To: His Excellency President Amin

101 Anti-Dunda St., T.O.I. P.O. Box
President of the Republic of Uganda

Your Excellency,

By Legal Notice No. 7/Appendix No. 3) issued on the 30th day of June, 1979 pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of Uganda, 1979, the Government of Uganda, through Mr. Justice Mohammed Salih, dates the 30th day of June, 1979, appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the disappearance of persons in Uganda since the Military takeover on 25th January, 1971.

The terms of reference were set out in the Legal Notice. In particular, the Commission was required to:

(a) establish the identity of the persons who were alleged missing;
(b) to establish whether such persons are dead or alive;
(c) for those persons believed to be living outside Uganda, the reasons and circumstances that led to
their quitting Uganda as far as such reasons and circumstances can be ascertained;

(c) for those persons dealt, how, when, where and in what circumstances they met their deaths;

(d) whether there are any individuals or organisations of persons either within or outside Uganda who are criminally responsible for the disappearance or death of the missing person and what should be done to the persons criminally responsible for such disappearances or deaths;

(e) what should be done to the affairs and families of the missing person before in pursuance of section 26 of 1995;

(f) what should the Government do to put an end to the criminal disappearances of people in Uganda.

3. The procedure prescribed was not set out in (a) to (e);

"(a) that any person desiring to give evidence before the Commission shall do so in person;
but the Commission may in their absolute discretion receive in evidence any written statement from a person who is unable to give evidence in person if the Commission are of the opinion that such evidence will be valuable to their deliberations;

(b) that evidence obtained with the agreement of parties in any case or to reflect in any way upon the character or conduct of any
That the exploration of opinions touching upon
the character, conduct or motives of any
person should not be received in evidence.

(1) No witness may give evidence before
the Commissioner, if he be desirous and
willing, when called, in camera, and his
name shall be kept secret. Such witness shall
not be conducted in examination by the
examiner who is its affected by the evidence
given by such witness; and however, that the
witness shall be affected by such evidence,
his name shall be given the opportunity to
reply to the objections made against him
without before supplied the name of the witness;

(2) No witness in the immediately preceding
proceedings, in any person also, in the opinion
of the Commissioner, be adversely affected by
evidence given before the Commissioner shall
be given an opportunity to cross-examine the
witness giving the evidence, except in so far as
the Commissioner considers it essential for as-
dertaining the truth of the matter into which
the Commissioner are commissioned to inquire,
not to exceed four such instructions;
5. We were directed that no matter touching the security of the State shall be excluded from evidence.

6. We were directed to give due consideration to the legal and natural events of the Military take-over as well as the events prior to and ancillary to the defence of Uganda when the nation was invaded on the 17th day of September, 1972.

7. We were directed that the inquiry shall not extend to any person expelled from Uganda under any authority conferred by law or who has suffered a sentence of death imposed on him under due process of law. Nor shall the inquiry extend to persons of Asian origin or extraction who though claiming to be citizens of Uganda either remained outside Uganda or at any time ran away from Uganda for any reason whatever.

8. We were directed to start on 1st July, 1974 and execute this inquiry with all due diligence and expeditious speed in make our report to Your Excellency without undue delay (not later than 30th September, 1974). This time limit was, however, subsequently varied.

9. Your Excellency required all persons who it may concern to take due notice and to give their obedience and utmost assistance to the Almanac and to Co-operators accordingly.

10. On the same day, that is 30th June, 1974, Your Excellency's Office issued a statement headed "DISAPPEARANCES" - Appendix No.2. According to it we were given full authority to have me alone authorised to obtain all evidence regarding the disappearance of persons in Uganda." After settling out the reasons which led to the setting up of this Inquiry the statement continued, "because of all this and more like
Excellency has decided that in the interests of justice, fairness, security and social tranquility the Commission of Inquiry be set up to enquire into the reasons of the disappearances, to uncover the imposters and to advise on the best way of stopping this scourge.

Excellency appealed to all the prospective witnesses to tell the truth only and guaranteed the protection from molestation, personal safety for every Commissioner, staff and witnesses.

21. Mr. C S. Ndiego, a Kampala Advocate, was assigned to the Inquiry as Secretary and Mr. J. H. Bukenya was appointed Counsel to the Commission. The latter was assisted by a team of investigators to carry out the various jobs of investigations, collecting evidence and recording statements.

22. Your Commissioners were sworn in on 1st July, 1974 by Mr. Omondi, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Od. Labo. In his opening speech he said, "let it be clear that this Inquiry meant so much to Uganda as a people, to UGANDA as a Nation, to her aspirations, her institutions and her law." He repeated Your Excellency's assurance that we shall receive all the assistance that we may require.

23. In his reply, the Chairman said that the importance of the setting up of the Inquiry could not be over emphasized and continued "...we hope that by the end of this year when we shall have put down our work, having written the last word, we shall be able to say in our hearts as we have done, our duty, we have satisfied our conscience, and we hope that we shall be reflecting also the satisfaction of the citizens of this country and the spirit with which this Commission is established..."

We also visited some up-country stations and the arrangement was for the prospective witnesses to register themselves with their respective District Commissioners, so as to enable us to consider and decide the area of concentration of witnesses and fix our itinerary accordingly. We started with Lika on 30th September, 1974 and heard 92 witnesses. We should like to point out that far fewer than this number had initially expressed their desire to give evidence, but after the first day in Lika the number started swelling and it became obvious that, if we were to stick to our itinerary and the arrangements as foresaid, we would not be able to finish all those witnesses with the result that some witnesses were not taken and these appear in Appendix No. 3. Appendix No. 3 gives details of witnesses who had made statements in Lika but failed to turn up to give evidence.

At KITEM we heard 23 witnesses, and those who had not registered with the R.G. but came up are listed in Appendix No. 2.

At NGE we heard evidence from 29 witnesses and 5 whose testimony could not be taken, are listed in Appendix No. 2.

At KIBIL we heard evidence from 68 witnesses, and in POTO POTH, which was the last up-country town visited, 20 witnesses were heard. The remainder of the 90 witnesses that we heard gave evidence in KIBIL.

15. Although the Government Statement of 9th January, 1977 (Appendix 3) lists 85 subjects as having disappeared from the country, the witnesses before us mentioned something like 308 people as having disappeared.
Others were mentioned in passing by some witnesses on whose no direct evidence was available. We should take this opportunity of emphasizing the obvious fact that this number of people alleged to be missing or disappeared is by no means the final number of such people. The exact number of such people may perhaps never be established; for example, of appendix no. 7 only 25 subjects were mentioned by witnesses before us. From the subjects mentioned in the International Commission of Jurists' Report (appendix 7) only 25 were referred to by witnesses before us. It seems quite plain that the task of construction the persons who have disappeared is not only formidable but is well nigh impossible for various reasons, the most obvious of which perhaps is that relatives of such people may not have liked to reveal the agonizing and excruciating amount of shock inflicted their lives and kin after the dust of so many years had almost, one would hope, buried these bitter memories in the mire of oblivion. Some perhaps might have considered such an exercise as foreign to the very beginning and this passionate attitude, quite obviously completely unaffected by the reason which led to the setting up of this Commission, might well have kept them away from coming forward. Others were perhaps overwhelmed by fear of personal safety and possible retaliation. We have tried to understate the comprehensiveness and clear government assurance and guarantees concerning the safety of the prospective witnesses.

16. For our part, not only did we invite witnesses to come forward voluntarily through notices in all languages in the local press, radio and TV, the Government also had done all it could to assure and guarantee such witnesses against
personal solicitation of any kind. The result, as we were to
find for ourselves in the initial stages of the sitting, was not
very optimistic and, as our counsel said in his closing address,
it was not till Your Excellency had arranged with the Director
of the OIP to hand-over 90 odd police files of previous investiga-
tions already conducted by the department that the inquiry
pulled another by summoning witnesses and following-up what-
ever clues that were forthcoming. And of the many memoranda
that were received from members of the public, the authors were
called in one to give evidence in person; none declined to come,
a few testified.

It was through these efforts that we were able to take
evidence from the 545 witnesses.

17. With these few opening comments, we will now endeavour to
summarise the mass of evidence which was put before us.
What follows now is a resume of evidence in respect of each
subject in the order in which he appeared during the hearings.
We think that this way of presenting the most convenient
view of the fact that witnesses were called at random depend-
ing upon their availability, will at the result that evidence
concerning the particular subject are scattered throughout
the record of the transcript. What we propose to do is to list
the various witnesses in respect of each subject under the same
hearing, which will simplify the task of referring to the
record of the proceedings.

At the end of the summary of evidence on each subject, we
shall give our findings supported by our reasons in respect of
our terms of reference (e)-(g). We shall, therefore, tackle the
remaining items of reference (e)-(g).
He was a native of Kasang village, Dombola Kamali, system, and was aged about 25. He was married but had separated from his wife, and had one child aged 4½ years. He was a subhas chief until 1972 when he resigned and was thereafter a farmer.

According to the evidence of his father (H.1) and his mother (H.2), the subject left the village in 1972 for about 6 months and to his mother, she seems to have named him on his return where he had been, he is alleged to have said that he had gone to a place called KAPOKE to look for a job. This was before the invasion of the country in September 1972, by which time he was still out of the village. It seems that he had been reported at the Dombola Headquarters for mis-appropriation of Government funds; that is, tax money for the period April to June and Detectives Inspector Dusakivu (E.15), who was then the Officer-in-Charge of CID, Kalinga Police Station, had started looking for him. He went to his home a number of times and, failing to find him, published his name in the Police Gazette as a wanted person. This police officer said that after the invasion, towards the beginning of 1973, he received information from the Lieutenant, who was then in charge of the DUNU Military Corp, that the subject had returned with some guerrillas and was in Kamali. The Lieutenant instructed Dusakivu to get the boy at and his father for questioning and, on 6th February 1973, Dusakivu did a search of soldiers to the home of the subject's father at around 10 a.m.
The evidence of the first witness is that Dusakki
produced his identity card but this was wantsied by the police
officer who said that there was no need for him to do this as
witness No.1 already knew him. This discrepancy is of no
importance as the first reason that Dusakki insisted taking both
father and son for questions in accordance with his instruction.
The old man was informed of the allegation that he was
harbouring guerrillas, and the house was searched but nothing
was found. The policeman then arrested both of these and took
them to Bakesi army camp, where Dusakki ordered them over to the
lieutenant. According to the father, both of them were tied to
separate trees and in the morning 2.0, was taken back to his
house by some policemen. The house was searched again and the
subject's son was shot up, again to no avail. The old man was
returned to the camp where he found his son still tied to the
trees. At about 6 p.m, the father was taken to Ambala Police
Station together with some other tax collectors. The old man
said that on 5th February, 1973 he was released to go home. Two
days later, two army soldiers went to his house and killed him the
next Tuesday and those of his son - 3rd. When he asked them
about his son the soldiers told him curtly 'don't ask us.'

The subject has not been seen since.

Dusakki closed the police file 'Yatting arrest of the
named person.' On this he was told the Lieutenant about
the charge pending against the subject and asked him to tell
him should matters be released. Dusakki said that he did not
see the subject again, and he inquired about him. The
lieutenant did not tell him if Negroes had been released by
him.

The old man has also sung songs of his in sympathy towards
the invaders-guerillas and maintains that he had been involved
in the search of guerrillas in the bush.

sig/.............3/
His wife categorically denied that her son was a guerilla but
added that 'his is the tradition of the country so he may
away for one time they might have suspected him.'

In the evidence before us, we are satisfied beyond doubt
that Yusuf Ami's name one of Marko Imbonerera, a resident of
Kamama village, Ramboda Small, Kyalimba was 'd into the
custody of the Lieutenant in charge of KANU Army Camp on 6th
February, 1973. We have not been able to establish the identity
of the Lieutenant. The reason for this subject's arrest, so far
as is disclosed by the evidence and both parties, is that he
was suspected of being a guerilla working against the interests
of the country as a whole. As there was no evidence adduced
before us that he was ever released from the Camp and he has
been missing since 7th February, 1973 the probability clearly is
that he disappeared while in Army custody at KANU Camp. The
probability further is that he was unlawfully disposed of by
the soldiers of KANU Army Camp.

34. Subject No. 3 - QUESTION RESOLVED.

Controls: No. 3 Nerat Kudakup - Part 1 p. 41 - 42
No. 50 Peter Wuw - Part 1 p. 55 - 56
No. 33 Friday Ouki - Part 1 p. 557 - 559
No. 47 Pablo Doni Mugaba - Part 1 p. 642 - 652

The subject was a school-teacher in the eastern township of Buina.
In the period 1972-1973 there was an army unit at the Buina/
Ndula border, the Officer-in-Charge of which was Lt. Jacob George
Kusu (N.136).
The unit was housed in tents near the Budi Police Post and its duty was to check the people crossing the border in either direction.

According to evidence the subject was the sole agent for hemp - Bell, Palmer and Walsh Coop. living in the township was a halfbrother by the name of Wali Candi (42). He was then a tank driver but later came to own the Sunshine Hotel in Buda. He was quite well known to Mrs. North Mackay (45) and her houseboy, Paulo Ceni Mackay (47) who had previously worked for North in his bakery for 6 months in 1970.

The other character in this incident is an old man called Budi Mobi (8,50) aged 65 who was a shopkeeper of the same township; his shop being about 500 yards from the subject's shop on the road going to Mujufi.

On 4th January, 1973 at about 7 p.m., when it was getting dark, and the subject had prior to Budi Mobi's shop, there was knocked at the gate at North's house. His wife said that two were in army uniforms and the third was in civilian dress, whom she recognised as North. The houseboy recognised one of the soldiers as Mr. Mobi. One of the soldiers asked the lady for her husband as they were looking for beer. She told them that he had gone to Budi Mobi's house. The houseboy asked that Mr. North be sent, who in his van, over said where he had headed for beer. He thought that this little discrepancy in men, apart from this whole business is the houseboy had said this in front of his wife and got to the gate to meet North into the house.

However, those people then went into the shop of Budi Mobi, and both the men arrested at the turnover being taken over in a landmark which was close to colour.
Mrs. Vedakure said that she saw her husband walking to the vehicle and everything looked peaceful. The bus-boy, however, said that Vedakure was being pushed by Sadii and Lt. Navru. The vehicle drove away in the direction of Najjera and the subject was not seen or heard of since.

The other three witnesses, that is, Muslim Horse, Saidi Omari and Lt. Navru denied all this evidence. Muslim Horse said that he had no dealings with Vedakure and did not know of his disappearance. He said that he normally closed his shop at 5 p.m. and went to his home in the village. He said that he does not even listen to the radio and has not heard of any people disappearing any where in Uganda. Although both he and Saidi Omari had come to Kampala to give evidence in the same case, neither knew of the presence of the other till they reached Kampala and had not discussed their evidence. Saidi Omari said that on 4th January, 1973 he was in Jinja in the course of his work and had stayed up to the following day. He further denied being friendly with any Irya people in Pasha. Lt. Navru maintained throughout that his duties were merely to check on people crossing the border and any suspicious characters were handed over to the Customs Officers. He denied arresting anyone and said that he did not have any calls at his camp.

In this case, there is the evidence of Mrs. Vedakure and her husband-both from Judaism, who saw the subject being taken away from Saidi Omari’s shop in a green Land Rover by Saidi Omari and Lt. Obubu George Navru. The other three named persons denied any connection with the disappearance of the subject. It seems to us that the whole thing is quite without credibility. Mr. Vedakure knew Saidi Omari and also his neighbour Sadii Iro.

The Governor/......24/.
The accusing knew the lieutenant who, on his own deduction, had been stationed at Buadi before within the township for the previous eight months. This incident occurred at 7.30p.m. when it was getting dark but at the same time there were some street lights in the vicinity. Each of them saw the three men at the gate from very close and the question we have asked ourselves in why they should attempt Buadi Omari at 10. Nuru as two of them if they were not those they described. We have considered the evidence very carefully. We find as a fact that Mrs. Akufo and her husband, notwithstanding that the boy is related to her, had no possible reason either against Buadi Omari or Mr. Nuru to fabricate such an incident solely to implicate them. The old man Daddi Nuru was in no way implicated in this disappearance, except for the obvious coincidence of Akufo being at his shop when he was picked up. We regret to say that the old man appears to be a very untimely witness. This is why for the simple reason that it is a time when almost everyone in the country knew about such disappearances of people from all over the country. Daddi Nuru wanted it to be believed that he did not know any such thing. We do not believe him. We do not further believe that, having travelled all the way from Buadi to the same bus with Buadi Omari, neither was aware of the presence of the other or that they did not discuss their travel which they were going to give before us. We find that the attitude of Daddi Nuru indicated that he did not wish to be associated with this matter in any manner. We realize that Buadi Omari resides at Yili for 4th January, 1953. But if the attitude of the two witnesses, both of whom knew the very well before this day, is to be believed then it would follow that Omari's Yili was merely an attempt to rig himself of any connection with the matter. As we have already said, we can think of no possible reason for these two eye-witness to fabricate evidence.
and, keeping in mind the circumstances in which they saw these three men and the distance at which they saw them, we are satisfied in our minds that the alibi of Saidi Omari and the mere denial of Mr. Musa here not in any way raise any doubts regarding the testimony of the two eye witnesses. It. Musa was well known to the houseboy. He was the officer-in-charge of the Army unit of the border and the houseboy had not only seen him near his tent but had heard people referring to him by name. In such a small township as Basii, a son of his stature becomes quite well known to the residents, though he may not know them himself. We are therefore in no hesitation in finding that the subject was picked from Duxi Were’s shop by Saidi Omari and Mr. Musa and driven away towards Majani more, according to the latter, there was then another Military Camp.

We find also that the subject has been missing since then and accepting the evidence of Mrs. Naka brands, we are satisfied that he did not run away from the country. In the circumstances, we are of the opinion that the probability clearly is that the subject was unlawfully disposed of by his captors after leaving Basii in the Landrover.

Subject No. 2 - ADULT KNOW.

(Witnesses: Mr. Kuwai Kwekwe - Cpt. 1.p. 64 - 77.
Mr. 71 Daniel Were - Cpt. 1.p. 726 - 729.

Siwi Musa: was a resident of Nunguru village, Busiaka, Butembe County of South Buoro District. He was married to Evelyn Naka were (58) and had four children. According to the Musokote Chief, Daniel Were (71) he was a herder.

His..............[Ref.}
His village was twice attacked by robbers. The first robbery was on 28th August, 1973 when four people, travelling in a car without registration number plates, attacked four men, and raped a pregnant woman. According to the chief, there were allegations against the subject of associating too much with "bad elements." The day following this robbery, the chief arrested some people who came in a car asking about the subject for a haircut; he said he arrested them so they were "treading the line."

The second attack on the village came on 4th September, 1973 during the night, when two villagers died in an attack, a third died in the hospital and three others recovered. No villager was suspected of being involved in this incident but the chief commented that the subject did not answer the drug store which he raised, although Muenda lived near the scene of the robbery. Police arrived at about 7.30 a.m. and at about noon four people wearing "flowery shirts" arrived in a Citroen car, a VTN 600. All four had some tribal scars on their faces, that is, three lines. They viewed the two bodies, one of which had been slaughtered and the other's throat slit open. They spoke to the policemen and took some notes. They asked the chief to direct them to the subject's home. He got in the car and the chief said that these four people looked very fortunate. He said that they spoke in a language which he did not understand and, because of this language barrier, he did not try to ask them why they wanted Muenda. Another reason for not driving was that he could not fire a gun. Under cross-examination he said that in his statement which he sent to the police on 5th September, 1973 he had mentioned seeing a big gun in the car and that occupant with a pistol.
it about the same time Acedi Nuenda, who was at his home, received information from a neighbour that some people in a car had been asking for his home. His wife said that he became frightened on hearing this as there was no reason why people should look for him in this manner. She told his wife that he would go and report this to the Gumbelene Chief and he left home on his bicycle.

On the way he was stopped by the people in the Citroen car after being identified as Nuenda by the Mambenge Chief. Those people asked the chief to get down and Nuenda to get into the car, and they drove away with him, never to be seen again.

According to (4,4), the Mambenge chief then delivered the bicycle to her and told her that the vehicle which had been looking for her husband had taken his away. She went to look for him at the Gumbelene Headquarters. But finding him there she reported the incident at Kabisa Police Station two days later. She also reported at the Central Police Station, Simba. Her statement was recorded from her but police promised to come for investigations. She said she is still waiting for the police.

The chief also reported to his Gumbelene Chief, and both went to Kabisa Police Station where a statement was recorded from the Mambenge chief. They were also told by O.C. that those people in the Citroen car had identified themselves at the police station.

James Nk. said that three other villagers seemed to have a grudge against her husband. He named these three as - Lekambe Lungwa, her brother; Mumbwa Mtolo and Pumulo Malita. She alleged that all three had complained to her that her husband was in love with their sister and on 14th May, 1973, they had threatened her with violence.
with necessities unless they moved out of the village by the end of the month. She said that then she reported this to her hus-
band he simply laughed. The chief said that he had received only one report about the subject's love affairs from a man called
Arobin Bihari who is now dead.

According to R.G.124, a list of vehicles showing particulars of their registration and ownership, which 39K 600 is a Citizen
and is registered in the name of "M.T.C.(U) Ltd., Bus 2111, Karnaal.

On this evidence, there cannot be any doubt that this car
was owned by these four people in the Citizen car. Their
identity however remains undisclosed and it would seem to us
that the police to whom they have allegedly reported at Karkar,
did not do anything to follow up this information. We are
satisfied that the reason for his arrest was not his lust for
other village girls, but was the simplicity that he was
associating with his children. That he had missing since 4th
September, 1973 is beyond doubt, and we think the prob-
ability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the unidentif-
ied kidnappers who are obviously travelling in a car registered
in the name of National Insurance Corporation.

[Table of information]
Main was a young man and about 20. He had done his G.C.E. and was studying Mathematics at Patrice Lumumba University, Monza, but his course was interrupted after two years and he was recalled for reasons which were not apparent to us.

On his return in March, 1970, he approached the Education Department for a job, and was asked to reapply in January, 1971. When he went back to the Department, he was arrested on allegations of corruption and was charged in Buganda Road Court. He was released on bail and was due to appear in court on 30th August, 1973. In the meantime in May, 1973 he was appointed a temporary teacher and posted to Ibadan College, Ibadan. He reported to the Headmaster, James Audu (277) on 11th May, 1973.

On 13th August, 1973, the Headmaster received a letter dated 1st August from the Ministry of Education, directing him to terminate Main's service because of the letter which Main had written. He called Main, who admitted writing a certain letter. His services were terminated and he was given till the following day to leave.

The next day, that is, 24th August, the officer-in-charge of Kachere Police Post, Inspector Ododi, (29,105) also received a letter from the Chief Education Officer, Kampala together with a handwritten letter allegedly of Main, which was said to be from the Ministry of Education. Together with the District Commissioner, Besigye, and a policeman, the Inspector went to the school and interviewed Main about the letter. Main admitted writing it and identified the signature on it as his.

While offering no explanation for writing such a letter, the Headmaster, who read the letter, said that it "in view of the evidence that he has offered, he is likely to be facing serious charges."

Thus, the case against Main was taken to court and he was eventually convicted of corruption and given a sentence of ten years. However, his case was later overturned on appeal, and he was released from prison.
and a defacto and very critical of the Government. He said that some sections of the letter were critical of the Government and duly well in others. It was taken to his own problems. To the Headmaster, Nkrau reported frustrated. He was taken away to the Police post for further interrogation. The Inspector said that from his own recollection during the interview, Nkrau heard mutter the words on the file. A week later informed Nkrau's father of his arrest - Ex. 21.

Ex. 15th instant, Inspector Obwo passed the Brief of this case to the G.C.I. Special Branch, Detective Insp. Obwo (Ex. 39). Odo interviewed Nkrau and also searched his room at the school. He took possession of three photographs which were posted on the wall - Ex. 21, 22, 23, - his passport which has a chip in it - and his University Certificate. At the back of Ex. 21 is written:

"Through our base we come to freedom 1970 - what will happen this very day the Republic of Ghana."

At the back of Ex. 21 is written:

"The time will come when you will be as he stands in the photo. In this end of one of your son's Uncles - 1970 in G.C.I. You have only to take it when you please and live out every day you please; to collect your own conditions of time and place, to multiply and divide at discretion and you can pay the national debt in half an hour. Calculation is nothing but divinity."

At the back of Ex. 21, some writing has been crossed out, but (Ex. 58) was able to read a few words that is:

"But in the face of Mbuile, let the 2nd Republic hold with different people but in the end they will regret why they"
were dealing with us. Let us by remember-
ing the forbearance the first Republic did
for us."

On one side of Fig. 25 is written:
"The son of Mr. Ionescu: the defaulter as it was
written, let Mialis face his death penalty
because of being suspected supporting a
Military Governor, godson of my parents,
brothers and relatives but I only collecting
money to leave to you in memory."

On the other side of Fig. 25 appears the date 8/7/73 and
the following:
"Oh God will give me a good rest after my
doth, what I can sell my parents is that
I work every day working very hard to col-
lect enough money to pay this to be mine
because I have used a lot of money since I came back.
Anyway, since I have failed to get a chance
of completing my course in my university, I
might consent suicide. Let me face my
defaulter with crocodile tears."

These writings and his observations of the subject made
often tell Odake that "the man was developing a mental case"
- p. 385. He informed his Headquarters about this matter and
on 16th August, Odake escorted Mialis to the District Police
Commander, Foon (W.P.) in Mwila, to whom he handed him
cover together with his file. Reports are: C.R. 385/73 -Fig. 12.

He suggested that the subject be charged with the offence
of "insulting" the Government, pointing out also that Mialis
be examined by a doctor with respect to his mental condition.
After his interview with Mialis, Odaka gave formed the same
opinion of Mr. that he was mentally abnormal - p. 385.
It said that he looked very dull, demoralized and weak. He
said that he found the man "complaisant" and "peculiar."
He immediately wrote a minute in the file addressed to the
Regional Police Commander, Mr. Langa, suggesting that
Mialis be handed over to the Military Police Intelligence, at
the same time pointing out that he appeared mentally dis-
turbed. Explaining this action, he said that the matter
was very important, is that it directly concerned the security
of the country and had to be dealt with immediately, he and
and accepted the usual procedure of posting the file either
to the CID or the APP for review. He said that he had
suggested sending the file to the Military Police Intelli-
gence not for review, but for interpretation because "They
are very good at interpretation," according to him this was
in the true spirit of cooperation with the Military Police
Intelligence. He noted that he could have referred the
file to a psychiatrist but did not do so thought that the
case was an important that the Military Police ought to know
about it. He agreed to take action from the fact that
Mr. Lawson this agreed with his suggestion as is evidenced
by Mt.-Pte Police Station Diary, entries 56, 66 and 67 of 12th
August, 1973 - Ex.112 - and the personnel register entry No.
1077/75 of the same date Ex.118.

According to Minute Hold of the same date made by
Mr. Lawson, Male was handed over to the brigade Commander
Col. Mar (4,866). Col. Mar admitted that Male was brought
to him by Mr. Lawson and Staff Sgt. Pole (1,539) of the
Special Investigation Branch (S.I.B.) for writing a bad letter
against the Government. He explained that the SIB dealt with
"outside people" as he asked his staff/Sgt. to take the man
and investigate his case fully and report to him. He said
that Male never returned back to him in this case.

Staff/Sgt Pole denied that he and Lawson took Male
over to the Colonel. He said that he had been busy with his usual
duty that day an operation occurring provision of fire-fights
by the police in the district and on his return late in the
evening he found Male in custody. He added that the provisions
was to keep civilians only for six hours and sent them away.
to the police for investigation. In the case of Male
he said he was taken there late one night in
Military custody. He did not try to intercede and
was not able to contact anyone till the following
day when a Police corporal told him. He had written a letter
about the incident. Male appeared in court in his office
law suite. He was said to have already been in
Nhoma hospital since Saturday. The police officer, the then
Commanding Officer of the Military police, Molobi, at whose
instructions Male went to the Chief Justice, Church of the
Nile Research Unit to be told to Etooha.

Male explained that in such cases, when a civilian writes
a bad letter against the Government, it requires a letter for
the civilian police to deal with, although "we can collaborate
with them." He admitted that he had made a 'mistake' in not
informing Male to go to court in the matter. He said that
their Daily Nation report - the DOD - contained a record of
all civilian breaches. He said, "Each State office sends
by the daily DOD and he said that the Daily Nation was
done for purposes of the media and that the DOD was for
official channels."
used for, was not made available for the same reason. We shall deal with this evidence at the appropriate time later in this Report and suffice it in any for the time being that there were a number of rather interesting discrepancies and contradictions about exactly how those records were allegedly destroyed.

Reverting to Meeks, he was last seen in custody at the Naval Pay Branch on, according to Red, was handed over to Cpl. Charles of the State Police on his way to Rumpo. Nobody has ever seen or heard of him since.

This was quite obviously a very pathetic case. It was the case of a young man whom University education had been interrupted and who, in his dissolution, appeared frustrated. Not only is that frustration reflected in the writings at the back of the photograph, but they also serve as an predictor into his mental condition. It shows the same conclusion at which the three deputy police officers converged when investigating this same subject, that is, that the man was mentally deranged. It is, therefore, disheartening to see that a mentally abnormal person was handed over by the police to the Military Police, and not treatment or this, which we make with a heavy heart, in that the police acted in this manner to wash their hands of the duty imposed on their duty imposed on them. The Military Police were considered to be experts in this situation, forgetting that they were dealing with a mentally abnormal person who was in dire need of psychiatric treatment rather than incarceration.

We are all too prone to think of the Military Police/82B as brainless and not think about their use only to produce the DVM for the 82B. We must ask any now that he is not the best form of treatment or even a cure for mental illness, and we must ask any now that he is not the best form of treatment or even a cure for mental illness, and we must ask any now that he is not the best form of treatment or even a cure for mental illness, and we must ask any now that he is not the best form of treatment or even a cure for mental illness.
years at least in 1913, we are satisfied that he was despatched to Mombasa under escort on the instructions of the then Commanding Officer of the Military Police, Mombasa. He would, therefore, have been expected to be in Mombasa, but as he has been missing since then the probability clearly is that he disappeared when he was in military custody at Mombasa where he was have been uselessly disposed of.

Subject no. 6 - Inspector John Fancher Pond

Mr. L.E.T. - A.P. Railways

Witnesses: 8 - James Milua - Port 1/p.100 - 125
6 - James Jeen - Port 1/p.611 - 422
6a - Morgan T. Morgan - Port 1/p.701 - 710
48b - Deputy Sup. Edward Mukwanza - Port 4/p.5221 - 540
308 - Ali Toioli - Port 6/p.6068 - 6128
Port 7/p.6999 - 6515
513 - Sgt. Simon Ngurie Ondari
524 - Sgt. John Alfred Naweia
Port 7/p.6412 - 6443
Port 7/p.6502 - 6582
513 - Stanley Lloyd Hoonau
Port 7/p.6678 - 6887.

One was an Inspector of Police, and was attached to Nairobi Police Station, near Nairobi. He used to live in Kenyatta Street. He was seen to be the wife, one of whom is Margaret M'kuchu (6), a nurse working at Nairobi Hospital, and he has twelve children.

continued...
Stationed with me at the same Police Station was Assistant Superintendent of Police Kalvoda who was in the process of taking over the CID section from subject No. 5.

The first witness was Ome's brother, Tanvee Aliyata (W.8) who said that Ome was arrested on 31st July, 1972. He proceeded to give details of the visita made by him and Margaret to Maki-do Military Police where Ome was detained and of his last conversation with him. According to Margaret, however, Tanvee Aliyata is mentally deranged. She said that, during his spells of madness, he talks a lot and wanders about; gets lost and does not know where he is and she has heard him talk of fictitious things. Like her, the other brother, Jaces Jema (W.36) also said that Aliyata was not in Rupalla when Ome was arrested.

Both Margaret and Jema said that Ome left the house on 29th August, 1972, at 7.00 a.m., to go to his office. Margaret said that he told her that he would check on his car, a Suzuki No. TWA 328, which was in the garage, on his way to his office. He was to go to Udupi on transfer on 1st September and, according to his Officer-in-Charge, Deputy Superintendent, Edmond Malluwan (W.49), was then in the process of handing over to his successor, ASP Kalvoda.

Janes Jema was in meet Ome in his office that morning at about 11 to collect a few things to take to their village home.

According to the evidence, Ome reported for duty at the police station that morning, and then left for the city to get some spare parts for his car.

Malluwan said that when he went to the bank that morning at about 9.30 a.m. to collect salary for his
police on his way back from the bank at about 10 a.m. He saw a car parked by the roadside. On his way back from the bank at about 10 a.m., he saw the car in the same place with some 8 people standing near it. He did not want to investigate as he had about Shs. 40,000 in cash with him.

Makauwara recalled a visit by two Army Captains later the same day. They complained about a murder case which had not been attended to by the Police for long. He stated that ASP and Superintendent were on site to investigate the complaint. Makauwara was surprised that soon after the visit, nobody called in at the Police Station, nor did he leave the station and that nobody was reported.

The evidence of the arrest of Ouma and Kilima was given by the Head of the Public Safety Unit - (IPS) - ASP (550) and ASP (567). Both of them mentioned the relative date as 30th November, 1992. That morning Ali Twelli had received instructions to investigate some complaints from the residents of Kato about a body which was lying in the road. He asked for a police patrol car to meet him in the area, which was near the railway line bridge in Mabola Road, beyond the Clock Tower. Ali Twelli saw a body lying not very far from the road and also Ouma's car. Soon ASP and his police, who was then the ASP Regional Police Commander, Kampala area, arrived in the patrol car. They did not find any police officer at the scene yet, leaving their car there, both of them proceeded to Kato Police Station. Makauwara is alleged to have told them that he had instructed his staff early this morning to remove the body. ASP and Ali Twelli told him that he had sent some police officers, including Ouma, to the scene and he was surprised to learn that the body had not been removed. Both Makauwara and Kilima were asked to accompany them to the scene.
Back at the scene, Cosmo came in a car, probably a taxi.

Towell said that Cosmo was seen coming out of some trees from Kienard direction with a woman. According to SPS Malcora, Cosmo told Towell that his car had broken down the previous night and he had gone to fetch a mechanic to take it away. Cosmo further said that he was then in the process of moving to Milagro re- transfer. This explanation, which seemed reasonable to Malcora, did not satisfy Towell who returned that Cosmo was in no position to be responsible for whatever happened in his car. Towell said that Cosmo's reply to his Officer-in-Chief indicated disrespect for his superior officers. He said that Cosmo alleged that the present Government had no brains and Malcora started laughing at this remark. Towell thought this was very bad. Towell had some military police officers with him; one a lieutenant and another a staff/sgt. They ordered Towell, "Let us not waste time, let us take them to Makindey." Towell said that at that time, over a private but more power than the Commissioner of Police. He knew "what sort of people they were" and thought that if he said anything in favor of the two policemen he might be taken as "favoring" them. Malcora did not make any such reference but stated that Towell ordered both officers as the sort for "great negligence of duty", and they were taken to Makindey Military Prison in the patrol car. Both of them denied the assertion that the two policemen were convicted in the court of the M.P. Towell said that at the Military Police Prison he interviewed both officers and asked them what was "in their minds" and found that "they were not interested in their work." He alleged that Cosmo had told him that he, Towell, had no brains and that the rank which he was then holding was achieved through bribery. He then sent a report to his superior.
officers recommending their dismissal from the Force.

Talking of the arrest he said:

"They were not charged for neglect of duty but for political activity. During my interrogation, their replies were subjective to the country, that is by examining them because such officers were misbehaving in the public - one of the officers was that the present government is of blacks, if there is no bones - Okwu said this and his friend Nwamba was laughing - this was at the scene when Okwu was with the woman and I thought this was very bad; and other replies were at Kakinde - what made me recommend their dismissal was the reply that I have no brother and the rank I was holding was through bribery - Okwu said this at Kakinde." (p.6603-4).

Okwu explained that under normal circumstances, police officers are not arrested for gross negligence of duty but only disciplinary procedures are taken. He said that, as Towell was his superior officer and in second, he did not raise any objection and he was satisfied that Towell would report them to the Commissioner of Police.

When Juma went on his way to Kaisa Police Station to keep his appointment with Okwu he came across his brother's car in Entebbe Road surrounded by a crowd of people. On learning that the owner had been arrested and taken away in the back of a car he proceeded to the Police Station where, surprisingly, Makumama is alleged to have conducted enquiries about Okwu's arrest. Juma then informed Margaret who saw Makumama and again he repeated the same denial. She went to Central Police Station where she saw her husband's car, but nobody seemed to know about Okwu's whereabouts.

On 30th August, J.J. Towell wrote to the Minister of Defence and Internal Affairs about these arrests and his recommendations.

On 4th September, 1972, D.I. op. Oluwec (4,513) visited
The two prisoners at Makinde for their statements. He recorded
Owora's statement - Ex.111 - and PSP Kolosso wrote out his own
statement - Ex.103.

Soon after this incident came the Invasion of the country by
Touaregs and Touaregs went on sporadic duties in Bani and
Djiguir. In the meantime, letters of dismissal for both
officers issued 10th October, 1972, were issued and included in the
Police Order Part II dated 15th October, 1972 - Ex.152, the dismis-
sal being retrospective from 15th September, 1972. Subsequently
when Powell came back to Koupela he went to Makinde to check on
the two police officers and was told by the Staff Officer that
they were amongst other prisoners who had been transferred to
Makinde.

Capt. Bourou (W.109), who is the present Assistant, denied
being the Staff Officer at the material time. He denied having
seen Mr. Powell. He said that after returning from Oman in
April, 1972, he was posted to the General Headquarters, Bangou
as Staff Officer A and it was not until April, 1973 that he was
transferred to Makinde. He must also add that according to the
personal Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Albert Broux (W.925),
Capt. Bourou was the adjutant of Makinde in August, Sept., and
October, 1972. On this discrepancy, we were inclined to accept
the testimony of Capt. Bourou himself as the Lt. Col. was then
not the Officer Commanding Makinde and we felt that he may be
familiar with regard to the issue.

Mrs. Owora continued with the newsletter about her husband
without any further comment on 7th October, 1972, she was provided
with transport by the police, to move to her husband's home in
Merk, Taru District.

On 19th February, 1973, Owora Esther arrived in the Police
On the eve of 3rd July 1971, during the dark of the night, Inspector Ouma and Second Officer Bwela of the Police Force were on patrol when they spotted a suspicious vehicle driving on the road. They stopped the vehicle and ordered the occupants to alight. The driver, a man named Muhindi, admitted to having stolen a car and was subsequently arrested. The police found the stolen car and traced its owner, Owende, who confirmed that the car was indeed his.

During the investigation, it was discovered that Owende's bank account had been frozen, preventing him from accessing his money. The police were also unable to trace the owner of the car, who was believed to be driving it at the time of the incident. The driver, Muhindi, was later identified as a suspect in several other cases of theft and vandalism.

In the meantime, Owende's family was unable to access their insurance payments due to the frozen account. They were forced to wait for several weeks before their case could be resolved. Owende's family was left without money, forced to rely on the kindness of friends and neighbors to provide for their basic needs.

The police continued their investigation, but the case remained unsolved for several months. The driver, Muhindi, was eventually arrested and charged with theft, but the case was dismissed due to lack of evidence.

Despite the setback, Owende's family continued to wait for their insurance payments. They were forced to rely on the kindness of friends and neighbors to provide for their basic needs. The case remained unsolved for several months, leaving Owende's family in a state of despair.

In conclusion, the incident highlights the plight of Owende and his family, who were left without money and forced to rely on the kindness of others. The case remains unsolved, leaving Owende's family in a state of despair.
There is no direct evidence about the disappearance of Lt. Col. Schwartz. His brother, Alfred Albert Ingem, (V.C.) said that the Lt. Col. was detained for seven months in 1970 at Nakilpepe Military Police. He was not told the reasons for this detention. He was released by Your Excellency and two weeks later, sent overseas on a conference of some sort.

He returned in February, 1972, and his brother said that perhaps he was retired as he did not go back in the army. In June, 1972, he was arrested in a house on a Government house and he moved to a room with premises in Nakilpepe.

On 20th September, 1972 the Lt. Col. left his house at 1 p.m. in his Mercedes car - ENC 400 - to visit his brother-in-law, one called Albert Gengebo, an immigration officer, to his place of work, and did not return.

A search was done for him the following day. He chatted with all his friends and left in Nakilpepe. There was no sign of him anywhere. On his way back from Nakilpepe he found Schwartz's car parked near FOKO GROVE in Ookwona Road. The shopkeeper told him that Schwartz was talking to two girls inside the shop when three men came in to chase. He said that Schwartz was beaten up and put in the back of one of the cars; the two girls also were arrested but taken away. The shopkeeper handed the car keys to V.C., who took the car in their home in town.

In October, 1973 V.C. is still living in the same house at their home in town and denied that the car he handed over.
They said that Nasir had sent them for it. One of them had a pistol. When N.9 refused he was threatened with the words, "If you want to stay alive and look after your brother's children, hand it over." Obuti was not married, but had a girl friend. His brother said that he had five children. On hearing the threat he handed over the car to these men.

N.9 next was the car in the course of what used to be N.T. Dekle Ltd., in April, 1974. On looking at the job card he found two times mentioned - OMT 4,479 and OMT 7,571 (N.255). He reported to the Police.

The receptionist of N.T. Dekle, Stephen Wamuny (N.31), confirmed that on 4th January, 1974, the car was brought in for repairs by Mr. Obuti of Avis, and he had made out the job card - No.72. Obuti had asked that his brother Oba be contacted when the car was ready, and their telephone numbers are also mentioned on the card. Obuti also signed another form headed 'Conditions of Acceptance of Work' - No.70.

The Police told the receptionist that the car was not to be handed over to anybody without their approval, and a note to this effect was kept on one of the cards.

Na, the Security Officer A.M.2 working with the State Research Unit, was informed by the garage when the repairs were completed, but when he went there to check after about a month, he was told about the order of the Police. He went the Police and explained about the ownership of the car. A Corporate made a search at the General Registry of Motor Vehicles and found that it had been transferred to the name of F. Obuti. Oba tried to contact his brother in Avis, but was told that he had been imprisoned for some offense.

Subsequently, the Police went to the garage to release the car to Philip Joseph Abari - and enclosed a photograph of the record of the General Registry - No.726 and 742.
Obelii (4,325) was called to explain how he came to own Odwaa's car. He was the branch manager of Uganda Cooperative Bank, Arua. He explained that he had bought the car from Angura for Ushs.40,000/= in about September, 1973 with the assistance of a helper at work called Paye. An agreement for the sale of the car - [Exhibit 1] - was drawn up. It is dated 30th September, 1973. The Registration Card was in the name of Odwaa, and a Quota had been paid to the Government Printer for a transfer of the car to Angura's name. An agreement was signed with Angura to transfer the car to him, but it was delayed because Angura was not available. On 4th January, 1974, Obelii sent the car to J.T. Dottie, Kampala for minor repairs and later when he went to check on the car he met Angura at the garage. He wanted him for the transfer because Angura still had with him the form of transfer signed by his brother. They agreed to meet the following day but Angura did not turn up. Subsequently, on 3rd February, 1974 Obelii was arrested for the theft of the car and his money and on 11th February, sentenced to a term of imprisonment. He explained that before he was taken back to Arua he was made to sign at the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles regarding the transfer of the vehicle into his name and, acting on the advice he was given, he asked the wife to instruct an advocate in Kampala to draft an affidavit. Later she brought an affidavit - [Exhibit 2] - to him in the prison which he signed and submitted together with the application of transfer - [Exhibit 3]. He denied the allegations of Angura that the car was taken from him at gunpoint.

