote a research paper in 1986, on the Role of Traditional Rulers in National Development, the Case of Western Province. This research paper is deposited at the President Citizenship College and National Archives of Zambia. Whilst studying at NICO Lopez, Havana in Cuba in 1991/92, he presented two winning papers during the students scientific week, and these are, (I) Some Considerations on Socialism Today, and (II) Zambia's Political Process, "An Analysis of the Previous One-Party system".

These writings are indications that he has a lot of interest in both research work and writing and with a lot of exposure and assistance there is no doubt that he could emerge a good writer.