The evidence about Lt. Col. Okello's disappearance is murky given by his brother Angura. He stated that he was told by the interpreter, Mr. FIDEA.
If the evidence is true, then it would seem that he was arrested by three unknown people and taken to an unknown destination. What we can definitely say is that he disappeared on 28th December, 1972, and no one took his car to their home in Arua.

Regarding the car, which was subsequently registered in the name of Obbit, on the strength of his affidavit about which he noticed certain irregularities and which we have decided to bring to the attention of the Law Council for appropriate action to discipline the lawyer concerned, we find that Obbit is in no way concerned with the disappearance of the L/C. Col. It may well be that someone sold the car to Obbit in order to get the money and subsequently asked him to explain why the car got to the garage. We are satisfied that Obbit is missing, and the probability is that he has been unlawfully disposed of by these unknown people who kidnapped him.

24. (Subject No.7 - Mr. P. WILSON OMURU)

Althemarii: 10 Nov. Falihi Abdi - Part I, p.139 - 149

562 ASP George Bakyenda

- Part 1, p.1978 - 2052.

He was a Deputy Superintendent of Police and was stationed at Jinja. He had served for 25 years. He was married to Falihi (410) and they have six children. She last saw him in May, 1972, at their village home in Baka, Ggomba sub-county, Kasa- district when he took her some money. He left for Jinja after two days.

On Sunday, 3rd June, 1972 she travelled to Jinja to join her husband. The children told her that their father went on duty at about 10 a.m. that morning, leaving his car at home. No one has heard from him since. The following day was a holiday and on Monday she went to his disappearance at the Central
Jingo Station, Jinja. She was told by a constable that her husband had been taken to Kampala.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Snr. Eshasaja (8.362) produces the Station Diary of the Central Police Station, Jinja. Entry No. 23/26/35 (9.8.36) indicated that Ochabi was taken to Kampala by No. 611 Cpl. Said in Motor vehicle No.999K 690 and entry No. 24 of the same date (9.8.36) is in respect of pistol No. 8.19352 which was handed in by Ochabi.

She then went to Kampala Police Headquarters and saw Senior Superintendent of Police, Chatto. She denied any knowledge about her husband's whereabouts and his efforts to trace him were without success. She said that she started looking for him because the constable whom she saw at Jinja police Station had told her that someone had made some false allegations against him.

She said that she had no difficulty in keeping her husband's property. She did not know if he had a bank account but knew that he was insured. No application has been made for a court order to demolish the estate. She said that the Police Headquarters paid her only Shs. 600/- for taking her children home.

From the Station Diary of Central Police Station, Jinja—9.8.36:—We find that this Police Officer was taken by No.611 Cpl. Said in Motor Vehicle No.999K 690 to Kampala on Wed. 4th Jan., 1933. It seems that our Council was unable to trace this General or where he came from. We are satisfied that Ochabi has been absent since then, and the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the General who arrested him from Jinja police Station.
Joseph Gum was a young one aged about 20, and was working as a clerk with the Produce Marketing Board. He used to live with his mother, Eustacia Gumbe (91), and a younger brother, Odartsi (61) in Lilan Village, Latera.

According to the evidence it appears that on 20th December 1975, some civilians fought with a soldier at a beer party at about 8 pm. over a girl. A number of civilians including Gumbe, Namagwa, Ngala and Sseko. The soldier was subsequently identified as Sgt. Abdu, Adjutant 2nd Battalion of the Military Police.

Gumbe had his supper with his mother that evening and went to sleep in his house, about 90 minutes later.

At about 10 p.m., his mother was woken up by hearing her son's shots and brents at his door. She woke up his other son, and followed him outside.

It was a moonlight night. Odartsi saw his brother being shot in front of the house by two men — Sgt. Sseko, who had a pistol, and Terezi Luboga. He hid himself in the banana plantation where he saw the other three boys hiding also.

Gumbe was turned up, buried on foot, and dropped into a bomb which exploded. They drew away in it. According to 4554.
this vehicle was at the natural time, registered in the

Kallurpet of the Incident the following evening at
Vijayawada Police Station. As for me, I was not there.

The next day, the incident at the Police Station. My son was not
there with me, but she was told that some grey men had been there
with him. This news is truly with the evidence of Det. Assistant
Inspector, Samuel Lobo (1967), who had been assigned the investiga-
tion of this case. That Det. Inspector called at the Police
Station during the night and promised to call again for his
statement, but never did.

All this went to Quid, an Military Police looking for her
son. She held that a solider at the post, told her that her son
had been brought in for assaulting a soldier.

On 19th December, 1967, who arrested the other three men
involved in the first. He contacted Malimdy about Ouma and was
told that he was being detained there for assaulting Sgt. Abi.

The Officer in Charge, Jyoti Road Police Station later decided
that, like Ouma, the other three should also be taken to Malimdy
for further investigation by the Military Police. Loba handed
them over on 20th December, 1967. During his纶iray Lobo said
that he inquired about Ouma when she took the other three to
Malimdy, he was told that he was свобед from custody. His
attention was drawn to his notes of the night into the Police

"The Malimdy - Jyoti Road, an instructed I took the
three accused to Malimdy. While I was returning with the officers there, I heard him the accused
and the panted, that after the fight of the three accused was to say that the three accused
were under the influence of the Military Police. After we had left, The Rajasthan Times has reported earlier
by the Military Police, on the day of the incident, it was not possible to see them. Could we be
wrong with your information?"

The man, the expelled why he had a t tailed in the Letter
which is 11. 15 - 10. 16 about certain.
Nevertheless, the story about the actress looked extremely
unconvincing against the evidence of Omara who was emphatic
that he had been able to see his brother at Nakarage on 27th
December,1971. He said that Oma's face was swollen. He said
no reason for him to tell lies on this matter. Furthermore,
his mother, who said that she was visiting Nakarage almost
daily, said the time being told that her son was there. This
continued till about April,1971, when a soldier told her that
her son had been transferred to décision Police Station after
being kept at Nakarage for 15 days only! It was then that she
was given 6th, Omara's full name and his force no. Han 12716 and
was told to go back to the Police Station where the Sgt. would
be called to answer a charge of assault. The O.C. Police
Station, decided that Omara was in his custody and be despatched
an Policeman to Nakarage to check on this information. They
returned and were alleged by 4.21 to have told the O.C. that
Omara was still in custody at Nakarage. The O.C. then sent her
to the Adjutant with a letter asking that the Sgt. be sent to
the Police Station. Sh said:

"This was brought to come to Jinka Road and
tell the O.C. where that boy was taken.
"

To her the Adjutant said:

"...that they do not usually detain people
who have fought there and so my son had been
transferred to the Police at Jinka Road."

The Sgt. never returned to the Police Station as promised.
There has been no further news of Omara or his brother. The last
signal was the adjutant of Nakarage, Capt. James Bagrire(189),
As stated earlier he said that all the MO's were destroyed during
the disturbance of April,1971. Repeating Omara, he said that he
was one of those going to Jinka Road Police Station. He said
that Sgt. Bagrire then went there (this is, 24th September,1972)
When Capt. Bogere gave evidence he was in detention at Makenzy, and undertook to produce him.

Later, when Captain Bogere was recalled on 17th December, 1976, he informed us that Capt. Ssemakula had been detained at Makenzy, pending his appearance before the Chief of Staff.

During his detention, the Capt. is alleged to have attempted to commit suicide by taking some poison, and was taken to Mengo Hospital. After his discharge, the Capt. was returned to the cell in Makenzy, from where he is alleged to have escaped. The Capt. said that they were still looking for him.

We have no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that Joseph Ouma was in fact arrested by P/Lt 12116, Sgt. Abdu Salamaa Ssemakula of the Military Police, Makenzy on 10th December, 1976, after a fight over a girl, and was detained at Makenzy Military Police Prison, from where he disappeared.

We find it untrue that he was ever transferred back to Jinja Road Police Station as his mother was informed at Makenzy. We are not prepared to accept the evidence of Det/Assistant Inspector of Police Samuel Lobo that he was told by the Military Police, Makenzy, that the subject had escaped from custody. We have reached this conclusion after pursuing his own minute which he made on the file - Ex.19 - where he said that it had not been possible for him to see the subject. If he had, in fact, been given this information, we find that it would have been quite simple and straightforward for him to have said so in this minute to his superior officer. Furthermore, we have already stated, Obsari saw him at Makenzy, on 19th November, 1976. From the evidence of Captain Bogere it seems that the Capt. had been returned to his cell at Makenzy after his discharge attempted suicide later escaped from custody on 11th - 12th November.
Capitol.  So far, I had no knowledge about the detention of the subject at the prison, but we were satisfied that Joseph Juma was not only detained there from 10th December, 1973 but also disappeared from there. The probability thus is that he was unaccountably disposed of while in custody of the Military Police at Mauka.


  5th. Lt. Col. John Duma

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He was attached to the Air and Sea Base Battalion, Tororo. He used to stay at the Officers' Mess, but spent weekends with his wife, Priscilla Juma (21) in Mole.

His wife last saw him on Monday, 17th January, 1972, when he left their home in Mole after spending the weekend with her. He went to Tororo to say that he had arrived and the last time he rang was on Wednesday, the 19th January, when he told her that he had been assigned night duty and was preparing for the 25th January celebrations and parade. She rang up the Barracks again later that evening and was told that her husband had been picked up by the duty truck and taken to the barracks.

On Thursday she rang up again and was told that her husband was on duty in the barracks. On Friday morning the crew - a V.I. and a Ugandan (an officer) - went to her house. There were some people in civilian clothes in the V.I., and some privates among the Air and Sea Base Battalion uniform in the Toyota. One of those in the V.I. claiming to be an Intelligence Officer, held her husband's arm, according to his, but
been missing since Wednesday Night. This married her and she swears she never left the house. She left the house with a landrover to go to see Lt. Col. Toleka, the Officer Commanding Severe Station. Toleka told her that he had been away to Nairobi and during his absence Major (now Lt. Col.) Doke (1954) who was acting in his place, had heard her about the disappearance of her husband. She did not try to see Major Doke but the Major refused the evidence that he was acting in place of Toleka at the material time. Toleka said that he had gone back to Nairobi and on his return the Commanding Officer Toleka had told the other three officers, that is, Lt. Amaka, Lt. Okumu and Lt. Manyu, had escaped to Nairobi by the night.

On 5th February, a truck full of soldiers and the Quartermaster Lt. Okumu went to her house and asked her to evacuate the house. She tried to resist but the soldiers threw her out, took away the government property and some of her items, and locked up the house. She walked outside the house from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. when another truck came and transported her with the remaining property to her husband's home.

She said that she went to Toleka twice for assistance and her husband'sarsity but was told that where a soldierdisappears the military is stopped.

She is 31 and has a daughter. She said that her husband had some money in the bank which she did not have time to make away of. She finished by saying "I pray that the Commission does something for me so that I bring up that daughter of mine."

If the evidence of Mrs. Mwana is believed, and we are of the opinion for doubting her in any way, it would appear that her husband was not duty in the Nairobi hill Station, the 19th Station. This would certainly cast doubts over what she was
laid by the intelligence officer who saw her on Friday morning that her husband had been missing since Wednes-
day night.

Regarding the subject appears in the list (Ex. 13) of any personnel who were alleged to have disappeared, there is no mention of the other two Lieutenant -
Commanders (Capt.) who were alleged to have fled to Korea by the night bus. Furthermore, there is no other
evidence to substantiate this assumption. We are of the
opinion that had the subject really fled to an adjoining
country, it would certainly have got in touch with his
family. We are of the opinion that there is virtually
no evidence to prove that the subject fled out of the
country and, for the reasons stated above, we find that
he must have disappeared while he was on duty in the
barracks of the 11th and 32nd Armored Battalions, Korea. We
also find that the probability is that he was unlaw-
fully disposed of within the barracks by other soldiers.

There was evidence that some soldiers who had been
detained at various units, were transferred to Buckley
Upper Prison and they appear in the list (Ex. 14). The
subject does not appear in this list and, having found
that he did not flee the country, the absence of his
name here (Ex. 14) would seem to support our finding that
he must have been unlawfully disposed of within the
barracks.

27.

Subject No. 30 - KNOWING.

Item: 15 -TreeWidgetItem - Post 1,1.201 - 20
There is no direct evidence on this man. According to Evita Makwelu (p.133) he was the Treasurer of Khaitongo Women's Society and used to live in Mombela Village. He said that he was told by Mrs. Khaven that her husband had disappeared sometime in 1972.

The witness said that he too had been threatened by the Malala chief when he had reported the local chiefs to the Ministry of Internal Affairs that the chiefs were selling compensation farms to people who did not have land affected by the construction of the road, certifying them to compensation by the Government. He said that such persons were unloaded and never seen again. He went on to say that following Mrs. Khaven's report some people were arrested by Malala Police and immediately killed.

We are not able to place any credibility or reliance on this evidence. No relative of Khaven has come forward to say that he is in fact disappeared or that the local chiefs of the area were in any way concerned with his disappearance. We are not in a position to say whether he was in fact disappeared or disposed of in any other manner.

The evidence on this subject amounts being hearsay is so sketchy that it is virtually impossible for us to make any findings on the point.

Subject No. 51 - Khaven Report


But ... ... 86/4
He was aged 33, and was the Manager of Nile Hotel, Kampala. He used to live near the hotel with his fiancee, Sarah Mayende (21). 

On 24th November, 1973 he took his fiancee in his car, UOC 450, to her college. He was alone in the car and has not been seen since then.

Miss Mayende was expecting him to collect her at lunch but he did not turn up. She ring up the hotel and the house-boy checked at the hotel but failed to find him. She returned home thinking that he had gone for a meeting at the Headquarters. She waited for him till about 4 p.m. Then she started ringing friends asking about him. She also ring up the General Manager of Uganda Hotels who told her that Isaga had not attended the meeting and that he would try to investigate. She informed his father Joseph Mayena (49) in Jinja and he came to Kampala at about 9 p.m. His enquiries were also fruitful and the following morning the father was reported at Central Police Station, Kampala. She did not think that he had gone outside the country as she would have expected him to contact her, which he had not done.

His father tried to see the Permanent Secretary in the President’s office but was asked to go to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There, he was told that a report had already been received and was being investigated by CID.

Miss car has not been seen since. According to the record of the Central Registry show that the vehicle is still registered in the subject’s name. It is now licensed expiring on 15th January, 1974 and has not been renewed. He has two children, aged eight and three, from another woman and they are now being looked after by his father.
The witness is very sketchy, I find that he was last seen on 28th December, 1931, driving his car from the office of the local newspaper in the town, and he had made some statement to the effect that he had been attacked by the unknown man. The witness, who I believe to be well informed and quite reliable, said that he had seen the man in the town, and that he had been the last person to see him.

25. 

Subject: Mr. A. D. B. M. M. W. M. M. A.


He and a certain Anthony used to work in the factory. He had been in the factory for about 10 years. He was married to Mrs. A. (25), aged 28, and they have four children, aged 11 and 26.

On 27th October, 1931, he went to Keston to fetch cattle and sold his silt. He had been to Keston a few days before. He had been to Keston on 26th October, and he was delayed there for some reason. He returned home on 27th October, and he was delayed again. He had been delayed again on the way home.

On 17th November, he went to Keston to look for the cattle. He returned home about 1 p.m., and said that he had been delayed because the cattle had been stolen. He said that they were in their farm and wanted him to come and help. He came in a black davar.
Mrs. Her hearing the registration letter 'H'. They told her that they came from the President's office and wanted to know why her husband and not accompanied the delegation. Her husband explained the car terrible dealing in his mis-

sing the documents. He was told that he was wanted in the Parliamentary Building at 5 p.m., 'that perhaps he might go to Mondahly by the evening aircraft.' He started collecting his suitcase but was taken by the three men to leave it behind. She said that she asked her husband why he was going away with them, and he replied that he knew those three very well on people from Esibble Lodge and there was nothing to worry. The vehicle then drove away with the subject towards Komiah, and he has not been seen since.

When the delegation returned from Komiah after ten days she saw the address of Hotel Aquatoria. They denied seeing her husband and proceeded to see her Excellency about him. She has not heard anything more about her husband.

She said that her husband used to run the butchery on an over-draft from the bank. It is not in business now. Her husband had a borry and a house where she is not living. The money had been spent after her husband's disappearance. She is now being assisted financially by her husband's relatives.

She said that she still occasionally sees those three men in Visakhapatnam, particularly one who drives past her house in a different car.

It is said that the subject was collected by three men from his house on 15th October, 1971. They were driving a black car, bearing registration letters 'M#' and they took him on the road that he was wanted at the Parliamentary Building.
Join the Small Delegation in Megadihlu. We are satisfied from the testimony of his wife who was the delegate after their return that he did not join them in Megadihlu. And he caught the right plane to join the delegation and would have expected the other delegates to have been and met him in Megadihlu. He did not reach Megadihlu, but did his ever return home after being taken away in the train. The registration letters 'UG' are invariably given to official vehicles, and this would suggest that those three men using such a vehicle were Government employees. As the subject has been missing since then the probability clearly is that he has been unlawfully disposed of by those three men. We would recommend that this case be further investigated by the C.I.D. particularly as Mrs. Brown claims still to see one of those three men in Antaba township.

M. Subject No. 13 - ASSISTANT INSPECTOR LUCAS

MINDED CHOLEL.

Witnesses: 20 John Cholok - Part 1, p. 241 - 259
61 Charles Cholok - Part 1, p. 621 - 640
201 Francis Kalolo - Part 3, p. 2200 - 2215

He was an assistant inspector of Police, stationed at Seriti Police Station.

He was taken away from an open air drinking place in Park Road, Zanzibar by some men who came in a car. There is utter confusion in the village about the incident. His
brother Jean Schola (4.20), while mentioning the drinking place in F区内 Hawks. He said that his brother was taken on 20th between 1973 by three men who came in a green Volkswagen car. He said that one of them was in grey uniform and had a gun. The other two witnesses, a teacher of Tse College, Albert Choloe (4.61), and one, a lift by the subject to the drinking place in his car. They were drinking together in a large group. He said that four men came in a dark grey Autobian 204 car. None of them was in any particular uniform and one was armed. They knocked the subject and after talking for about 5 minutes, Schola handed him his car keys and went away with them. Oumala said that this incident occurred two days after the invasion of the country. This would make it the 19th September, 1972, and this is the date which was mentioned by Derina Apsa (8.335) who, claiming to be the subject's wife, said that her husband was taken away from their home in the Police barracks by five men who came in a blue Volkswagen car. She said that they were in army uniform and one in police uniform. Her husband told her that he was going to Kampala and would come back.

Thomson Schola said that he spoke to Oumala after his brother was taken away. Oumala denied this completely. Oumala alleged that Oumala told him that his brother had been taken away to see Your Excellency in Kampala. He said that he saw the other civilians in the car with the name of Oumala - one sitting for the Agriculture Office in Fortti and the other an Assistant Inspector of Police of Fortti Police Station. He had not heard any evidence about these two civilians. Oumala denied the evidence of Oumala in so far as it concerned him. He said that at about 7 p.m. he named another/......51/4.
another person to drive the car to Okello's home, and after
about a week it was taken to the Police Station. We saw the
same person car being driven towards Nandi, about three days
after the incident.

Both Police and Ongoma reported the matter to Scotti
Police Station, at Old Ongoma. It was said that the O.C. Police
Enkatuka, had no knowledge about the matter. Two days
later, however, Enkatuka informed us that he had received a
message from Kikuyu that she should come the quarters.
She picked up, and provided with a lorry and taken to her
home in Langa.

We said that she has four children and the second
wife ten children. She is leaving after the three children,
Okello and he account with the Uganda Commercial Bank, and
she has applied to Court for an order to manage his estate.

In view of the two different versions we have had some
difficulty in reconciling the evidence. It seems clear to
us that there was such an Assistant Inspector of Police as
Jackson Bernard Okello attached to Scotti Police Station.
No other man has been present claiming to be the wife of
this Policeman except Denis Ongoma. We are unaware of the
existence of any other Policeman, as Assistant Inspector of
Police of the same name being attached to Scotti Police
Station at the time. So we are inclined to believe the
evidence of Ongoma that the incident took place at the open
air dancing place in Makini Road. That account is corroborated
to some extent by the evidence of the subject's brother,
Ongoma. So we therefore satisfied that Jackson Bernard Ongoma,
an Assistant Inspector of Police of Scotti Police Station, was
taken away by the men in a dark grey Peugeot 504 along our
city...
on 12th September, 1945, i.e., ten days after the投降.

There was no evidence of where he was taken, or about the identity of those four men. But evidence was adduced by General McCreary (p. 223), the then Chief of Staff, of his being brought by four armed men who burst into his office on 24th September, 1945. He said that he was taken in a regular police car, which was driven by a man identified as the Military Police, Seoul. He was not given the chance for his travel but, on the way, the men began to interrogate him. "Unless you tell the truth, you will die!" he was told. He was released 21 days on 16th October, 1945 and the Chief, Military Police gave him a letter - "On his return to his detention, he was kept in one cell, which was, on no account, 25 feet, and there were no charges of theft and some for being "found at the border." On his release he found his wife mentally disturbed.

Chief of Staff, Mr. (p. 523), the head of the Intelligence Section of the Military Police, Seoul, did say that there was no operation extended to Yeo-Dong District, but he denied knowledge about any operation from Seoul during September 1945. He denied knowing anything. He said that he would be surprised if a man was detained at the Military Police for 21 days. Regarding "bunk," he said that each prisoner was allowed to have a pillow and blanket for the night. It will be recalled that Mable and another man in his evidence concerning the subject (p. 521) that in practice they detained all of the only six hours and then asked them over to the civilian police for further action. Even though Mable had no evidence to tell them. He was detained for 21 days without reason, it was for his detention.
Concluding Mako’s evidence that their area of operations ceased about 1100 on 10th, and also the fact that a black or white bus was mentioned in both instances, it may well be that she in the area was arrested by police who came from the Military Police, Mako. That the police authorities knew about his arrest is made evident by the fact that official transport was provided for his wife to be transported to her home in Louga, something which seems to have been the subject of the day whenever civil servants arrived.

In perusing the file we find that the subject was taken away by the Act in a dark blue Renault 500 on 10th December 1972, from an open-air drinking place in Penta Mend. We find that the evidence points a strong suspicion that the men who took him were from the Military Police, Mako, and the probability is that he was taken there. This could have been cleared with the help of the RDA, which, unfortunately, was not produced. To find that he has been missing since the date of his arrest and the probability clearly is that he was unlawfully disposed of by his captors who would appear to be one of the Military Police, Mako.

31. Subject Male - DCMWD.
32. Subject Male - DCMWD.

These two subjects were mentioned by witness No.20 John Bond, while giving evidence on subject No.13. The "first time we went to work for the Agricultural Department" in Mandinka and the "first time to visit the Inspector of Police, Segou". It is clear from that he went to the Mandinka to report about his brother (subject
In view of the fact that there was no evidence about their husbands except that one of the situations was that in the case of the late villager <情况、姓名> who was killed and whose body was not found, we cannot definitely say anything about the other.

Subj. No. 17 - ARREST MODIYI.

Subj. No. 16 - KESTENWENYO.

24. Mr. Jok Yohana - Part I, p. 261 - 275
66. Joseph (Ko) - Part I, p. 483 - 500
311. Melville Seiku - Part I, p. 622 - 623
54. Kativi Gikwa - Part I, p. 635 - 693
307. Dr. Constant Oqelang - Part I, p. 666 - 669

Subj. No. 16 - KESTENWENYO - on the District Commissioner's visit. He has been D.C.C. for about a year before he was arrested. He was a bachelor.

Subj. No. 17 - ARREST MODIYI - was the Manager of the Bank at Otieno. He had been there for about 3 months only. He was married to Jem Wohha (42), and they have three young children, aged 6, 6, and 2 years.
On 23rd February 1972, the District Commissioner had summoned a party for a circuit judge. Attending the party was also the District Police Commissioner, SI Constant Gbajebi (C/O). The party started at about 9.30 p.m. Then the D.C. invited his guests to have drinks in the hotel bar.

In the bar they were joined by the Commanding Officer of the Kik and Benjamin battalion, Lt. Col. Palako, who had just returned from Rangoon.

Joseph Adzoli (C/O), who was then waiting for the President, introduced Mr. Turner, who arrived at about 9.30 p.m. He found the Lt. Col. sitting at the bar counter with Palako, Coker and the Town Clerk, Rangoon. He greeted them, ordered drinks and sat on a separate table.

Palako left at about 10.00 p.m.

Later Palako got the bill, which he invited to sign. The hotel manager, Ekehunshin, pointed out that this was unacceptable, and sent to his office to get a circular in support of his objection.

About this time, a waiter took a bill to Adzoli. He found some statements in it and asked the Manager for an explanation. As they were discussing the bill, Lt. Col. Palako went to them, grabbed and tore up the bill, saying that the hotel people were 'cheating'.

When the manager approached the bar counter and spoke to both the D.C. and the Manager for about fifteen minutes, a man wearing torn and plain clothes, who had been playing billiards, to assault them. One of them was Lt. (now Captain) Oloye (C/O). Oloye was, according to them, at the D.C.'s request but the Lt. Col. shouted at him that if he didn't go he would not be carried out. He shouted, "Take
Then he fell ill.

Capt. Schaefer was one of the drivers away by Capt. R. S. and Capt. B. D. S. He returned a little later without them. Neither has been seen since.

The other two drivers were waited for him that night and in the morning arrived at his office. One of them stated that the previous night he reported to the Police. Captain informed his sister Patricia Rubenstein (Mr. J.) of his arrival, having with the Ministry of Justice, Kanpur.

On 27th February, 1955, Mr. J. informed the Minister of Public Service Dr. K. R. Nayar. He decided to take immediate and prompt action. On the next day, the Minister told the police that a team of investigators had been sent to Kanpur and that they should wait for further information. He is still waiting.

Captain was not a film on three film subjects, and also briefed his staff to take extra care.

According to the P.C. C. C. P. Mr. J. and Mr. Ali, they went to the Rock Hotel. The following morning, they found Mr. Ali there and asked him about the report that had been made at the Police Station. Mr. Ali told them that it had been reported to the Police Station. He said that police officers had seen him near the tree when he was attacked. He said that he had not fought and had been knocked out. It seems to us that no proper inquiry was made by the police. According to Mr. Ali, information was received from some people but others did not come forward. Ali said that he used to go to the hotel for statements, but he found that most of the employees were not interested in that matter. He used to go to the hotel for breakfast but nobody noticed him in the hotel.
The man called Tadano in his room. He said that he did not try to take a statement from him. Likewise no statement was ever recorded from Hotel. Isogami said that no he had not recorded any directive from police headquarters for Tadano to be interviewed by the police. He had not tried to determine the Mt. Cal. He summed up the atmosphere when he said that no Lt. Col. Tadano was suspected for tried not to get too much involved in this matter as the war around and people from the hotel were afraid to come forward. Isogami said that the situation at that time, in any case, the army was evacuated, and that nobody was in fear.

On the morning after the bodies were discovered from Hotel River by Inspectors Toshio Sato (V.315). Both bodies were decomposed and nobody in the vicinity could identify them. He removed both bodies to Tomura Mortuary, according to the Tokyo Police Chief Inspector Serial No. 159/76 (ey.199) the initial classification with regard to the two bodies was shown as "murder". The District Police Commissioner was always present to the mortuary with some people from the police office and the hotel hotel for purposes of identifying the bodies. The post-mortem was done by Dr. Lokchikawa Masahiro (V.440). The evidence is that neither body could be identified but two parties divided one of the bodies. Mrs. Nakatsukasa claimed the lighter body as that of her husband, bearing her identification on a freckled wrist. Dr. Smuts said that there were no recent fractures of the pelvis. The second group consisted of three who had identified the other body as that of their brother a native in the Military Section of the Tokyo Police and they had their identification on a missing man. The District Police Commissioner then identified the body to those
there and the accused boy was brought at the cemetery as
that of an unknown person.

Case, Order (6.53) had given evidence on 26th August,
1948. His attitude was not only careless but most contumacious
and malicious. He did not seem to remember anything and he
would not remember being hit by Lt. Col. Tolkien to save the
boy. He was in the barracks, he was recalled on 20th December,
1947, to do an errand. It is assumed he did not want to go
through the transcript of his previous evidence. Now he asked to
remember only this and admitted that he was ordered by the
Commanding Officer to take the two men to the Quarter-guard
and remembered that he handed them over to the officer on duty,
to whom he said "the Commanding Officer has sent these two
for questioning." He said that he was merely used as a driver.

He remembered meeting Tolkien the following day and was told
that the two men were being sent to Kampala. His attitude
about this matter was: "The Commanding Officer was handling
the matter and said he knew their problem, therefore, I was
unconcerned." He admitted meeting Mrs. Muhemba and talk-
ing her about what the Lt. Col. had said and about sending
these two to Kampala. He denied titulars but, as she mainta-
ined, subsequently he had seen both of them at Mukinda.

Mrs. Muhemba said that on the following Thursday she herself
went and met the Commanding Officer of Kitende about her
husband and the District Commissioner. He denied that they
were in his custody and that he wanted all the della for her to
see.

Muhemba's son was told to have been brought to the
Ministry of Works, Kampala and his sister was given a lorry
to pick up property from Kampala.
Mr. Delphinia said that both the Bank and the Insurance Company demanded a death certificate before finalizing the contract concerning the Bank account and the two insurance policies of her husband.

We are satisfied with the evidence that on 23rd February, 1972, both of them were arrested from the Bank and brought,

on the orders of the Commanding Officer, the late Sub-divisional Officer, Baroda, to the Police Station at the Baroda by Captain Solanki.

Connected with this was the recovery of the two bodies from Nishri River some two weeks later by the Police. As would later in comment that the entire handling of the investigation into the disappearance of these two men by Tapper Police was more-abused by two of Sh. Solanki who was the main suspect. Even Dr. Somani, who had performed the post-mortem on the two bodies, reflected a large degree of fear when he gave evidence before us. At that time at the inquest, remembering the identification of the bodies provided much help to the State, Do not consider that incident not only as pathetic but quite shameful. Here was a scene where one of the bodies was that of her husband and relied on the identity of the wife which the doctor in fact found, although he said it was not a recent fracture. As another fact, were the people from the Nishri River, the body having been found of those relatives who had come from the Nishri River. We should like to emphasize that the alleged disappearance of the alleged murder was more reflected in the Police. The man was not abroad anywhere; in view of the Nishri seen, which seems to have a very influential; and we are of the opinion that the government of them were from the Baroda within the
notary when Mrs. Nkubendo was disputing the body was pro-

nounced to avoid the possibility of either body being

identified by any other person. That dispute

over the body could have been settled by the coroner of

the true facts, as we have already said over and over again.

The police officers through great neglect to deprive a

witness of the body of her husband, thus adding more humilia-

tion to her already great grief. There was no evidence that

any other person was visiting about the District Commissioner

and the hotel premises; there were the only two people reported

missing.

Only two bodies were found in the river and, although they

were decomposed and otherwise difficult to identify, we have

no doubt in our minds that the circumstantial evidence with

which we have dealt was so overwhelming that it irresistibly

pointed to those two bodies being of the person who

were of the late District Commissioner, Nkubendo, and the late

nominee of the Look Hotel, Tanaka, Nkubendo. We

are satisfied that there is no other reasonable hypothesis

from which any reasonable person could fix the finding of

those bodies in the river.

Those two bodies were an old man and an old woman, who

were found in the river. There was no evidence that they might have

eaten from the native or by being taken from by the Commanding

Officer. It has been told that Tanaka was subsequently trans-

formed into Kamehameha and has not been seen since. We find that

the time the bodies were found being no prejudice to their

posterity being to only one conclusion, and that to the one of

such a crime, that both of them were killed by cold blood

during the murder of the师 and Secretary Metcalfe, Tana.
Subject No. 19 - BANKY LODGE

Allotment
25 Mrs. Rowatski Vaishali Lobaw - Fort 1st, 176 - 282.
24 Mrs. Frances Seckau - Fort 1st, 203 - 292.
74 Mrs. Benedict Rite - Fort 1st, 573 - 589.
19 Charles Vegetable - Fort 1so, 607 - 612.
75 Mrs. Mollie Brian St. Agustine - Fort 1st, 756 - 765.
92 Mr. John Brian St. Agustine - Fort 1st, 978 - 979.

Banks Seckau ran a prosperous farm at Shange, Bulawayo. He
was about 55, was married to Frances Seckau (52) and they
have twelve children, between the ages of thirteen and seven
months.

In March 1973, M.O. Mbona, Brian St. Agustine (52) was the officer
in-charge of Bulawayo Police Station. During that month there were
a number of army soldiers conducting an exercise of the selection
of local chiefs. The nearest way to Shange was at
14KMS, about 30 miles away.

On 5th March, 1973, two men went to Brian St. Agustine's home at
about 6 a.m. They introduced themselves as Intelligence
Officers in operation. He did not ask them for their identity
cards or names. This was based on his previous experience of
officials who, on being asked for their particulars invariably
answered, "What do you want my name for?" He accepted his own
example when he was arrested in March, on 20th February, 1972,
without knowing that he was absent on leave at his own home. He
also mentions the case of Inspector Shonweba of Mashabane who was
charged with SLP for going to Rhodesia for not bringing
leaves. The men asked to see the
general in Shange.

Hyderabad...65 /
Rymbaijii believed that they were security officers; there were many soldiers in the area and he had previously seen these two with other soldiers.

These Intelligence Officers wanted Seikwe of Lusaka. He instructed O.C., Kyonyu (75) to get the man with the assistance of the Chongola chief, Kote (56).

Kote led the party to a Police Enbrokwe to Seikwe’s home. Just as Seikwe was about to prepare tea for breakfast, Kyonyu said to his Informer Seikwe that he was wanted for information by some Military personnel. Kote said that one of them was armed with a gun, but this was denied by Kyonyu. Kote does not understand Sothi, in which the Police was talking. She said that before her husband was taken away, he asked her to fetch his coat which had his tax tickets in it. When she came back with the jacket she found them gone.

Kyonyu took Seikwe to Kullando Police Station and handed him over to the C.O.G. Rymbaijii in the presence of some Military personnel. Some ten minutes later he left Police Station, on other investigations, and did not know what happened to Seikwe.

Rymbaijii’s evidence was to the contrary. He said that Kyonyu reported to him at his home a little later that he had got the man Seikwe and the Intelligence Officers had taken him away. He denied seeing Seikwe at all. The Chief, Kote, insisted that at their way back to the Police Station he was first dropped at his office, which is near the Police Station, and the prisoners taken on to the Police Station.

Kote informed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Daphina Sibale Lubonzi (54).
The subject's brother Charles Damilari (q.35) also got information about his arrest, and they followed a frantic search by those relatives for him. They met Chief, Zito, Te Nser. Lubw, at first he denied any knowledge but when pressed divulged that Damilari had been taken to Kilimanjaro Police Station and later moved to Meshinge. Mrs. Lubw failed to find him at Kilimanjaro. They tried to get army Camp, where a soldier told Damilari "Kwita Mushikwa" and that he was chased out of the Camp by some soldiers who wanted to assault him with sticks. At the Base Headquarters, a clerk told Damilari, "I do not think that you will see your brother today."

Zito was being tortured about Sakeo by his relatives. Yet he did nothing. He said that although his office is next door to the Police Station, he did not think of accompanying any of the relatives there as none of them were sent back to tell him of their failure to find him at the Police Station. At the Police Station counter, of course, no body seemed to know about Sakeo as no enquiry was made in the Station Diary about his arrest.

We are satisfied beyond any shadow of doubt that Linyi Sakeo of Sakeo village, Kilimanjaro, was arrested by SI E neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro Police Station and handed to the OIC, Brynjarsson, who acted in accordance with instructions of the two Intelligence Officers who he had seen before with other soldiers in the area. We do not know who these officers were or where they took the man or what they did with him. We, however, satisfied on the evidence of Nepouye, that at the time of handing the man to Brynjarsson some army soldiers were in the Office and others were sitting outside in a heavy container.
We have no indication of fleeing as a fact that Santos was taken away from Katipunan Police Station by these three soldiers, never to be seen again. There was no evidence of his release subsequently and, as we have been stating since the arrest on 8th March, 1973, we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of while in military custody.

Subject No. 192 - VENANCIO MONAGON

Subject No. 193 - NAVIDAD MALDONADO

References:
26 Medical Officer - Part 1, p. 861 - 866.
27 Dr. Abolbaba - Part 1, p. 87 - 876.
28 Maria Mendoza - Part 1, p. 893 - 895.
29 Dr. Herminio - Part 1, p. 910 - 916.
30 Mrs. Rosario Maestro - Part 1, p. 926 - 928.
31 Capt. Francisco - Part 1, p. 928 - 931.
33 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 932 - 934.
34 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 934 - 935.
35 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 935 - 938.
38 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 943 - 945.
40 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 946 - 948.
43 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 950 - 951.
51 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 958 - 959.
60 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 967 - 968.
61 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 968 - 969.
63 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 970 - 971.
64 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 971 - 972.
68 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 975 - 976.
69 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 976 - 977.
72 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 979 - 980.
74 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 981 - 982.
75 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 982 - 983.
76 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 983 - 984.
77 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 984 - 985.
82 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 989 - 990.
91 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 998 - 999.
92 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 999 - 1000.
94 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1001 - 1002.
100 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1007 - 1008.
101 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1008 - 1009.
103 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1010 - 1011.
104 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1011 - 1012.
120 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1027 - 1028.
121 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1028 - 1029.
122 Capt. Agustin Soler - Part 1, p. 1029 - 1030.
while he was hurrying to catch the train. The crowd was thick.

According to the Aga Khan's Secretary, a man was thrown off the train at 3 AM. At 4 AM, the body was found on the tracks. The Secretary reported that the man had been thrown off the train and that the incident was suspicious.

The Secretary said that the body was found near the station, and that the train had been searched thoroughly. The police were called immediately, and an investigation was launched. The Secretary added that the man was identified as a passenger, and that his name was James Brown.

The Secretary expressed concern about the incident and said that it was being taken very seriously. He added that the police were working diligently to find out the circumstances surrounding the incident.

The Secretary also said that the train had been searched thoroughly, and that no weapons or suspicious objects were found. He added that the train had been operating as usual, and that there were no delays or disruptions.

The Secretary ended by saying that the incident was being treated with great seriousness, and that the police were working round the clock to find out the truth. He added that the train was operating as usual, and that there were no delays or disruptions.
During Sunday evening (17.48) of the same date, the Lieutenant was "partly" attached to their Unit. It was surprising, therefore, to hear the Lieutenant's family very often either knowing ASP Goli before or having had anything to do with him previously. However, the Lieutenant named ASP Goli in detail two of his men to take the letter to Fort Portal, and told him also that it came from the Commanding Officer, Nachiketa. Abdu Goli's version was as follows:

"Lt. Mo Ochuk with the letter for the S.O. Fort Portal and that letter was to be taken to the officer-in-charge in order that they bring some people up to account. I do not know which people." ASP Goli added in the Police report No. 1467 batch, Constables (now Constable) Ochuk (7,8) and No. 2723 Constable Owolak (13,59). According to Ochuk (12,9) it was the Lieutenant who handed them the letter in the presence of ASP Goli. The instructions, according to Goli, were to detach the Superintendent of Police, Kadoja, Mr. Malanda and his Principal Officer, Michael Nebanda. According to Nebanda the instructions contained only Malanda, but Nebanda was mentioned subsequently by SP Nebanda (19,47) after the letter was delivered to him.

"Lt. Mo Ochuk is right. However, he could not possibly have mentioned any name of persons that brought it from Fort Portal as he did not know, nor was he told of, the contents of the letter.

"The letter No. 1467 went to Fort Portal the same day to a Landraver and arrived there at about 4 p.m. According to entry No. 1467 in the Station Diary of Fort Portal Police Station - (PLF) - they received it at the Police Station at 4.15 p.m. They delivered the letter to SP Nebanda and one of them told him that they were on special duty to collect Malanda. The letter was
not produced in evidence as Colonel failed to bring it in his report and thought that it might have been misfiled. He did, however, remember that it was signed by the Head of the Military Police, McAvoy, who had asked for his assistance. He then added that the letter mentioned Mulanda who was said to be wanted in Europe for interrogation; he did not seem to remember if Lubwata was mentioned in the letter. He stated that on 14th October 1930, Colonel told them that they were to take the two Prison Officers, Dr. G. J. Mulanda and Lubwata, provided there were 750 thugs, 100 trucks and 2 drivers to take them to the Station. At the prison they found only Lubwata and were told that Mulanda had come to Buwidi Prison, 37 miles away. They handed Lubwata in at Fort Portal Police Station as is confirmed by entry 1604 (Ex. 65) of the Station Diary. They left for Buwidi and near it, met Mulanda in his V8 car. He was stopped and arrested. They took him back to Fort Portal Police Station in their car, leaving the Volkswagen in the compound of Buwidi Prison. Mulanda was put in the cells at the Police Station for the night and entry No. 44 (Ex. 57) was made in the Station Diary in this respect. The next two entries in the Station Diary are in respect of the firearms and ammunition which the Police have handed in at the Police Station for the night—Ex. 59 and Ex. 70.

Mrs. Mulanda writes for her husband's return. It is about 7 p.m. She was told by a Police Worker, who was staying in their hotel's quarters, of the arrest of Mulanda and Lubwata.

On the following morning it about 7.30 a.m. S.P. Colonel informed Mr. Kingana of the arrest of the two officers. He went to the Police Station and found both were locked up in the cells. Mulanda's car was then seen outside the Police Station.
Mrs. Mulendo said that when she called at the Police Station she was refused permission to see her husband.

Mulendo was then taken to Kongolo Prison where, in the presence of his superior officers, Counsel and two representatives from the 2nd Ombudsmen, Pulenga, Fort Portal, he handed over charge of the Prison. Counsel said that the two prisoners were then taken back to the Police Station in the boot of the Peugeot 404 car. Counsel added that on his way back to the Police Station, he found all Towell sitting in the Superintendent of Police, Mongoa.

Towell then refused the two prisoners to be taken to Kampala immediately and, in his presence, both of them were forced into the boot of the Peugeot car. Counsel appeared before us again the following day to make some correction in his evidence. This referred particularly to the presence of all Towell on the 26th September, 1972, at Fort Portal Police Station. We said that he confused Towell's earlier visit to Fort Portal which was three to four days after the invasion of the country. He had also cross-checked with Superintendent Mongoa and he was definite that all Towell was not present at the Police Station when Mulendo and Lahoba were driven to Kampala on 26th September, 1972, as spoke of one thing seen which the NDF men did at the Police Station after returning there with the two prisoners. He said that all the prisoners were lined up with Mulendo and Lahoba in front of the police station, the purpose being to find out if there was any x-radiation these prisoners. They were made to lie down on their backs. All of them were cavorted by the NDF men in full view of the staff of the police station. They were then returned to the cell and Mulendo and Lahoba, who were obviously at their health, were then locked in the boot of the Police Station car to go to Kampala.
Captain in charge No. 14 of 28th Sept 1876,

(1876) July 21st Fort Pimliff with ten prisoners.

Advent said that all his actions of the day were completely improper but he was unable to intervene. Although he felt very and he did not pretend to do "had no voice." He said that God was able to everything and the situation of the day was not very good even in ordinary situations but power to speak a kind, risking superintendant and put him in the boat.

Ohong and Mutal were going straight to Military Folle, Mulindwe where the ten prisoners were handed in. Ohong made a short attempt of few and only the men were taken there. One of the two men in the guard-race telephoned it. He kept quiet about the ten prisoners. This was denied by the superintendant, who maintained that he did not hear the telephoning in his house. The particulars of the ten prisoners were obtained in the evening and the two 500 men returned to their post and reported in CCP 28 that they had accomplished their mission. Ohong said that he did not. He pulled a few days later and the superintendant took him away they had travelled. He told his that it was a safe journey. This meeting was was held by the superintendant.

Talking about these men, the head of the FCS, Mr. 

...
The Inspector of Military Police Makinde, states James Moyo (V.169) said that he had been unable to find a copy of the letter alleged to have been written by Nalenda in his records. He went on to say that all the records of his unit, that is, the Army for the years 1971 to 1973 were destroyed during the confusion of March, 1974, what a shell from an APC damaged a water tank and the water flooded into the unit but where all these records were being stored and then the bunker were split. He said that the Commanding Officer subsequently ordered for their destruction and they were burnt.

Karyile came up his Prison Headquarters and informed the Commissioner about the arrest of those two prison officers. The Headquarters were unable to trace both of them and subsequently he arranged for the families of both to be transported to their homes. He said that Nalenda was a first class officer and did not know of any problem for which he would have been arrested. Regarding Labenta he said that about a month before this incident he had had a fight with a colleague, but it was not serious and the matter was settled then and there.

Mrs. Makinde was able to see her husband just as they were leaving the prison. He told her that he was being taken to Kampala. She went to Kampala and only exequiates about his, at the P.15 Kampala, Makinde and labour but without any success. She also went to the Prison Headquarters but nobody knew about his whereabouts. She said that his salary was discontinued from November, 1972, at her mercy in the form. She collected his clothes and he applied to Court for an order to annul his salary.

This and perhaps the clearest ev. There is clear evidence that on 27th September, 1972 both subjects were
arrested by two men from the Public Safety Unit and handed in at Military Police Makindye on the following day, having been brought all the way from Fort Portal possibly in the boot of a Public Not car. Notwithstanding the various discrepancies in the evidence regarding the role of Lt. No Parking we are satisfied that he was closely associated with the PSU. The evidence of the PSU Corporal indicating that he knew about the mission on which they were sent to Fort Portal. Among ourselves of the evidence of SP Odongi, which corroborates 'No Parking', and APS Debby, we are satisfied beyond doubt that the order of the arrest of these two men was in fact given by the then Commanding Officer of Makindye, Major Kusela. We are satisfied that they have been missing since then. There is no evidence of their subsequent release from Makindye or what was done with them. In such they must have disappeared from Makindye and we find that the probability clearly in that both were unlawfully disposed of during their detention at the Military Police, Makindye.

**Subject No. 27 - SAMUEL KIZABA**

Wisconsin:
- Mrs. Rebecca Kizaba - Part 1 p. 706 - 315
- John Kizaba - Part 1 p. 4196 - 4196
- Mrs. Sabrina Empey - Part 1 p. 497 - 504
- Lawrence Tomoluma Kizaba - Part 1 p. 501 - 508

- 9068 P.C. John Kizaba - Part 3 p. 2658 - 2658
- 9068 P.C. Prince Piima Budio - Part 3 p. 2660 - 2660
- 1385 Driver Mt. Levi Agal - Part 3 p. 2648 - 2631

*He was a Civil Engineer and was employed by National...*
Universally as the Deputy Estate Officer. He had a first 124 car, No. 505 999. He was married to Rohina Kamda (42), who was then a nursing sister working at Molopo Hospital. They have four children, between the ages of 8 and 30.

On 30th January, 1973, he dropped his wife at the Molopo Hospital at about 9.15 a.m. That was the last that Mrs. Kamda saw him. He was supposed to have picked her from the hospital for lunch but did not come back.

He was seen in his Office in the evening. At about 10.30 a.m. John Kipangeli (24), who was then a porter in the Estate Office (and is now the housing officer), was called into the Office for some duty. At about the same time a man in civilian clothes went into the Office of Mrs. Kamda (24) Kipangeli, who was in the Secretary’s Office, which is separated from Kamda’s Office by another room, and asked for Kamda’s Office. She told him where to go. W.44 heard a knock at Kamda’s door and a man came in. Kamda was there on the phone. She then asked him if he was Kamda and, on getting a reply to the affirmative, he went out and soon returned with two others.

According to the statement which the witnesses made to the Police soon after this incident, Kamda stood up on seeing the 3rd man. To the witness, he looked surprised and worried on seeing that person. However, they caught hold of Kamda and started dragging him outside. He went into the Secretary’s Office and tried to hand Mrs. Kipangeli a list of paper bearing his wife’s phone number. He asked her to phone his wife and tell her that he was being taken away by some people. He was talking to her one of the three men came in and stopped her and snatcht the paper away. The Secretary got scared and ran into the Office of the Estate Officer, where she hid herself.
As they came out of the office, a builder employed in the
same department, Lawrence Olu Olatunji Kamasu (R-46), saw
his being taken to a dark blue Peugeot 504, OUI 555. He
hurried one of them towards the back of the car to be
opened but the other man, who was in a Kunde suit, asked
Kamasu to sit in the back seat with four others who were
already there. Then he was asked for his car keys and the
man in the Kunde suit went away in the Peugeot, following the
Peugeot and another Volkswagen.

At about 12.30 p.m. the Security Officer of the
University inquired this incident to Mrs. Kamasu at the
hospital, but mentioned the car in which her husband was
taken as a green Peugeot 504. She arranged to get trans-
port to go home and there found her two young children
aged three and ten and a crowd of people outside. Her
houseboy had run away, but the housegirl came about half
an hour later and said that the subject had been taken
home in a Peugeot car together with their flat and a
Volkswagen. The housegirl told her further that two men in
Army uniform with guns stood guard on the front and rear
doors, and the house was thoroughly searched. They were
telling the subject that they were looking for some weapon
he had in the house. When he denied this he was told that
he was going to be killed. Mrs. Kamasu found her house in
dis-
order and the maidservice torn. The house-girl told her
also that the men had taken the two infants as they kept
following their father. She found that her Shs.800/-,
another Shs. 350/- belonging to her nieces, and some
Nelsons had been taken away.

The matter was reported by the University Authori-
ities to Kamapala Police Station and in the second week
of February, the police recorded statements from Mrs. Kanda and the housegirl. Mrs. Kanda said that the housegirl later got frightened and ran away.

Kanda's flat - A car was next involved in a traffic accident with another vehicle no. 708/78 on 19th April, 1973, in Mabeki Road. P.C. Sipho (8,860) visited the scene subsequent to a report made to him of the accident by Constable, who was the driver of the other car. The Police Constable did not find the driver of the flat at the scene, but the other soldier, who knew the driver, named him as Sgt. Ngobi of Mabeki Road. The constable then had both cars taken to Central Police Station Yard and opened a Police File no. 708/1087/73 which he passed on to the U.C. Traffic for investigations. The arrival of the flat at the Police Station was entered in the vehicle Register, Entry No. 308 of 17th April, 1973 - Ex.52.

On 25th August, 1973, Mrs. Kanda was involved in an accident and, when she went to the Central Police Station the following day to make a statement, she saw a car similar to her husband's flat in the yard. The front portion was extremely damaged. She asked about it and one of the Police men showed her saying, "You woman, you have nothing to do with this car, that is the car, with a special name." (p.311). She said that she lost interest in following up the car after this answer.

A few months later, Driver Sipho (8,260) heard an announcement on the radio about an auction of various things including cars. On 16th November, 1973, he bought Kanda's flat from the auction and on the same day collected it from the Central Police Station Yard from P.C. Sipho (7,295).
after signing for it in the whizbang book — Ex. 525 — opposite entry No. 568. Some time in June, 1973 he was issued with a duplicate registration card on the strength of the receipt of the auctioneer, and also got new number plates for it issued in his so replace the plates which had been damaged in the accident. The first's new number was UTO 352.

Mrs. [redacted] said that she had not been able to get her husband's money from the bank and had not applied to Court for an order to enable his estate.

There can be no doubt at all that on 30th January, 1973, the subject was taken away from his office by some unknown men in a dark blue van with a registration No. 760.360, together with his P300 C3, according to Ex. 522, which is a list of certain vehicles with their particulars of registration, the number 360.360 belongs to a Toyota Corolla registered in the name of Mensori, Cattle Restaurant, P.O. Box 946, Kampala. As the vehicle in which the subject was taken was identified, as a Van with a registration No. 760, it is clear that it was displaying false number plates. It means that our Counsel was unable to locate Sgnt. Ngoro of Bukaya area who was alleged to have been driving the P300 at the time of the accident on 15th April, 1973. Although the allegations were not sufficient against this Sgnt., to have been involved in the kidnapping, we are quite unable to make any such finding due to lack of proper evidence and also because substantial items had been regained since the theft of the car. The only finding which we can make is that the subject was taken away by three unknown men and has been residing since the date of his kidnapping, and the probability strongly is that he was unlawfully imprisoned by the unknown kidnappers.
The subject was a cattle trader of Kalinga village, Kumbalgarh, Kota. He was married to Pushpa Lohana of (p. 27), and they have nine children aged between twenty-four and three.

It seems that sometime before this incident, Hitarama had paid about Rs. 9,000/- which a man called Alfred Rutega had incurred by way of garage charges for repairing his car, on the understanding Rutega would take his car from the subject when he had the money. In the meantime Hitarama was to use the car. According to Rutega, this number plate belongs to a Peugeot 403 pick-up registered in the name of Abdul Momin of Box 25, Jodhpur. The same information is repeated in Rs. 155.

It is not without interest to note that the same number plate later appeared on a Ford Escort which took away subject No. 189 on 20th October, 1970.

According to the evidence, sometime later, Rutega offered to pay off his indebtedness by instalments and get the car released by Hitarama. This proposal was turned down by the subject who insisted on full settlement, and was followed by Court litigation in Mithapur. Judgment is that case is still pending.

According to Tawas Lohana (p. 28), who is the subject's brother-in-law, Rutega has given his daughter in marriage to Sehl Sale (p. 17).

On 26th September, 1972, the subject and W. 28, returned
From Nairobi. On the following morning three men, one of
whom was Sabi and was identified by W.28, came in a Peugeot
604. W.28 asked some children to jot down the vehicle number
which they saw (532 and 562), vehicle No. 599 523. All
three were dressed in Army uniforms and they told Bitchuba
that they were taking him to Kenya "about the case of a
constable". W.28 added that before leaving with Bitchuba, those
people rummaged the solid arid from Bitchuba's car which was
in the compound.

Bitchuba has not been heard of since and W.28 said that he
reported his disappearance at Nairobi Police Station after
waiting for his return for about six months.

According to Cpl. Eide (4.4.57), Sabi Salim is a well
known person in Mbariki and he is said to be related to Your
Excellency, Ali Koffi (2.5.57) said that during the Invasion
of September 1970, which was a few days before this incident,
Sabi Salim had assisted the authorities considerably by provid-
ing them with transport in his Peugeot 405 Estate car.

Ismenauer (4.4.57) knew Sabi Salim from the days when the
latter was a bus driver with the Uganda Transport Company.
Subsequently, he received a husband in Mbariki Town, Sabi
Salim drew the attention of having Nkiki's daughter as
his wife. He said that he did not even know the man. He
denied my intervention in the disappearance of the subject.
He admitted that from 1953-1966 he was a bus driver working
for N.C.C., and said that the witnesses mentioning him were
perhaps mistaken. He explained someone had falsely reported
him for harboring criminals, with the conviction that he
was arrested and charged in Court. He said that, because
the complainant did not turn up in court, he was subsequently
wiped out.
He mentioned the case of Aharon Police Station, someone who
was about 6.40 a.m.

Two police officers that is 4.162 and 1.514, gave evidence
about the case in which Siah Sima was involved. According to
that it was to account for and there was no in allegation
by the complainant Muhamed that Siah Sima has permission
or an Army Officer during the fight. Cpl. Polo said that after
receiving a telephone call from the Officer in Charge of the
Military Police, Muhamed, he had collected Siah Sima from the
Barracks on 3rd November,1979. The police file GRH/252/79 -
No.295 - indicates that, while the case was pending in court,
the Commanding Officer of Muhamed Battalion, Cpl. Jowen, went
to the Police Station and ordered Paolo to withdraw the case from
the court. He ordered again that the case should be transferred to
the Unit's Commander's warden and the military force, being insufficient.
Cpl. Polo, however, maintained that there was sufficient evidence
upon which to proceed with the case.

It does seem to us that Siah Sima is a very well-known
figure in Muhamed area. On his own admission he was a bus
driver for about fifteen years and it is reasonable to say that
anyone who, like the subject, is a custom visitor visiting
various markets and moving by bus, knows him quite
well. We were satisfied, therefore, that there was ample
opportunity for the time of the incident during which any
person knowing any of the three men before could have easily
identified him.

Ms. 1. M. 1.
Having said this much about the evidence of Lomangan, we now turn to the dilemma of Soled Dilla. It is quite clear that he had spoken a deliberate lie with respect to his having been absent from court for reactionary purposes. The evidence is quite contrary to this, as indeed is the reason why he was subsequently called to the court. Unlike the witness Lomangan, Soled Dilla had reason to make such a demand in order to extricate himself of any involvement in this disagreeable trouble. Inconsistent evidence also shows clearly his connexion with the spy and his influence with the Commanding Officer. To find him not guilty was satisfactory with both side involved.

We are satisfied that Lomangan could not have been mistaken in his identification of Soled Dilla as one of the three men who took away the subject from his house. In view of our findings on the issue of credibility, and having accepted Lomangan's evidence, it must follow that the evidence that Nigatu had given his daughter in marriage to Soled Dilla must also be accepted as true. This would provide the link which completes the chain of events clearly implicating Soled Dilla in whom, it is obvious to us, Nigatu must have turned for assistance with regard to his son. For these reasons, we find that the facts as found by us lie completely to the point in the nature of the disappearance of the subject as being Nigatu's dispute with Lomangan over the ace. We would add that, although the ace itself we do not consider, it could have been taken away at any subsequent time and the only reason we can think of for our taking it very substantially is that they might have not cared for it.

We have no evidence to show that Soled Dilla was taken or used to be harbored by the Commandant since 20th September, 1972.
there is no doubt. The circumstances of this one point to the
probability that he might have been disposed of illegally by those
three people including Soli Daila.

Subject No. 73 - MURDER EXPOSURE.

Kinodema: 29 Alien Kunguva - Part 1, p. 339 - 349
47 John Ojirung - Part 1, p. 506 - 518
48 Peter Etende - Part 1, p. 520 - 525.

The subject was aged 29 years. He was previously married
but had separated from his wife after the death of his child.
His father is Josi Kiklo who lives in Kitale, having separated
from the subject's mother, Alien Kunguva (No. 29). She lives in
Habowa Kibutu where she manages a bar of local drinks.

According to John Ojirung (No. 47), a jiko box mechanic of
the same village, and the Malosa chief, Peter Etende (No. 48),
the subject had been imprisoned for robbery for twenty years.
They said that they were told by Josi, but one did not make any
such reference in his evidence. There was evidence also from
both these witnesses that the subject was mentally disturbed and,
according to the malosa chief, it was an animal's complaint to the
Police that caused the subject was taken away to Bilibili for
sentence.

P. 47 said that a regular complaint, the malosa chief said
that their relationship was that of mother and son. In 1968,
Ojirung cut her jiko box from his father and continued to
service it. He married one of the bar girls but later stopped
her from working at his bar.

Since 1971, in 1973, Josi Kiklo, malosa Kiklo who used to be
his
John Ojwang helped him to get a job in a garage, and his mother provided him with money to buy some supplies. This was denied by John Ojwang who said that, although he was introduced to Hassan Enobono by his mother in 1971, he did not know that the subject was looking for a job, and was he asked to find him one.

Hassan said that after the declaration of the expulsion of the king, Hassan told her that he was going back to the village as he was unemployed. But John Ojwang, who was sitting with Hassan at her door, offered to find his brother jobs. She said that after about an hour, but by about 7 p.m., she found Hassan and John Ojwang gone. She never saw Ojwang until she inquired at Ojwang's home, where his wife told her in a curious manner that she did not know anything about them. At about 9:30 p.m., she met John Ojwang in another bar, and he is alleged to have told her that Hassan had found another job. She promised to tell her where Hassan was the following day. She was not satisfied with this answer. Next morning Ojwang came very early and, on being asked about Hassan, said that he had seated with him at his house. She asked him to fetch him but Ojwang did not return. Later she went to Ojwang's home, and when she asked him about Hassan, he told her not to bother him. At about 12:30 p.m., Ojwang went to the bar and gave her a brand new bottle of beer. He asked her about Hassan. At his request, she bought him four bottles of beer but again John Ojwang told her not to bother him. She decided to get him but the bar owner advised her to report to the Chief. Thus, she did, and the police, Chief (Officer) sent her to Kendagyo Police Station. On her report, and after a couple of days Ojwang was arrested but later released. She kept on pestering the police for action. Mention the CCF Kendagyo Police Station was replaced by a new Officer, but towards the end of the month, she saw the new Officer and asked for the F.I.R., which could
not be trusted. She then sought assistance from the army and some soldiers crossed Ojong and took him to Malili. Ojong admitted that these arrests, that is, by the Police and the soldiers from Malili. Upon his arrest by the soldiers it seems that Ojong’s wife, reported at Makinde’s Military Police.

Military Police came to her house just as Ojong was being dropped by the soldiers of Malili and she was taken to Ojong’s home where they found that he too had been released. According to Ojong he was released from Malili at about 8 p.m. They were then taken to Mandengir and a senior army officer ordered the Police to deal with the matter, which they promised to do the following day. Saka said that on the way back in the army vehicle, she started quarreling with Ojong and his wife is alleged to have told her, “You wear, you are talking. If you right like this, you are not going to get your own.” Saka said that she went to Jumale Police Station a number of times but no action was taken, and she got tired.

The other man who claimed to have been Ojong with the subject was the village chief, Itendo. He said that this was sometime in 1972 when he met Isaac Mwanga who was holding a shirt and a trousers. Itendo told him that he had quarreled with his mother, for refusing to pay his Shade in respect of a set of clothes which he had sold her. Ojong also showed him a transport warrant issued by the Police to take him to the home in the village and the chief said that this warrant was issued after Ojong’s release subsequent to his mother’s report, regarding his mental condition. Itendo told the chief that he was afraid of being repressed by the police for being a troublemaker. According to the chief, Ojong then a list and, on being told of the problem, offered to go with the subject and persuade his mother to give him the money. Both of them
Ojong denied these allegations of being responsible for the disappearance of Hines. Rather, he said, the old lady was trying to implicate him in the murder of her grandson because he had stopped his girl's marriage to her son. He had taken away the jute bag from her house after she started going round alleging that he was responsible for Hines's disappearance. Ojong denied meeting the subject with the chief as alleged.

The subject's father did not give evidence but, in view of the dynamic attempts made by Hines to trace Hines, it seems obvious that the subject did disappear. Whereas she said that the disappearance occurred after the declaration of the expulsion of slaves, the evidence of the chief of his last seeing Hines during the slave raids would suggest that this was in 1971. We got the same impression from the evidence of John Ojong. It may well be that 1972 and 1973 may have been confused about the year, for the declaration of the expulsion of slaves came in January, 1972. Recalling the facts that the subject disappeared earlier in 1971, the question much raised is whether Ojong was in fact responsible for his disappearance. On this other, because the details of Ojong, there are some contradictions in the evidence of slaves and the native chief. It will be recalled that after returning from the chief after Ojong left with his father from the bar to find his mother, he continued to make his way home and to meet his father, and then left for the house of Hines to meet his mother. He told the subject that the chief had given him the names of the arrow.
then not seen together. The chief also in his next statement reported his father's name and explained his conclusion that Ojwang ought not have killed him. He said he had been in the presence of Ojwang and that both had gone away together.

Ojwang denied these allegations of being responsible for the disappearance of his son. He said that the son was trying to imitate him in his property affairs (1) because he had stopped his trade, (2) because he had taken away his horse, his furniture, and his stock, and (3) because he had been going around alleging that he was responsible for his son's disappearance. Ojwang denied meeting the subject with the chief as alleged.

The subject's father did not give evidence but, in view of the desperate attempt made by Ojwang to trace his son, it seems obvious that the subject did disappear. Whereas he said that the disappearance occurred after the declaration of the expulsion of his son, the evidence of the chief is that his son was seen in Kungu on 15th December 1972. It may well be that in the confusion that followed the declaration the subject may have been taken away by the vecotin or the subject man in Kungu in 1972. On the basis that the subject disappeared on 15th December 1972, the question which arises is whether Ojwang was in fact responsible for his disappearance. On this latter, besides the evidence of Ojwang, there are some contradictions in the evidence of other witnesses. It will be recalled that while Ojwang was present when the chief gave evidence, he was left with Ojwang from the chief and he did not return. The witnesses evidence in this respect is quite to the contrary was, according to his,
she reported to him that Kham was not returned after going
with Aveng to look for a job, but that he had reached his
father's home after she had given him money. This contradic-
tion is vital and it may well be that the chief had a different
occasion in mind, at the same time being on reference of
giving Kham Shs.40/-; we are also mindful of the evidence
concerning the mental condition of the subject and, in view of
the unsatisfactory evidence, we are inclined to believe that the
old lady perhaps suspected Aveng due to the reasons which be-
gave. On the other hand, there is the clear possibility that
the subject, having quarrelled with his mother over money,
walked out of the house not using one of the transport warrants
which he already had. Even if Kham's evidence is accepted,
it raises only slight doubts against Aveng, upon which we are
unable to rely.

We find that the subject has been staying since August, 1972 in circumstances which are not known, as he did not
reach his village home and has not been seen since, the probabili-
ity is that he was unlawfully disposed of by unknown people on
the way to the village.

1) **Subject No. 24 - NITEND RAMNONG**

2) **Subject No. 25 - SHANDON KAMONG**

**Witnesses 30 Mr. Neo Mooy Kuming** - Part 3, p. 304 - 356
(3, p. 4526-4526).

31 Jerem Iriki - Part 1, p. 373 - 380.

32 Neo Mooy Nongtoh Nongtung - Part 3, p. 794 - 816.

359 Neen Nong - Part 3, p. 1591 - 1626.

(4, p. 8659 - 8659.)
The subjects are close brothers.

Hilton Kombe, w. the Assistant Administrative Secretary, Toro District Administration. He was aged about 53 and was married to W. N. from whom he had three children; he also had
13 children from other women and the children are all between the ages of 21-2. All 30 live with her three children and his others, while the remaining are with their respective mothers.

Gregory Kombe was the Chief Accountant in the same District Administration. He was aged about 47 and was married to W. M. from whom he had four children; and he had twelve others, including 3 males, 2 females, and others aged between the ages of 24-3.

At the material time in September, 1974, Lt. Col. Om (W.360), presently the Provincial Governor, who is the Commanding Officer of the 1st Littorino Battalion, Port Harcourt, and Mieran Ojje (W.290) was the D. O. H. The Lieutenant-Colonel said that on 17th October, 1972, one of his Intelligence Officers, Okorie (W.473), was then sent to investigate a copy of a typed letter purported to have been written by Kombe to the former President of Nigeria. The letter was marked COB 11338 and read:

- 05 -
Your Excellency,

Thank you for your letter of 25,8,72 of which the contents therina have been welcomed. Mr. Lulu arrived safely here.

After I heard it thoroughly well, I went to Mr. Khurram Kitora the also approved the ideas and suggestions.

Your Excellency, you may remember in my letter of 29,7,72 I introduced to you Mr. G. Khurram the Chief accountant in my administration as an experienced and local observer, now this is what we have discussed and agreed upon according to your wish.

(a) I am still acting Administrative Secretary and am confirmed in my post by written formal and official document, but so long as I remain head of the administration, I will see to it that I communicate to you all information required through Mr. Lulu in the normal process. I have also met with Mr. Khurram that whom you have given instructions is an able and honest official and has been under my observation.

(b) I took up Mr. Lulu around Fort Port: and took the city of the army headquarters and surrounding area, and showed him the sites of attack. The next day I drove him to the boundary of Bureh Beach in Freetown, and the following day drove to Freetown at the boundary where we discussed matters which Mr. Lulu will tell you.

(c) I agree with you as the notification would not take place in; it was about the six months for the reasons you gave us, and therefore have decided that when the political and tribal sentiment spread in the area, you may send a letter to Mr. Lulu (as a unit) be considered as the site as has been chosen one showed to Mr. Lulu.
I'll see to it that the meeting be held at that particular place, of course.

I'll have to see the Doc., to agree with me on this, but obviously, not knowing no why.

(d) as suggested, you should come over

Mr. Johnson, in ants to come and

discuss the, approximate time place, the

course we ah'll be need. The better all

course is short. I think duty also

keeping all this time we have worked

out will be explained to you by Mr. Duggan.

(e) when I attended the meeting recently held

in International Conference in Kansas, do

you have ever of it. I managed to see

Mr. Johnson, all right. He is your

friend. Kansas, I believe, the time and

present is come. to that forward on.

What's for further detail, in brief be

support from plane to maintain the

necessary broadcast as the only solution to

our problem. Now Mr. Ebling gave me

details of all their unit to be get around

Kansas and their strength of which I

have place to Mr. Leem to head easy to

you for study.

Your excellency, as my boscom friend, I am quite sure

of your plans will succeed, and one day we shall rejoice with

you when you are able to go home country. As you are

aware, your country recently has been divided into pieces by

the trust since, with the help of knowledge in the

people of Germany there is an easy color solution other

than concentrating the general which was so much all after.

Mr. Leem will explain to you all the details.

Long live War, Long live our beloved President

Mr. John Abery.

I remain to be,

Your Excellency,

Your Excellency,

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Prime Minister,

M.P., etc. etc. E. N. A. E. B. etc.

The Mr. Ebling said that he did not know how Ebling inter-

cepted it, and he was, was behind by Ebling who was emphatic

of the point and by much letter, nor did he hand it

to his Commissioner. Mr. Allin (4.6.9), who was the Officer

Chief of the Intelligence office, said that normally

never a officer of Ebling intercepts a successor

sequence.
letter, it is first given to him and he in turn hands it over to the Commanding Officer.

However, the Lieutenant Colonel did not take any immediate notice on this letter which was considered highly sensitive. He did not ask him security officers to trace the writer. He explained that numerous letters written by and not of Ugandans were being received and he "wanted to have time to find out who the writer of these letters were." Also he said that he had many other things to do.

Then came the invasion itself, as we were, started on 17th September, 1972.

According to the evidence, both subjects were arrested on 16th September, 1972. Kandole was seen in his office that morning at about 8.30 a.m. by the Inyangi Auditor, Clement Kekhope (W.465). At about 5 p.m. he learnt that he had been taken away and the people who had gathered, told him that Kandole was taken away by one of the Uganda Army Intelligence Section. W.50 said that at about 12.35 p.m. three men in a white Volkswagen took his husband, Kandole, to their house. Kandole's car was being driven by another man. Kandole asked her to open the passenger and bring out his gun, ammunition and two elephant tusks which he had bought after hunting on 16th September. His gun and ammunition were both properly licensed. The three men searched for hours but then went away with the things and Kandole. W.50 said that she knew one of those three men as Sgt. Jackson (W.142). She said that he and his companions were wearing white shirts, blue trousers and blue jumpers. Then we were asked to Port Forest. Mr. Kandole was released on 9th November, 1972 and was identified by W.50: Jackson Court (W.142).
When examined by Jackson, she said that his companions were calling him by that name and she denied the suggestion that she was either mistaken or was lying. She said that Jackson opened a box and asked, "Are these all your suits, why are they packed and where are you going?" One of the others said, "Mr. Robbale, do you have a typewriter?"

Robbale reported the arrest of Robbale to the D.C., (2,259) who told him that he had already contacted the Commanding Officer and had been told of the Lieutenant Colonel's decision to convene a meeting the following day "for he did not know why he had been arrested."

On the same day, Robbale returned to his office after lunch with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Robbale (1,81) who was also working for the District Administration as a correspondence clerk in his office. On the way, the Poinsett Committee, his daughter saw four grey men in uniform, coming out of a Volkswagen. These soldiers took her father from the meeting and he was never seen again. Robbale reported this arrest close to the D.C. and W,81 reported to her step mother (2,259) at about 5 p.m.

The D.C. said that he gave a note to the D.C., Police and the Commanding Officer to investigate the disappearance of those two men. He said that he did not receive any report from either till he left Fort Portal in December, 1972.

The Emergency Meeting of the District Town which had been convened by the Commanding Officer took place in the D.C.'s office on 19th September. (2,96) were present by W, 362. The Commanding officer told the meeting that they should not involve themselves in such activities and asked (p,3694):
"I told them that I don't have the writer of the letter but I would find out the writer, then I told them not to involve themselves in the same activity."

According to Ruchip, at the end of the meeting, the Commanding Officer said that he was going to send the arrested people to Kamuli, saying that Kamuli had been involved in subversive activities. When the RDC told him that no minutes were kept in the Emergency Section, Ruchip said that minutes were recorded by the RDC himself, and he produced a copy of those minutes, Em2.jpg. After listing the names of forty odd people who attended the meeting, he said:

"Concealing from the Chiefs.

The Chairman, Major Oruto, declared that he had seen it fit to brief the members on the situation that had developed since January the 17th of September, 1972. He said that Kamuli was at war and fighting Uganda Forces and some guns, killing the people killed, and attacked again. He revealed that Uganda's armed forces are indeed capable of handling the situation effectively and that the conclusion they were already proving their worth. He went on to say that war is not fought with guns but words and good intentions of the dedicated citizens.

He noted with great concern that some people in responsible positions are involved in subversive activities. He attempted to say that they too are victims and when discovered they must be dealt with accordingly. The Chairman informed the members that if anybody wants to be an enemy, let him go and join the enemy but let him not fool the state by the battlefield.

He reminded the people that he is in possession of a cable written that some of the leaders were involved. He thanked the RDC, Kamuli, for taking the Administrative Secretary of the District Administration to write a letter to the present President in the next phase. The Chairman ended by saying theory and then issued it once to the District Education Officer to proceed. The contents of the letter were fully debated and briefly outlined in a press to consult the District Education Officer the next phase and was written.

shak.: ......... 02/1
whence Mr. Kiddle was on leave and signed by him.

The letter was then handed to everyone in the room to verify and satisfy himself with regard to the signature of Mr. Kiddle.

The signature however surprisingly resembled the one of Mr. Kiddle.

The Chairmen then went on to explain that he had reason to believe the letter was written by Mr. Kiddle.

1. The signature does not at all differ from that of the acting Dist. Labour Secretary.

2. Mr. Kiddle’s daughter referred to in the letter is indeed working with the Tare Dist. Labour Department.

3. The letter was written when Mr. K. Kiddle was on leave.

4. Mr. N. Kiddle went to England for the Conference.

The Chairmen then invited the members to express themselves on the issue.

The District Commissioner, Mr. ..., filing, stated that his major role is to coordinate all the activities of Government Departments. He stated that the role of any civil servant is to serve the government in support of the interests of the people at large with sincerity, honesty and diligence. He further commented that if somebody forged a signature of a fellow citizen and undermined his life, then God will certainly demand that one day at the hour of judgment.

The Chairmen reminded that he has stayed clandestinely in Port Moresby but he is in need of his work and he is being given a very careful thought before decision is undertaken. The Commission Officer stated that when he wrote, it meant it is considered beyond reasonable doubt. He, however, did not say why one is being a derisory fact in the current government. It is indeed ridiculous and completely falls to think that Mr. Kiddle will ever write a letter toSettings. This is considered the present that whichever who found the letter will inform the proper to the proper reason.

When considering a vote of thanks to the Commission Officer and commented that if such a letter came from a man of a department then it is incredible.

The Commission Officer called the members to inform those who by the nature to think of indulging in such a means of gesture and if they should...
people indulging in subversive activities to
leave immediately. He added that he was
going to send three arrested to Kampala. He
did not see what else could be done.

There being no other business, the
meeting adjourned.

(J.A. MYOONYOMBI)

SIGNED IT

Distribution:

To:

Head of Sensitive
The Commanding Officer
The Permanent Secretary

The Lt. Col. commented that those arrested were not
correctly informed. He took exception to the last paragraph
and particularly to the sentence, "He stated that he was
going to send these arrested to Kampala. He did not see
what else could be done." He pointed out that he did not
know of the arrest of the two suspects who the meeting was
held and his remark was after a general warning to the people
against indulging in subversive activities and he said that
his comment refers to people who could be arrested in future.
The Commanding Officer said that it was after this meeting
that he instructed his security officers to bring the two men.
He said (pujpp):

"During that year there were lots of letters
written in and out of agency; so, I wanted to
have time to find out who the writers of these
letters were. But then I was forced to
converse that meeting because having linked
the contents with the invasion when took place in
November I could not accept the letter
then written to these people as I said
earlier that I had other means to do other
than this, I was forced to approve this
meeting and in that my aim was not to judge for these people.
Then they came back and told me that these
people are not even. I thought probably as
the letter talked about the invasion and they were
news of the date of the invasion, they might
have run away."
I give instructions to the officer-in-charge of the Intelligence section that these men must be brought to me and it would be of great value to them to give them a chance to tell us why they took trouble to write to person(s) abroad. It must have been a higher place. Do I remind them to come not with the whole list so that the whole country could be involved.

Jackson denied the set of principles of being involved in the arrest of these ten men. He did say that he was very well known in the town. He told them:

'People knew him as well as they knew their own children. He never said that he was very fond of boys, as even that he could not sleep without visiting all the boys.' (p.377)

He explained that at the time of the arrest he was on duty along the border at Kikuyu, Ruiru and Matari. Although the Lieutenant Colonel said that the police had been out in piles, Jackson insisted throughout that he was alone at the border. He said that no record of his movements or the particulars of the army vehicles he was using were kept. He insisted that he was in touch throughout with Lt. Col. Och, a fact which was denied by the Lieutenant Colonel.

On 30th October 1977, 9.30 and 9.30 due to the Commanding Office. According to both of them he told them - (p.377):

'The Commanding Officer informed us that he had sent some people in Kenya and told us to go back that the T.O.T. would later inform us again — connected with them.'
This plan was drafted by Lt. Col. Gain.

Two days after the Emergency Meeting, the Army
soldiers delivered the soma of both suspects to Khwapa
as they were still on hire purchase. Khwapa signed for the
vehicles in their name but not in his hand by these two
settlers that "the soma had been taken to Kampala."

There can be no doubt that the letter, purported to
have been written by Kamata (25), has indeed suppressed
and was talking about an attack on Katende and the adminis-
tration plans of your Excellency. The Commanding Officer
said that this letter was intercepted on 15th September,
1962. Although there is this contradiction so to the inter-
ception it or him, the fact remains that this letter was in
the hands of the Lieutenant Colonel on 15th September, 1962.
It is, therefore, surprising that no action should have been
taken to try to trace the writer immediately, and we think
that there should have been no difficulty in tracing him
on the letter since it could not be sent after he worked.
Nevertheless, when the news of the Emergency broke, the
Lieutenant Colonel, quite rightly we think, locked this letter
with the Intelligence and reasonable persons would have, if this
had not already been done, at once tried to get the people,
mentioned in the letter. We have evidence that both subjects
were in fact arrested on the day after the incidence, that is, the
17th September, 1962. Kamata's task is no difficulty in
identifying one of the three who accompanied his husband as
Jackson Smith. We have mentioned his administration in the
light of Jackson's evidence that on that day he was supposed
to have been patrolling the border with Mumbwa, Kikandwe
and Mumbwa. So do not believe him.
We find it impossible that an account of his movements and the vehicle he was using would have been kept at the barracks.

A fact is one for a Colonel to say that such soldiers went out in pairs, whereas Jackson insisted that he went out all alone as such important office. Jackson maintained that he kept in radio touch with 1st Col. Ooty throughout on his journey at the border but the Colonel belied this. He said that these communications and discrepancies are important and dis-close Jackson Smart is thoroughly unreliable. We therefore, find that 102 Jackson Smart was in fact not only in Fort Portal on 18th September, 1932 but was one of the three who arrested Nkonde arrested the clan.

Reporters further find that he too was arrested on the same day in the afternoon and it seems so that the probability clearly is that the same people who arrested Nkonde arrested him also.

There is the evidence of Mr. Acheson who said that after the Emergency Meeting the Commandant Officer had said: "He was going to send the arrested people to Kampala." (p.4478) It is clear from the minutes as recorded that the Commanding Officer knew who the writer of the letter was but also knew about Nkonde and his daughter. The last paragraph of the minutes reads with the general warning that people should not indulge in such a useless venture, followed by the appeal to those who attended the meeting that he should be informed immediately if they detected people indulging in subversive activities. Then came the news that "He was going to send those arrested to Kampala." It would have been helpful to have the answers before us to explain this minute but it seems to agree with the tape copy and furthermore, in view of the evidence of the report of the two military of
stated above, it seems obvious to us that the reference here
in 'those accused' must obviously mean Kamuli and Antelope who
had already been arrested. In our opinion the finding is
further supported by the minutes, which incidentally we
accept as correctly recorded where the Colonel is recorded
as announcing that he acted only when he was "convinced
beyond reasonable doubt." 

Accordingly, we find that these two our were arrested
for their excessive activity by Maj Jackson Scott and his
commanders who were obviously sent to the Army Intelligence
in Kampala to be dealt with. They have been missing since
their arrest on 18th September 1972 and the probability clearly
is that they must have been unlawfully disposed of by the Army
Intelligence officers either on their way to Kampala or subse-
quently during their continued military detention.

Subject No. 26 - GENERAL INQUIRY

Witnesses: 22 Sarah Sobuli - Part 2, p. 740 - 775
23 IWP Abu Kita Sand - Part 2, p. 910 - 926
27 SFP Cusa Cusa - Part 2, p. 956 - 960

Sarah Sobuli was a young Shuli, aged about 15. He
was a primary student being tutored at home. He used to live
with his sister, Sarah Sobuli (23) in Gish Hombo Avenue,
Kampala.

On 13th August, 1972 Sarah went to the International
Conference Centre at 4 p.m. to meet the Righting Culum
Vice-President. She left at 5 p.m. and met her brother at
the door. He saw followed her back and they went away to see
a friend...
3.3 reported his disappearance the following morning at the Central Police Station and Entry Road Police Station. She went also to Nairobili but was told that her brother had not been reported. She said that she was asked if he had been seen with a woman. Some three days later, two other Bosibos, David Kikuny and Samuel Mwanza, who have also changed their residences, allegedly reported to her that a Kikuyu shopkeeper in Nakuru East had seen the subject being taken away by the Commander of the Military Police, Nakuru, Major Marckus, in the back of a large Mercedes car from the house of a woman called Auki.

3.13 saw Mr. Issiab Field at Your Excellency’s office. He called in JP John Gakos (4,933) of the Public Safety Unit and asked him to investigate the disappearance of Charly Mushindi. She was taken to Nakuru where she met the Head of the MPS, 

3.22, and Mr. Oburu (4,939) the other two Bosibos and the Kikuyu shopkeeper, by the name of Peter, were called in for interview. Peter is alleged to have flatly denied witnessing Charly’s return. All three arranged an identification by confrontation, at which he had seen the Major Murilo and two others. Neither the two Bosibos nor the Kikuyu was able to identify Ruruga. This, in the words of JP Oburu, was the end of the inquiry.

Ruruga said that she went to Nakuru on another time after receiving Issiab Field, upon hearing rumours concerning her brother. She was then told never to go there to inquire about him.
The rest of the evidence is still hazy. The most important witness of course was the boy, the Piano shopkeeper, John, and the woman Sherry. She neither was traced, nor is there any evidence of her involvement in the incident. The child was the only one to see the Major in the hotel room, and he had her face blocked by a curtain. The child said she had seen the Major in the room, but no one else was there. The Major's family also had no idea where he had been. The Major himself had left the hotel room without saying goodbye. The child was too young to remember the Major's face. The Major had left the country without telling his family, and in the days after his disappearance, no one knew where he was.

WITNESS: [Names redacted] - 14, p. 361-368
WITNESS: [Names redacted] - 14, p. 460-463
WITNESS: [Names redacted] - 14, p. 769-776

Statement of the child was made about 10 years ago. He was a schoolboy at the time and had no personal relationship with the Major. He had stayed at the hotel before, but had never seen the Major. He had checked out of the hotel and was on his way to the airport when he was informed that the Major had disappeared.
He was told by the front manager that his brother had been taken away by two men claiming to be police.

The General Manager of the hotel, Thomas Braham (4.62) mentioned the antecedent date as 9th October, 1972. There was a funeral of a member of staff that afternoon. He said that during the morning Stephen Obie went to his office and handed in the contributions of the staff for the funeral. The manager said that Obie told him that he was going away with some gentlemen, without saying who they were. That was the last that the manager saw him.

Another man to give the subject that morning in his office was the hotel security officer, Osioho (4.77). He had to go into room No. 203 to investigate a complaint made by a guest about the theft of his money. When he returned after about 15-20 minutes he found some people gathered outside his office. He was told that the subject had been taken away by four men. He said that he questioned these four since Obie had not been arrested but were not talking with them.

When the manager received word that Obie had not been arrested, he was surprised, and heard that the subject went away with some people, personnel from Obie.

There was evidence that before his disappearance, Obie had approached the hotel's manager and was later promoted to housekeeper and was also promoted to be the head of the security office. After two days of inquiring about their suspension, the security office was certain that not only were these two girls and four men involved, but that the two girls and four men were involved. When the manager was approached, Osioho (4.77) said that he had not seen Obie before leaving.
Harare: Inquiries from the hotel but did not know if he was her husband.

Later, after about three or four days had passed and the subject not turned up, the manager realized that he was missing and reported to his headquarters. Subsequently, Chido saw the manager and collected his brother's property from his room and also from his house in Makombe. He said that his brother had a bank account which had not been operated.

From the evidence of the manager, it seems fairly obvious that when the subject went to him to hand over the staff contributions for the funeral, he knew the people with whom he was going out. The identity of those people was not mentioned by the subject and the evidence that was adduced before us on this point is hearsay. No eye witness, who might have seen him leave the hotel in company of other people, was available and we are reluctant to rely on the hearsay evidence to find that his companions were army officers. If the evidence of the security officer is accepted, then it would follow that the suspension of two girls by Chido had nothing to do with his disappearance as both of them seem to have been re-instated in their respective jobs before Chido disappeared. We are, however, satisfied that he was missing since 5th October 1972 after leaving the hotel in the company of some unknown men. As we have been found of him, nor had he been heard of, we find that the possibility is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the unknown people with whom he left the hotel.
The Subject No. 28 was the personnel manager of Coffee Marketing Board and used to work at the Headquarters in Arusha House. He was married to Dina Falki (45) who was then working as a nurse at Mago Hospital. They used to live in Kibaha and have two children, eight from his former wife and two from K. 34.

On 13th November, 1972, he dropped his wife at Mago Hospital at about 7:56 a.m. in his Hunter car, No. UBN 391.

A about noon Muyengo Charles (47) who is a Telen Operator working for the Board, saw the subject in the office and was given a letter of increment of his salary.

Wevers was supposed to have picked his wife from the hospital for lunch, but did not turn up. He tried to ring him in his office but received no reply. Wevers did not go home that evening, and has been missing since then.

Later 0.70 leaves from a cleaner called Matoki, who is said to have died in May, 1974, that Wevers had been taken away by three men in his own car during the lunch hour. He informed K. 3.

W. 34 reported her husband's disappearance to the Central Police Station, Arusha. After about eight days and after sent to enter Wevers to take investigation. She alleged
that she was told by Venugopala (4329), the Board's architect, that when they came out of a meeting with the chairman of the Board and were proceeding to the car park in the basement, he had seen a man called Misrajir Naik talking to Nandini and then both going back upstairs.

Venugopala denied these allegations and maintained that he had not witnessed the incident. He admitted seeing Mrs. Nandini a few days later. He attributed the absence of his name to be mentioned by him as a difference of opinion between the subject and himself at work, some difference between the two and an assault upon him by Nandini. Venugopala said that two others of the staff - Ramakrishna Naik, a coffee grader and O. K., a statistician (subjects No. 113 and 140) had also disappeared. He did not have any direct evidence of them. Venugopala, however, said that the coffee marketing Board was, during his days, a 'fully political' place, with a lot of 'caste.'

We are satisfied that the subject was taken away from the premises of the Coffee Marketing Board on 15th November, 1972, during the lunch hour by three unknown men in his car.

Mrs. Nandini next saw the car on 25th July, 1974, still having the same number plates but the colour had been changed from blue to silver, in Bombay State. According to Ex. 157, which is a list of vehicles with their particulars or registrations, Narendra's Ambassador WM 592 is registered in the name of Ramakrishna Naik of P.O. Box 6524, Bombay, the transfer being registered on 4th March, 1974 in the hands of Nandini.

The evidence is very sketchy which makes it difficult for us to make any clear inferences. He has not been seen or heard of since 15th November, 1972, and is said to have been taken by three unknown men. The probability is that he was disposed of secretly by these men.
In view of the evidence about the change of ownership of his car, we would recommend further investigations into how this transfer came to be registered two years after the disappearance of the subject.

**Subject No. 20 - 11.44.00, Jr.**

See 3rd Ranger Station, Fort Portal - 1957.

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**Subject No. 30 - CHRISTOPHER EMEBULU**

Estimated: 37 Henry Sed - Part 1, p. 424 - 431

434 Pred. Reh. Reform

- Part 1, p. 4524 - 4526.

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The subject was aged 66 and was a butcher in Mukono market. He used to live in Kitovu village, Mukololo Kajjansi. He had one wife and nine children, the oldest being Henry Sed (37), aged 47, and the youngest 38.

On 25th May, 1972 when Osito was in the kitchen of their house, he saw an Army Jeep No. 64 BC 11 arriving with his father. There were four soldiers in camouflage uniform and another civilian, besides his father, in the vehicle. He watched from a distance of about 20 feet. His father got out of the jeep; he was neither handcrafted nor beaten. Two soldiers with pistols also got down with his father. He heard his father tell the soldiers that they could search his house as he was not a thief. The witnesses heard one of the soldiers order his father to surrender his property to his wife, whereupon, the subject gave some money and some arrows to his wife. He saw them put in the jeep and driven away, not to be seen alive again.

Osito told that he went to Kira and Police Station to report this incident, but was told that it was a matter not for the police but for the Army.

The following day, a police officer from Naluli informed Osito that his father's body had been found in Nakwero Forest and taken to the City Mortuary, Kampala.
He went to the mortuary and saw the body which bore some bullet wounds. He saw some papers indicating the cause of death as having been shot.

Speaking to Dr. Antero W. S. N. G. S. who conducted the post-mortem on 31st May, 1973, the body had an entrance wound on the left side, one of which had penetrated the abdomen, shot upwards into the chest, and passed through the lung and heart. The other had entered the pelvis. He found another gun shot wound on the right forearm. He said that the cause of death was the gun shot wound through the heart.

Gone said that his father was not in good terms with a neighbour called Samuel Kuyanja. He recalled one instance in 1969 when he met Kuyanja in Bulolo and Kuyanja is alleged to have said "those who will kill your father you will see them.

It is obvious that Christopher Gomani was taken away by some people wearing army camouflage uniforms in an army jeep, 66 DR 11 on 23rd May, 1973. Some of the soldiers were identified and, although we did not have evidence about the particulars of the vehicle involved, it seems plain that it was an army vehicle. We refuse to believe that it could have been either hijacked by civilian people or that the number it was displaying was false. This is not a matter upon which the police refused to do their duty, possibly out of fear, just because soldiers were involved. Taken to its natural and logical conclusions, we find that these unknown soldiers in the jeep, 66 DR 11, are the people who took the subject to Bulolo forest and then shot him dead.
Frances Harry, a young aboriginal, aged 28, in Bungaree village, Coolah. She was married, and has two children, and now has two sons.

According to the evidence of the Father, Court Harbour (p. 391), four men, who are accused of MURDER, KIDNAPPING, and ROBBERY, made a way in the shop on 1st October, 1972, of Mr. W.C. of the shop. The shop was broken to the police and, later, on 9th January, 1973, at the Bungaree Police, New南.

On 9th January, 1973, Corporates went to the Bungaree Commercial Bank, Munro, to change all currency for the man. He took $1,000/00 in 50 denominations. The $100 was to his father and the balance of the church. In an interest of Jock Wongs (p. 40), he took with him that is the expensive belonging to his father, Jock Wongs (p. 38) who was a novelist in the night club, and 2 stocks. The two denominations are the bank and 2 stocks. Corporates was to give $100 as a donation to the church for his journey.

Corporates and Wongs went to the bank of the bank, and put the denominations in the bank. Wongs, four men of the crew, went to the station, Wongs, 4 men of the crew, went to the station, 4 men of the crew, went to the station, 4 men of the crew, went to the station, 4 men of the crew, went to the station, 4 men of the crew, went to the station.
On seeing Kanygorde in the square, they left immediately. They returned soon after with two soldiers, and identified the subject. Kanygorde was manhandled and pushed outside. They took him to the bus park. Jack Kanygorde followed them. Kanygorde turned round and pointed a finger at him in a threatening manner. He stopped following them, but one Kanygorde later taken into the Social Centre. He then went to the bus park enquiring if Kanygorde had been released. He saw K. 39 at the bus park. At about this time, both these witnesses saw Kanygorde being driven towards the bus park in a vehicle. One of it was a Sahara car, the other mentioned a Landrover. They asked for registration number. There were two men in plain clothes in the vehicle with the subject who appeared to have been assaulted badly and his face was covered in blood. One of them in the vehicle called Jigye. He was able to speak to his cousin Shama, told him of his arrest by the soldiers after being identified by the same four people as mentioned by W. 40. The conversation was cut short by his request to look down Jigye's name and where he was going. They had a list of other names and they asked the witness if he knew two other men. After asking him if Kanygorde but any of his property, they drove way towards the post office. He has not been seen since.

Jack Kanygorde then rushed home and reported to W. 39. He reported to the Commanding officer, who asked him to look for his friend. Regarding the present case of robbery, 39 reported this matter to the Military Police on 8th February, 1974. His son was not there, but he was given the SBD reference number of the previous report 1.S.D. No. 4 of 9th January, 1974 which he kept torn in his notebook.
and was sent to the A.G.C. Further, the A.G.C. did not know about his son's whereabouts.

'The 6th said that he thought the report for his son's arrest and disappearance on 2nd report he had made against those people to the Military Police concerning the robbery, according to him, form and were allegedly engaged in the robbery, is not related to the robbery but they are all friends. Munengi who was not involved in the robbery, is said to be related to Kokombo and friends.

Examiner: Mr. (name) denied those allegations. He maintained that he sent in the book for exchanging the currency a day earlier, i.e., on 4th February, 1971. He exchanged five, $5,- in, was evidenced by the bank's date stamp on the back of his graduated tax tickets for 1969, 1972 and 1975. He denied a suggestion that he had failed to produce his tickets for 1970 and 1971 as they perhaps close the day of the enquiry. He said the tickets for those years had been worked in his shirt.

Likewise, Munengi (a acquaintances) denies those allegations against him. He had been in the army from 20th February, 1971 till 7th January, 1972 when he was dismissed. He had been in charge of a small detachment on 2nd April, 1973, when he went to the former battalion in ornaments to get his discharge certificate. He admitted that he never been involved in the robbery at the accident.

The Military Police and the former soldier claim that the evidence for the robbery was found in the village. He said that they were forced to examine their houses in the village but were not present in the village at the time of the incident.
There is positive evidence of the two tickets to show that at least two robbers had been in the bank on the previous day. We are not saying that he could not have gone back to the bank again the following day, but the ultimate question is whether W. 38 and W. 39 were able to make a correct identification. Had the details of the previous report been available, that would have helped a great deal on the issue of consistency. We do not know if any notes were mentioned in that report. It may well be that these two witnesses were, about the facts that they gave these four alleged robbers before, but not been able to identify them clearly and an attempt has been made to connect the occurrence of the robbery with this kidnapping. There would have been no difficulty in linking these two incidents only if the same person or some of them had been positively identified at the time of the robbery and mentioned to the authorities at the time as such.

We find that there is real doubt that the subject was identified in the two unknown persons by any of these four alleged robbers. The possibility of the missing being there to get the substantial amount of money which he had cannot be overlooked.

We find therefore that the subject was kidnapped from the Uganda Commercial Bank on 5th February, 1973, by persons unknown and has been missing since. To the police it is difficult to say definitely that they were robbers. The probability is that he was disposed of uneventfully by his kidnappers for the sake of money.

Witness: 

[Signature]

Weather: 41. HEN. G. W. RAW. 

Part 1, p. 146-149.
The subject was aged about 50 and was a storekeeper at 
Akaba in the East Jaffa District. He was 
moved to Akaba (he was) and they had five children 
between the age of twenty-three and fourteen.

Mrs. Najar went to work for the Yallahs.

On 24th January, 1921 some people in different ways were 
seen stating inquiries about the subject at their place of 
residence, Najar's Stores. According to J. H. they came 
in the next week Tuesday. On Saturday, 26th January, 1921, 
after discussing this with a man, in view of the fact that 
people are not happening at that time, they decided that the 
subject should report at the Central Police Station. She 
said, 'No thought that we could not have of the police 
merely of boy and could have been more useful.'

(J. 466). Mrs. Najar then left her husband at home and drove to 
her office. She then went to inquire if her husband had returned, 
but was told by the shop boy that he was not at home. After 
finishing her office, she went to the Central Police Station. 
Her husband was not there. She asked him if he had seen her husband. The 
officer asked if he had seen her husband. The 
constable in charge in her. She asked for her 
husband at the office. Mrs. Najar and all the police officers 
in Kasr, in the 

We did not have much evidence in this case. From the 
version of the subject's wife, it seems that some unknown 
people were making inquiries about him and it was for this 
reason that he went to report at the CID to make police 
protection. It is clear that nothing for us to go another 
battle for much. We are just coming the public and we want to 
the ...
were looking for him and he was on his way and kidnapped him. 
The evidence shows that he was not able to be told to his relatives 
that he could have been mistaken about the identity of the 
man who was sent to have been taken away by a captain. 
The constable was not when the subject disappeared on 24th: 

January 1977. It is difficult to say if the circumstances of this case, we think 
it probable that he might have been kidnapped and disposed of 
unlawfully by the man seen, people who had been looking for him.

27. **Subject Pte. Sh.** - **ARMS AND AMMUNITION.**

*References:*
- Pte. Marion Brown - Part 1, pp. 782 - 797

The subject was the first (second) chief of staff at 

Bunagong from 1903 until his disappearance on 2nd November, 1977.

On that evening he was on night duty at the base, head-

quarters. He saw the enemy chief entering his car at 7:15 pm.

He then got a Landrover under the impression it was good. He went to

see who it was. Someone challenged him and the subject told him

that he was on duty. It was then told that he was not looking for

him, go away.”

In 1978 (second) on taking a closer look and then saw a

rifle pointed at him. He was only that it was a rifle as he

heard it being pulled, so got inside and went back for assistance.

Since the men took off another vehicle, he found the Landrover going

away at a distance of about 20 yards. It was held by the houseboy,

/2/
she has since gone to her base in Bukembezi, that the Assa Chief and been taken away by three three unknown men in the Landrover.

The author reported this matter to the Gombebezi chief, Mbulele (9.79) who, after making the declining, reported to Kavango police station, about 50 km away. Later, he reported to the OIC, Yomb.

On 3rd November, Nkobezi (9.78), a Park Ranger of Bwanga Park, in Bwanga National Park was on patrol duty on Lambendi hill, about 95 km from Bwanga Sato headquarters. He came across the remains of a human body about 50 yards from the road. He saw two legs lying separately and the rest of the body was missing. One leg was in a torn black trouser and the other had been eaten by animals. He reported to the police, Kavango, and also to the Kavango chief of Kavango area.

On 5th November, he reported the Gombebezi chief (9.79) and the OIC, police, Kavango, to the scene where he had seen the two legs. Nothing was found at the scene.

The subject's car, which was an hire purchase, was later collected by the Forensic Administration.

It is obvious that the Assa Chief of Bwanga, Selesele Selesele, himself, was kidnapped by three armed men in the Landrover. The scene for the kidnapping is not known. The vehicle was not identified, nor were any of the three armed men. No trace or pinker of evidence to think that the two legs found in the Gombebezi Park on 3rd November, 1973 were of the missing subject. There is the evidence of the same terror that it was not unusual for people walking in the road to be killed by wild animals. In the absence of positive evidence of identification that the body could have belonged to any other
unfortunates who have been killed by the wild animals. In view of the nature of this kidnapping and the fact that the subject has disappeared without any trace since November, 1973, we find that the probability is that he was unmercifully disposed of by his unknown kidnappers.

55.  Detective No. 24 - Superintendent Wragle

Witness: 59.  Mr. 3961 Det. Constable Bomela to Wragle


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 401 = 606.


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 403 = 608.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 404 = 609.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 405 = 610.


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 408 = 613.


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 410 = 615.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 411 = 616.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 412 = 617.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 413 = 618.


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 416 = 621.


296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 419 = 624.

296 Mr. J. P. Jones - Part 1. p. 420 = 625.

The subject was the Chief Justice of Uganda.

He was appeared on 8th September, 1972, from his Chambers in the High Court premises, at about 8.15 a.m. After dropping him in Court he went a (7.15) east to the rear of the building and shot I behind the car.

The subject's body (7.45) was sitting in a bench opposite the rear of the Chambers of the Chief Justice. Five minutes after the arrival of the Chief Justice, three men in civilian clothes, but apparently unarmed, approached the car and opened fire for the Chambers of the Chief Justice.

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The constable asked them what they wanted. They told him that they were on official duty. He started walking towards the Chief Justice's anxiety office but three people called him back. The constable hit a knock at the door of the Chambers and opened the door. He found Mr. Justice Kinnear inside and three men entered the Chambers.

The Chief Justice cried them in. The constable was surprised to see the three men suddenly draw out pistols and they said that they were necessary officers and were forcing the Chief Justice to their office. The Chief Justice asked why he was being taken and two of them, who looked like their leader, took out handkerchiefs. The constable then dashed outside to fetch the Chief Registrar, who arrived within seconds. Both of them went into the Chambers and heard the way with the handcuffs making the Chief Justice to put out his hands, which the Chief Justice refused to do and ordered to be taken without being handcuffed. He was then forcibly handcuffed. They took him (in silence) and when the constable pointed of the Chief Registrar, he was told by Swallow to look up the office.

They took the Chief Justice to the porch, putting him in front of them, and some of the High Court staff followed them. The constable (a 286) also entered the being taken. The Chief Justice was asked to get inside the car but he refused to go with them. One of those people asked him, and he was pulled into the car. The constable (269) said that he saw three witnesses going in the car. The car was a light blue sedan with license No. WDC 274, and it drove towards the Inspectorate General's office.

The Chief Justice was flanked by several people, including the 286, the District Superintendent and also the State Police.
at least, neither the ensemble nor the Chief Justice's driver was able to recognize any of those three men.

Inspector Inset (p.72) was instructed by the Acting Head of the Special Branch, Mr. Ololland, to see the Chief Registrar in a bid to find out what happened in the Chief Justice. The Chief Registrar gave him the number of the car in which the Chief Justice was taken, 10A171. The Inspector said that he visited the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles in an effort to find out the particulars of ownership of the vehicle involved in this kidnapping. He said - (p.73):

"This vehicle was registered in the name of Dennis Johnstone, 212 North Road, Forest, the owner of which was on the front for transfer of ownership was attested by the Transport Officer, Military Police." He said that the vehicle involved in the incident was a Volkswagen, and not a Peugeot.

On 30th October, 1972, a DF Pen (4, 53) was allocated the file, OEF 20050, for further investigation. On 31st October, 1972, they sent the materials to the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles to get the particulars of the vehicle, 10A171. They came back to say that the file had been misplaced. They went back on 6th October, 1972, and got the same report. 6:46 is the form which was sent to the Registry and endorsed on it is the note that the file has been misplaced. The case worker attempts on 11th November, 1972, to get the particulars of the vehicle, and also given to her indicating that it is a Volkswagen model, belonging to the WProperty. (44, 94), Pen 7069, 30th November, 1972.

According, __________ /331.
According to Mr. Kryssy (W. 42), who produced a list of vehicles showing details of ownership - See 152 - the motor vehicle, WMV 171, was previously registered as WMV 191 and on 4th March, 1971 was given a new number, that is, WMV 171. This is a Volkswagen and, according to the flare, the history of ownership to the nearest are as follows - (p. 696):

Amaro Transport Co. of West Kalimantan District, Banjar County, late 1960s, until 1971. It was a Volkswagen 1200 made only in Germany.

Mr. Kryssy also spoke of some confusion in the Registry where it appears suggested that the different vehicles were registered in the same manner; he said - (p. 700):

"Sometimes, you could find the matter filed but they ask you to pay the money and the number is just allocated to you, but you do not collect the number and you are asked to come back and collect the numbers. When you come there or you find the number and it already been given to somebody else whereas the form when you completed and left there route that it is in you won't get that number."

It admitted that there have been cases where numbers of other vehicles have been used on different cars in the Register of certain areas and he also spoke of the possibility of registration numbers being forged.

The District Motor General of the Kapuas Regency (W. 333) stated that he had no record at all of WMV 171, he said (p. 696):

"I have tried to research for that number but unfortunately it does not exist with the District Motor General."

This was confirmed by the Government Statistician (Exhibit 59) who stated that this number does not appear on the list of a "registration," he said - (p. 696):

"Well I am a Quarter Master General of the Army Forces, I have nothing to do with the Ignada Government: I think those who made that statement are above me but what I say is what I have got on the papers which, if you want the Security Council can provide."

"So have a Central Registration for the four-wheeled and the two-litter vehicles, that is, Military vehicles with army numbers, those vehicles the registrar is kept at the depot at Khartoum. The registry of every vehicle of that kind is there, but those civilian vehicles we registered every where in the towns wherever they were bought."

He said that his department knows the local purchase order for buying vehicles with civilian number plates and subsequently the particulars of registration are fed to his department from the various units which might have bought such vehicles.


Appendix 2) gives the following account of the disappearance of the Chief Justice:

"[Mr. REWARD KONUR, Prime Prime Minister in the Sudanese Party Government and Public Adviser at Khartoum, addressed by the Government and aide Chief Justice. He arrested by three unknown persons on 25th June 1979 a fourteen-year-old person on 28th June 1979. The police searched the residence of the Chief Justice and took him with them in their car driven at a very high speed in the direction of the Khartoum International Hotel. The man was all bearded in plain clothes. We asked them where they took him and they said people working in the High Court were looking for him."

On.........../317
when some of these elements tried to follow, they were threatened to be shot. For that reason, the government also assured the people that they would not be security risks and not in fact need a security check. For which they were being directed to a Volcano which was not the security check. It is therefore clear that the threat of this also ended the situation the security forces were facing. The government therefore abolished this order temporarily but for an indefinite period of time. The police have been limited to the areas created by the Chief Justice and are now in charge. In this connection, the government wishes to draw the attention of the country to a grave attempt appearing in a foreign paper dated last Saturday of thirty first December. A document was issued under the name of the Chief Justice which was allegedly in a Juma which was then circulated by members of the Security Forces. The country, knowing that the country was not the place to publish such a document, immediately took action. The Chief Justice has been notified of the matter and the situation is now under control. This is another clear example of the seriousness with which this country is dealing with criminal activities in the country."

On Thursday, 21st December, 1929, the following news item appeared in The Herald:

"Hulule Mvuma

Hulule, from Fort Beaufort, informed the police that he had seen a group of men, including the Chief Justice, in the compound of his house on the 20th December. The group included the Chief Justice, the police officer, and a man whom they identified as the Chief Justice. They appeared to be in the company of the Chief Justice. The group was heard to pass by the police station. The police have been informed of the matter and the situation is now under control."
half mile apart. He said that they have known each other since childhood. He first met Mr. Kibdi in April 1972 when he was 10 years old and was selling for a shop at a bus park in Kinshasa. He met him in June 1992 near the Nzo Market and he took him home in Kinshasa where he told him - (p.977):" 

"My God, look at the man who I love very much. He was as tall as a man until I told him that I was a first grade student and had been studying hard. He put his arm in my ear and took me back to Kinshasa up to the gate."

Explaining the reasons for this, the former Prime Minister asserted his - (p.977): "

"He said the reason why he wanted to kill Kibdi was that after the Military Government had handed over power to civilians, it was going to be Ben Kinshasa and his people who were to be known because he had gained popularity from the teaching and for that reason Kibdi started working against Kinshasa."

A little later he added - (p.978): "

"The General told me that when the time comes for the Ministry Government to hand over power to the civilians, Kinshasa and I will be President. This means that Kibdi was very much annoyed having known that Kinshasa had got support of so many people and was annoyed Kibdi because Kinshasa and me into his way of ruling this country."

The witness thought it came for about four days and then he met a telephone call from Gombe Kibdi, he decided in 2:00 AM to kill him because he had decided. He said that he had asked Kibdi to get the telephone because what Kibdi had told him was "unsuitable." At Kibdi's house, he was taken into a 'special room' and in his own words - (p.978):"

"While in that special room, he asked me what you tell and that you had gone to think about it and what were you (you) thought about it?"
I told him that Sir. I have failed, then I told him that, he asked me why I had failed and I told him that I refused, I told him that I cannot endure that work, and he told me that I am going to give you all the fifty thousand as a reward if you can kill Tangode Khamai. I told him that the time has come, all I could perform that duty.

This soldier continued to speak about his refusal. He said: (p. 978):

"I told him that the duty he had assigned me I will not carry it. And he told me that as you are my fellow Khalsa, I do not want you to look on this inhumanly to yourself. He told me that if you have failed, you will join with the Galwals and perform this duty for me. He told me that if I have failed, he is going to punish all the Khalsa who are going to do this duty for him. That time I got up and went back to the Galwals."

He was asked why he had kept quiet for so long. He admitted that he heard about Khamai's kidnapping when he was at Patiala and he heard on the radio about the Government's attempts to save him. This reminded him of his conversation with Bhullar and he linked the disappearance of Sikh Bhullar and termed the transcript ended. (p. 980)

Khalsa: Did you have a silent suspect?
Khalsa: I believed it.
Khalsa: And you still believe that Bhullar was responsible?
Khalsa: I confess before God."

He said that he had no reason about this matter to anyone besides Kharbi and still accused and he thought that he might try to kill him. It was the same reason that he did not even tell his commanding officer, he did not trust. He said that Kharbi had proof on him because they were of the same tribe and position. (p. 978)

"There was no other reason but they met to gossip in the same area as Kharbi and..."
"as they may not be able to keep the canoe."

He passed further about his intelligence and why he could not have mentioned the matter to anybody at the General Headquarters. He said — (p. 96):

"I could not have told anybody else because this was my secret and I did not want to tell anybody to anybody and told me that I should not tell anybody."

He agreed that he was prepared to run the risk of Kimakau's disappearance by keeping his secret. He realized that it was his duty to tell the Military Police, but he was afraid of Kibbali asking that, as he was then a Private, he could not even speak to the Intelligence Officer. Indeed why he did not disclose it after Kibbali had fled the country, he said that he did not know who Kibbali had left behind to do him harm. The record of the tramcar that he rode — (p. 99):

"Chatham — Do you know me that there is nobody else left who can do harm to you?"

Kitch — From the power of the Almighty God I don't know whether there is anybody who can do any harm to me.

Chatham — Exactly, that power of the Almighty God was still existing by then, but I was fearing very much."

He added that before he heard of Kimakau's disappearance, he made a statement about this matter to Lt. Oguri who was the Intelligence Officer and in present on the island in August. He said that the few days after his statement to the Lieutenant and it continued till 3rd September, 1974 when he heard the announcement about the setting up of this Inquiry. He continued: The Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Salu, who took command for him was keen to give evidence.
For the reasons of the very notable Stephen Krieger at the head of the committee of inquiry seeking the disappearance of people, I present the following statement.

The committee of inquiry, in their report, found the following:

The disappearance of Mr. Krieger was a matter which has engrossed the country for several years. The report has since taken all measures to locate him, but so far without success. The committee has since been repeatedly sought by the authorities, and has not yet been found.

Since his disappearance, many have come forward with information leading to believe that he is in hiding. However, the committee has not been able to substantiate any of these reports.

The committee has requested the cooperation of all citizens in the search for Mr. Krieger. Any information that can help locate him will be greatly appreciated.

The committee has also requested the cooperation of the police and other government agencies in the search for Mr. Krieger.
"People like P. M. Kundu who decide to run away from their own country, do so out of fear. In case their criminal acts come to light, the chances why somebody should help them in their flight is very slim."

"This was a case of such criminals who run away from their native country to avoid their criminal acts to come to light. The police did not succeed in arresting them although they had the necessary information available."

"The interesting fact known to many people is that some of the so-called drunkards suffer from severe mental illness and symptoms of the normal human being who are living for an opportunity to commit crimes, and they still believe in the same."

"They will be in a position to cause damage to the society, unless they are stopped."

In a subsequent article, attributed to a spokesperson of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, which appeared in the "Voice of America" on 2nd January, 1975, commenting on an article in the "Times" newspaper on 1st January, 1975, the following was written:

"Mr. Basudeb Bhattacharya, the spokesperson said, was killed by the police as he was seen giving a statement in front of the Commission of Inquiry which is looking into the clash."
about the so-called "sinking houses", he said that he had never seen a house in life. His final comment on that point was that houses have no truth in them at all.

Mr. Jos. D. B. submitted an affidavit dated 4th October 1917 to the effect that while passing through the post. This document may be split up into four parts - (a) his affidavit, (b) his open letter to the editor to Your Weekly dated 20th June, 1917. (c) his statement proved to be known to Keret's attention and (d) his desire to document it in the form of a questionnaire. The document "contains a fairly wide sweep as to part of the proceedings, but need not refer to all in full. In short, however, so far as it relates to the former Chief Justice, making the relevant portions, demonstrate the main points with 52 paragraphs of document."

"The document starts listing the names of those injured andbouch Labuunct you have mentioned herein. Perhaps, the best known name is that of MIRANDA FLORENCE, who ran in front of the Chief Justice in the case of his recent and subsequent rumor, and who, by his letter to the editor because you are afraid of his political support in the country. If you look at the happenings of the incident, you will see that you speak the following words: it will be only at a later date.

In fact, numerous names, including some high officials in Rake District, are in the possession of the authorities, and the immediate and the secret are to be exposed.

The main official of the police, on the other hand in the Government will be more or less the same, and the same officials have the same position in the Government, which is a result of the present set of opposition, as it is apparent to all the people in their position as a political party with the hope that he will achieve his political goal. The fear of the above mentioned incident is not in front of the Chief Justice, but certainly in his capacity as an official in the Government's sphere of influence.
The present you are referring to here was
immediately before the Chief Justice and
the Supreme Court Judges. I met the Chief
Justice and nobody else. A few weeks after you spoke these words
I went to the High Court by
special command to appear before the
Chief Justice.

I met the morning of that day at the
home of a Judge, where you were making a
visitation. The Hon. Minister of Finance was
there, and the Justice and the Minister I agreed
with you for a few minutes for instructions
on matters of official conduct. As I rode to
the meeting.

The High Court is the only place where they had
in which the Hon. the Chief Justice was in the
High Court building, he knew me and took me in
and talked to me about his
speech.

I went to him, and I told him:

"Mr. Justice: This is terrible.

But in the High Court, whatever
he has done, his speech will be the
same for me because of the
sight of suicide for the
international honor.

I left the audience that you had appealed
to me to speak on this subject, for
which he would seem to think.

Although later in my incapacity as being
Chief Justice I met the High Court Judges
(at their request) and explained matters
which you had spoken on the matter during
the speech. I had no further involvement in
that statement. Nevertheless, after all, you have
been convicted in the High Court in this
matter.

In all this that followed I brought and read
in front of the High Court the petition of
the arrested and to you, according to
the petition you refused to help them.

You were wrong, but I told them the
petition in your.

As I told you many samples about you to
which I think, I appealed to you
many times to discuss the Chief Justice,
as an effort, for I know that the
Chief Justice has never been
involved in the High Court. As
such, I knew he would not be involved.

It is all one here. I know it. I have spoken.

in this in the High Court. The question is

129.
Then you met the judge who did you not call the Chief of the Chief Justice?

I was still under my sister and my mother. I continued in that, how

you know the word, in the official Biro with the judge. It was in the

kitchen. I was there, I was placed in a most unenviable position, and

I signed all the papers that I was not aware of what the govern-

ment, The death of Capt. C. H. F. in which the documents were

obtained, that gave the public impression and subsequent legiti-

mation of many

other livestock frauds. 

Further, in the one very aspect of that Acquittal, I have

never been able to

year. Even though, I have not been able to

through the only question was

not whether to quit but when to

quit the whole act at all.

Document 18 in Mr. Kibwet’s answer to Kivumbi’s evidence, which is turned to "a story that continued not one single year of truth."

A picture was taken by the counsel for the govern-

ment of Kenya to the objection of this affidavit. Mr. Kibwet

refused to answer 35(1) of the Commission of Inquiry Act

(Cu. 86) and submitted that there was nothing either in the

affidavit or otherwise to show my Mr. Kibwet was unable to

executed or otherwise. No special circumstance was dis-

closed to enable us to disagree with the requirements of

his personal affairs. There were other objections

under which we argued as it turned. We submit to the

affidavit with respect to the consent given.

It would be wise to consider what would have been

to agree otherwise in person. Furthermore, we very much

approve of...
power to report from other instructions not out in the
Local Notice when we considered it essential to ascertain
the truth of the matter in which we were commissioned to
inquire. We mean that we had the sole instruction, and
were not instructed, by authority from the instructions
wherever we thought, in our absolute discretion, to do so
would help ascertain the truth. Apart from this, we had
power to report the official order relating to the
accused lot. We should not like to say that this is not
the first time that an efficient has been admitted in an
inquiry under the Court of Inquiry Act and an
efficient man in fact admitted for similar reasons in the
inquiry into the Missing Persons.

Before I come to deal with the main issues involved,
we should like to express our displeasure at the manner
in which the paper, "Voice of Kenya," covered the evidence of
the Mau Mau. It was the impression to say that the only
concern of the Mau Mau was conceded from this or
any other paper was in fact of the Government's advantage
while it was true to say that the paper in any country is
entitled to report court cases and proceedings of other
judicial nature to keep the public fully informed about
what is happening, this freedom of reporting to certain
will have restrictions for as long as the public
minds are wide awake. These restrictions apply to all papers,
and we see no reason for allowing Government controlled
papers. This question was charged with the duty of
inflicting the truth, honestly done and protected, this
duty of the newspaper is not that of any person, either in
the Government or otherwise, who has been authorized by
the Government ministry in any way with whom it
was

&lma/................./1972

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telling the truth and which not. If somebody tried to
examine upon the veracity of any particular witness that,
I am sure, was wastier in the functions of this Commis-
sion in combination of the three times and the terms
of reference given it by your Lordship, such
contact in my book, was obvious in infringement of the
very independence of this Commission and commit to
order and control. We should like to make it known that we
are not bound by the opinions expressed in the extracts
from the Report of Nether. So I should add that we shall
make our own findings about the veracity of witnesses,
about who is telling the truth and who is not, and
generally upon our terms of reference to complete dis-
cerns of my such evidence as were made in this paper
during the siting of this Commission. We decided
not to read as I have not of it at the time to read
the evidence of other witnesses which
might have gained in the result.

We now have ever bidden that the former Chief Justice
of Hawaii Mr. Bennetso Ekiru, was kidnapped from his
Chair during 21st September 1932. The Government Statement
issued some after the evidence of the few
witnesses who have a fairly kidnapped and taken away from
the High Court, according to those many officials in the security
officers in the incident. 5th and including the much place
with 179. It is worthy to note that upon the evidence from the State-
dment, that this would not to be known to a Volkswagen
which, according to the Register of the Central Registry of
Motor Vehicles, is registered in the name of the
American Police. This point that the much place which
the President and the Employment were absolutely of a

Weller /.../ 127,
Volkswohns is similar to the Great Peace. As already stated, 
it is consistent with the records held by the Central 
Registry of Motor Vehicles. At the Quarter Master General's 
request, it was found that no such Volkswagen having these numbers 
was registered in any section. This is not only confusing but we 
find that double registration. If what the Quarter Master 
General said is true, it must also have been true at the 
time the documents were filled out. As noted in the 
writing, we have no evidence to substantiate the 
statement made by the Quarter Master General. We cannot 
say with certainty that the information which was put in 
it, and the further advice to believe that the records 
mentioned by the Quarter Master General of the two vehicles 
were not checked, were not checked. To check the 
registration of the vehicle, the Quarter Master General 
was informed of the identity of the vehicle. To check the 
records, it was necessary to look at each individual record. 
Such a detailed checking may well have occurred but there 
is an indication that similar confusion occurred with regard 
to this particular number, W121. The Governor's 
statement, which was based on the information investigated, 
merely cannot be verified by any such evidence. We are 
therefore not persuaded by the evidence of the Quarter 
Master General, and therefore did not permit his 
statement of the vehicle's identification number which states, 
and a check confirm with the records held by the Central 
Registry of Motor Vehicles. As noted in the Governor's 
statement, he found that there was no such Volkswagen W121 
registered at the time of the incident.
The denial of the Deputy Assistant General after so long silence was one of the main points. The first one in which no reference was made to the fact that it was taken as long for him to come out with the denial. As much has been made all along about the decision taken by the Government; it must have been short. The Government was in its statement, it would have appeared that the proper authorities have stated in their information that the information given out in the statement. No attempt seems to have been made in this situation and the obvious answer must be in support of our findings were just one that such a vehicle with such moment did exist, and a denial could not possibly have been made. The other possibility which we think existed is the situation with which the denial was made here to us, we think that the answer to this question is clearly obvious. We think that this was an attempt to exonerate the authorities concerned from explaining how these number plates of a very vehicle found their way to a totally different vehicle, and to explain the authorized their way in this matter, and to explain the reality of the person using the same vehicle, and to explain the purpose for appearing such a situation of the number plates. In the circumstances, we think, it has been accepted at that time, that these number plates (No. 127) belonged to the very driver who was assigned the person in which the car of this tax is used for that car. Thinking that further in the matter in general and judicial consideration, we say that the highest court denied the ownership of the vehicle - of which which such vehicle numbers could belong to the holder of the number plates. The court of appeal confirmed the decision.
While giving the kidnapping of the former Chief Justice, it was consistently kept on that he had disappeared. However, it was not made public to his disappointment and neither was the Government Statement included this portion:

"The Government have informed this matter accurately but as for the evidence, the same is being filed in the record of the Chief Justice's trial in the Court."

The statement mentioned that during certain foreign press statements regarding the former Chief Justice having been found in a room in Rangoon/Burma, etc. It is, therefore, understood to refer to the report made by a Government spokesman in the "Rangoon Daily" of 21st September, 1978 where reference was made about the Kins's evidence before he was of how Senior Col. tried to persuade him to kill the late Chief Justice of Burma, Mr. Kandiltee Khawsoo (Kandiltee Khawsoo). The use of the word "Kins" does not seem to be correct, which can be inferred to say that he was said to be synonymous with the word "Kins". As everyone knows the word "Kins" is used in reference to a person who is present on account of his being the son of a person present. The spokesman did not seem to identify Kins as the source of his information for the office of Mr. Khawsoo.

Regarding me the reference of the account, it was seen that there were some editorial questions to be included. On his own instruction, he has been in Burma all alone and he heard about the former Chief Justice's kidnapping after he was of the knowledge. In addition, there was also about the Government's intentions to harm his. This shows that he was both aware of the situation which was not only by the Government and is as such true. We find out the statement.
As that is the thing that is most urgent. He was a surprise with his case, of all the people, a special friend whose appearance was mentioned in the most intimate before-hand and the attitude is made to the investigating who examined in the picture, to have considered his case for but the quietest of the last five years, very fortunately. In a particular, he could have been a number of things to inform the understanding about the situation of the present situation, that he could have mentioned it to his commanding officer, but he did not wish to. He seemed to have not work done at his house and went over prior to the picture. He could not, without into my police station, be nothing the view of the Military Police he could have gone there. He must have been if the State Research Centre to which he could have turned for assistance. He must have known who he could find the first Chief Justice and he could have without delay and quickly into his Chamber at the High Court chamber. To must have known about your Excellency's reputation all over to the point of this country to contact you at any time or at the telephone exchange number. If ever there was a prevalent need to contact your Excellency on a matter which was vitally important to the well-being of the whole of the country at the whole, this must surely have bypassed the list of priorities. And this company, who are then a priority, could have considered your Excellency either or the phone or by going to your office. He did not know how to do any of these things. There is another form of communication which is good to have potential contacts. But in the past office, I did not feel like getting a letter or getting a telegram. The examination of the facts was that he was afraid of the fact. He went on to say that he was not afraid that he...
one of his "duties." His compliances of Mr. Justice Handley may excite the rise of the event. Considering the extent of the administration which Ritchie had executed in his time, its importance to the Nation, its ultimate effect not only within the country but outside, no reasonable man would ever have thought them to stop by these mere remants of the old order. He knew we ought to put on a front to suppress the 'criminal act'; but in the same act, he knew we ought to put on a front to suppress the 'criminal spirit.' He totally, and in every conscience with open eyes, a just and openly to act until not partly or

This speech to Mr. Plessis' Open Letter' which he has omitted to his advantage, but nevertheless, as fast as to try to give his reply, that is not our sanction. But it is part of his advantage and deals with a matter which shall within our terms of and even we are not bound to consider the contents only for they are not what to this inquiry.

As you, but occasion to refer to the inquiry into the Nile, in the absence, so, I, the sub-committee, without an affidavit but after cross-examining it accepted it as true. In paragraph 104 (1.23) of his report, he

"When this affidavit is considered and tested, it is obvious the whole of interrogative and exculpatory, that the very nature of the examination was such that it led the answer of what happened, and I cannot trust it as such.

"When the affidavit submitted in sort and the opportunity to be subjected to close scrutiny and was sufficiently corroborated by material evidence"
should it - the post and pulled upon the tree. The world
is only too familiar with the menace of aliens who will go
to any lengths to discredit and pour ridicule on their home
movements, and we must deal with authority and
integrity and I estimate the wise in foreign countries
where we now find many who is not so effect at in
putting the true account of any of our efforts, be
an illusion that it gives a totally distorted picture
of what happens, we believe to accept them as the Gospel
truth just because an exile is being done by Mr. Khad, and
we do - no one would do what accept his statement
as gospel is his efficieny only in the extent that it
can be corroborated elsewhere from the evidence which we
have.

As we must, we accept that the person spoken about
in the "Chronicler" of the last period, 1922 was in fact the
former Chief Justice. Scarr, he could not have been the
only high prestige civil servant he will make from Poona
District. The suburb of Khad was once a month
after the speech of Khad, were somehow cannot
explicate present situation and why we have accepted
himself as a substitute for consideration. We think
that it would be extremely important for the
Government to defer the person referred to in the press report as
Khad, and

The "Chronicler" of the previous period, some of
which was strongly of the belief of our inquiry,
the time of their period. It was decided to will it
integrate further at that point of time to talk about
its entire movement for. Some Khad is also been
adding to it is that the measure cannot be rejected.
not given his influence from the exculpatory nature of those who disappeared. We propose to deal now with the first part and the disposal of the second till later and to consider it in the light of the entire evidence that was otherwise obtained.

Of these, Mr. Khali, besides Mr. Jaffar Khan, were heard to give the same story as that of Chohan. (subject 576) and Mr. Khali also (subject 557, p. 127)."
what the international body might have said. It is
known to have not only miệng mentioned and statements not only
about this country but also other countries. We should like
to express the fact that we are bound by the evidence which we
have not been able to complete the Four corners of the record
of the proceedings. We cannot ever furnish about persons
who have not been mentioned before we can only say that
we cannot be expected to make any further hand in information or
evidence about any of the proceedings of other Mr. Khoo or
the International team in the fact which on the part have as
not does not have any omission, and we have already
stated that we are not going to nor for the
fact that people disappear not in support of the circum-
stances in which they disappeared and the perpetrators of
those disappearances. In so far as Mr. Khoo's apparent
letter is concerned, it has referred to certain meetings
with the head of state at which the idea of Mr. Justice
disappears and other people were mentioned. We did not hear
any evidence, and they such information so we do not even
know if they ever took place or what was said. What
we gathered from his statement is that in respect
of Mr. Khoo the position is the official line and
regard the witness for him in which he indicated that the
appearance in the Indian of the High Court. He explained
his position so the position, adding that he was accused
of being in a more public position. But at he was obviously
no work to do for many others in the country and we should
never have any doubt that before Mr. Khoo's letter and his
own statement his position in the High Court must surely
come about. All of them are properly stated in the
truth. And so I think the Khoo situation is an unfortunate
position in that both sides in any absolute contrary

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to the official statement the consequences might have been unpleasant for him. Many others before him had been in a similar situation not only in this country but in other countries also and those with the courage of their convictions did find ways and means of telling the world at large the truth so they knew it, without having to wait for months. In declining the offer with the Judges of the High Court, he must have realised that he was dealing with a body of men of highest character and sterling qualities. He took the high-porarge in which he mentions his meeting with the Judges of the High Court in a sentence which did not disturb themselves, after saying that he relied on the official statement in which he had no faith whatsoever he writes:

"Knowing as I have been addressed in the full view of the High Court staff,"

If he was wronging this as his reason for perpetuating something which he knew to be untrue, then we are indeed shocked that a man of the calibre of Dr. Khesel should be so illogical and inconsistent. The members of the staff who had the information of seeing the Chief Justice towards an official document had not been these mysterious before nor have they been then since. The more misleading of the incident by the High Court staff was that it was not identified publicly so that it could not justify something in which Dr. Khesel would not have faith whatsoever and yet offered it as the truth. This does not offer any corroboration. As should not the statement believe that he was told of the existence of the Chief Justice immediately after it had been accomplished. In his capacity as a historian he was little a lot of influence.

"/............ /37a,..."
I must here, though he, committed as he was and still am, be to the rule of law, he would have followed up the all-seeing and tried to gather in such information as might be in his power and have his counsel, he would have come out with all the evidence of the case and the part of the kind in his statement which does not offend any evidence. Instead he seems to have been taken and viewed as different from any others in believing the historical of a great and important time which was not the great cause, and in believing those reasons and motives have now be not expected himself as a matter of course.

He seems to be that with agreed that Mr. Justice Gladstone and the other party, there is a base in the evidence before us which one to take the consideration in his alleged interview with the author of the book and the record which Your Excellency is to allow to be made regarding the report of the former Chief Justice.

This is no small and does not include a complete assessment between the is part in the one hand and Mr. Kitchener on the other. The recent events for a number of years, on had Mr. Kitchener speak for a much shorter period. The argument to a number of other cases and Mr. Kitchener was the Minister in the case which the present. The argument, who cannot possibly be prepared and positively and punctually with Mr. J. H. K. I. I. It may have been made and concerning many while Mr. K. I. I. It may be made of the kind of case, for that he is not, he will find any conclusion. The report shall be that his present his present position at the Minister of War. It is not the case for the High Court.
For these reasons we have no hesitation in rejecting his statement that he will refer to the identity of the perpetrators of the kidnapping of the former Chief Justice and others mentioned by him, as he now denies, prior to when he says in his sworn affidavit before Kieron evidence that it is all untrue. Our amendment of both of them is that neither is better than the other.

In the circumstances stated in Loft's Report of 30th in which Mr. Justice Bouludene Eisenhower was taken, and which at the time was displaying the number plate of the vehicle to be taken in the Poono Force, in view of our comments and written on this particular issue we agree that the former Chief Justice of Burma was kidnapped by people who must have been known to the authorities having the custody of the Vehicle and who must also have known the nature of their mission, so Mr. Justice Eisenhower has been of nine days from September 23rd, 1972 without any further claim in view of the nature of his kidnapping, so that there is a strong probability that he was particularly those who kidnapped him.
The subject was a former Minister in the previous regime.

At the time, he was on leave by order of the Prime Minister, on 29th January, 1972, between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. in Colombo. He was on his way to his house. Near the Gampaha Commercial Bank's head office in Colombo, he saw the subject's car, a DFSZ 999, parked by the road side facing the opposite direction. Para 1.3 to 1.4, report the facts, in another car facing the opposite direction, with 8 cars parked alongside. He saw some other vehicles, but the subject did not pay much attention. He saw Mr. Kulasekara in the front seat, on the passenger's side, of the other car. Looking through his mirror, he saw a man and fired the pistol once, hit the man with a bullet, and then both vehicles drove away, towards Moratuwa.

The following witness, an employee of the Colombo Municipal Council, saw the incident. He was on his way home in the police car. He saw the incident, and passed on the information to the police.
The scene of the robbery to Boroume, which is a corner's store on the west side of Bathurst, where $7 were taken from Boroume. At the material time, the store was under the charge of William H. J. Meehan (25). On the night of Feb 21, 1902, by permission of the store's officers, James (49) was an night duty in the office. At about 12:00 he saw a two-wheeled vehicle entering the store at high speed without lights, or lights. The man rambled out of the store and told that they were going to drive to two nighthawks. Finding this not to be true, before any attempt was made, he called the police and the man in the store by blowing the whistle. The two men entered the room, leaving the two-wheeled vehicle. There was one man and the white stuff inside the store till morning.

One of the cars was a Ford Model T, 602, and the other a 1908 Buick, 1590. The former according to En. 152 belongs to Mr. Peter A. Pollock of 104, Bay 290, Komala and for the better it is in memory at the Central Police Station.

The police were requested at Kipling police post, and Kingston police (49) made use of the help of a mechanic, to move both vehicles to the police post. Suspecting that they were stolen, they were watched by all police stations, including the Central Police Station for the night.

The District Police Commissioner, Mr. John H. Belcher (51) was notified at 12:30 AM, and this was at 1:30 AM that night.

On this day, the investigating officers, on receiving the report, cut off the end of the car, and then the vehicle in question was taken from the Central Police Station by En. 152. The vehicle was an experimental vehicle, to see what the best thing was to be done with. The other one is 104.2 for them to check on
the 582. On the 14th the car was at Kuala to report to the
district officer there, and was really Kuala on 15th January, 1922,
and 587 at Kuala. The number of the 587 was
400,200,295, and the number of the 587 was
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found in the possession of the girl. He asked one of the waiters, who appeared to be the holder of the ticket, to give him 50 cents, he returned at 6:30 P.M., to make the statement - 50c - at the time for the two cars. Both witnesses were then re-entered to the

The car went to the depot with the freight and was made for the night, but the time being between 6 & 8 P.M., they were not supposed to enter after 8, 37 returned to their homes, and were not in order, but all five men drew out плато

The services of 2,000 officers were required for the service of the depot. Two of the men, who were in uniform, entered the depot, and four of them drove away in the truck of the 30th street, leaving the depot and the door at the front. Late in the evening, two of the cars returned from 3rd, no form, got into the depot and took away.

The following day, 26th January, two officers in uniform entered the depot, and the District Commissioner in his office, and told them that they had been asked for their names to be taken that day to the State House, stating that the cars had been driven away towards Bangali. They also asked them what the police of the depot had done. The men said that they were sent to the police, they were sent to the police. They were sent to the police. The statement was not known by 100.

In the statement or report, it is given that the 100 -

20th of January, he was found in the engine car. The soldier of the 100th, Hiram G. E., 200, was seen in the car with the soldier, and that the soldier appearing as it was him.

25th of January, he was found in the car with the soldier. The 100th of January, he was seen in the car with the soldier.
January 2nd, 1967, his name and photo were contained in a list of names, and he was later arrested and taken to the police station, where he was identified as the suspect. It is believed that the suspect, who was found at the bus stop, was the same individual who was later identified as Mr. Kilburn. The following morning, Mr. Kilburn was taken to the police station and interrogated. During the course of the investigation, he admitted to the theft of a valuable necklace and the subsequent sale of the stolen property.

It is evident that Mr. Kilburn was aware of the value of the necklace and that he intended to sell it. The necklace was a valuable item, valued at several thousand dollars. It is believed that the necklace was stolen from a wealthy woman, who had recently purchased it as a gift. The suspect was later charged with theft and fraud, and is currently awaiting trial.
To that it is hard to believe that anybody or organisation in this country has profited much of the immense wealth, or how much more at this moment, with whom they would exert such influence on successfully. He would stress the fact that the police itself, which inspected the case of Kienon and carried out several investigations as a result, had reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Arundel, nothing further or to have been done by the Police. In other words, just as the new Car especially, no one was surprised the beginning of the police investigations. This naturally caused the situation to arise. As a result of the police not following up the result, and the report not going to the high court, they said that they were in a condition where they might explain that it was considered 'leaked' or was later to be continued by some other investigation. This conclusion would later cause the report to the initial main fact: finding of the illegal actions of the police in the kidnapping of Mr. Kienon and the subsequent suppressing out the two accused, including Mr. Arundel, for seeking to come all information about the case. Being said this much, we are further of the opinion that these actions may have influenced his or their way to success.

396. Subject No. 36 - annexure print.

Alphabetical: 70 Dean Ashdown - Part 1, p. 710 - 715.
66 Captain Indra K. Ghose - Part 1, p. 834 - 837.
91 Paul Harris - Part 1, p. 892 - 889.
29 John Davenport - Part 1, p. 1038 - 1092.
579 Mr. Joseph King - Part 1, p. 346 - 537.

The said Mr. Davenport is the former high Commissioner in India and the type of the kidnapping on 24th June, 1924, was a director of the U. C. (Ibn) and the C. C. (P. D. & I.) Company's Corporation. He is the brother of Mr. F. D., and his secretary Mr. F. D. is a friend of Mr. D., and the other person who has been mentioned in the document.
The transport began at 10 a.m., otherwise known as the Rubber People Transport, from its transport camp at Gizo Matuna (4°20'). The objective is to reach the coast the same day.

Mr. Kanai led a small party at the Kavieng International Hotel. The party, consisting of Dr. T. Kiyokawa, the Director of the East Coast Fish and Game Division, and two other men, were led by Mr. Kanai, who died suddenly of a heart attack shortly after leaving the hotel.

Kanai was determined to reach Kokoda as quickly and safely as possible. He arrived at Kokoda on foot, followed by a group of locals who accompanied him.

The party then moved on to Hira, where they met with the local people who welcomed them warmly. They then continued on foot to the coast, arriving safely.

The locals were very friendly and gave them food and shelter. They traveled with the locals for several days, learning about their way of life.

The journey was tough, but they were determined to reach the coast. They finally arrived at the coast on the same day, after a long and arduous journey.
They assured Koa's relatives and me, better than all than the
other time, went to the other room saying "we shall take him
in this car." Then they took out Koa's window and
Mr. Ohira then informed his of the incident. On his advice
we also informed the Sr. President of that time Mr. Chok
offered to take him to report to the police. Mr. Koa's
couple stated that without the incident but on an apparent of it he
checked into the General Police Station, which is the nearest
place to the hotel, to see if Koa has been taken there. He was
also about the report which had been made but that police has
not been filed and as he returned to the hotel and, on making
enquiries, heard about the details of the kidnapping which
he reported to Kuba. He said that he was told by a
reporter that his couple was able to have been taken in
the police station and it was after the days, when all his
enquiries to find him was futile, that he realized that his
couple and in fact Koa has been kidnapped. He reported to the Chief
Intelligence Officer, Sr. and added that investigations would
be started. His couple has not been seen since.

On 24th Jan, 1972, the District Leader of the Central
Crime which Mr. Koa's wife, being in front of the hotel, overheard
other cars. On my arrival I have learnt that one of the cars
was in front of the hotel and Mr. Koa's wife, who reported to the
police, on the following day reported police to the police
on the incident to the hotel. In the course of the incident, it appeared that
Mr. Koa's wife had been moved to the other car when the incident
happened and at that incident, the hotel has been shown. On 25th
Jan, 1972, the district leader of the Central
Crime informed me that on 24th and 25th of that month, the
proceedings were taken up to the end of that month. On 5th
July, it was decided to cancel the arrest, taking into instructions
from the bank of the C.H. went to a house and took over the
safety of the house by the People and the Transport Company
and the people collected all the stock and on 1st July, 1931 when
the robbery took place, the police was waiting. 3:30 A.M.

The man in charge of the police reached the village, which
was located in the remote area of the province. He
arrived on the morning of 1st July, 1931 after
10:00 A.M. from the police station. As he was satisfied that the
situation was under control, he took the village
policemen to handle the situation. He was very cautious, and it seems obvious
to us that the situation was under control with the policemen
to handle the situation. He was very cautious, and it seems obvious
to us that the situation was under control with the policemen
to handle the situation. He was very cautious, and it seems obvious
to us that the situation was under control with the policemen
to handle the situation. He was very cautious, and it seems obvious
to us that the situation was under control with the policemen
to handle the situation. He was very cautious, and it seems obvious
to us that the situation was under control with the policemen.
Mrs. Brand told that her husband managed to see the Minister of Information, who came with Mr. Willye, but did not know what had happened to them.

On 28th October, 1976, Brand took two of his children, Loretta (41) and John, in his car, to Helen Mo. HPP 323, to Cape Hope Primary School at about 8 a.m. from their home in Muyu.

He had arranged to collect his wife to take her shopping after dropping the children to school.

Murder is said to have occurred after a woman was allowed to enter the school grounds.

She said that on their way to school, while her two girls followed her and, as her father stopped at the school, the other car stopped infront of them. She saw three men in civilian clothes in theForegut.

One of the men asked her for her car keys and school bus to get into their car. She felt that her father did not resist but did so as he was told. Her younger brother took pictures to show them what they were doing. She was leading the fathers, but he was instead asked to be filled down. Her father was driven away in the Foregut towards the KamVia side. One of the attackers given way in a vehicle to the other side.

According to the police, another car took them to the place where a number of vehicles were involved in the accident. This vehicle is not known.

Another man, known for his help, is said to have taken his children. He did not return and went to a friend in his home.

She also went to the school to see if any of her children were there and failed to find them. She then her brother in Ramu.

The number of families present there was not met and they were told to leave.
With his love for their stolen car has been gone since that.

Pooch had two recent motives of about 12 months. He had a
house in which his family is living and some land. He was
leased for the Riverside Insurance Company, who advised him to wait
for some money before they could consider his claim. He had
been told to get the look account but he was not supposed to court
the police to recover his goods.

It is reported that James Lee was kidnapped by three
unknown men at 1110 Willard St. by a white Buick (555 car, OPP 249), when
he was seen with his children at the Louisa High School on
10th October, 1959. The identity of the three kidnappers is not
known. Because the rules and laws prohibit that the subject
was suspect and closely followed by his kidnapping, we are con-
sidered to think that the kidnapping may have been due to those
altercations against him. No witnesses, unable to say the three
ruffians were or where they came from. In view of the nature of
the kidnapping and the circumstances, we are of the opinion that
there is no clear personality and the subject was unlawfully dis-
posed of by his unknown kidnappers.

57.          1111 Willard St.


The subject was a 14 year old in the kitchen and present at the
restaurant when he was notified in their saloon. He was
arrested and they have their methods, the chief being given. His
wife was to come in the Central Butch Office and the subject then
in a car, left the place at lunch time.
...
Some rebels were reported killed and had remained
the country at international events in the shot and died.
Nor can be made above children, the charge of whom to aged
36.

The North trend of outlaws, including the rebel, returned from the Mexican war in 1876, and were accom-
panied at the Beach Hotel in Kansas. The rebel was in a
Bath in No. 48.

On 27th August, the rebels were brought up by two men
from the hotel. They were then 40 years old. Two others in the presence of two
of the hotel's guests, killed the rebel. The latter was expected at the Beach Hotel at the time. No. 48 was
appointed to investigations. The money in a notebook in the room
of the estimated in (p.199)?

When I inquired of the hotel, I was told that
Mr. Smith was accommodated in that hotel after
he had returned from the Mexican war, and that
on the 27th of August, when two persons drew
and an individual went to the hotel to look for
the rebel. He arrived in the hotel at that time those
two and a half men. They went to the hotel for a meal
and then returned. They greeted the man and
told him to get out with them. Mr. Smith refused,
one of them produced a pistol and he was ordered
out from the hotel, where he was shot and killed.

According to B.200, rebels told the men that he would mix
with them, but will not enter a car. The almanac following then
explained. These were a man named John who was present in South
Street. An officer from the registration office in New York,
went with him to a little right there the car. Then
one of the men there was in the car very fast, and the other
rebel told them to get to the direction of the street
where he was not in a car, not in a notebook.

After B.200 (1910) is to the almanac's previous
report.
... called at the hotel the following day, after
a soldier of the same company about his arrival the previous day.

It is not known that he heard of the incident. He mentioned some
incident between his brother and a soldier athlete, Private
Johnson. He said that Johnson was unhappy at having had to
resign from the 11th Machine Guns in London. He saw the National
Gym, 23rd Street, after this incident. Odell is alleged to have
mentioned that nobody else except Odell knew where the athlete
was going after that incident, but offered to fetch some drinks
for the soldiers. This information seems to have
been told him at the beginning about Private Odell, and he mentioned
nothing about it to the 11th Brigade, who, despite his efforts to trace
him through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Secretary
of Defence, failed to locate the soldier.

The subject's father — 4,520 — received information
of the disappearance from Odell. He said that his son had a weak
general which he had not tried to operate due to ignorance. He
was looking for a Christian family.

We then went to the hotel and searched for pistol point from hotel. Expostions on 25th
scen t in the unknown person. We do not believe it's
involving increasing Odell's involvement in this kidnapping.
We were unable to trace him in the hotel before this.

They think that it would be dangerous to rely on
information provided for this man of a fellow athlete's
information, to ask the army for information and better process
of this. Out in the way, gone and simple jealousy, as the
cause for this disappearance and subsequent disappearance.

If the marvelous of the incident we found that the
percentage of the time we saw about hundred of unlawfully
In the absence of whose identity has not been established.

Subject No. 36 - CONTINUED HERE.


Sunday, April 15th, 1934, the High Court was opened the gate at 8.50 a.m. to set the subject in. He told the subject that he had come for his passport from his office. Soon after, the subject went away from the High Court building in his small bicycle car. He was not seen alive again.

The subject did not reach home that night, and the following morning Mr. Marshall, the Chief Secretary, went to the猛烈 office, where he said that Mr. Marshall was sent to the magistrate at the Central Police Station. Mr. Marshall stated that he was asked to obtain from all the magistrates in the island, those who were present at the court, 12.30, 12.45, that he expected to receive the police reports.

[Signature] - 255.
In May 1941, it was found that the subject of
the investigation had been shot in his car at the age of 23, Maywood Road. He
reportedly ran off to evade police, saying "I'm not going to be caught!" before police
reached the scene from the crime and taken to the City
Mortuary. The police officer followed the path to where the body
was found, and identified the body as that of his young nephew. He then
identified the cause of death as the gunshot wound to the head.

The police officer, Harry, had to return for
more information.

There is no evidence about the murder's occurrence after
leaving the High Court building. It had occurred on the 1st of January,
1942. The victim was a 30-year-old man who had
been killed in the area of Maywood. He then identified
that another male victim, also a 30-year-old man, had
been killed in the same area. He then identified his
victim's killer, a 30-year-old man who had been
shot in the head. This man had been the
victim's brother. He then identified the
cause of death as a gunshot wound
to the head.

If you have any questions, please ask.
In a recent letter to the Administrative Officer in the Ministry, Miss Smith reported that she had been transferred from the Central District Office, where she had been working, to Town Council's Office. It was

believed by the Council members, she, Miss Jones (A.102), that this was not new, but due to the re-organization within the Ministry and the reduction of staff.

Recently, the Council of the Royal International College, Overseas (C.O.R.O.), the project booked into the budget for 1947, was not seen at the hotel by the then Minister on 26th January, 1947, and it was reported to the hotel for any further

On 18th February, 1947, Mr. Andrews wanted to check on some departmental matters assigned and he found the

person in charge to be absent. He visited the hotel till the afternoon when he found the project booked for day

later. He was checked at the hotel and was told that there was no record for his name. He went to the hotel the

following day, and the project was found booked

for another day.

Mr. Andrews then contacted the District Commissioner, who,

in turn, checked at his home. The project was not

found there. It was decided to send for the

receptionist, Miss Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins reported the

disappearance to the

Minister on 15th February. Subsequently, the project of the

regation was checked, and the person in the presence of the

then Minister's order. He was not

found available.

The situation is that an instruction has been given to close the

project due to the absence of the receptionist.

I am writing to you for a policy needed for this

situation.
The subject was a tall operator who used to drive his own
Duesenberg Model J, 1934. He used to live in Detroit with his
wife and three children. 

At one time he had several Duesenberg 8-cylinder cars as a
driver. The driver worked for him for about three months and
then deserted him because he did not pay him the agreed salary.

His wife believed that after his desertion, Jorden went to
New York City and lived in a rooming house. They heard him
not long before his death when they heard him in a bar.
In the end the time of work before paid this. 20th per day, whereas
it was before paid this, 10th. 20th per day and put into mother
hand. The wife is also this 2002. 4. In 1998.” I said that he was
not that it is life... without it now the time to move him
back there.

On Friday, 30th February, 1998, the subject told his wife in
front of the house. He said the time is to move the order to
their time to go. She went the day her husband went on the
initial one was returned.

She reported this that year, as the wife, on the follow-
ing day she was asked to wait for some days to see if he
would come back. So he took back with Voces Roselli (129),
the family clinician officer of Alice clinic, they put Stephen
and waiting a couple of other days in that story. John told that
Stephen told him something, “She is looking for her husband,”
when she got back here,” and they laughed. She did not ask
him on the way but not for him the following day, Saturday,
30th February. She allowed that Stephen told him that he had
come for him. He took the previous day of 9, January that
morning happy, but wondered how a could be smiling. Later
as her husband she said they on the day she went to report
her husband the story paper. She was so afraid to be to told
such. “They told me the story and the day was found in office
in a very sick in my 22-year. Day or you are searching for me!”

She was told they thought me correct him. In 1998
the 30th February, 1998, after she

the time that the subject of this letter to Mary
1998. 1. 20th day the time she said to Alice, which
in 1998 is it.
According to the body of her husband was found in the following manner, two days after his disappearance, from a boat found at moor. The body of the deceased was found in an unknown location.

On 21st November 1961, James Morris, aged 43, was last seen alive at 3pm on 21st November 1961. He made inquiries about it from the river bank and obviously seemed to know about it. After waiting for about 10 minutes he reported the matter at Fishguard Police Station. He was told to be patient and inform him if it was not collected. The body was not recovered and his body was found in the river. The body was in a state of decomposition.

After the body of the deceased another boat driver, named John Smith, aged 42, was also found at Fishguard. He was informed of the discovery of the body and asked to come to the river. He recovered the body and informed the police. The body was then taken to the police station and the incident was reported. The body was identified by the family and the case was closed.
The police officer also made two statements about the woman who had driven the vehicle. The vehicle was then towed away and later handed over to the police.

The woman, who was known to the officers, claimed that she was driving the vehicle and that she had hit the pedestrian. She was also asked if she knew the body under the vehicle, to which she replied yes. She also said that she had been hit by another vehicle and that the driver had failed to stop.

She stated that she was hit by a car while crossing the road. She also said that she had been hit by a car while walking on the sidewalk. She said that she had been hit by a car while riding a bicycle. She also said that she had been hit by a car while walking on the sidewalk.

The officers also asked if she knew the body under the vehicle, to which she replied yes. She also said that she had been hit by a car while crossing the road. She also said that she had been hit by a car while walking on the sidewalk. She also said that she had been hit by a car while riding a bicycle. She also said that she had been hit by a car while walking on the sidewalk.

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The question of course is one of circuity. The note a
statement of the investigation of the murder by the police
personnel and superintendence and all the evidence from the
investigation is placed in the report where

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by the investigators and the information. We did not wish to
ask the police about what we meant
by it not our own evidence the following day the police to
have stated to the police in order to avoid

During the procedure in the case. In the police statement the
said that some of them and were children and told him about
it. These individuals came to the station and the police
statement made by us was the police admitted and we are unable to
place any evidence on the witnesses as to for all the evidence

in front of the court, for it. The court of Mr. King, we
were interested that they stated that he bought and were
fired by some unknown persons. By the evidence that the
the subject was bought by some unknown person to give them to an
unknown destination and was murdered by those people. The

fact that the subject was sometimes with other persons placed
as an indication. In the view of the police having been
informed by some confidentially to another, for one in their
original destination.
The statement of Frances, in one of credibility, she made a
statement to the police soon after her husband's disappearance
and it is obvious from the attendants present an quoted above,
that she made the same statement in the presence of the
attendants. She did not want to be asked the firm question about what he meant
by it, and when the police lie the following day she seemed to
have attributed it to her mother her husband driving towards
London the previous evening. In her police statement she said
that Frances went to her home and children had told her about it.
These statements are in her evidence and the police
statement make her an unreliable witness and as we are unable to
place any evidence on her veracity in any as it implicates
their former tenant, domino. From the evidence of Dr. Kent, it
is not established that she told him that her husband has been
killed by some unknown person. By therefore find that the
subject was hired by some unknown people to take him to an
unknown destination and was murdered by three people. The
fact that his vehicle was abandoned with some clothing placed
as an indication, in our view, of the vehicle having been
abandoned by some unknown, possibly Londoners, for use in their
original activities.

62.

[Other text and references]
and a likewise aged companion. She was living with her husband, Morris, who was a musician in Hotel. Mary
Knows nothing, she came from the same village as him, who he
agreed to stay with her.

Looks as if he have a four door Ford Model T car, No.
194, 604, which we found from the Ford Model T Giants
Company Inc.

Since we learned in a street incident some time after
her disappearance, she knew from a child who was taken to
hospital. Mary wants all - that her husband traffic
policeman decided to open his eyes, 6040 or 6405, to keep
the traffic about, which looks to be brought against them.
According to this witness, when told the story not later the
matter reached the M2 and the policeman was arrested about
the week before her disappearance, for conspiracy. He was
taken to question but not released and committed from jail.

The witness said, "I was in that before the disappearance,
and told him that he had not the policemen who had asked
him to foresee him, and was allowed to have told him that
she would do as with the, case. Mary said and said that when they
were registros of the C20 Headquarters after making their
statements they got the same policemen who told her, "If I
asked you any more at all, do you think you will stay here
in the city?" She's happy in this way, "It does not bother
me if you still, I want to go along with the way."

According to Mary Joseph, he and his friend went to the
ploy to on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1973. The Following day
Martin will square and another same called Great John
Carter, after the Sheriff's Clear at about 11 p.m.
He went to the middle of the street and about six people people
were pulling the car when they were arrested. They were arrested for
helping to get the car.
of his car. They also ordered him to get into their car. 

Police tried to resist but he hit two people that he 
was running with the police. Then they asked him to go away 
but they only repeated this. They threatened to put 
him in the boot of the car if he did not go away. Police 
told the people that one of these people had a photo. He was 
very happy and said it is not me. Both women said that they 
agreed to put him in the boot and turned him over in Molango. 

On 9th January, 1973, at about 9 am, a man died at Molango 
(13:11) and arrived from Bunda. He met four hunters on the 
road in Molango forest. The hunters were running in different 
directions and ten of them asked him for a lift saying that 
they had seen some bodies in the forest. At 11:17 went with them 
for about 20 km and saw two bodies hiding in the trees. He 
reported at Molango Police Station and the bodies were removed. 

Mary Abuot saw the body at the Police Station and the bodies were removed. 

The body was handed over to the police and was taken to the police station. 

The body was subsequently buried. 

Mary Abuot said that she met the police three times after the burial of Jan Kam. and told her that some people 
were after him. He killed the last one named Kam. 

One of the boys said that the police put the body into the trunk of a car and 
then spoke to him that it would be impossible to take 
the main road in the dark. 

Police were not found the next day but about the 

incident in which one man was killed, 

of only the victims of the incident about his account of the 

incident.
There is also the evidence which the alleged arrest by Sigozi of one of the alleged policemen but there is no direct evidence to support such an allegation. It is not possible for us to say with absolute certainty that such an arrest did not occur, but in fact some of the statements made by Sigozi, in particular, would make such a finding unlikely.

There is also the evidence about the march by the traffic police which is alleged to have been arranged with the police and was a protest against the traffic police. It is difficult for us to say whether the March was arranged in this manner. On the other hand, if the evidence of the traffic police is true it would result in the implication of the traffic police for the implication in the Kwenzi disappearance. As it is we find that the Kwenzi was identified on the 7th June, 1973 by the policeman and he was there on the 7th June, 1973. If that is so then it is possible that he was arrested by police and taken to the police station. The evidence of the traffic police is that he was not there on the 7th June, 1973.

This factor, taken together with the findings of the other witnesses in the forest that the trees would seem to indicate that he may have been kidnapped by unknown individuals. We are unable to eliminate any possibility of identification.
The subject was a Detective Inspectors of Police, with a service of twelve years. She was attached to the Central Station of the H.S.I. and was concerned with the investigation of cases from outside Brussels. She was unwrinkled and said to live in 12 Rue de la Mortem. She said that one evening, about seven, a boy friend, Inspector Croes, William Cools (6.1/2), Croes said that their relations became strained when Robert took his case, Croes, for her boy friend, and this led to her removal to Brussels on July 1936. He returned to Brussels in June 1937 and was living in a house, about 100 yards beyond Robert's.

The subject's present name is Mary Kirsch. She is married to the Head of the Public Safety Unit - 11th 12 Rue de la Mortem (6.1/2). According to the girl's mother, Ermis Nolens (6.1/2), they had separated about two months before this incident, and Croes said that at a meeting held at Croes's house on 26th August 1937 he is captured by the maid that he had 'misbehaved' his wife for the method.

A. B. is living with Robert. She said that Robert's three months later, part of which she has spent in Brussels, only a month or two ago, in August 1937.

On 26th August 1937, at that time, Croes returned to look for her with a boy friend. She was arrived in a police car.
One called out for her from the gate and motioned her in to go
in. It was made plain that she belonged there. At about this
time, Mrs. Putnam came in by the house for lunch. He mentioned
the time of 1:15 a.m. He gave notice of an engagement for a yellow
harness. Now for instance the prosecution in letters 'T.D.' he did not
mention the circumstance. Putnam was talking to the recognizes who
were in civilian clothes. He drove past them with a kind of
'theft' manner which he had, he got the impression that it
was a staff car which had come to collect Putnam for only
an hour.

The gate suddenly, one violent sound. Her situation
was driven by the slightest sound. She saw her daughter being
pulled towards the car. Now her heart began beating then to let
her drive up and inform her mother. Mrs. Putnam was called
and turned into the car. The old lady said that her daughter
was running on them, but the people in the neighborhood were
forced to go to the police station, being content with only peeping
out through the window. The car then drove away with Putnam
inside.

The old lady then ran to Collins' house and reported to
him. At her request, he took her to Mr. Tolman's office in
the laboratory building.

Mr. Tolman did not know about this kickback and promised
to look for her. He was called inside that evening and if
that, although they were trying to find her, if she was not
found by the evening, she should be taken no further.

On with honor, according to Mrs. Tolman she should
not be sent all of them at his house until about 11 p.m. Statements
were recorded and Mr. Tolman is alleged to have written orders
to bring every from the old lady to his son before the
preliminaries...
In investigations, Oliva said that it appeared as if Donato suspected him. "All this was denied by Donato's son of Oliva, "The same speaks the truth," he explained further that Oliva had been living in a house in front of the store lot, which had been rented by Donato. His son-in-law had not known the number of the car which took his daughter away, and it was easy later that Oliva gave out with the description of the car.

Oliva said that he had since been back to the same house - 103 1232; (2) 103 1352 and 103 1353) the fourth as a "nabi" attached to the 1332. On 24th January 1972, the Director of 103 did not know; Mrs. Schrauf was asked to help. Post, Chinna (1353) to ask El Bara Band police station to open a file in connection with Polenta's disappearance but to investigate it. The investigation was not fruitful, and Polenta was never traced.

Later in September, the old lady was transported with all her belongings in a car from the station to the scene.

As to the fact that Oliva was taken by the police on 24th January 1972, by those unknown men, Oliva's relatives noticed his observations to be more prominent than ever, as he was in constant correspondence by the old lady. He was quite unable to understand Polenta's inability to speak the truth. As to how Polenta was taken in a yellow Bara Band 1039 car, bearing the registration letters "103", any identity of the vehicle is obvious, in that those registration letters are typical only to government vehicles. As we do not know any vehicle to which Polenta was brought to the bar, it is difficult to pinpoint the particular department of the government to which it belonged or express any view on the identity of these three men. As to the statement that the purpose of government vehicles.
In a session for the commune, which would militate against any finding of precedent involvement in her kidnapping without evidence of the department to which it belonged. We find it probable, in view of the nature of the kidnapping and her disappearance without my trace, that she was disposed of unlawfully by her kidnapper.

Dr. Kioko was a medical surgeon at Nakuru Hospital. He also had a surgery in the city. He was married to Mary Makau (6,120), who is a nursing sister and they have four children between the ages of three and six.

At the time the animals were leaving Uganda, Dr. Kioko bought a Ford truck and a Win. 500 from an Indian farmer of 

Dr. Kioko did not know if her husband was registered. The transfer of ownership of the vehicle was not registered. The transfer was not registered.

Dr. Kioko took his wife, his children, and Mrs. Kioko to Nakuru for eight days of visit. After leaving her, he then drove away in his car, a Ford truck, and around 4:00 P.M., Dr. Kioko was taken to the police station by a police officer in civilian clothes who introduced himself to the lady officer, Dr. Kioko (6,120), as a police officer. She was asked to call an officer to keep...
his till he returned for his for some inquiries. The police officer had been at the Central Police Station for about 3 weeks. He asked the man for his particulars, whereupon the man is alleged to have told him that his instructions should be complied with. The man also alleged that the police were not performing their duties properly. The police officer said that these words frightened him. The man in further alleged to have said "If you are now in the place not your friend. This is not the first time people have been detained at Central Police Stations." The man then went away.

The police officer asked the doctor what the matter was. The doctor told him that he was returning from a film then he was overtaken, pulled out of his car and taken to the police station because there was "an enquiry" against him.

Within three minutes of the doctor’s arrival, a girl came in and went straight to the doctor. The police officer said that he knew her father who was a retired officer by the name of Kayondo. Elizabeth Kayondo (20, 26) gave evidence but, although she admitted going to the police station, she denied seeing the doctor there. She said that she went to the police station at about 7.30 p.m. to ring her aunt to send her transport but was instead detained there for wearing a dress which was alleged by a policeman to be a miniskirt. She said that she was later put in a room with some other ladies and denied having seen the doctor at the police station till her release early next morning.

According to the police officer the same was returned with another person, also claiming to be a security officer; some twenty minutes later. The doctor was then pulled out to a car and driven away. The police officer said that he let
the doctor be taken by these men because "he was not in any case with us at all in the station." But he made an entry in the station diary No. 107 (Ex. 10) in the following terms:

"... seen by the man Edward Kisito who claims to be a doctor in Nilsen was taken away by the occupants of motor vehicle UV 155, Peugeot 404."  

The doctor has not been seen or heard of since.

Mrs. Kisito was told of this incident by a stranger, who claimed to be the doctor's patient. She reported to her soldier brother-in-law, Abram Kisito, at Nayas. They visited the Central Police Station but were given no information.

She returned to the police station the following day and was told by some men in plain clothes that there had been a fight and the doctor taken by a "certain gentleman." The police asked her to wait for some days. Two days later she saw the Ford Anglia at the Central Police Station with a paper stuck on its windshield.

On 21st May, 1973, Detective Inspector Onwol (W. 126) bought the same Anglia at the Government Auction, which was held at Nayas to sell cars abandoned by the deporated inmates, for Ksh. 200. He was given a receipt which the lot number is stated as 0164. It was on the strength of this receipt that he was issued with a duplicate registration and of the vehicle.

It seems quite clear that Dr. Kisito was in fact handed in at the Central Police Station on 6, 126 on 21st March, 1973, at about 9 p.m. Although this police officer acted in a manner which is quite improper, we have no hesitation in saying that he did as out of fear of the man who claimed to be a security officer. It is also clear that the doctor was later collected by the same person and another man twenty minutes later in a
Respect Estate case No. HUV 159, never to be seen again. We also find that the young girl, Elizabeth Keyeno, did go to the police station immediately after the arrival of the doctor. We find no reason why the police officer should say so if she did not go and sit with the doctor. He knew her father as a former policeman and could have had no motive to tell lies against her. He also stated that any woman was arrested for wearing a skirt that evening and was evidence that had this been so proper entries would have been made in the police record. No accept his evidence and find that Elizabeth Keyeno was with the doctor till he was taken away from the police station. It is quite obvious that she denied this evidence for fear of being implicated, and it seems possible that she may have been with the doctor when she was arrested.

As the identity of those two men is not known, we are unable to say who they were or what they did with the doctor. As he had been missing since 2nd March, 1975 and has not been heard of since, the probability is that he has been disposed of unlawfully by the people who took him. Unfortunately, our counsel seemed overloaded to investigate the particulars of ownership of the vehicle involved in taking the subject away from the Police Station.

139 - on Rex J.O. Oluw - Part 2, p. 1532 - 19424.

Charles............
Charles Scrubbee had a bar in Bombay called the Bessa Night Club. He was married, and had some children. His family lived at that village, off Bombay Road.

He was the guardian of Ibrahim Makwadi (w.128), who used to work in Bombay Market. The other witness, Fred Sogolja (w.133), is the subject's cousin.

On 9th January, 1973 these two witnesses were with the subject in his office at the night club. Sogolja went out to fetch a beer. The account of what happened is given by Makwadi as follows - (p. 129):

"We were sitting in our club, he was on the left side and I was on the - three times and two men who were strange to me. I had never seen them before. One sat at the door way and we ordered, he asked me whether he was Charles Scrubbee and he answered yes. He told him that "some outside and I tell you something." The detective asked that should we see any also by around while you are telling this and I am replied that it was not necessary for the two to come with us, at that time they went outside without telling me where they were going. They left me in the office and went outside through the corridor. After about twenty minutes and after I had finished the drink I had, I started wondering and jussleering myself where my father was. Later Sogolja came inside where my father was and I asked him that two people had come for him and he had gone with them. I can go run and check whether he is around. Sogolja went into the bar and looked for him, he could not see him. Sogolja later came back and told me that he is not any where to be seen. So, we went outside to look for his and some people told us that he was with two men outside and they had told him to order a car. At the time they were entering the rickshaw they were not seen. We were cold by the two witnesses who saw them and they said that wasn't any strangeness, he only entered and they drove off."

Makwadi said that a chauffeur, whose name was given by Sogolja to Aurukabhi Janu and whom whereabouts were not known, had given him a description of the car which took the subject away. It was said to be a Peugeot 504, No. 1299576.

The matter was then reported to the police, according to
this number belongs to a Toyota Corolla registered as the
property of Uganda sugars Manufacturing Company Ltd.,
P.O. Box 5445, Kampala.

Segujja said that when he returned to the bar with the
fan he did not find Sarukupa in the office and Mukwabi told
him that he did not know where he was. He said that Mukwabi
sent him to look for him, and later told him he had been
taken by a car. He continued to say that some people who
were outside the bar told him that three cars had been involved
in the kidnapping. Certain portions of the statement he made to the
police on the same night suggesting that he had not only been
present when those two men came in but also had witnessed
the subject being taken away by them in a car, were put to him.
He denied being present or witnessing the taking away of his
cousin and explained that he mentioned the incident is that
form "in collaboration with Mukwabi as both of us are one."
He denied further suggestions that the removal of Sarukupa
meant more money for him and greater control of the bar. He
said that the bar is now being managed by Mupera who is said
to be a niece of Sarukupa.

On 25th January, 1975 Fred Segujja reported to ASP Otien
(W. 128) of Nakawango police post that Sarukupa's body had been
found at Kiruba sugar estate. He accompanied Segujja, the
subject's wife, and another man to the scene which was in one
of the plantations. He saw a decomposing body which was
identified by Segujja and the body as that of Sarukupa. The
police officer saw six stab wounds in the back and other cuts
on the lower jaw and on the side of the head. The hands of
the deceased were tied with a rope. After the post-mortem the
body was handed to the relatives for burial.
Further examination by the police officer said that Segunja had reported that the deceased was shooting weevils in his
office when certain people forced him into the boot of a car and took him away.

We are satisfied that Charles Segunja was taken away from his vint club on the night of 9th January, 1973 by the
unknown men. We are also satisfied that his body and sub-
sequently found on 10th January, 1973 in Livo Village estate.
We do not think that there is any evidence upon which slight
suspicion either around or around in the matter of suspicious.
Besides the deceased's wife nor any other member of his family
gave evidence and, relying on the evidence of Makau, it is
plain that the two men who carried the deceased away in a
vehicle using false papers that he was to the people
who murdered him. Their identity is not known nor is there
any evidence to support any notice for his killing.

66. PWA 357 — WITNESS.


The subject was employed as a special taxi driver and
used to drive at night. He was married to Isobor Maka (w. 119) and they have five children, including Tonia, who
were born after the subject's disappearance.

The subject has two brothers called Geoffrey Nwagun and
Oma. According to w. 119 her husband used to tell her of
some conflict between them which he described as squabbling
from jealousy. Her husband was making more money. She said
that one day Geoffrey Nwagun went to her and said, "I am
pregnant for your husband." She also mentioned another
incident where Geoffrey Nwagun said her husband owes money.
As a result of his report at Nation Police Station, Kiyanaka was arrested and detained. Later when released, Kiyanaka accused the policemen who arrested him, p. 219 also referred to another incident which was narrated in her by Kiyanaka's wife that Kiyanaka had tried to get some people from Nkuta to come for the subject.

W. 219 mentions a court case in which her husband was a witness against his two friends, speaking of the background to the case she said at p.1146:

"...one time my husband told a certain man that I have got two young men who can get you Kenyan currency, and when my husband took this man to Kiyanaka and Nyank, they ran away and left him there after which my husband was arrested. This man was telling my husband that you are the one responsible and you brought those two young gentlemen to me and asked me money. And this man was coming in court on the 29th and that is when my husband was going to give evidence against those two people. And that is the day when he disappeared."

She went on to say that during the presidency of the case Kiyanaka once said to her:

"Your husband has given evidence against me. OK, we shall see who is better in pleading."

On 24th May, 1979, the day on which the subject was supposed to have gone to court, he told his wife that he was going with his two friends, Kiyanaka and Nyank, to Kiyanaka. This surprised her and she advised him against accepting this fare but he persisted in taking them as his bus had been hired. The subject did not tell her any other reason for this journey.

The subject did not return home and has been missing since then.

The following day, Kiyanaka came to enquire about her husband. She told her what her husband had said to her about taking him and Nyank, whereupon Kiyanaka decided going with him and said that the subject had asked her.
She made enquiries at the Central Police Station and she went to Kilima Police. She also went to Kilima Police but there was no news or information about her husband. She said that she had been told by some people who used to see the two men who were saying “let his wife do something else but we finish him” (p.1196). She was unable to mention any of such people by name.

She has not seen either Kieni Wa or Nyawal since this incident. According to her Nyawal is supposed to be in Nairobi.

There is no direct evidence from any person who might have seen the subject in the company of Kieni Wa and Nyawal on 24th May, 1974. Likewise, there is no evidence to substantiate the conflict about which her husband is alleged to have told her, neither is there any evidence to support the allegation that the subject was a mere witness in the criminal case against those two men. Her evidence that he was going to testify against them two or the same day is contradicted by herself when she said that her husband instead went on safari that day. Her evidence about what people told her regarding the origin of those two men as having finished the subject is suspicious and it would be wrong to place any reliance on it. We find that the evidence is almost negligible in this case.

We can only say that the subject disappeared on 26th May, 1974 after leaving his home in Ngebere and has not been seen or heard of since. There is no evidence of what happened to the vehicle which he used to drive and if that too disappeared, then it would be reasonable to speculate that their disappearance may have been due to ‘dheure‘. In all the circumstances, we think that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by some unknown people.
Both subjects were policemen with the Railway Police, Kampala. P.C. Arum used to stay at the barracks and P.C. Butema had been transferred to Tororo. The witness said that both were friends.

P.C. Arum was accused of investigating theft of goods at the goods shed during off-loading from railway wagons.

The witness was responsible for preparing the duty roster of various policemen. He recalled calling such a roster in early October, 1972, which included P.C. Arum.

On 19th October, 1972, the witness saw P.C. Arum leaving the barracks in the morning and assumed that he was going on duty at the Railway Station, about 10 miles away. At about 5 p.m., that day P.C. Arum's wife went to his house and enquired about her husband who had not been home since morning. His enquiries revealed that Arum had not reported for duty that day. Later the U.C. Railway Police arranged for the transport of Arum's family to their home in Lira.

Returning to Kampala, the witness said that he came to Kampala for his salary and never returned to Tororo.

The evidence is very sketchy. Nobody from the house of these two policemen gave evidence. From the evidence of the only witness, it seems that P.C. Arum disappeared on 19th October, 1972 and has not been seen or heard of since. He was then employed in investigating thefts at the goods shed and,
although the victim said that one of his leg-slingers had never been threatened or rejected, it is reasonable to infer that he also knew one man country during the course of his duties. In he has been missing since October 1972, and has not been heard of since, the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by unknown people.

Regarding Pateesah, there is no evidence at all upon which we can reach any conclusion. The witness was unable to say specifically whether Pateesah returned to Temuc or left the country and went elsewhere. As such we are unable to make any findings in this respect.

Subject No. 59 - DAVID CHERU

Witnesses:
- 372 July Limo - Part 4, p. 3795 - 3820.

He was the Deputy Secretary of the Liled Marketing Board and was married to Harriet Ochaya (79/125), aged 21 and working for the Bank of Kenya.

On 3rd January 1973, the subject picked his wife from the bank for lunch in his dark blue first car, registration No. 27V 931, and drove towards their home along Saja Road. Near the 2nd roundabout, a blue car overtook them and stopped in front of them blocking their way. David Ochaya stopped and got out of the car. There were ten men in the car and they asked him for his car keys. Two of them in civilian clothes came out and pulled him into the
BNR. The drove away with him towards the Jamboree Avenue. Harriet also came out of the flat and started running along the road following the BNR. The third car drove away in Uohega's boat.

According to SIO, there was no charge of narcotics nor of a charge of firearms. The case was registered on the Central Registry as such. Harriet was the BNR girl at the petrol station in Jamboree Avenue. She reported the incident to a policeman who was on traffic duty at the roundabout. He stopped a police patrol car and passed on the report to the policeman in the BNR. The police car went up to the petrol station and Harriet, who was then approaching the petrol station, and the policeman talking to the men in the BNR. She was the police car received her and it stopped near her; she did not hear what the policeman told her as a crowd had already started gathering. She then went to the Lost and Found Board and reported to the Chairman who took her to the Central Police Station via the Public Safety Unit, Magari. She said that she had not seen her husband or the flat car since then.

Surahim (42/32), the Chief Security Guard of Transmo twins Ltd., in the subject's uncle. He received information about the incident at about 2 a.m. He went to the Central Police Station and Magari but failed to find any information about his nephew. He gave Harriet the phone number of Mr. Osoh, who had been able to contact the BNR's registration number. Harriet said that later Osoh gave her the number of the BNR on 306. But he said that a man called, the telephonist's sister, Jumma, (7/32) had given it to him at a party at the house of one called Mr. Osoh. Also later informed that she was at the house of Mr. Osoh where she called Osoh, but denied giving him the BNR's number. She said that nobody mentioned the car number of all, and added that the only person she could have given the car number to was her own.
...number was Ruritie and she had not noted it. According to Bratci, the number COV 529 belongs to a Volkswagen of the President's Office, P.O. Box 2266, Kampala.

ghost mentioned two other eye witnesses in this kidnapping. The first Venustiano Mwago (57) was a driver for one of the Special Branch and he married to Mwago's distant clan sister. Ghost alleged that he met Mwago two days after the latter told him that he had witnessed oolayi being overpowered by four men on Monday towards Kaabul. Later, when he was driving home for lunch, Olooga said that he had stopped by Ghost near Riwas and told about the kidnapping of Gohaya by unknown people. He denied witnessing the incident himself.

The second person mentioned by Olooga was Vincent Kitaru (54) who was working for Gohaya and Kitooro told him about the incident. Ghost alleged that he went to Kitooro's home that same evening when Kitooro told him that he had been on this incident. Kitaru, however, denied this allegation and minimized that he had called Ghost into his room for a cup of tea breakfast time.

Ghost made an attempt to take Mwago against Mwago. He suspected her of being responsible for Gohaya's kidnapping and disappearance and even two reasons. He said that on 1st January 1977 he had spent the night with Gohaya, and at about 11 p.m. and went Gohaya and Beatrice quarreling, the general being about her children. He said that Gohaya summoned her and she said to her, "Gohaya said had arrested me, he will and that will happen with my type." Ghost said that she went on to threaten that "You will lose your brother who is the boy and another brother who is a university to ret hold of Divis." He said that on 2nd January 1977 he was told by Gohaya's mother, after this incident, that Mwago's brother Gohaya, who...
to see Oehaya. He said that he saw the visitors' form bearing Oehaya's name on it but the same person told him about the other four people. He said that he tried to look for Oehaya with some Army Intelligence men and the police but found that he had already gone back to his base in Langa.

On 4th January, 1973, Oehaya wrote to the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles (CRM) asking the officer-in-charge "Not to bow down to my intimidation" from any person who may attempt to change the registration number of Oehaya's flat and to report any such person to the police.

We are satisfied that David Oehaya was kidnapped on 2nd January, 1973 in the manner narrated by his wife Harriet. He has been missing since then. With respect to the evidence of Ochol, we would like to say that we found him very inconsistent with a very leptin interpretation. He was contradicted by the two men who are alleged to have witnessed the incident. We are satisfied that neither of them saw the kidnapping. There is also the contradictory letter referring to the registration number of the BMW, but we are satisfied that there was no possibility of Oehaya giving it to Ochol. His evidence about the threats allegedly made by Harriet on New Year's Day also looks extremely suspicious when contrasted with the evidence of Ochol who spoke of happy relations between the two and also about the contemplated marriage between them. We are in agreement with Ochol, who has known Oehaya for a long time, that he is not reliable. In addition to this, we would say that there was no evidence at all to show how and from where the number 1100 was obtained or how it found its way to Ochol. Although we have been unable to trace vehicles here, your displaying color number plate we are unable to say the.
Some of the evidence we do not know the actual numbers in the registration number. None of the witnesses who appeared before us claimed to have seen the registration number of the bus. In such cases, we cannot say if at the time of the incident, the bus was displaying such a false number.

In view of the nature of the disappearance and the fact that Semya had not been seen or heard of since 3rd January, 1978, we find that the probability is that he has been diagnosed unlawfully by his mother.
the old man. It is also not in dispute that Kyambadde took one order leaf No. 405 (Ex. 12) from an order book belonging to Mrs. Katerere which he signed in the space provided as "For Mr. Katerere and Sons". He promised to pay the amount to the Kikuyu ladies the following day. Kyambadde said that the shop assistant, Margaret Kironde, asked him to leave a dozen shirts worth Shs. 720/- for Mrs. Katerere's shop.

The following day he returned to the shop waiting to tell the two Kikuyu ladies that he did not have the money. This time he allowed his rubber stamp on to Ex. 32 and, after going back to Kira, arranged to return with Shs. 1,000/- which he paid over and also entered it on Ex. 33. He promised to settle the balance two days later. He said that he fell sick and did not go to Jinja as he had promised. However, the Kikuyu ladies kept on pestering Mrs. Katerere about the money and, according to June Mwabu (Ex. 146), a neighbour who sits in Mrs. Katerere's shop, they had sent a message to Kyambadde through his brother about this matter. It seems that things dragged on till June 1974 and on 11th June, the subject came to Jinja in his Nissan pick-up, No. KPR 304, and stayed at Kivumbi Lodge. According to M. L. the subject came to Jinja for collection of his money and also to have his vehicle registered in Uganda so that he could sell it.

On 14th June, the old man saw Detective IP Kiyuma (Ex. 144) and asked for his assistance to recover the balance of a Shs. 220 due to his order Ex. 37. Kiyuma asked him to return the following day at 9 a.m.

On Saturday 15th June, the old man, his son Kyumiso and M. L. went to the police station to see Kiyuma, who was not in. They proceeded to Mrs. Katerere's shop and the old man demanded his money and also informed her that he had already reported the
matter to the police. According to P. 137, Mrs. Kenda is alleged to have exclaimed, "Report me to the police" and laughed. The old man then returned to the police station leaving P. 137 in the shop. This time Cpl. Wanyama (P.134) saw him. Okwany was still not in and the old man again returned to Mrs. Kenda's shop. P. 137 said that during the old man's absence, Mrs. Kenda rang up somebody. The man who wanted to go was not in and she left her number to ring her later. Mrs. Kenda's evidence on this point is that she had tried to speak to someone at Jinja Primary. P. 137 again tried to persuade Mrs. Kenda to talk to the old man but she refused saying that she would speak only in the presence of the police.

The old man then left with his companions to buy some milk. He left the other two at the dairy and went back to the police station, about 10 miles away. The time then was about 12.30 p.m. He never came back.

On the same day June Bulei got to Mrs. Kenda's shop at about 12.30 p.m. She said that after lunch she received a telephone call from Koomboho Juma—Mrs. Kenda's absence saying that he was sick at his brother's home and asked her to tell the Kikuyu to be pitted. Mrs. Kenda stated that she left her shop that day for lunch at a nearby hotel at about 1.00 p.m. and returned soon after lunch. She denied being told by her shop assistant about Koomboho's telephone call.

Koomboho said that he did not go to Jinja on Saturday. He maintained that he was in Jinja the previous day, Friday, 6th June, and said that it was on Friday that he rang up Mrs. Kenda's shop from his brother's home to say that he was sick and could not settle the bill with the Kikuyu that day. He was confronted with his statement dated 29th
June 27th in which he is recorded as having said: "Abraham. on 27th June, 1974, he arrived in Jinja at about 1.00 p.m. with half the balance. He admitted saying this but explained that he did not then know whether Friday was the 19th or another date. He maintained that he and others that statement not at the police station as is reflected on it, but at Jakooff.

Anyhow, Jingo wrote Nyanza had recorded it, after he had been tortured by the soldiers. He said that he was then taken to Nyanza and on 27th July, he made an additional statement at Jakooff House correcting the date when he had gone to Jingo.

He was subsequently released on 11th July, and said to try to get some useful information about the missing Nyanza.

Mrs. Nyanza said that she was also taken to the police station, on 28th June, and that was the first time she had tried to see the Dr. But, this was contrary to what Nyanza had said that when he returned to his shop on 29th July, he had informed her about his whereabouts.

One last piece of evidence worth mentioning is that Nyanza stated that on 19th June, when he was suffering from the trouble, he was treated by a jingo doctor called Kibwiri (71/927). According to his jingo doctor, he administered his name on a piece of paper. Dr. Kibwiri died. In this evidence, and said that having looked at his record of patients he the week of June 1974 he had failed to find the name of Dr. Nyanza.

On or about 26th and 27th June, Paul Nyanza (71/117) went to see the police station, Jinja, to search for a missing person in Nyanza's forest. (110.2 mentioned in the case of jingo Konyi, subject 71/969, p.165). Op. Nyanza was informed by the husband of 71/117 about a rumor that the old man's vehicle was seen being driven in Jinja direction and he followed it up.
Near the forest, he found two or three shirt wrappers and, in the forest, he came across six or seven human skeletons. He said that he had not been able to search through the whole forest in ten years' time of idle animals. His investigations proved fruitless.

There can be no doubt that the old man was pressing Mrs. Kambonde for settlement of his outstanding money and it is also clear that this matter was dragging on. Via the phone to the police for assistance did not come to improve matters. From the evidence of Kambonde himself, it is evident that at no time did he have enough money to settle the outstanding debt. The telephone, which Mrs. Kambonde made on 15th June, in the presence of S. L. T., appears to have no connection with this matter and no accept her statement about it. It seems to me that Kambonde was untruthful about the date he visited Singa. According to his first statement he was in Singa on the day the old man disappeared. This is also the same day on which Kambonde received his telephone bill for his being ill from his brother's home. He made only one telephone call but believed that it was on the 14th. We do not believe him on this point. Another factor which exposes him as untruthful is the doctor's evidence stating having any record of treating him on any day in the whole month of June. It is possible for us to accept him as a witness of substantial truth even if in some parts his evidence has been untruthful. He admitted the conversation with the Kambonde ladies. He admitted that he was having difficulty in finding the balance on his other customers were not paying him. He admitted giving a loan from Mrs. Kambonde's order-book and gave an explanation for doing so, which we think is reasonable.
We have considered any reason for him leaving a lies with regard to the facts. It seems to us that the only reason could be to avoid any suspicion attaching to him over the disappearance of the old man. The old man left the dairy at about 11.30 a.m. then, according to Kyamuhindo, he had not arrived in Jinja. In his first statement he said that he arrived in Jinja at about 1 p.m. This is now very corroborated by some natives who received the telephone call from him after lunch. We are satisfied that when the old man left the dairy at 11.30 a.m. Kyamuhindo was not in Jinja. Nobody knows where the old man went from the dairy, nor is there any evidence of what might have befallen him. We appreciate the fact that Kyamuhindo will need his escape, 4,200/- and that the old man’s car also has not been seen since. The debt could possibly raise suspicion against Kyamuhindo but if he was not in Jinja between 11.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m., we find that this factor by itself is very much weakened and we are reluctant to say that Kyamuhindo is implicated in the old man’s disappearance. The evidence of the search in the Mijjambwe forest is not helpful either. The skirt wrappers could have come from anywhere; they were not identifying as being those of the old man. No fresh body was found in the forest, and according to Kyamuhindo (4,155), these bodies were some years old. Some of the villagers, who are alleged to have seen a Daimon vehicle being driven towards the forest, are located. For these reasons, we feel that even the circumstantial evidence is totally lacking and unconvincing.

We find that Shyfer Kupwa Kizunza disappeared on 27th June, 1974, after leaving the dairy in Jinja and has been missing since. He accept the evidence of his relative Mr. Kamwita (4,129) that her sister-in-law in Kazinga and of Melvin Boredo indicates that the old man had not returned to Kenya. The probability clearly is that he might have been kidnapped by robbers because of his vehicle which was discovered. 

...
Resumes, Maitimo and Mbaakani were employed by the Uganda Super Factory Ltd., Lugulu; the former as the personnel manager and the latter as the senior purchasing officer. Siuma was the member of a sister company, UPAC - Dawn Steel and Engineering Company Ltd.

There was evidence from the Secretary of the company, Mr. Kamerere (M.24), and the Store-keep here at the Factory if the Line, Oolok (M.338), that on 10th July, 1979 five workers including subject 65-55 and 9,114 were arrested by the Police and taken to Namuru on the allegations of damage of the company's property. It seems that the allegations mainly were against Siuma concerning the theft of some steel. According to 9,114 when he heard of Siuma's arrest at Namuru, he went there to inquire and found some police officers in uniform addressing the workers. He said that it was Mr. Ali Towell who was addressing the people and, after telling the crowd that he had arrested bad people among the people if they had any other complaints, he raised the square, continuing the novel of 9,114 and subject 55, said that if they were arrested there would be no more trouble at the Factory. Kamerere said that he was present and threw into a car. They went around the place looking for subject 65,55 and he was arrested from his office. He did not know how the fifth one Kamerere was arrested.

In the end, all five of them were taken to Vaguru where they were put in a cell, which already had three or five other people in it in connection with a robbery at the Uganda Commercial Bank. Matende said that he, Kamilla and Gabriel were released on 15th July, 1975 after investigators had indicated that they had nothing to answer. Subject 50 and 59 were released on 17th July, and the 100 wrote to Mr. M. The letter which in dated 17th July, 1975 reads as follows:

"Honors, Sisters and K.V., Wellcome winger
August 9th 1975

With reference to the people mentioned above, I had to inform you that your employees have been released to resume their duties as soon as possible. I hope you will solve their misunderstandings with the workers of D.K.A.N and C. Uganda Sugar Factory, and the workers should not take to themselves or else disciplinary action should be taken to any worker who masochists. I shall call them tomorrow they are needed."

This letter is signed by one called M.K. Rupala.

Mr. Nick spoke of the misunderstandings as follows (p. 1850):

"The gentlemen (that is Makiling and Muhaghi) were arrested by the CID and after a thorough investigation they found that the alluded seizure of the property was not correct and the conclusion was that this was a result of misunderstanding between these gentlemen and the workers which led some workers to giving information to the police that they were stealing company’s property and this led to their arrest. That is why it is stated that we should try to solve the misunderstanding between the workers and those officials."

Mr. Mutoro narrated these circums "to typical African Passing" and said (p. 1372):

"That is why I ask, Sir. I: that African Pitting because it has not many laws. It could be by virtue of your qualification, by virtue of your office you are being, by virtue of your person, it could be anything."
Nisk explained that the factory had been taken over after the departure of the Swedes and it had become necessary not only to upgrade people in higher posts — Bakhtige was promoted to Personal Manager — but also to recruit under people from outside, снова были один из них. He felt that the factory had been sanctioned by the aspirations of some people who had been with the company for years and were appreciated.

Nisk said that after the eviction of these people, the Ministry of Commerce addressed a correspondence to the workers of the factory and expressed disappointment at the manner in which the eviction had been made without proper previous investigations. He promised that someone from the FPU would come to address workers again.

These arrests adversely affected morale at the factory, particularly amongst the higher ranks who were prone to the threatening remarks of the workers "you will be next".

On 12th August 1973 the three subjects were arrested. At about 9:30 a.m., Malinde was in the office of the Government Agent, Mr. Borumake, when Bakhtige came in with a man who had been referred to as "an officer." This was told them that he was from Namib and Malinde got the impression that he was either a policeman or an army officer. He did not produce his identity card but stated that he wanted to take Bakhtige to complete the statement which he had earlier made at the police. Malinde accepted this as true because of "Kush改革's previous visit to Namibia. The man also said that he wanted Jacob, "the man with some marks on his face." Malinde said that this description was of Joseph Bihandjib. All of them then went to Nisk.
Clok had just arrived in his office and these people came in and Surewamatah told him excitedly that the strange gentleman was trying to arrest Malihive, purporting to have come from Nauru Police. The man lowered what was being said and instead asked Clok if he was Joseph Miyahishi. Clok told him he was not and asked him why he wanted to take Malihive away. The reply was - (p.1975):

"He told me that that was one of my businesses, he was given instructions from the highest authority and all he wanted was Mr. Joseph. All the time he was speaking in Samoan."

When he told him that Joseph would be in his office the man left with the others to go to this office where Joseph Miyahishi too was arrested. Meanwhile Clok rang the District Police Commander, Napaza, superintendent of police and reported the matter to him and asked for assistance. Miyahishi is alleged to have told him that he had no transport and Clok should ask the man to stop at the Police Station. "If indeed he was sent from Nauru Police" he alleged. Clok pointed out to Miyahishi that the man seemed to be "non-cooperative." He explained that this observation was based on two things. First, the man did not listen to them and secondly, Clok could see a pistol from inside his jacket.

Miyahishi however denied this evidence and maintained that he told Clok that he was going to his office immediately but soon after Clok ran him again to say that the man had left in his car.

However, Clok narrated the subsequent event as follows - (p.1976):

"I then left my office and went out, as I left the complex, I saw the gentleman coming back from Mr. Miyahishi's office preceded by Mr. Miyahishi himself, Mr. Malihive and one other. I asked Mr. Mulenda what was going on and why he was taking the two gentlemen but he persistently refused to be disturbed. I then joined the group walking towards the car."

\(25 \times 1\)
and he requested Mr. Niyikizimba to enter the car as well as Mr. Nakiirwe. He also entered the car in the driver's seat, and I finally asked him why he was doing that. He said I should never get myself involved and don't waste my time." I also told him that the Police Commander requested him to go through the Police Station. He did not answer but drove off at a very high speed.

The car was a green BMW 5200, whose colour according to Muleonde was bluish and according to Olok, greenish. The witness said that its registration number was UTM 742. Immediately, Olok rang Superintendent Ojuleng again and the Superintendent who was then looking through his window, told Olok that he had seen the car at the roundabout, opposite the Police Station, going towards Kampala direction. Muleonde also got into his car and gave chase. There was a difference of three or four minutes but no where on the way to Naguru did he see the BMW. At Naguru Mr. Bwire denied sending anybody for these people and Muleonde was given an officer to go to the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles to check on UTM 742. It was found that this number belonged to a different car.

According to Ex. 152, this number belongs to an Opel vehicle of Joseph Sempe, Box 19 Kampala. Internal Police organized a patrol some ten hours later but, as expected found nothing.

Nobody offered any resistance to these arrests. Muleonde said that his suspicion has been aroused because the man did not even know the full name of the person he was supposed to arrest. Olok said that they only tried to persuade him through 'talking' and did not offer any physical resistance. He said (p.1879):

"The biggest problem was that he was definitely armed and none of us was armed, normally, when he said that he was sent from Naguru PPO. I remembered that a month before when the same
people were arrested. A letter was written to us by the C.O. P.E. to say that the two gentlemen, Makibinge and Simba, were released after investigation, and they should be reinstated in their duties and that if they were required they would be recalled. On hearing I was suspicious, I still thought that my be this was following the letter which I received from the P.C. P.E."

On the same day, at about 10.30 a.m., CIB received news of Simba's arrest from his factory. Later in December, the bodies of these three subjects were found in Boma area on 13th December, 1973, the relatives went to collect them from Boma Police Station.

All Tomuli remembered dealing with the case files of Makibinge and his group after their arrest and finding no evidence against them, he ordered their release. He said that later he went to Lugazi and addressed the workers, urging them to stop their "fittiness." He denied telling the people that he had removed bad people and asked them if they had any more bad people. He further denied knowing these prisoners in the cells at Napuru and said that his Deputy may have given them a chit to take to their employers so that their salaries were not deducted. He denied any knowledge about the arrest of these three subjects after Makibinge's previous release by him.

We think that there is convincing evidence of the arrest of five people, including subjects 52, 53, and 6, 161, on 10th July, 1973. The purpose for their arrest is disclosed by the two main witnesses to be certain allegations about the misuse of the company's property and also the alleged theft off some stock which was said to have found its way into private hands. There is no doubt that these five were arrested by the P.E. and, from the evidence of Makinde, which we have no reason to doubt, it is overwhelmingly clear that the head of the P.E.
Mr. M. Towell, addressed the workers at 05.00 and, having informed them that he had received and people asked if they had any more complaints. Although Mr. Towell's answer seems very busy, Mulondea was emphatic that he and Makelima were then arrested when one of the audience informed Mr. Towell that if they were removed, there would be no more trouble. We accept that Mulondea and the two others were released three days afterwards and Zimbo and Makelima on 12th July when Ex.39 was also sent to the Sugar Factory.

On 15th August, 1975 when the strongest person appeared at the premises of the Sugar Factory wanting to take away Makelima and Madzikana saying that he wanted to know to complete the statement that he had previously made at the PSR, it would seem to be perfectly reasonable for Mulondea and Zimbo to file his visit with the previous incidents. He think that their reason and their conclusion that those people were in fact wanted, as indeed was stated in Ex.43, by the PSR was not only logical but the only conclusion at which any reasonable person would have, and the same would go for the strange man. The evidence that the number plates, which was on the car being driven by that man, only fails is not too common we have seen in other cases soldiers using false number plates to hide their identity. Because this pattern has been consistent, Mr. Obwe readily provided Mr. Mulondea with an escort to go to the Central Registry to check on the number, which he knew in advance would prove quite satisfactory. Taking the evidence as a whole we are of the opinion that the possibility clearly is that those three people were re-presented at the scene of the PSR. However, in cannot say were they were detained, nor do we have evidence of the circumstances in which the bodies were found in Sonya area.
Ne compañero, may that the bodies of those three subjects were found and subsequently buried by their relatives. On the basis of these findings, just as the probability is that they were reburied by the PDR, Wuruma, the other probability is that the PDR is closely responsible for their deaths as well.

The subject was a Captain in the Gendarmerie.

On 5th June, 1992 he was at the Elia Hotel at night, drinking in a group including Mr. Samuel Wenzii, the Chairman of BDC, and another man called Buke. No doubt the same hotel was a car park, Mr. Iwama, the Chairman of the Security Corps, Steven Iwama (4106), was the Captain's friend.

As a result of what Yiku told 01704, he went out to the car park to check on the Captain's car, a 4 door Buea. He found a Volkswagen and a Peugeot 504 parked very far from the Buea. The two men were standing near the Volkswagen, and some other people were in the Volkswagen and Peugeot. On being questioned by the two men asked why I was with the Buea, 01704 asked them to identify themselves. One of the two pulled out a gun, bearing the National Coat of Arms. The Security Officer did not take a proper look into the car to ascertain what it was about. He said that he did not argue with them so they were safe to Buea and
this audience and reflected on their reply to the question as
in what they were doing there when he was told curtly 'Don't
ask us'. The F.B.I. reported to the Captain who went out to see
the men. On his return he said that he knew them and there
was 'no problem'. He said that they were his colleagues and
were from 'the Service'.

At about 10.30 p.m., the cashier, Jorge Galdry (45) took
the cash to the reception and locked it. He then sat
Waiting to wait for the hotel van, the Captain offered her
a lift which she accepted. He told her that he first wanted
to speak to one of his friends who had办公 hours near the
Grande Forum. This friend was Noy, 45. Noy hired Ismail
Alios Titi (44), who at one time was working as Your
Excellency's bodyguard. According to him, his Penguins 304
van No. 3776 broke down near the Graded Forum and he
walked to the Mile Hotel to buy a box of matches. There he
was invited by Captain Barayasag for a lift and about ten
minutes later the abductors told him that some people had
surrounded the car. Captain 'finally asked him to accompany
him to his car to see what the matter was. Then 41972 also
arrived and got into the BMW. Ismail said that as his car had
a rear door and he and the Captain lived in the same direction,
he asked him for a lift which the Captain agreed. The
Captain stopped near Ismail's car, and both of them went to it;
the girl changed to the back and in to the car. Captain
Northby opened the boot of the car and not Ismail stayed
at the abductors about; Ismail said that he opened the boot and
he was heading to look at the engine while the Captain went
to the steering wheel to switch on the car's lights. Im-
meditory, four to six men came out of the Mile Hotel and
stopped near them. The girl said that one of those cars was
The people got out of their cars and the girl ran down the road. She heard noise of screaming and shouting of people falling and punching. Imsali said that as he was bending down over the engine, someone pulled him from his shirt collar and he started fighting someone. The girl tried to come out of the car but was confronted by a man who threatened her about if she tried to run away. The man grabbed her, pulled her ski and removed her clothes. He then went back to his group and they ran back to the hotel. She found Imsali still there with his friends and, looking back towards the scene, she found that all the cars, including Imsali's, were unharmed from the road. She reported to Kungu and they ran up 999. Soon a police vehicle arrived and the girl together with Imsali were taken to the police station. The girl maintained that they passed by the scene where nothing was found, but Imsali said they went straight to the Central Police Station (CPS) from the opposite direction of the Standard Hotel.

Imsali said that he allow me and to escape and made for the Mile Hotel. He only found a motorbike there and said that the answer had gone away. He then ran towards the Parliamentary Buildings. He could not get a lift as nobody was around. He went to the Military Police Guard at the Parliamentary Buildings. He was followed and, after he had told them who he was, he was asked to turn about and march away. He then ran towards the CPS. He met a 999 car on the way which was going towards the Central Towers. He reported to the police and went back to the scene with them. After the 999 car left he went up to the general foot office and went to the Commanding Officer, Military Police, Nairobi. Imsali asked him to wait at the scene and he started going back to the scene. Imsali put him near the
Fresh food and drink was served up to the scene. He then walked home near the Golf Club, leaving his car behind. The Host of the RSP, Ali Towell (4.368) was patrolling the city that night in a staff car. According to him he did not smell any exhaust smoke when he arrived. He asked Towell if he saw anything when the others were there. Towell claimed to have seen the police arriving. He was convinced that Towell was in the area, but was not sure if he saw Towell at that time. He said that Towell did not tell him that he had a patrol car with some POS in it. He was helpful that Towell did not drive his home but walked all the way to his home.

On the following Monday, Joyce House, was taken to the police station and there were shown the shell of a burnt out POS, which was said to be Captain Hesketh's car. She said that she had only seen the Captain since then.

He found that there was clear evidence about the Captain and the POS at the Mile Hotel on 19th June, 1992. It is also clear to us that some people, whom the Captain told on his colleagues, were on the hotel and by the Security Officer. He was also satisfied that Ali Towell did not see the burning POS that night, but was one of the people that was present at the hotel and not suspicious. Although Towell denied that his viewing the POS was part of any pre-conceived plan to kidnap the...
Captain: The evidence of the girl, which we believe and accept as true, indicates that Imsil and those other men were near the Captain's car even in fact after the Caitlin. We say this for the following reasons:

1. The room given by Imsil for going to the hotel in most probable and understandable. There is evidence that there were some street lights where the car was abandoned by horse broken down. We are not sure how the horse from a hatch which could have helped, were the only in repairing the car.

2. Supposed the car which was seen coming out of the area of the Aho Hotel and the Toumok Pulp; a similar which had been seen near the Captain's one a few minutes earlier.

3. The entire conduct of Imsil subsequent to the attempt was most suspicious. We find it suspicious that a man of his nature, who was then in dire need of police assistance, could not take the police from the hotel even if the man was not in.

4. His evidence about his visit to the Military Police patrol outside the Post Inn Buildings also looks unconvincing, particularly since he himself is a solider and not kept there against his name and the unit he was assigned to.

5. We wish to have not a police patrol car on the way in which he drove back to the campus. His return to understand why he had still to ring Morilla by calling back route to the general Post Office so he had to walk all the way to his room, even after Morilla arrived and could have given him a lift to his house.

6. There is also the contradiction between his evidence and of old Toumik. Imsil admitted the statement which he made on 16th June, 1979, on the 15th, to be his but denied, as he recanted. His meeting Toumik that night, that at least was made five days after the incident when everything must have been very fresh in his mind. By denying meeting Toumik after the scrutiny of so many months he was obviously trying to placate its witness.

7. Court to Toumik that day had been attacked by people who he thought were murderous and that he was then at the time of the attack.

...and lastly, the girl said that when she looked back at the hotel she found all the cars, including Imsil's, had left the scene, while Toumik says that he found the car at the scene when he went there with Imsil.
In view of the contradictions to which we have already referred we are unable to accept Israel’s evidence on this point.

We find that Captain Israel was kidnapped in accordance with a pre-conceived plan in which Abdo Israel played a leading role by providing the belt. We accept the girl’s evidence that the following Monday she saw the Captain’s Hybrid out car, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Captain must have been killed by his kidnappers. No. 27, Abdo Israel 25, in our view, clearly implicated in the Captain’s disappearance.

75. Subject No. 26 - Mifsud ibn Ali.
76. Subject No. 27 - Mirjim ibn Yaqubi.
77. Subject No. 28 - Aziz ibn Ali.


Subject No. 26 was a Director of Seven Seas Company, where his brother Abdessrbou was the Manager. Mifsud was married and had seven children.

The other two subjects were brothers and were employed in the same Company as drivers. They were both married and had families.

On 28th October, 1973, Mifsud went to Nairobi to fetch three new purchased buses. These buses were refused entry into Kenya at Mombasa Customs Post on the grounds were not in order. Mifsud went to Kampala and, on 30th October, 1973, flew back to Nairobi for the documents. The following day he saw his brother - No. 27 - asking him to meet him at October Airport the same evening.

No. 149 met the two drivers (subjects No. 27 and 28) to
selected his brother in a white Peugeot 504, Mr. 189.072.

They never returned, and all three have been missing since then. This vehicle is not included in either Mr. 189.072 or

Mr. 101.0. No other evidence was found about the ownership of the vehicle or the registration numbers.

The following morning, W. 199 checked the passengers' list and found that his brother was one of the passengers on the

evening plane the previous day. He also ran the friend with him through the airport and stayed, and he confirmed that subject

No. 36 had caught the plane to Havana. On his way back from

the airport, W. 199 checked at Habana Libre and also reported the disappearance of those three passengers to the Central Police

Station and at Nagorno. He did not give any information about their whereabouts.

Kneus said that some three weeks later, he saw the same

Peugeot car stopping at his garage on at about 3 p.m. He noticed that the colour had been changed to green. Two men

came out and then the vehicle drove away.

According to the witness, his younger brother, Matias (he was not called), lived in a vehicle similar to the Peugeot, some

three months after this incident. The vehicle was being used as a taxi; the taxi was painted red and it had different

number plates. On recognizing the vehicle, Matias immediately got out of it.

The evidence before us is very little. If W. 199 is

believed, then it would seem that Matias was in the evening

plane from Habana on 24th October, 1975. W. 199 said that

his acquisition at the airport revealed that his brother had

in fact been received by the two drivers. On this point also

there is no direct evidence and some of those who might have seen the three brothers were called as witnesses.
This is understandable because on 14th was unable to meet any
particular name of people he interviewed at Busea Airport.

The fact, however, raises that all three have been missing since 12th October, 1973. It seems that the probability is that they were all deliberately disposed of by the people who made off with the Peugeot car. The same vehicle was subsequently seen
by N. 149 three weeks after this incident when its colour had been changed to green. The identity of the people in the Peugeot is not known, nor the identity of the driver giving it as a hand,

78. Subject No. 49 - SEYIN KIZITO .


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The subject used to work for the Standard Bank, Kampala. He was married to a woman of 45, and they have five young children.

At the time of this incident, they had separated. The subject used to live near the Military Police Headquarters, Bulindo, and his wife used to stay at Kigo. According to the evidence of Mrs. Kizito, it seems that just before the disappearance of her husband the staff of the bank were being taken individually by Army IntelligenceOfficers to讯问 for some investigations. She said that about the entire staff was involved in these investigations. The nature of these investigations was not made known to us.

Mrs. Kizito last saw her husband on 21st September, 1973, near the Military Police precincts. They discussed the children's schools fees and the subject promised to give her some money on

Her husband did not turn up or provide. Her evidence was that he had been on duty at the bank the previous day and that he was last seen by some neighbors near to a bar she

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Mrs. Kitho said that she took over the household property but she did not know about his bank account. She said that her husband was insured.

In this case also the evidence is almost negligible and it is impossible to say what might have happened to Joseph Kitho. We can only say that he has been missing without any trace since 24th September, 1973. It is impossible for us to hazard a guess as to whether he is dead or alive, or whether he abandoned due to the investigation which were then going on.

79.


The subject was working at the Railway Station, Mombasa as the station foreman. He used to live in Nakuru with a girl friend. The only witness, Hwebhiji, is his friend and both were from Nairobi. No. 151 is the assistant traffic superintendent and was transferred to Nairobi from Nakuru on 10th November, 1971. He had aorne car, No. 79, 94.

On 15th November, 1972, No. 151 went on duty to Nakuru for one day, and left his car with the subject. On his return on the following day he found his friend missing. He reported at the Central Police Station and was asked by the Police to wait for a...
Few days in case he had some hints.

He saw the subject's girl friend who told him that the
subject went shopping and never returned. Another friend told
him that the subject and his car were kidnapped at Nakalonya by
some people, and he later learnt that his car was at the Military
Police, Nakalonya. He went to collect it and was told that the car
had been involved in a robbery at Kibungo and was abandoned on its way
back by the Military Police at Kibungo. He was told that when the
car failed to stop at Kibungo, the Military Police opened
fire, killing three men. The bodies were taken to Mulage
Hospital where the subject's brother saw them, but did not find
his brother among them. The witness said that in the pockets of
one of the bodies was found the subject's bag ticket.

He also reported the matter to the Military Police but has
not received any information about his friend since then.

The witness said that the subject's girl friend, with whom
she used to live, was pregnant at the time of this incident and
now has a baby.

Our Counsel did not call any evidence about the alleged
robbery or the shooting by the Military Police. But from the
evidence of the witness we are satisfied that he collected his car,
which he had left with the subject on 12th November, 1977, from the
Military Police, Nakalonya. This fact seems to lend some support
that the vehicle might have been seized by the Military Police
during the ambush at Kibungo. It might well be that the subject and
in fact kidnapped, as is alleged, by six men at Nakalonya as is
suggested from the finding of his tax ticket on one of the bodies.
On this basis we would say that the subject was kidnapped by the six
men, having eliminated the Military Police as the commission
of a robbery at Kibungo.

BOY,......... (M.N.K.)
The subject was employed at the Railway Station, Kampala as the Chief Booking-in Clerk. He was married and has eight children, the eldest being about 17 and is an apprentice at the Ministry of Works.

Christopher Odoko (W 152) knew the subject since 1953. He said that he was a jovial person who got on well with people. The witness described him as a man with "the heart of an African." According to Odoko, he spent the entire evening of Friday, 29th April, 1952 with the subject. He said that at about 6 p.m., he knew the subject to bring to see his sick brother. On the way the subject changed his mind and instead wanted to go to Kivumbu. The witness refused in college and turned back. At Jinja Road roundabout the subject asked to be driven to Kampala International Hotel to see Dr. Kubeta. They found the doctor had already left and they went to the Park Hotel for some drinks. They left for home at 7.30 p.m. and the subject asked to be taken to Namugongo Market to buy some provisions. They picked up some children from the subject's house, bought some eggs and flat from the market and returned the children home. The subject was then dropped at the Railway Club and the witness went home.

At 11 p.m., the following day the subject's two boys saw the witness and enquired about their father. He told them where he had left his and then returned to the Railway Club.

Subsequent to a whispered commune which the witness heard, the subject was picked up from the Club by some Army men in a landrover at about 11 p.m.
The subject has never been seen or heard of since.

It is clear from the evidence of the single witness that he arrived at the Railway Club at about 8 p.m. on 23rd April, 1971. What happened to him thereafter is not known.

Our Council was unable to get any influence from the railway officials who might have witnessed the incident, such as the unconfirmed rumors about the subject being taken away by armed soldiers.

We think that it would be wrong, for us to rely on these unconfirmed rumors to any extraneousity that the subject was taken by soldiers. There can be no doubt, however, that the subject has been missing since 23rd April, 1971. We think it is reasonable to say that he must have disappeared after being dropped at the Railway Club, as he has been missing now for about four years without any word, and in view of the rumors which were confirmed, we are of the opinion that there is a probability of him not being alive.

Subject No. 60 — Dr. Kumapsi

247 Constantino Chuma — Part 2, p. 2932 - 2937.

The subject was a medical doctor practising in Mwanza. He had another surgery in Mwanza. He was a former member of parliament and a political leader in Mwanza. He was released from custody last before the 23rd April. He was also the Managing Director of Dr. Wigley Contractors, union of which W.194 is the 2nd Director.

ref: 25x10
Or on about 19th February, 1953, W. 176 went to the doctor's dispensary in charge to discuss some business matters. He found many patients waiting. At about 2 p.m., the doctor rose to inquire from the crowd if there were any patients. He being told that there were two men and two women, the doctor rose to attend to them. He asked W. 176 to wait for him in the patient's observation room. The doctor treated a woman. Then the witness, a two strong men entering the room. Without saying a word they caught the doctor and bound him. The witness told that another old man deliberately obstructed his view by taking him if it was the doctor. The witness was taken in a yellow vehicle while the witness was on 1001. W. 176 said that the scene noted from the observation number, later handing it over to him on 28th February, 1953.

According to S. 247 this identification number was of his V.V. KEWLE which had been lost or broken off the road since 15th August, 1952. This corresponded with the details of ownership of this vehicle as set out in P. 122. On the advise of the Licensing Officer, he had removed the front number plate, leaving the rear on the vehicle. He said that the vehicle was stolen from the car park where he had left it on 28th February, 1953.

However, S. 176 came out of the dispensary following the kidnapping. He saw the old man walking at the bus stop and, on inquiry the witness, he denied any. The witnesses reported the incident to the nearest Police Station.

About a week later, on Friday, 26th February, 1953, W. 155, a former of Ting-Ting, Nyongwe, found a body tied in a tree near his house. He was later in the evening to
reported to liaison officer Station the following morning.

The police visited the scene with W176 who identified
the body as that of Dr. Coombes. The opposite limbs were
free to the neck and the body tied to a tree. His lips were
puckered and both eyes removed from the sockets.

From the evidence of W176, we were satisfied that the
body found in the bush was that of the subject. We also
found that he was taken away from his disappearance in Rainesoe
on 19th February, 1973 by an unknown man. If the vehicle
in which he was taken was an IBM then it seems quite
obvious that it was displaying false number plates. We
have considered the discrepancy in the dates mentioned by
the two witnesses. We have no reason to doubt the
identification of W176 who was given the I.D. N. by the
name. On this basis, it must follow that S. 247 was
questioned about the note on which his I.D. was stolen. The
identity of these two men is not known and, although S. 247
said that these two had paid for treatment and their names
recorded by the nurses, we have not been able to get any such
records. Likewise, said that he had heard on the radio that
some "information" had infiltrated the country from Tanzania
but there is nothing in the evidence to suggest that these two
were even acquainted. The motive for the kidnapping is also
not clear. Although the subject was a lower-class person,
Parliament was the source of much talk in London, there is no
evidence to suggest that either his father or uncle, or by political
or criminal activities, was not the movement.

The only conclusion we can reach is that the doctor was
killed by someone unknown to him, subsequently
mutilated his body and mutilated his body.
The subject was a coffee processor and used to live at Kahaya. He was also a partner in a beer agency in Kibuli Trading Centre and one of the other partners was a man called Sandwani. He had two wives, one of whom is Irene Luhogo (4,172).

From the evidence, it is clear that the partnership in the beer agency was not proceeding well. There were some conflicts between the partners, particularly between the subject and Sandwani. According to Hennah (4,159), Sandwani had once managed to get some beer from Jinja through 'improper' means. The subject confronted the beer and later said it. The amount involved was in the tune of some Shs. 30,000/-.

The people who got that beer for Sandwani were demanding money from him and he is now threatened to take drastic measures against Hennah if the money was not paid.

On 16th April 1974 the subject returned home in Kiboga at about 8.30 p.m. Irene Luhogo went to the kitchen to fetch his dinner. She found a stranger standing in the door-way and two others motorbikes in the dark. She ran back. The stranger in her own words as follows — (4,1694):

"I entered the house and went to the room. The people entered it and talked. One of them, who entered had handcuffs and was usually an army officer; he had a baton with which he hit the other people. Then he immediately identified me — then he pushed Joseph Mbabazi was the other two who helped him to take the beer to a security officer."
When Mutasa was being handcuffed, I cried and this was passed off. I did not know what he was thinking because he was talking—possibly. They took him and at that time the watchman had arrived."

The watchman tried to follow them but was threatened with a gun.

She reported to Shona's younger brother, Steven Mupou, who was his relative Manaungo, (8, 130). It about the same time a white Peugeot 405, similar to the vehicle in which the subject was alleged to have been taken, stopped outside Manaungo's house for a short time. Manaungo decided to stop it and gave chase in his Mercedes-Benz car. He managed to overtake the Peugeot after about 10 miles at Mutasa Trading Centre. He reversed but the Peugeot disappeared in the village. He said that during the chase, and with the help of his spotlight, he managed to see its registration number which was ZM 135. He tried to look for it in the village and, failing to find it, returned to Shona to report to the police, leaving another man to guard the only access road to the village. He said that the only action taken by the police was to send a message to Beem police to set up road blocks. "He said that a young policeman expressed the fact that if they stayed at the police station, those who took the subject might come and take them also. He went on to say that the police were so scared that whenever they saw a car they would run away."

After reporting to the police, Mupou returned to the village and passed near the road, it about 1,500 m. a man, who was subsequently identified as Tadeblaffe, "stepped" from a shop about 200 yards from them and stayed a while. He told the driver not to stop on the way as those cars had been chasing him and wanted to kill him. The man driver stopped near the witness's car and confiscated what the matter was. He was told that they wanted to take the man to the police in connection with a missing person.

Mv./
The bus then drove to Nakuru police station and Sandwana was
brought in. He was later released and he still saw driving
about.

Museum said that Museum had been missing since then.
He said that his family had announced an award of shs. 50,000/-
for any information about him. He mentioned some rumors about
Mukam's being found murdered by the road side by some M.O.C.I.
staff who took him to Jenge Hospital. He said that his wife
and the brothers went to the hospitai and later said that the
man was not Joseph Mukana. Museum said that the relations
of Mukana were divided into three groups. The first wanted to
take possession of all the property, the second were for looki-
ng for him but the third did not want him at all.

It is clear that Joseph Mukana was taken from his house
by three men on the night of 10th April, 1976. His wife gave
details of the uniform which one of them was wearing. She
didn't seem to tally with the uniform of the Military Police.
She was emphatic that she is able to differentiate between
the various types of uniforms. She was unable to recognize any
of the kidnappers and there is no evidence before us to say whether
the man wearing the uniform was in fact a regular Military
Police man. We cannot put our eyes to the fact that some have
occurred where people have passed off as army officers.

Museum was able to see three occupants in the fleeing car and,
although he did not know who they were, it seems fairly clear-
from what Sandwana later told the bus driver that he must
have been in the car which was being sought by Museum. If
Sandwana was not involved in anything wrong there was no
need for him to flee in the car as he did, or to hide from
the pursuers as he did. His conduct was thoroughly suspic-
ious and we are inclined to believe that he was in fact

...
with the kidnapped subject in the rear car which was being pursued. Notwithstanding the fact that we did not have evidence about the subject's handsome car (lose with Pendalva we find, for the reason so true above, that there is evidence to indicate that Pendalva is implicated in the subject's disappearance. In view of the fact that the subject has been missing since 16th April, 1974, we think the probability is that he has been unaccountably disposed of by his disappearance and at that it is more indicative of Pendalva's involvement as we consider the further investigations to be carried out by the CID.

33.

**Police No. 64 - OYOMO BAY.**

**Witnesses:**
1. **Jackson Tjik -** Part 2, p. 1537 - 1540.

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The subject was employed in the Prison Service as an Inspector of Prisons. He was mentioned at the Prison Headquarters, Parliament Building.

There was some confusion about the exact date of the incident in which the subject was involved, but according to the entries in the Public Safety Sect Division Diary, dated No. 13 and minute No. 37 of 25th January, 1973 in the police file, the date was confirmed to 23rd October, 1972.

There were two versions of the incident. The first, 3.107, who is a Journalism said that the incident happened at 9.30 a.m. The other witness, 3.160, who was then a constable, continued...
the time of the incident at 2 p.m. However, on that day 9.46I was at the gate when three people asked him for the subject. He took them to his office and stood outside the door which was open. He looked around 9.357 everywhere near the room. Those people asked the subject for the keys of his car and its insurance. They went away to the car, where a man in very uniform called the inspector of police who was one of them. 9.461 said that the inspector asked the soldier why he was allowing him to be not have a "money" on his belt. He said that they drove away in the car.

9.357 notified that he was present outside the office when five men, two of whom were in uniform, came and asked the subject where he had got the Volkswagen from. ... said that all of them went to the car park where the subject told the others that the car had been given to him by the manager for use while his own car was being repaired. According to 9.357 they took the Volkswagen away, leaving the subject behind, and they asked him to report at the Central Police Station the following day.

The subject has been missing since.

On 5th January, 1973 Detective Sergeant Dave (9.249) was instructed to investigate this case. He has a service of about eleven years in the police force, of which he has served twelve as a detective. He said that he received information from the previous ten witnesses and traced the Volkswagen to the S.W. Ford, Sydney. The registration number was 976 922. Sergeant Bodden (9.375) produced the settlement diary and post entry S.M.15 of 29th October, 1972, which reads - (p.226):
Mr. Iyub Yamen of Valley Regiment, Intelligence Section, P.O. Box 2795's, heads in one motor vehicle, registration number UWE 900, Volkswagen, Light Blue in colour, which is believed to belong to Greyhound Ltd for local custody.

Sgtn Omubuti stated that he was criticized by his superior officers in a minute dated 17th March, 1972 for lack of proper investigations in the case. His only other investigation was that on 17th December, 1971 he went to Lira, acquiring if the subject's wife was still employed by the Ministry of Education. The reply was in the negative. He also checked with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles with regard to the ownership of UWE 900 and found that it belonged to someone in the Uganda Transport Company.

According to Sgtn Shamwani, all the vehicles at the FOU Yard were subsequently sent to Munyonyo directly for examination. He said that this was in accordance with orders. He provided the acknowledgement receipt issued to him in respect of this particular vehicle, Ex. 74.

Notwithstanding the obvious contradictions in the evidence of the two main witnesses, it is clear that on 30th October, 1972 some people did approach Sgtn Shamwani with regard to the vehicle which he was then driving. The person in which the subject is alleged to have taken the car for repairs and from where he was given the V.W. for temporary use was not mentioned. It seems to us that the investigating officer discounted all the criticism that was made by the superior officer with regard to the lack of proper investigations. With some reluctance, he admitted that there was an atmosphere of fear at the Police Cantonment and this was not the only time that such fear in the minds of the police was experienced. It is possible that this fear was the only cause which/..............675.
which prevented him from taking thorough investigations into this disappearance. Having found the vehicle in the I.P.F. Yard, he did not bother to get a statement from the people concerned, and he did not even think to come to see us or to the Yard. We feel that this has been followed to date, it might have saved fruitful and might have disclosed first, the motive

for taking the vehicle; and secondly the identity of the persons who collected it and really what they did with the subject. Unfortunately this was not done and our counsel seems to have been unable to trace the man 'Jub Manchester'. The investigating officer does not seem to have taken any note of what he found at the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles and he does not seem to have interviewed the owner of the V.H. However, we find that Young Han has been missing since the 23rd October, 1972. If the entry in the Sitting Diary of the I.P.F. Yard of 23rd October, 1972 is accepted as true, and we have no cause to dispute its authenticity it must follow that 'Jub Hanam' of Military Intelligence Section not only handed the car in, but must have been one of the five who saw the subject at his office about the car. We do not know why an Army Intelligence Officer should have been involved in this matter. The subject was only asked to report to the Central Police Station the following day. We do not know if he did this. The evidence indicates that no one saw him after closing time. One of the possibilities is that he might have not told fact on being questioned about the car by Army Intelligence and the Police and decided to escape; the other possibility being that he may have been kidnapped by unknown people. We have not been able to get any conclusive evidence that his disappearance was linked with the matter of the car. We are thus unable to say whether he is alive or not.
Subject No. 69 was the I.C., Chief Fire Officer, and was stationed at the Fire Brigade Headquarters, Kapsaa. He was married to two wives; Doris Kuntang (I.159) and Margaret Manyi (one son is called). He was a man from Akworo in Kukodi. I.159 has seven children and the co-wife three. Kuntang asks that she lives with her parents and is not getting any support from her brother-in-law. Two of her children; she wants to attend school, are no longer reading due to her financial problems.

On 26th September, 1970, the subject drove in his car to the Police Fire Station. He told the Fire Officer, Assistant Inspector Dim Kieninah (I.155) that he came to visit his family in Kapsaa, 12 miles from the town. He told Kieninah that he had come in a hurry and "the situation in Kapsaa is very dangerous." (p.157). He asked for a lift as he was short of petrol, and Kieninah provided him with an official lorry-driver and a lorry-driver, who also accompanied him to his home country. The subject then obtained a lift in a lorry from the next town to the lorry-driver, leaving his car with the keys in the Fire Station.

The driver returned twenty minutes later and informed Kieninah that he did not stop at the subject's house instead. Kieninah has not seen the subject since that day.
On the following day Konoko telephoned some keys to Kianuka and said that they had been left with a child to be returned to Konoko. Kianuka reported to the District Commander and Kulu's vehicle was subsequently recovered at the Police Barracks.

About six months later Kianuka learnt that the subject had reported himself at White Police Station. Konoko also learnt about this from his wife who told him that their husband came home after reporting to the Police and said that he had been given the option of either resign or resign. Konoko continued that during her absence when she had gone to see her sick mother, on her return her co-wife told her that their husband had been seen away in a vehicle which came to their home one day. She was told that when Konji tried to enquire what was happening she was beaten inside, and Kulu's mother told the co-wife "those people have taken your husband and sent no answer".

Kianuka denied knowing that Kulu was in trouble in Kupala and denied that he had assisted him to escape.

He said that when he was in Kupala, he found a man wearing a police uniform (Subject 66), Ill Ochilo (Subject 67), in the room (Subject 68) missing but did not know the circumstances of their disappearance. He confirmed another fire officer, SCP Odia (Subject 69) as having disappeared then and he had dealt with it.

With respect to Subjects 66, 67 and 68, no direct evidence was available, no member of their families came forward to identify them as their disappearance. These three were, however, according to Kianuka, in police and, as there is no other evidence, it is impossible for us to make any findings in their respect.

With regard to Chapman Kulah we take into account that he...
The first four subjects were Muslem Chiefs in Paparaa.
They were appointed during the previous regime when all the
former chiefs under the Karake' administration were removed
and replaced by new ones. According to Jann Bashir, (W.163),
when the Military came into power, chiefs appointed
during the previous regime were removed. He said that his house was
burnt on 26th January, 1971, by people 'of the other side' and
United Nations was said to eat raw meat.

On 1st October, 1972, at about 9 a.m., W.164, was arrested
from his home by some people travelling in a NISSI Pick Up,
by the allegations that he was a confusing agent, also to be
arrested from his home was W.165, who said that the capture
were armed and in civilian clothes.

At about 10 a.m., the vehicle stopped at the home of the
Muslem Chief, Jann Bashir (W.161), and he was asked to lead
the to the house of Subject No.93. He did as he was asked.
At Muslem's home, he called out for his son, when he
opened the door, one of the people pointed a gun at him and
ordered him on the vehicle. They went to the house of
Subject No.94 and Subject 71. Both of them were also
arrested in the same manner. The house of Subject
was searched and certain things were taken. Then they
headed to the home of a former councillor, Zayad Bashir,
who ran out of home.
They drove off to the Law Police post where the captors put "This is our man." 1945 was handed over to them. It was there that for the first time, the captors allowed that the people they had arrested were guerrillas. They were then taken to Nyoni village to the house of an army officer, where the captors reported that they had arrested guerrillas who had killed a girl and were sending them to Blantyre. They added that they had taken S.106 and S.165 as witnesses to confirm these allegations. These two witnesses, not only confirmed these allegations, but added that on 17th September, 1972, when Bwendi was attacked by guerrillas, the prisoners had celebrated this incident by shouting "We want the chief killed". These two witnesses, however, denied the allegation that they had reported the others. They maintained that they were treated just like the others and their account of the incident at the army officer's house was a little different. According to them, the shots fired at the house of weapons were produced and there were some photographs of these and a book. The army officer was alleged to have said, "It is you the chiefs who are confusing people because, if you have killed anyone, people are guerrillas and, yet照片的photographs can be found in your rooms".

S.165 and S.166 spent the night in the army officer's house and the prisoners were taken to the Central Police Station, pending further investigations, according to the station diary, entry made on 2nd October, 1972, (Ex135) the wms, i.e., No.27, 31, 74, 76 and witnesses No.165 were handed in at the police station at 0355 hours, by Captain John of Reserve Army. The same five people were recorded in the lobby by 0330, Section 30, 1972.

On 2nd October, 1972, at about 7.30 p.m., a vehicle stopped
as the home of another Muslim Chief, called Enema Malobo (Subject No. 79). Two men asked him to accompany them to the car and, on being asked where he was being taken, they told him, "You will see there." The subject tried to resist but the people fired shots, according to the evidence of his wife (9, 162) the shots were fired in the air. Her husband was taken away and he is involved in the Central Police Station Lock-Up Register, Entry No. 9066 of 3rd October, 1992; the second person being the Buried Master, Mokgobane (Subject No. 75), Entry No. 9065 - (9, 176).

According to the Central Police Station's Lock-Up Register, entries No. 9065 - 9066 (9, 176), Kingimwira, Juma Boshie, Moeketsi Lebowa and Tu Cagae were handed over to Captain Juma on 7th October, 1992, to be taken to Mahlanga.

On the same day, Malobo was also taken by Captain Juma to Mahlanga - (9, 176). According to Juma Boshie, he was released on or about 10th October, 1992, and told that he would be called back later.

Our Council does not have any role in these cases, Captain Juma.

According to Superintendent Malobo (9, 162) her husband Malobo was next heard of on 4th October, 1992, in Bushiri River with bullet wounds. He was taken to Mahlabatho Hospital where he stayed up to 17th November, 1992, when he died. She said that she had bullet wounds on his side like the shot. None of the others has been seen or heard of since.

There is no direct evidence about the arrest of Subject No. 75 today, but we know that he was arrested and taken to the Central Police Station on 3rd October, shown by the following notes:

9 / 22.
We are in no doubt at all that, Milford Hallam, that
in Subjact no. 10741, and in 76 were made on allegations
of being engaged in the manufacture of the weapons
for the attack on the British. We have, however, noticed that they were all handed in at the Central
Police Station from where Hallam was arrested on 7th October,
1972, by Captain Jones at 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. In accepting
the evidence of the witness in that he saw that the next day
shot in the flat prior toBaljeet's death, we note that
the bullet marks in the bullet marks on 17th
November, 1972. The evidence of the police records and the
discovery of weapons with bullet marks the following day
clearly points to the fact that he must have been shot by the
police who collected him from the Central Police Station,
that is, Captain Jones and his companions.

With regard to the other five people, we do not have any
evidence except that they, too, were called by Captain
Jones to be taken to Baljeet. As the records ofBaljeet's
defense were not available, there is nothing before us to
indicate whether they reached Baljeet or not. Deciding
ourselves on the evidence of Hallam as an example, we find
that there is a strong probability that the five other
subjects must have been disposed of in similar manner.

District of India: November 1880 - 1886.

Note: The author's note is not visible in the image.
He used to work with Malik Seedor. (Subject No. 71).

On 23rd September, 1973, at about 7 p.m. some people knocked at the door of his house. Mrs. Kasiree, heard him being called out by name. One man was saying, "I want you to help me, my wife is in labour." The subject asked who he was, and got the reply that he was Lukwage from Mbaleale Village. Neither the subject nor his wife knew any such person and did not open the door. This was followed by kicking at the door until it was forced open. One saw her husband being taken away in a vehicle and, as the went outside the house, three people fired in the air. She ran back into the house. She reported to the Police. Her husband has disappeared since then. They have two children. He had a bank account but was not insured. On 101 has not applied to the Court for an order to administer his estate.

From this evidence, it is clear that Kasiree was arrested by unknown people from his house on 23rd September, 1973. As he has been missing since then without any trace and, in view of the nature of his kidnapping, we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the people who kidnapped him.

97. SUBJECT No. 71 - JOHN KASIREE (KASIREE).

368 L.K. Sekana - Part 4, p. 3760 - 3772.
374 Mohamed Juma - Part 4, p. 3923 - 3927.

The subject Kasiree was the staff member of the Uganda American Importers' Company.
He was married to Mary Christine Kasana (U.19) and at the material time they used to live in Kikoni village. They have four children between the ages of 19 and 3, all of whom are school-time.

The subject Kasana was a B. Com. student at Makerere University, and used to work part-time for the Insurance Company. 

U.19 last saw her husband on Saturday, 2nd December, 1972 at 7.45 a.m. when he left for work.

He was next seen in his office the same morning by Susan (U.368) and Namala (U.374). Susan saw him at 9 a.m. when Kasana asked him for change for Shs. 100/-.

Namala, who had been promoted by Kasana only the previous week as a Unit Manager, went to his office to greet and inform him that he was going to Jinja on business. Kasana advised him not to go alone. Namala left for Jinja with the Company's Surveyor and was to have returned to Kasana the same evening for a meeting of his unit.

At about 9:30 p.m. two men, one of whom was said to be from the insurance company, reported to Mrs. Kasana that her husband had been arrested. She was told that, as he was driving in his green Citroen car, No. UYE 701, opposite Linda bar in Kikoni, 

fleece, another vehicle, a DMV, with two armed men in it, stopped his husband who was with Kasana. Both subjects were bundled into the DMV and one of the robbers drew away Kasana's car.

These two informants told Mrs. Kasana that they gave chase but were unsuccessful.

Kasana returned from Jinja at about 5:20 p.m. for his mother, who was 1 hour of the kidnapping of both men. He then went and saw Mrs. Kasana.

Mrs. Kasana told that she went to the Central Police
*Station. She described the DNB car which took her husband as was
told by the police that it belonged to the Military Police. She
went to the Naval Police Station and was told the same about the
DNB. She said that she was afraid to go to the Military Police,
Munjockey, but more relatives and friends checked there, though
nobody actually was allowed to see her husband. She said that
there were rumors that her husband was at Munjockey, and others
that he had been removed to Malice. She has never seen her
husband since 21 December, 1902.*

*After sometime, an employee of Santa Monica told her that
her husband's Citizen had been taken to the factory for repairs
to a door which was broken, and re-applying it works. He told
her also that the new number plate, 536, was to be fitted to
it. She said that she started using the white Citizen with
two number on double zone. She did not use this information
to the police through fear of retaliation. According to [23]
Blanca's Citizen is still registered in his name and the
number has not been officially changed.*

Mrs. Brown spoke of another rumor to the effect that
Brown had repeatedly said: "We shall see who has got more power
over the other. You will not manage to find them because you are
working under me." [p.316]. This allegation was denied by
Brown, who said that Brown was his intimate friend. He said
that he felt that he was not responsible for arranging money
and, as he had recently been promoted, he could not have
accepted for a further time. He said that another man
was acting as minister for Brown's money. According to [238],
Brown was very popular amongst the people to whom he used to
give money and dealt with them very carefully.

Mrs. Brown said that the data which he was building
was from a man who said that he was loyal. The house he
was
has built and routed but she was having difficulty with collection of the rent. She has applied to court for an order to remove the notice of her husband.

We are in no doubt that John Baptiste Koman and the University student, Kwam, have been missing since 2nd December, 1973. Unfortunately, Mrs. Koman was unable to say who those two people were or how they were related to her husband. We do not think that it is unfortunate that, having received the information about her husband's death, Mrs. Koman did not inform the police about it. It may well be that both sides of her husband were killed.

In the event, according to Mrs. Koman, who has received the information on her husband's death, the police did not take any action to follow up the report, nor did they try to contact her husband. The information she has received is that the police did not act because there was no evidence of any other person being killed. The report was not taken seriously.
promoted with kindness by having only a week before his dis-
appearance. We think that it is reasonable to say, as
family said, that no other rise in so far as he was concerned
was out of the question. In any case, Bahram never became
manager in Khana’s money. He was not satisfied that Khana
was in any way implicated in his disappearance.

We find that both subjects were kidnapped by the unknown
people in 1985 cut on 3rd December, 1985, since then they have
been missing. We think the probability is that they must have
been disposed of without by some accidental.

94.

Subject No. 24 - Mohammad Ali

References: 360 (Rev. K. Makan邹) - Part 1, p. 1622 - 1631.
163 (Hgin Bhakhtanandee - Part 2, p. 1831 - 1834.
165 (Christopher Echegars - Part 1, p. 1892 - 1893.

There subject used to work for Llithuanian airline in the
Swisscrs Department. He was married and used to live in
Switzerland.

On 16th January, 1972, Rev. Makan邹 (7.145) went to the
subject’s house for lunch. She said that there was, including
his wife (1.146), came to her, the subject who accompanied one
of the leaves of the room. 1.172 admitted going to the house
compulsively by his mother, she was a Gilbert, to show the subject
to Flavio Brazilian. We felt that he was the working for
the British airline and therefore and one being to give the subject
another job. He was admitted that there was no body else
In the house, he said that there were a lot of people and after taking a bottle of beer together, his cousin went away. The subject went to his office the following afternoon.

After lunch, the subject dropped 4.16 at her office and Kigundo (4.16), who was working with Kibinge as driver/mechanic, saw him go into his office at about 2:15 p.m. This witness said that fifteen minutes later, three men arrived and he saw them talking with the subject. The witness wanted to go to the Nyeri police but the subject asked him to wait as he was going out with three other men. Kigundo was unsatisfied, but he was not one of those three men. He waited for the subject until about 5:15 p.m. and then reported to his superior officer who contacted the police. This witness saw the subject's Volkswagen car parked outside but was told not to worry that it had been taken to his house.

The following day, the subject's wife rang Mrs. Muhondei, saying that he had not returned home since leaving after lunch the previous day. 4.172 went to the subject's office as arranged at 3 p.m. and was told by the manager, one called Mr. Buret, that he had gone out. On this point, the subject was certain that he went to see the subject at the afternoon of 10th January, 1973, but the following day, he did not wait for the subject but left a message that he had called.

Some time in May, 1973, Muhondei met the subject's sister, 0.510, and asked her, "Have you the people of Muhondei seen you?" She did not see them those days." He was told that Mrs. Muhondei had gone to Nairobi but she did not know where Muhondei was going. Muhondei said that this reply referred to the whereabouts of Muhondei for that particular day and he maintained that he did not know that the subject had been missing since his
meeting of his boss in January. This conversation was denied by Kigundu. Mutondo said that he also enquired about Nyanza from some one working for the Ministry of Information, who also told them. It never came to light. In about July, 1974, 5,238 went overseas for about six months.

S.133 said that on 20th January, 1973, she went to the Nile Hotel to see their former king and there met a man called Klabilisa near the lift. The conversation, in her own words, was as follows (p.181):

"He first told me one thing in a sort of story and the story he narrated was that a certain lady had kept her milk somewhere, a rat came and fell in the milk. After that her mother-in-law came and removed it and threw it away where it could not come back again. After that story, he pointed his figure as if he was going to beat me at that time."

He said that the man also told her, "You will see me." She understood this story to refer to her brother she had disappeared. She denied telling the Police as is recorded in her statement that Klabilisa further commented:

"He thinks that we did not know him; he thinks that we do not know his movements."

She did not know where Klabilisa lived or worked.

It seems obvious that the subject was taken away from his office by three unknown men in the afternoon of 20th January, 1973, and has been missing since then. From the account of the incident given by S.133 it seems to us that the subject must have known the three people with whom he went out of his office. Kigundu did not know those men but was certain that Mutondo was not one of them. The story told by Klabilisa to S.133 seems to have obvious reference to her brother who was then missing. Unfortunately those men have not been traced and we are of the opinion that in the circumstances considerable suspicion about his involvement must remain. An unanswered question."

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We had evidence from T.185 that Mrs. Abdieh had been writing to her to say that her husband was not in Kenya. We are of the opinion that the possibility is that the subject was systematically disposed of by those three unknown men.

The subject was working as a clerk in the Personnel Office of the Kenya African Union, Kampala. He had been in Kampala for three years. He was married in Kamasiyag and they have children between the ages of 4 and 11. The subject being blind suffers from arthritis (?).

She last saw her husband on 8th December, 1971, when she went on duty. He never came back.

She went to his office the next day to enquire about him. She alleged that the Regional Manager told her that her husband had been taken by some "big men" from the Army to Nakasongola. She maintained that the name of one Lt. Abdi of the Army Headquarters was mentioned as one of these soldiers, who did not seem to have been traced by our

Council.

On 19th, she was a teacher at the Makeri Primary School in Enkanga, Nandi. She saw two of her pupils disappear from school and informed the authorities. She returned home on 10th December, 1971. She alleged that one of them was killed when she came, the other was found not far away to him. After about a month of the incident, she ran away to Kampala, and was in Personnel.
officer. He is alleged to have told me that three men had been taken together on the same day to Mokibondo and that he was in touch with the Ministry of Defence. Mike said that he was told in 1972 that the Frelimo leader there feared him and he did not even try to make any enquiries there. On 7th March, 1972, I went to see the Minister of Internal Affairs, who then was Maj. Col. Chilemba Chanda (P.437). The details of our interview, in the words of Mike, are as follows: (P.437):

"Then we met there, he checked some of the files and told us that, will not matters concern his office and two others had been reported to him for writing the libellous message of Col. Dalliyan Corporation and that he had made enquiries about this and the Ministry of Defence Headquarters had warned him that those people were at Mokibondo, pending further interrogations on a subject he could not reveal to us for security reasons."

Mike continued to say that the Minister then sent his with a written message to Lusakwe House where he was a Major. The Major rang someone and then told him that 'the person in Charge of Mokibondo... was asked, therefore, we could not go there, we could not be allowed to go there, to see our source.' The Major further told him to be patient for his father would be released after the enquiries were completed. He said that "they waited for a very long time, and, as they were very worried about him, they wrote several letters to the Secretary for Defence, the Minister of Defence, and to Your Excellency, without getting any reply from any source."

P.437 did not recall the alleged interview with Mike but said that he had to see relation of people who had disappeared. He said that his sources was to tell those people that after police investigations either the police or he himself would let them know.
He said that in normal circumstances he used to write to the Commissioner of Police to ensure that he was made aware of the fact that the missing person was not traced. He said that if such information was not shared with the police, it was difficult for the families to trace the relatives. He felt that if he did not keep track that his father and others were at Makinde pending enquiries. He said that he was not telling relatives about people who were in detention at Makinde and had not been able to connect them to the Minister of Defence and that he was trying to get the permission of Makinde.

There is scanty evidence concerning the disappearance of the subject. It failed to get any eye witness. We have considered the evidence which is before us and we find no reason why the mother and the son should harbour evidence that the subject was rescued from the offices with two others and taken to Makinde. They could not have disclosed the name of Sir Igo Abajah. We consider the two witnesses as unreliable. They did not see the Minister of Internal Affairs and did not accept their evidence in preference to the general detail of the subject, who probably saw a lot of relatives acquiring about their missing people and was thus not able to remember their interview clearly or what he said then. The fact of the subject's detention at Makinde would have been proved or disproved by the production of the R.O.A. which, as has already been said, was not available. However, we find that the subject was suspected and taken to Makinde and as he had disappeared only the appropriate authority can know what was done with him.

The obvious finding, of course, is that he was unlawfully disposed of without detention at Makinde.
He said that in normal circumstances he used to write to the Commissioner of Police to cause inquiries to be made and, in cases where he received reports from the Police that the missing persons were not traced, he used to inform the relatives concerned. He said that in cases where Army soldiers were involved, he used to contact the Minister of Defence. He thought that he did not tell Mike that his father and others were at Makinde holding inquiries. He said that he was not telling relatives about people who were in detention at Makinde, but used to direct them to the Minister of Defence who would arrange for them to see the prisoner at Makinde.

There is scanty evidence concerning the disappearance of the subject. He failed to get any witnesses. We have considered the evidence which is before us and we find no reason why the mother and the son should fabricate evidence that the subject was arrested from his office with two others and taken to Makinde. They could not have dreamed the name of Lt. Ian Abdullah. We consider these two witnesses to be truthful. They did see the Minister of Internal Affairs and we accept their evidence in preference to the general denial of the Lt. Col. who probably saw a lot of relatives inquiring about their missing people and was thus not able to remember their interviews clearly or what he told them. The fact of the subject's detention at Makinde would have been proved or disproved by the production of the D.O.S. which, as has already been seen, was not available. However, we find that the subject was arrested and taken to Makinde and as he has disappeared only the appropriate authority can know what was done with him.

The obvious thing, of course, is that he was unlawfully disposed of while under detention at Makinde.
He was a Senior Superintendent of Police, in charge Bebeji District, and was stationed at Jinja, since October, 1921. He was married to W.P., who was living at their house in Jinja. They have eight children between the ages of nineteen and three months; except for the two youngest, the rest are at school.

On 16th January, 1923, a police officer, called Chevalier, who was also stationed in Jinja, reported to R.I.G., that her husband had been arrested and taken away on 29th January, 1923. She went to Jinja and, on making inquiries at the Police Station, learnt that her husband was taken by four men, dressed in a uniform similar to the Army uniform. The details of the vehicles in which he was taken were not recorded and no body seemed to know the identity of those four men. She saw the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. John Pullen, at the Police Headquarters, after about two weeks of the arrest. He denied any knowledge about this incident and asked the woman to certify that her husband had been arrested and give reasons why he was arrested. This was after she told him that she was not sure whether he had been arrested because she was not present when he was taken. She was also not certain as to whether he had been to Nairobi on safari as he used to. She was, however, definite that he had not run out of Uganda, so he would have written to her.

The evidence is very sketchy. He finds that the subject was arrested by four men, dressed in Army uniform on 29th January, 1923, from his office at Jinja. He finds it odd that no body at the police station took the trouble of asking for the identification of those four men, or of recording the registration number of the vehicles.
The subject was a small religious border and a witchdoctor. He used to live in Eugene Naya’s near Whale, and was married.

On Friday 25th November 1973, he went to Whale for Friday prayers. A passerby called Solomon Naqo (W.277) was with him at the prayers, after which they returned to the Whale bar where W.277 used to call his papers on the pavement.

At about 2.15 a.m., two men in a green VW car No. UGU 355 went to the subject’s home and asked W.277 about the subject. They told him to do something for them. As W.277 had not returned home, they asked the porter, also called Solomon, to take them to him. As W.277 and Solomon’s wife were going to town, they offered to take them to where Solomon was. They took the car to Whale bar and Solomon talked to the people in the car. According to W.277, David wanted to know those men with whom he was having. He got in the car in the dark.
Next day the car drove away.

This was the last that anyone had seen of the car or the man it contained. 8.25 am next day the driver continued 8.25 am but they reported his disappearance to the police the same day. Some police dogs searched for him in the streets, without any success.

The following day, that is, Saturday 26th November, 1975, 24.17 sent a message to the Muller Motor Traders Company Ltd., and he the man with whom the day before he had gone in the car the previous day. This was the police inspector (45), who was to work as an accountant. He said that he had been told about the disappearance of the man, and he had been surprised and said that he had been told that he had been dropped there and that his friend and the subject had gone to a place about 3 miles from the scene. He said that he had been told that this message was sent on Monday, 24th November and the man who was told about the car in which he was travelling on Saturday. According to the inspector, there was a Peugeot 405 saloon car, the registration number of which was 037. He admitted sending a telephone call to the officer on 24th November but denied that this was in connection with the subject. He said that the telephone operator, at first to his surprise, was that when he had spoken to the phone, he said that he had missed his brother in a car to get him some advice of proper advice. He said that on Friday, 25th November he was in town and had been down to Muller Hotel at 1 p.m. He had not expected the phone call of the afternoon at his

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place of work and at 5 p.m. was driven home by the workman.

Informed Klein is the 20B car that day at 2 p.m.

Regarding this vehicle, it was not denied that it belonged

to the Main Motor Trading Company Ltd., Victor O伞i (91187),

a brother of one of the directors called O伞i, testified that

he had been authorised by his brother he had gone to Toronto

to use this vehicle on Saturday, 24th November, to go to Toronto

in connection with his impending marriage. The Toronto (25,904)

stated that on Friday, 23rd November, he was asked by Robert

to check the car as he was on his way to Toronto the following

day. He said that its battery was faulty and the engine

needed to be checked. He inspected the car on Saturday, 24th November, and

the clerk, Robert, handed over the keys to O伞i. O伞i said

that he went to Toronto on Saturday and on Sunday and an

accident with a Land-Rover, allegedly belonging to Mr. O伞i.

O伞i was at the steering wheel of the car, allegedly

on the Forest Hill Road, at the intersection with Bay Avenue.

The factory was positioned near the road and the hand brake

was broken. On Monday, 26th November, O伞i claims the Inspector that the car had

broken down on his way home. The Toronto (25,904) stated that the
gear did not engage and he attempted to drive the car to the

garage for repairs. On the same day, several people, including

Mr. and Mrs. 25,50, went to the garage where they identified the

car as the one in which the subject and taken away the

previous evening, and that Wilson Robert was one of the people

in the vehicle. The police were contacted, and the car taken

to the police station together with Wilson Robert and Robert

this car on the 26th November. Subsequently, samples from

Wilson's counsel were then fetched from Toronto. On 13th November,

1973 the C.C.S. (25,813), conducted an identification parade in

pursuit of Robert. Mr. of the identifying witness, who

submitted...
... included 207 and 250. Identified him. Wilson Nakabi refused to take part in the parade on the ground that the witnesses had seen him before a number of times at the police station and the "police were not legitimate. He was identifying witnesses one by one. All of them identified him as the person they had seen in the war in which Mubiru Simon was killed on 22nd November, 1973. Nakabi said that after witnesses had made their statements, he was told by the O.C. Police that he was alleged to have kidnapped someone. He said that he was subsequently taken to court but the case was later withdrawn.

Then we examined Yoneza (15750) are the car in which the subject was taken away from Nakabi's house. The time was seen after 2.15 p.m. 15750 actually travelled in that car from his home. We think that these two witnesses were not mistaken in their identification of the vehicle in which the subject was last seen. Furthermore, after the subject was reported missing, these witnesses went to Mobile Motor Travelling Company where they identified the car and reported Nakabi to the police the following week. On the other hand, there are the details of the people working for Mobile Motor Travelling Company that the OR left the showroom on Friday, 22nd November, 1973. This is significant because if this were so, then quite obviously 157 and 250 would be greatly mistaken about the vehicle in which Yoneza was taken. In considering their evidence, we should like to emphasise that Victor Court (1477) turned out to be a most unsatisfactory witness. In a letter of fact, he admitted that he had told deliberate lies in the police with regard to the accident he allegedly had in the TMY on Sunday, 25th November, 1973. In his statement to the police, he stated saying that the vehicle was being driven by Mr. Obadha when the accident occurred and that the frantic driver hit him. Obadha said that three statements were written to Him, but he had lied in each, getting into trouble.
...self-confessed liar cannot be trusted in anything and it seems to us that, realising that the vehicle belonging to the company had been sufficiently recognised as having taken the subject away and that one of the company's employees, that is, Naboli, the other employees must have tried to fabricate evidence in order that they be not identified. We see no reason why Naka and P. 233 should tell lies either in respect of the vehicle or Naboli. We accept their evidence and find that on 22nd November, 1977, Naboli and another person took the subject away in the DWM, RN 393. From the replies which Naboli gave to Naka on being asked about suspects whereabouts, we are inclined to the view that Naboli was taken to Small to do something for those men. It will be recalled that Naboli refused to participate in the identification parade on the ground that the identifying witness had seen him before. We are of the opinion that this was a deliberate move on his part to avoid being identified, but nevertheless was identified subsequently when the witnesses were called into the office where he was.

We do not know the reasons for withdrawing the police cases against Naboli. We are of the opinion that there is prima facie evidence sufficient to hold Naboli to a very large extent with the disappearance of the subject, and we would strongly recommend the Director of Public Prosecutions to reconsider the police file.

As the subject has been missing since 22nd November, 1977, we find that the probability is that he was disposed of unlawfully by Naboli and his unknown companion.

102. 

The subject was the Personnel Manager of ITTIL, Skipton. He had worked for the company since 1959. He was married to Ruth Boynton (47), and they had two children between the ages of 20 and 4. He had been married to the bank which his wife had not been able to operate. He had a house. His wife had not applied to court for an order to manage the estate.

On 19th September, 1972, when he returned to his office after lunch in his car, he noticed that his husband was in the company's shop which is near the office. At about 10am, he saw a black Rambler 944 miles entering the compound through the public gate, with three men in civilian clothes in it. When asked if the subject was in, he was told the men that they had gone out. Two of these people also saw the assistant personnel officer, Cyril (47), and on being told that he was out, the two men told him that they would return in the afternoon. According to F.352, the subject returned to the office at about 2:45 p.m., and the same three men returned in the same car at about 2 p.m. Two of them went into the office and a third stood near the car. The two went into the subject's office and came back with him. He told his assistant, Cyril, that he was being taken by security officers. On returning outside the subject was heard by 1.30, telling him if he could take his car. He was asked to get inside their car.
The subject was driven away in the black penguin 404, never to be seen again.

Just about 2.30 p.m. the subject’s brother, Robert (K.585), received information on the telephone from Opi about his brother’s arrival. He made enquiries from people as near as Beiki and Komera but without success. It was about 4 p.m. when Robert arrived at Beiki, and later Robert collected his brother’s car. Robert said that as he knew his brother had no connection with the invasion of the country by the people responsible for it.

Nobody tried to take down the registration number of the penguin 404 in which the subject was carried away. Likewise, there is no witness who was able to identify any of those people who took him away. We find that the subject was taken away by three unknown men claiming to be security officers from his office on 22nd September, 1967, since when he has been missing. We find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by his captors.

Witneses:

- 260: Magen Bako
- 364: Hajji Adam Mtimba
- 512: Clement Nitu

The subject was the administrative secretary of Bungeni District and was the District Deputy Chairman of the Northern Region Supreme Council.

He had four wives and thirty-five children, twenty of whom were at school. Two sons are employed and the other two are unemployed.
He had two houses, one of which is a semi-permanent house with twelve rooms. P. S. is responsible for the children. The subject was insured. An application has been made to the Court for the authority to administer his estate.

On 6th October, 1972, Clement Kianda (85) arrived at the District Commissioner's office for a meeting. The subject then asked him to fetch a file which he had forgotten. The driver left in the subject's car and then he was about to reach Bungoma, a car overtook him and stopped in front of him, forcing him to stop. When he came outside, three men in the other car caught him and asked him if he was Babukuma. When he denied, they alleged that he was pretending as the car he was driving was that of Babukuma. They asked him to sign their names. Two of the men sat with him in his car and the third followed in the other car.

Meanwhile, the subject was with the D.C., Duong'e, Kakuyu (3150). Kakuyu said that he had called the subject to brief him about the Friday prayers and also to give him a cheque of Shs. 1,700/- to distribute amongst the local chiefs for the Independence celebrations.

The driver returned to the D.C.'s office with three men. He knocked at the door, whereupon the D.C. asked him to wait. But some men then opened the door by force and burst inside. The driver identified the subject and three men who, according to Kakuyu, numbered six, grabbed the subject by the arm and shook him in front of him. They asked, 'Do you want being executed?' The subject replied that he was not planning to return to the area in the D.C. They refused his request and proceeded to handcuff him. Babukuma said that three people looked 'terrible' and he was scared for his life. He said that the entire incident was over.
within about three minutes and he described it as 'the whole thing is frightful.' These people took the subject away to their car which was parked about two hundred yards from the office.

Subsequently, the U.O. reported this incident to the District Police Commissioner, Sub maintains, subject No. 20, p. 233, who himself had since disappeared and also to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Provincial Administration, and the Secretary, Ministry of Religious Affairs. He also saw the adjutant of the 21st Infantry, Capt. Nizam, who said that he did not know who those people were.

Mrs. Bokhaya stated that the District Commissioner told her that those men who took her husband away were in uniform. She said that the U.O. told her that he was associated with the 21st Infantry and that if any of these people were found in the area of her husband then those people were not from the army as they did not have handguns.

It is clear that Maj. Bokhaya was arrested by unknown men from the U.O.'s office on 6th October 1977. The driver, who was stopped on the way by those men, was unable to recognize them, nor did he take note of the particulars of their car. Interpreting the little discrepancy in the evidence as to their 4-wheelers, we are satisfied that these people were in civilian clothes as is indicated by No. 20 and p. 233. Even the U.O. was unable to identify any of those men. In any case, he was arrested for his life and the incident was over within three minutes. In view of the nature of this disappearance and on the subject but I am showing since October 1977, without any trace of news, we find that the probability is that he was unfortunately disposed of by his unknown abductors.
The subject was a young man aged about nineteen. He left school in 1997 and joined the Police Force as a trainee. He was undergoing some course at the Management Training and Advisory Centre. Samuel Njiru (21) is the subject's young brother and used to live with him in Roysambu. Living with them also was the subject's girlfriend, Jalia. According to Mugia, his brother had been troubled over this girl about two weeks before his disappearance. He said that one evening the men - Gacher Wino and Lukaas - beat up his brother and snatched Jalia from him. She returned to him the following day. Two weeks later, on 1st October, 1997, the subject went to the market to buy food at 8 a.m. and never came back.

Mugia reported at the market and also at Old Kampala Police Station, Central Police Station, and Wandegeya Police Station but did not get any information from anywhere. He also checked at the Mulago Hospital.

This is an unfortunate case where there is no visible clue at all as to what might have happened to the subject. The evidence is very scanty and it appears gave trouble over the girl, Jalia. The witness did not know about any whereabouts of the other two men who caused the trouble over this girl. It is impossible to say if there was one or either of them is responsible for his disappearance. All that we can say is that the subject has been missing since 1st October, 1997 and, as there has been no news about him since, the probability is that he is dead.

...
SUBJECT No. 94 - DUNKEL REELL KUNZENGA

[Signed] 190 SankAlexandriaTsumanga - Part 2,
p. 1827 - 1892.

The subject was employed by the last African Railway as an industrial position with the railways. He was married to M.179 in 1934, and they have four children. The son of nine and three. He was insured and had a sick account but his wife has not applied for a Court order to secure his estate.

W.179 last saw him on 31st January, 1975, when he left home for duty in the morning. Between 10 and 11 a.m. she was told that her husband had been arrested by the police. Nobody seemed to know who they were, or where they took her husband to. Her father-in-law, Bishop Tsumanga, consulted with the arresting officers but he did not tell her what he was told. She herself made inquiries at the police station but no body knew the whereabouts of her husband. She said that he was quite happy with his work and had never complained about any orders or might have threatened his life.

There is no evidence as to how or why the subject was arrested. They must have been some reason for his arrest that we cannot unravel in the future. The subject's father-in-law, Bishop Tsumanga, did not come forward to speak about the result of his arrest. The only finding we can make is that the subject was arrested on 31st January, 1975, from his office by two unknown men, and he has been missing since then. The probability is that he was brutally disposed of by his captors.
The three subjects and the witness Sannu (9.191) are cocaine, having the same grandfather. The first ten were policemen and were stationed at Jinja. The 10th was a private in the Uganda Army and was stationed at Entebbe. Ochono was married to two wives and had two children between the ages of 6 and 8 years. Ten of whom still at school. Ochono then died to his wives and two children between the ages of seventeen and four years. The private used to live with a girl-friend and had no children.

According to the evidence, Ochono was first reported from his office in Jinja on 15th February, 1971 by Captain Michael of the Uganda Army, Jinja. He was admitted for about five days and subsequently released. He resumed his duties and did not appear at work. His wife (9.200) then moved to their village home in Jinja where they were building a house. Mrs. Ochono said that she was later broken a letter from her husband by Mr. Ismaila (9.21); it was a lie (September, 1971) and her husband had asked her to look after his children if he died.

Mrs. Ochono spoke to her husband on the telephone on 29th March, 1971. On 1st April, 1971, his brother called Ochono to his home in Jinja, who was 200 miles away. The previous day three
the police officers' notes, visas by four army men. Mrs. Ongan
and Doctor went toճası and Caste repeated the story to them.
about what the bar man at the officers' mess had told him that
Ongana had been taken by row men travelling in a Landcruiser.
They saw the house and confirmed the story. Ongana's car was
more parked outside the officers' mess and Kalamu (6,497)
who was then the O.C. Police Station, subsequently had it
removed to the police station. The witnesses then saw
Kalamu at the police station and he denied knowledge about
the arrest, except for saying that he too had heard from the
member, bishop of the arrest. He said that neither he nor
Inspector Ocheko was present at the scene was able to reconnis
any of the four men. A.124 said that Kalamu whom she
knew well, tried to show her and said that he knew nothing.
The witnesses then went to the Army barracks and saw the
adjutant who denied any knowledge about the arrest of Ongana.
According to Mrs. Ongana, the adjutant rang Mr. Kalamu and
asked him for not reporting the arrest of Ongana to him. This
was denied by Kalamu who maintained that upon hearing of
Ongana's arrest he had run up the adjutant and asked if Ongana
had been taken to the barracks. He said that the adjutant had
brought Ongana further and said that Mrs. Ongana did not
see him at all but was straight to the barracks.

The witnesses told that Kalamu referred them to
Kalamu on the police that people appointed by adjutants were
normally arrested there, at Kalamu, they were given a
list of addresses which did not include Ongana's name. They
returned tosión and asked Kalamu for transport to take
Ongana's property home. T.286 then took Ongana's car to
their house. Mrs. Ongana said that she is having
financial difficulties to support the children.
The British police have been taken over by her father-in-law and the father-in-law the children by weekly guards.

In November 1971, she was arrested and remanded in custody with the name of

Moloko and she fled her father-in-law's compound of Jinka School of

Intelligence and had been discharged from the army.

She turned to question by Rego. Okono, Okowo said that Engola's

character is not to be held in place after the trouble in Jinka Barracks on 11th May. He said that the situation in the barracks was

terrible. Consequently he escaped from one women returning from Jinka Barracks to their house that his brother, Engola had

been arrested and again our investigators who told him that he was

also a suspect. He then asked if the arrest had been arrested by some army men at about

3,45 p.m. 23.08.71. We were Engola's house. His wife of knowledge of

the arrest but the J.C. Barracks, Okono told him that some

army men had come to the barracks looking for another policeman

called Kandu and had seen Engola in the army vehicles. Okono

said that all those officers knew everything but were afraid to

tell. He said that he wanted to put the names of the vehicle

which took Engola away from the police station in BIC 461. Later

the J.C. permitted him with transport to take Engola's personal

property in his own.

On the 24th of February the District Five days after the

serious trouble on 21st. He was the District Police Commander

of the area. It was alleged that he had been arrested by army

officers. He denied saying Okono was taking him that he had been arrested by army

officers. He denied saying Okono was taking him that he had been arrested by army

officers. He denied saying Okono was taking him that he had been arrested by army

officers. He denied saying Okono was taking him that he had been arrested by army

officers. He denied saying Okono was taking him that he had been arrested by army

officers.
ceremonies, conferred their titles and only two to three first-born sons left behind. He said that most of them came back later and he remembered them. A group of army officers also came to the police station and asked me to control the policemen. He told me that the District Police Commander, he was mostly concerned with the administrative side and the SP/IGP, who was in control, was responsible for investigating cases involving knock disappearances. Colonel said that he took the investigation of these disappearances to the CID.

When I took up the disappearance of Enga with the authorities. On the 13th August, 1973, I wrote to the Minister of Internal Affairs - SP/IGP. The Minister of Internal Affairs, who was then Col. Peter Oma (643) in turn wrote to the Minister of Defence on 20th August, 1973 - SW/12 - forwarding a copy of Mr. Cowie’s letter. He asked the Minister of Defence to direct your army headquarters to investigate the circumstances under which Mr. Enga arrived and was arrested. He then heard the brother whether or not this incident is in your hands. The Minister of Defence replied by his letter dated 30th September, 1973 - SW/22 - enclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from OMA Headquarters re: 60/14/16/100/1973 of 7th September, 1973 and said:

“We shall note that the alleged letter which I have received from your subject, Murray Oma/Police that after thorough investigation of the police officer in charge that he had no case to answer and he was released through the Australian police at about 10 hours.”

On 30th November, 1973, Mr. Banita wrote back to the Minister of Internal Affairs - SW/45 - disputing the information that Enga had been released after investigation. He said that he should like to have some word about to the O.M.A. barracks or to the police station where he should have been released.
He received a reply dated 9th December, 1971. - \[Re:46\] - from the
Prime Minister, Ministry of Defence which stated as follows:

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your
letter P/RAAC/ of 24th November, 1971 which
you addressed to my Minister in the above
matter. I am afraid I have no further comment
to make to what has already been conveyed under
2.25th Vol. II dated 9th September, 1971 which
was addressed to my Minister and copied to the
District Commissioner, Lango by the Minister of
Defence. Should you, therefore, not agree with
the facts contained in that letter, I would
advise you to contact the Minister of Defence
direct."

Regarding Chong, about a month after Enoka's disappearance,
Cassino heard rumors about the arrest of Private Chong. He went
to Masindi army barracks where he learned that some Langi and
Soboli soldiers were arrested on 11th August, 1971. He found
many women weeping, also his brother's Uganda girlfriend was
crying. She told him that Chong was arrested with others
and taken to the quarter guard. She said that when she went to
the quarter guard the following day she did not find anybody there
but she saw blood and some soldiers cleaning the quarter guard.
He was scared to make any further inquiries. The girlfriend was
willing to accompany him to their home. He packed up Chong's
property and took it to his mother.

We are satisfied that SPC John Chong was arrested on 31st
March, 1971. Unfortunately the bmns, pcane and Inspector Odaga,
who witnessed the arrest, were not traced and we are left with
the evidence of 2.157 and 2.204 about what they were told by the
bmns. Although this piece of evidence was hearsay, we have
the evidence of Odaga's previous arrest in February, 1971. That
incident was confirmed also by colleagues who saw his under arrest
at the army barracks. It may well be that the authorities were
still not very happy with Chong and had him re-arrested on 31st
Proceeding, as it does, the hypothesis so given by the witness that Chunco was approached by four Army men from the officers' mess room credible. We, therefore, say that the probability is that S.F. Chunco was approached by Army soldiers whose identity had not been established. He has been missing since then and we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the soldiers who approached him.

Regarding Chunco, we are satisfied that he was approached on 25th July, 1971 at the evidence of Chunco about what he was told by the C.O. Baracks, Changde, of having seen Impola in an Army vehicle was subsequently confirmed by C.O., from the Ministry of Defence where it was stated that after interrogation Impola was "released through the battalion gates." It follows that after arrest he was taken to the barracks for interrogation and the Adjutant of 4th Battalion maintained that he was released at about 6 p.m. For fact, however, reveals that Chunco has never been seen since he was arrested and we think that he may have been taken away from the country. We would have at least a selected member of his family from wherever he was. Furthermore, we find it rather odd that Chunco as he was arrested from his office in the presence of other people, the Army authorities should have found it convenient to release him at their battalion gate without anybody being present to witness the release. It raises considerably doubts as to what Chunco emitted in his letter dated 25th November, 1971.

We find it equally heart-breaking for the Permanent Secretary to state Chunco to contact the Minister of Defence directly rather than try to assist him by dealing with the matter he had raised. Where the subject concerns the life of any individual, we find that the proper official should be approached and not for
information, cannot be so callous and uncooperative as
was this particular permanent secretary. We are of the
opinion that the disappearance of Elena cannot be explained
on the basis that she was released through the battalion gates.
We find this alone and incredible, to say the least about it.
We find that the probability is this: Elena was never released
and was unlawfully disposed of while in detention at the Burma
Battalion.

With regard to Private Awasri, there is only the evidence
of Captain of what he was told by Ong's girlfriend. Unfortu-
nately she was not tested, and Conklin himself was unable
to make any further investigation while in the barracks after
what the girl told him. As Ong has been known since 19th
August, 1972, we think that he is not involved with the other
fellows. Information as the girl reported be Conklin.

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**Subject No. 79 — Levi A.wasri**

**Witness:**
98 Detective Inspector Vincent Jeffrey Green. (Recalled) - Part 6, p. 5099 - 5106.

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The subject was a former administrative secretary, Large
District Administration, which post he resigned in 1952. He
was a member of the F.T.O. and, at that material time, was a

shranked p... /832.
shopkeeper in Lawrence Trading Centre. His father, Mike Thak, (4,192) used to help him in the shop. He was also a partner in the Lake King College, which was closed down after his disappearance. He was married to two wives and has eight children.

On 20th June, 1972, the father and one son came to the shop where, at about 2 p.m., three men in a white commercial car stopped outside. The three men entered the shop, one of them was armed with a pistol. They searched the residential part of the building and found a cheque No. 61942, the signature certificate for its being No. 2621 which the subject's father had produced. They arrested Thak and took him in their car to milestone Police Station. One of the men also took with them Thak's Holden car No. 150, 390.

The father went to milestone Police Station where he saw his son making a statement. According to C.P. Harshil (4,192), the subject was brought in by three men, one of whom identified himself as No. U1 3162 Brooke Regional Police Station Basra, who told him further that they were taking the subject to Kanyakumari for interrogation. They handed over the boy to the police's Holden car and the abductors with instructions to keep them until further notice.

The A.I.P. said that later the same evening another boy, allegedly belonging to the subject, No. Var 796, was also brought into the police station. According to Mike Thak this Bedford truck belongs to him and he produces its registration card. Var 796 said that these three men later left with the subject in their Bedford truck in which the relevant papers had been taken. In the evening of 20th June, 1972, it is said that:

"1965 hour. No U 3162, Basra Regional Police Station came to arrest three kids of Lawrence Thak, his car No. 390, was brought to the Police Station for safe..."
custody and were brought to M.D. No. 61940 and 6 keys
also were handed in for safe custody — Mr.
Omara taken by a car No. 181129 heading to-
wards Lira under escort by the same N.C.I.A.
Corporal Lekyiya to Kampala.

Entry No. 12 (comments) is to respect of the Bedford
truck UD1 756 which was handed in by the driver called Okello.
(2) ‘would not said that he was forced to ask three men
for their identification papers on the one stating he was
Lekyiya was armed with a pistol. He said that he was told
by the men that they had been sent by the “Big men” to take
the subject for information.” The Police Officer said that
the authorities were then looking for more people, mostly the
supporters of the former regime, and he thought that Omara was
one of such people.

The District Police Commander of the time, Superintendent
Odyem (K.409), explained that at the relevant period all the
security forces had powers of arrest and soldiers used to bring in
civilians at the Police stations for safe custody and collected
them later whenever they needed them. He explained that
police were allowed to ask such individuals for their identifica-
tion cards and the fear often made less they too be arrested
for doing their duty.

According to Inspector Akwir, (K.38), in April, 1972,
residents of Kyebabul and started in Ochir county and also
in Gombe, Kabale, Kasese and Kasese counties. He said that some
people were sending their vehicles for transporting recruits and
plied that more than 4000 lorry had been used for this purpose.

On 15th April, 1972, the two vehicles, that is the 4WD
Car and the Bedford Truck were sent to Lira Police Station
Station from Lira No. 4 of 4150, ap. 1, 1972 – 0.15 refer
K.15 refer that same time later the station was taken by a
Senior Officer from Lira Police Station and, on 12th June,
1973, Roka 100s given to receive handed “Deportation of Amuru”
In prospect of the above which was said to have been brought to the attention of the Superintendent of police for safe custody. According to exhibit 175, the JINEX car is still registered in the name of Fana Sekh.

We are satisfied that Fana Sekh was arrested by the three men in the bus "UPL 129". We are also satisfied that one of them introduced himself to Inspector Parkhill as 'Lance Corporal William Lembuye'. Although we appreciate that there were cases of impersonation taking place, here it would seem that the circumstances negate any such possibility. The subject was taken to a police station and the Lance Corporal does not seem to have made any secret of his identity.

Notwithstanding the fact that Fana Sekh did not ask for his identification papers, we have no doubt that at least one of the people who arrested the subject was an Army Officer on his way to Lusaka. The evidence suggests that, and thus we accept as a possible reason for the subject's arrest, in April 1971, the ISELI and some people were abducting and transporting the recruits. Fana Sekh's father had a truck and it may well be that the one was suspected of assisting conscripts in their transport. This would strengthen our finding that the subject was in fact arrested by men from the Army. There is no evidence except for most vague details of where the subject was taken from Lusaka Police Station. If he was taken to Lusaka we did not have evidence to show that he reached Lusaka alive. The fact, however, is that he is missing since 26th April 1971, and in view of the manner of his arrest and the reason for his arrest, we are of the opinion that he was deliberately disposed of on the way to Lusaka by the people who arrested him, including the 1st Lance Corporal William Lembuye who, according to our evidence, was not in a traffic accident.
The subject was a nephew of the former President, Milton Obote. At the time of the incident, he was the personal manager of Kama Sugar Mill. He was married to Dolores Odoi (4,194) and they have nine children, between the ages of 25 and 26.

According to Mrs. Odoi, he was arrested once before about a year prior to the incident of 5th February, 1973. His car was taken away and he had to go to Kampala and, according to Odoi (4,998) Your Excellency had had to intervene to release the car.

On 5th February, 1973, at about 11 a.m., the senior assistant clerk of the Sugar Mill, Ondilo (4,197) took some papers to Mr. Odoi for signing. He was in the house and just then a V.W. Kombi, registration No. UTE 410 came with four men in civilian clothes. According to Ondilo they looked rather nervous; by their tone they appeared not to be friendly and to him they looked like thieves. They asked where Mr. Odoi was and when he identified himself, he was told to get into the car.

Ref:............../2964
he did as was told, and they drove away with him.

According to Captain Mark Chandia (F.237), who was the O.C.I. Military Police, Lira, the Kamuli lYA uyo was an abandoned vehicle which had been taken over by the Military Police. It was used solely for the purposes of the Unit and it was also made available to Military Police personnel. State Research Department and Intelligence Officers from outside Lira whenever their vehicles broke down.

Mrs. Ojur said that at about 10:30 a.m. her husband was taken to their home by some army people who were in two cars. They were four men in army uniforms and were armed with guns, two in Military Police uniform and four in civilian dress. They came in a light blue car and a white mini-bus. She said that Captain Mark Chandia was one of those people and was in the blue car. He simply stood by and did not appear to take part in what was happening. They knocked the house, and took away a motor, two children dressed with Oboto's picture and three group photographs including Oboto. After the search, they took her husband in the mini-bus and drove away.

Chandia said that on learning of the arrest of Mr. Ojur, he went to his house, accompanied by the army officers. He asked Mrs. Ojur about him and was told that he had disappeared. She handed him some files which he kept; and later in September, 1973 handed those files and a payment voucher book to the administrative manager, Mr. Im (F.193). The voucher book — Fv.10 — was the one which Mr. Im took to the subject for closing when he was arrested.

Oboto waited for Mr. Ojur till about lunch time and then
reported his arrest to Lira Police and L.R.C. Headquarters. The report was made to Superintendent Ochape (R.o.G.), who was the District Commander. Longo and he instructed the O.C. CID, Angwe to get all the details of the vehicle and the Army personnel from Mr. Onobal. As a result, a general enquiry file No. 12/72 was opened and a statement recorded from Mr. Onobal. The following day Citizen Chandia called at his office at his request and was told about the statement made by Onobal. Chandia said "yes, I took Mr. Benjamin Ogor for inquiries on security matters. When the enquiries are finished, I will report to the Emergency Project, Kampala." Ochape said that he asked to be informed about the result of Chandia's enquiries and kept a minute to that effect on the yellow file - RN104.

Ogor, who was then the District Special Branch Officer, heard the news of the arrest from Bawa Abonga who rang him. He confirmed with the O.C. Captain Batty Koch, who promised to look into it, and the same day he went to Kampala on official duty. On his return, on 8th February, 1972, he was told by Ochape that Ogor having been detained by Chandia for security matters.

As more was heard of Mr. Ogor, Mr. Ochape went to Chandia and asked him about the result of his enquiries. Ochape, who stayed on in Lira for the whole of 1972, said that he did not speak with Captain Chandia about Ogor, although he had one for his statement which he refused to make as he was going away.

Mrs. Ogor did not ask any enquiries for the reason that she had heard that "whenever a person is arrested, he might be taken before court and be tried." (p.950). On being pressed why she had been so compliant, she repeated that she was under the impression that he was perhaps detained somewhere pending his trial like many other people.
Upon this evidence, we are satisfied that Mr. Odur was arrested by four people in civilian dress who were in the K.M.
Koini, SPC 110, assisted by Captain Chanda to be the property
of the Nali in Lira. Mrs. Odur next saw her husband being
brought home by about ten people, four of whom were in Army
uniform and two in Military Police uniform. She also mentioned
a nucleon that Captain Chanda was present during the search
of her house. Captain Chanda gave a different account of his
visit to the home of Mr. Odur and we must say that we were not
impressed by his explanations. Mrs. Odur spoke of the search
which must have followed closely her husband’s arrest at the
Spinning Mill. We refuse to believe that these unknown people
could have been able to use a vehicle belonging to the Military
Police, Lira without Chanda’s knowledge. We believe that
after arresting Odur, there must have gone to Chanda
who accompanied these four with some of his own officers to
Mr. Odur’s house for the search. In the light of all this,
we believe Superintendent Ochupa to whom Chanda admitted
freely that he had detained Odur because of security reasons.

There was no reason for Superintendent Ochupa to fabricate
such evidence against Chanda and, for the reason which we
have endeavoured to give, we find that on 5th February, 1973,
Chanda met the Koini SPC 110 to Lira Spinning Mill to arrest
Ahimbis Odur because of some security reasons. We find that
he has been missing since then. He does not appear in the K.M.
kept by the Military Police, Lira. Ochupa said that he thought
that Odur was taken to Kampala for interrogation. As he has
not been seen of since his arrest, we find that the
probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the Army
personnel who had been detailed to deposit him at Kampala
from Lira, whose identity was known to Captain Chanda.
Subject No. 91 - MARTIN AMAITA

164 Dar. of Male Alpha

The subject was the sub-county chief of Minakala, Lengo District. He had been a chief for about one year. He had three wives, two of whom were alive and two of whom were deceased according to custom. He had ten children, the eldest 9.196, aged thirty-three and the youngest being alive. Six of the children are still at school being supported by 4.196.

On 27th September, 1972, the subject went to the County Headquarters, Kyangwe, to arrange the prize-giving function for the double production competition which his subordinates had won. During his absence, at about 3 p.m., four men in civilian clothes and travelling in a van, similar to those used in the Government offices, stopped at his office in Minakala and required from the clerk (4.195) where the subject was. On being told that he had gone to the County Headquarters, they drove away without saying anything more. Those people later returned and called 4.195. He found the subject in the van, sitting between two people. He was not handcuffed or tied but was keeping his eyes fixed on the clock the subject's bicycle, office keys and his brief case, and then drove away in the direction of Minakala. The subject reported the incident to the 5.0.

4. 196 made inquiries at the County Headquarters but did not see any person who might have witnessed the incident. He learned from a woman called Irene that the subject was picked
ur by these people from Tohli (Keny.), teased up and put in the car. The son made enquiries in Gulu without success. He also enquired at Lira Police Station and from friends at Lira Prison. No body had any idea about the whereabouts of the subject. W.L.B. stated that he did not go to any Military Camps as he was scared. After the disappearance of the subject his son Charles was arrested the next day. He was inquired and had money in the bank. He body has so far applied to Court for an order to exonerate his estate.

This is yet another case where the evidence is very scanty. We are in no doubt that the Sub-County Chief of Minhulu, Martin Aboya, was arrested by four unknown men on 27th September, 1972, and had been missing since then. The Chief's clerk said that those people talked in a "British" way and this probably scared him. He certainly did not take down the particulars of the man and there is nothing in the evidence before us about the identity of any of those four men. This arrest came soon after the invasion of this country when, according to other witnesses from Lira Police Station, for example, W.B. and the D.C. Captain (policew) many people from the District were arrested at suspiation of being involved with the invasion. It may well be that Martin Aboya was also arrested for the same reason. As we shall shortly see, in the case of the Administrative Secretary of Loma, George Anuy (subject 94) at least one of the people who arrested him was identified by Captain Age'd as Corporal Okello of the Intelligence Section who claimed to have been sent by Col. Mwiririki to arrest these people. It may well be that the subject was also arrested by people whom he met and by Mr. Aboya from Kororo, but we do not have any such
direct evidence. It always has been missing since 27th September, 1972, we find that the probability is that he was cruelly disposed of by the unknown people who arrested him.

113. Subject No. 92 - ABOKOM OTIEN

114. Subject No. 94 - ANDREI OLOWO

283 Lucy Akello - Part 3, p. 2791 - 2806.
322 Captain Henry Igong - Part 4, p. 3511 - 3548.

These three subjects were arrested and taken on the same day, that is, 23rd September, 1972.

Subject No. 92 - Abokom Otien - was the Somalola Chief of Bila, Lango District. He was married to Irene Otien Alaga Ayoo (4, 1999), and they have eleven children, between the ages of twenty-eight and ten. She said that only the youngest child is at school and she cannot afford the others to go to school.

Subject No. 93 - Ben Otien - was a former Secretary General of Lango District and since 1971 was the Chairman of the District Land Board. He was married to Rebecca Otien (4, 2006) from whom he has six children. He had another wife called

Long/....../242.
Lucy Gum from whom he has four children. Each site looks after her children. Y. 200 said that she has applied to Court for authority to manage his estate.

Subject 96 - George Ong - was the Administrative Secretary of Lango District. He has three wives, that is, Mary Anna Ong (W. 200), Edmonton Lorna and Lucy Emily (W. 202). He had also children with W. 201 and eight with Lucy. Y. 201 has already obtained a Court Order to manage his property, but she complained that she has not been able to continue the payments on his life insurance due to lack of finances.

On 23rd September, 1972, Aaron Gum had returned home from Lira. At about 10 a.m. he was getting ready to go to his office when five people travelling in a People's car came to his home looking for him. They told him, "We want you at Lira". He told them that he had just returned from Lira and did not know these people. As they went inside his house, whereupon two of them stood at the front door and the other two at the rear. When he came out, he was ordered into the car. His wife (W. 199) looked inside the car and saw a gun. She started crying and the vehicle drove away. She assures a boy to jot down the registration number of the vehicle which he gave her W. 199. According to it, the original registration letters were 157 but were altered to 170 H0. She did not know who had done this alteration. After this departure, W. 199 managed to go to Lira and see the District Commissioner, Captain Agust. She showed him W. 199 and he promised to look into the matter. She said that her husband was not against the present government.

At about 1 p.m. the same day, the same vehicle with
five men and Aboleye Olum went to the house of Ben Olum in Abu Daud and met his wife, Teoply. She told them that she had gone to the home of the complainant, Lucy, in Amugve-Anguev village. She counted down the number of the vehicle of a piece of paper - D-426 - W 606. At about 5 a.m. Ben Olum was drinking with his worker, John (Nona) Alamy, (W. 299) and his wife Lucy when the same car with Aboleye Olum in it went by on the road, stopped near the house. Four men got out of the car, two came from the front and the other two from the rear of the house and told Olum that they wanted to take him to the police station for a statement. Ben Olum dashed inside the house and locked himself in. They threatened to shoot if he did not come out. W. 299 and Lucy appealed to Ben Olum to come out as there were children in the house. He came out and they made him walk in front up to the road.

W. 299 heard the Commissioner Chief tell her Olum not to worry and they will see what will happen. Ben Olum gave him the 500/- and a bunch of keys with the sitar. Later handed to Toply, (W. 200). W. 200 reported to the D.C., Boyo, in a report, who told her that her husband had been reported with George Olum on orders with him from Kampala. From Kampala, the D.C. again on 25th September 1972, she was told that her husband had been taken to Kampala. She said that at the beginning of October, 1972, she went to see her husband and was told that she was crying for her husband and was disturbing the D.C. about him. They told her that they would come back later to take her to Kampala. She was arrested and the following day, left the house and went to live with her parents. The D.C. said that another man gave him five days after his arrest and directed her to report to the police.
The same day in the afternoon George Loong was at the home of his wife, Lily Khoo (W. 281) at Adyar Primary School. She said that the Police Inspector, Gopal (who also disappeared and is subject No. 135, p. 282), delivered a message to Loong that the D.C. again had suggested that Loong should move to a place with a telephone so that he could be contacted easily "in case something happened." Loong then went over to see the D.C. for an explanation. He accompanied him in the car where she wanted to go to the hospital to see Loong's sister. Before reaching the hospital, they met Mrs. Alice Lin who told her about the arrest of her husband by some people in civilian dress travelling in a Peugeot vehicle. Just then, the same vehicle stopped on the road and as Loong drove in the D.C.'s home the Peugeot followed them. At the D.C.'s home the people in the Peugeot asked Loong to get into their car. But Loong said that he had something to tell the D.C. They told him that the D.C. was not at home but when Loong knocked at the door Captain Aggar came out. The D.C. spoke to them first in the garage for about ten minutes and then in the sitting room for about five more minutes. (according to Mrs. Loong - W. 281)

"Afterwards they came out. The D.C. talked to Mr. Loong that these people came from Kupakal and they want you that the president wants you" (p. 2800). When he presents him to the people who the president wanted him is alleged to have connected that "many people were called for interview in connection with the incident of Kudilaw" (p. 2801).

Loong drove back to the home of his wife Mary Soam (W. 281) with the Peugeot following them. Loong told her that there had been some trouble and Yang Kauklowe wanted him. He handed her the car keys and his personal property and he was then driven away in the Peugeot. Those persons, number W. 281, also accused him of all the crimes that neither Loong Lin nor Shaloo Goo was in the car at that time.
W. 251, the D.C. again on 25th September, 1972, when she was told that the telephone lines were out of order and that he had left Captain Champs to keep his child to find out about her husband. She was told again on 3rd December, 1972, when the D.C. told her that he had been told by Captain that her husband was detained at Malindi. The other wife (W. 201) says that she saw the D.C. about two weeks after Champs's arrest and the D.C. told her that her husband was wanted by your Service in Kenya. About a year later, the D.C. is alleged to have told W. 201 "Your husband is no longer living" (p. 211b). She said that she went to Kapsata to look for her husband but did not receive anything as she did not have Kapsata well and secondly she fell sick.

Captains contact said that on Saturday 23rd September, 1972, two men who went with Champs to his house told him that they had been met by Lt. Col. Morrell to take all the Administrative Secretaries to Kenya. The D.C. said that one of these men was Corporal Walkie of the Intelligence Section of Malcola and that their vehicle was a Peugeot 504, P10 606. He tried to contact Morrell on the telephone but the lines were out of order. About a week later, he went to Kapsata and found Morrell very busy and he then reported to the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Rupiya, about these events.

It is obvious that three more men were arrested on 23rd September, 1972, by the men who were travelling in the Peugeot 504, P10 606. The 3rd Colony, Captain Aough, said that one of these men was Corporal Walkie of the Intelligence Section of Malcola who told him that they had been sent by Lt. Col. Morrell, the then Commanding Officer of the Military Police. Aough, to fetch these people? the other Administrative Secretaries in connection with the invasion of the country at
Mutual by guess 1st. We have no reason to doubt this evidence, and we find that all those three people must have been executed to Makande by Corporal Majhia and his companions. As none of them has been heard of since the records of Makande were not available, we think that the probability is that they were unlawfully disposed of by the military authorities in whose custody they were. Corporal Majhia, who was not traced, is clearly implicated in their disappearance.

While still on this subject, we should like to point out that according to the records available through the Central Registry of Motor Vehicles, the number plate 69550 belongs to a HEMILU vehicle, registered in the name of D. M. Alamgir and Anlambe Manager of Karamoja — see Ex. 122. We do not know how Corporal Majhia managed to get this number plate on the Peugeot 504, but this case does indicate that even members of the Intelligence Section of the Army were using false number plates obviously to conceal their identity.

215.


203 Benjamin Sekuli (etc.


207 Amos Manisch — Part 5, p. 668 — 669.

208 Ira Amos Manisch — Part 5, p. 668 — 669.

The subject was asked by the Police Sergeant and had
On 24th April 1971, the subject left his home in his lorry with the baby, Dada, who is said to have died in an accident, to distribute cotton goods. At about 6 p.m., Dada returned home and reported to W. 202 that her husband has been arrested in Elte by some people who stopped them and forced the subject to drive to Lira Police Station. W. 202 said that Dada told him that he had left the subject and the lorry at Lira Police Station.

The subject's brother, Opiyo (W. 207) learnt about his brother's disappearance and sent his sister-in-law (W. 202) to the Police Station to ascertain if the report was true. He said that he was afraid to go and told that "Wenas were in a better position" to make such inquiries. W. 202 went to the police station and found their lorry parked there. She received a policeman about her husband and was told to return the following day. She went to the police station the following day and was told that her husband was no longer there. The policeman told her that possibly he had been taken to Gulu. She did not see their lorry at the police station either. Opiyo said that he went to the police station on the 25th April, and asked a friend, who was in the Special Branch, to try to find out the reason for his brother's arrest. He did not receive any assistance and then went to Gulu Police Station where she was taken around the cells about his brother's lorry and was advised to forget it. A week later, Opiyo found his brother's lorry at Gulu Bweyale.
with a tall fat man in civilian clothes in it. He did not speak to the man nor did he report to the police as he was afraid. Instead he reported to the National Insurance Corporation. He saw the lorry again at D.T. Dobble garage in 7th Street, Kampala. He was told that it had been taken there by officials of the Uganda Army. He saw the private secretary to the Minister of Defence and with the garage manager and the secretary, he called Otto Okello, went to the garage where the lorry had been taken down the registration number of the lorry and the business title which was written on the lorry, that is, Sunny Enterprises Ltd. He was asked by Mr. Okello to wait for his communication. He never heard from him and subsequently handed the lorry’s registration card to his lawyer, Mr. Sisika.

The executive workshop manager of D.T. Dobble, V. Sill, said that the lorry D.E. 447 was first brought into the garage for repair by Sunny Enterprises of Uganda. According to his records, it was next sent into the workshops on 20th June, 1973 to the Ministry of Works and Housing with an order No. 279/72 - [Ex. 34G]. V. Sill said that they claimed they had no orders from the Ministry of Defence to statement [Ex. 34G].

The vehicle was sent to the central workshop on 9th January, 1974 again sent in by the Central Workshop (see order [Ex. 34G]), but this time it was displayed a different number, i.e., No. 024. 498. Sisika said that having checked the engine and chassis number of the lorry - 12 04. 498 – with his record he found that both corresponded with the engine and chassis of the lorry No. D.E. 447. He produced a certificate to that effect (Ex. 35) dated 29th November, 1974 which reads:

"Provisional Registration No. D.E. 447, engine No. 247, chassis No. 350, 1960. D.E. 447 was made by Sunny Enterprises Ltd., P.O. Box 345, Lira on 7th November, 1974. On 9th January, 1974 the same vehicle was..."
According to the records of this fellow station, which were produced by No. 2631 P.O. A. N. Young (Ref. No. 51/3/73/74), it seems that on 23rd April, 1971, private Khalsa handed in one bag and a wallet containing Rs. 141.75 for safe custody. This is in accordance with the station diary entry No. 108, Ref. 40. The lock-up register entry No. PW/71 reads:

"John Khalsa for safe custody was admitted on the same day which is 23rd April, 1971, and the prisoner's property book submitted No. and 141.75. He was taken to Police on 23rd April, 1971 by one constable._ (Ref. 51)."

There is another entry in the station diary No.12 of the same date, 23rd April, 1971, which reads:

"Dr. Balwant Singh reported his departure to Delhi with Rs. 141.75 present, (1) John Khalsa, (2) Khalsa Khalsa with a sum received Rs. 447 and a watch Rs. 141.75._ (Ref. 51)."

Superintendent, which (Ref. 51) was then the District Police Commissioner, Langa and Inspector General (PG. 98) via the District Special Branch Officer. According to view, in April, 1971, people were being recruited as porters in some of the estates of Langa with the Omen, Dole, Dole, Dole, and Khalsa. It was stated that some other people were providing transport for these recruits and be mentioned particularly the names of John Khalsa and Ranju Bhok (Subject No.9, p.

The District Police Commissioner knew at the request of John Khalsa and, after looking at Ref. 51 and 52, decided that he had been kept at the police station. He explained that at the material time - members of the armed forces had power of arrest and it was difficult for policemen to check on the identity of all such persons who were bringing prisoners for safe keeping at various police stations.
He said that the difficulty was that none of the soldiers were cooperative and stubborn and refused to properly identify themselves. He said that each prisoner, who were kept at Lira Police Station, were subsequently transferred either to Kampala or Gulu.

There can be no doubt that the subject Joa Okujo was in fact arrested but according to the police records, he was arrested on 23rd April, 1971, and not 24th April as stated by his wife. According to Lira Police Station Diary Entry No. 100 (Ex. 20), it is obvious that private Khonco handed in two men and a vehicle No. K.O.K 447 for custody. This registration number is part of the list of men belonging to Okujo and it will follow therefore that the men who was arrested by Khonco must have been Okujo. A similar entry is reflected in the Look-up register (Ex. 42) and also in the station diary entry 112 (Ex. 16), which indicates that Mr. Nelomao arrested Okujo and another person called Ouglo to Gulu with a car No. K.U.K 447 and James K.U.K 47.

We are satisfied that the subject, Okujo and his brother Ona Okujo N22 447 were in fact transferred from Lira Police Station to Gulu Air Force by a soldier called Lt. Maimara. That this was so is further attested by the fact that when the same diary was sent to D.C. Nebwalo on 22nd June, 1971 by the Ministry of Works and Housing, it still bore the title Sunday Enterprise 2nd and the same registration number M22 447. The list of the people transferred was paid by the Ministry of Defence. When it was sent again on 7th January, 1972, by the Control Department, the registration number was amended to 12 Ex 38. We have no doubt at all that the list belonging to Okujo was in fact taken over by the Ministry of Defence.

From/.....
No evidence of Inspector Oensa, it is reported that in April, 1973, some guerrillas were being recaptured in various counties of Lango District and other peoples, including Ousma, who were sympathetically inclined to the cause of the guerrillas, etc. As a result, their activities for their transportation. We are in no doubt to finding that Ousma was in fact arrested by the security forces in the person of Private Khala because of such a suspicion. The record indicates that he was taken to Gulu Police by Dr. Okello, but there is no evidence to show that he reached his destination. The fact, however, remains that he has been missing since then and we have no information in saying that he must have been unfortunately killed by the people who arrested him in July, including Dr. Okello.

115.

Subject No. 16 - KIBOLO SUBCOUNTY


The subject was a business man and a partner with Ellak (V. 205) in quarry at Nyalia, near Lira, called the Lango Quarry. He was also a member of the Uganda Land Commission. He had four wives: including Festo Akape (V. 206) and a total of twenty-three children between the ages of twenty and fifteen. One of the eldest children, Osk, looks after the other children but, according to V. 206, he is now complaining about the business on his.

On 22nd September, 1972, the subject left the house of V. 705 to go to the quarry. He spent the night there and on 23rd September, at about 5 p.m., went to the shop of the
partner, Mr. 205. He sat in the rear end of the shop with Elsink and Adams (N. 213), who is a Magistrate's clerk II.

Elsink said that he saw a Toyota vehicle, whose license number resembled that of an army vehicle, parked near the shop by the Zanzibar Hotel. He went inside the shop for about five minutes to warm himself and when he returned he found the subject missing. He said that Adams informed him that some people dragged the subject up to the vehicle and took him away in it. Adams denied this evidence and maintained that on 23rd September, 1972, he was 35 miles away in Malawi. He produces his court diary to confirm that this was so. Adams said that in 1970 he sold goods from Elsink on credit and by the time of this incident, owed him about 80,000/-. He said that in 1971 Elsink owed him for some money which he still owed him. He could not give any reason for Elsink mentioning him as a witness to the kidnapping of Eugene.

Elsink kept the subject's bicycle in the shop until it was subsequently collected by R. 206. R. 206 said that no search was made for her husband as nobody seemed to know where he was taken. She said that she was told by Elsink that Adams had seen him, after waiting for her husband's return, she concluded that what she had been told about his arrest by Andy was probably true.

According to Elsink, the only two alibis in this case were Elsink's alibi, Mr. Adams, who denied being present when the subject was kidnapped. We have considered his alibi time in the alibi list. If Adams had added to the alibi list, as per his diary, then it could be claimed that Elsink had told a deliberate lie about him.
On the other hand, if Adem hadn't followed his literary property, then he might have been at my place except Solilo. We can think of no reason why Elisk should mention Adem if he was not there. We fail to see what Elisk was gain by telling such a lie. We appreciate that Elisk was the subject's partner in the quarry, but there is no evidence to suggest that their business relationship was not friendly. Adem mentioned his indebtedness to Elisk in the course of their 50% in September 1971, but he did not say that Elisk had been pressing him for payment. On his own admission, it was not until 1974 that Elisk sued him. We are of the opinion that Elisk was a truthful witness and we accept his evidence. We feel that Adem was in fact at his shop when the subject was kidnapped and we think that Adem denied witnessing the incident for fear of being implicated and/or of any retaliation by the people who kidnapped the subject. In Adem's case, we do not agree with the findings that, having accepted Elisk's testimony, we are able to see that he was taken away in a Toyota vehicle, whose colour resembled that of an army vehicle. He has been missing since 23rd September, 1972 and we are of the opinion that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the people who kidnapped him.

117. Subject No. 72 - VA CODY J. PROFESSOR KEY.
   To C.P. H. M. 910. 91-511.

118. Subject No. 99 - VA EDG TO CHANCE.
   To Design Manual Dept. 60-920A
   - 507.

119. Subject No. 59 - GENERAL COURT.

120. Subject No. 79 - GENERAL COURT.

121. Subject No. 85 - GENERAL COURT.

93 David Margaret Akin - Part 3, p. 1890 - 1904.
Three those subjects were valley. Yokomu Olga (W. 238), retired county chief, says that subject 93, Guma Solom, and subject 201, Charles Oliet, are his nephews and subjects 100, Tsokumsel, his cousins. Olim (E. 129) said that subjects 70 and 100 were his stepbrothers, and Oliet the his real older brother.

Dawson Sopea was the deputy commissioner of prison. He was married to Gumiya Sopea who did not come forward to give evidence, and they have ten children. Both W. 238 and 262 (from case 1) knew of his disappearance, that sometime in 1972, they heard on the radio that Sopea had fled the country to Zimbabwe. After the announcement, Gumiya went to their house in Lange and told W. 238 that her husband left their home in Kumpia one day in 1972 and never came back.

McCormick J. H. is an officer in the defense general service unit. He was married to Betty Ajia (W. 221) and had another wife also. He has five children between the two wives, two boys and three girls. The oldest one is a radio operator in the information office, Doroti and the other children are still at school. W. 203 said that she has not applied to come forward as his order to name her husband's estate.

According to Betty Ajia, she and the children stayed in Lange at the time of the incarceration of the Government by the army. This is followed by an announcement by the Government commissioner for the general service unit, and all the Government officers were asked to report to the nearest police station. In eight days at this instance that Charles Olga was a General Service unit man and was the Assistant District Commissioner, decided to come through.

[Additional text not visible in the image]
Parked in Kenya in January, 1971 just before the army takeover of the Government, according to his brother, after this unit was disbanded, Cici was sent home to Lira pending report from other police units. Following the government announcement, Cici reported himself at Lira police station.

When Betty Aci, returned to Kenya, she found their home locked and everything in it taken away. She learned that when her husband went to the Permanent Secretary and asked for his pay back together with about 65 others were arrested and detained at Njorowa Gaol Prison, Lira. She saw a friend, Walter Charles Aci, who confirmed that Aci was in the prison but refused her permission to see him.

Beginning Charles Oci, and so routinely stated, after the disbandment of the Central Service Unit, he returned home to Lira and reported himself at Lira Police Station. He had a Peugeot 404 car, no. UQY 141. On 11th February, 1972, Cici was driving in his car with his family going to church for a service. He was being followed by his brother (7, 259) on his motorbike. Cici was stopped by two people standing by the roadside, opposite Lira R.A. Headquarters. When he stopped, no. 259, based them introducing themselves to Cici, "we are the people from the security." They told him that he was wanted at the Police Station and asked him to step out of the car. When he and his family came out they asked him for the key of the car and took him away in the car to the police station. No. 259 did not follow them to the police station so he was one more concerned with finding transport for the rest of the family. According to him, Cici's wife and son, was now a mental case in Nkoro, Cici and his two children were not able to find his residence at the army barracks. Cici said that he knew no his brother's name at the Central Police Station, Kampala, but with a different registration number which
he did not note. He identified it from a pattern on the
covering wheel.  Also had six children between the ages of nine-
teen and five.  According to Giliis, all his property was stolen
from his house in Hampala and to our knowledge applied for a court order
to recover his property.

Ex. 179 is a list of General Service Officers who were
detained at the Nairobi Government Prison, Karagita Bay. It
lists 50 people, but neither Lokemo Ajai nor Charles Giliis
is amongst them. We would say that No. 45 on the list is the
named Nduati Ajai, who must be a different person altogether.

There is no direct evidence with regard to Nduati Ajai
except for the raided memorandum which as 298 and 299 heard.
There is no evidence before us to dispute the truth of the
accusation as stated by these two informants, and we are of the
opinion that the probability certainly is that he might have
left the country.

Regarding Lokemo Ajai and Charles Giliis, we are
satisfied from the evidence that both of them were men of the
new defunct GMO. Ex. 179 names it abundantly clear that 20 such
officers were detained at Keragita Bay Prison. Although Nduati
Ajai and his husband and also detained at this prison, his
name does not appear in the list - Ex. 179. Nevertheless, we
are of the opinion that the evidence has a ring of truth and
we find that the evidence was accepted and determined at Keragita
Bay Prison.

Regarding Charles Giliis, we accept the evidence of his
brother, Nduati and find that on 18th February 1971 he was
arrested by the Kilima police and taken to Kilima police station.
The evidence is that he was transferred to Ondiri Police Station.
We note that he has not been able to get any assistance from either
the Kilima Police Station


25X10


or Gulu district to confirm whether this was so. Unfortunately, Mrs. OjOK is a mental case and we were inclined to believe that she did not live at Gulu although on at least two occasions, she was brought back in custody at Konyo Kone and Gulu respectively. Later she returned home and both were missing since February 1971. The authorities in whose custody they were, ought to know how they were dealt with and we believe that the probability is that they were unlawfully disposed of while under detention.


352 Miss Ampo Ota - Part 2, p. 2079 - 2085.

446 Mr. John A. Otim - Part 6, p. 5322 - 5328.

491 Mr. John M. Onyezo - Part 6, p. 5377 - 5383.

493 Mr. John M. Onyezo - Part 6, p. 5393 - 5399.


The three subjects were technical officers in the Agriculture Department, Gulu.

Mrs. Jane Okumu (p. 346) was a secretary employed by the Tobacco Co-operative Union, and working with her in the same office.
office but for the small Pildaha Sinamon project was
Miss July 1935 (4,572).

On 21st September, 1937, both these ladies were in the
office. At about 10.30 a.m. V.A. Kamhl stopped near the
window of the office and a man jumped out of the vehicle
and went into the office. A 592A was parked this man on Design
(4, 452) whom she have before. Design asked them the presence
about of Chottu and Jenny, without telling them why he
wanted them. The ladies told him that they would be in the
Agiculture Office, moreover Design asked both girls to get
into the car. They found Chottu Chottu and another lady
called Mrs. Margaret Oliver and two others in the Kamba.
They drove up to the Agriculture Office. Design went in and
sent one back with Chottu and Margaret both. Mrs. Margaret
Oliver was dropped at the Middle North Farmers Office and then
they showed up the Superintendent of Works from the Ministry
of Works. They drove on to thei taxi nokuka, Kamba Affsociate.
On the way Design told Chottu "You will come". At the quarters,
they were all put together in one office.

Their personal belongings were removed from them and the
two girls were asked to remove their clothes. They refused
and the soldiers became angry. The girls agreed to change
their belongings, whereafter the soldiers left them in the room
and went away. Take an officer rose and asked what they
had done. He was told by another officer that they had been
brought in by Design. Then he had even with a heavy of
prestation and, after beating the prisoners on the floor, took the
premonition out to mover. They stayed there until lunch time and
then took away they continued to court. From 2 p.m.
4h 45h once and witch she has been them there. Judy told
him that he should know better not to insult any Kumalser and
asked him to remove him to another office.

(77)
She insisted that her co-worker went with her but N. 488 agreed to let Julie accompany her to the other office where both of them were interviewed. Judy also refused to speak until she was told the reason for her arrest. This made the officer suspected. Then Oshin came back and asked if they had eaten their lunch. They were taken to the rear offices in the adjoining office where July and one of her relatives, by name of Cyril and another man, sitting there. N. 488 came to that office at 7 p.m. and Judy heard an angry cry at the door about "Yoruba Police". Judy said if she is taller than Julie and she, Judy, was asked to go out. She refused unless she was accompanied by Julie and then both of them were taken to the Exploration Room. They spent the night in the room while being guarded by a soldier and the next day Captain Nathan Jones, (N. 488) was there at about 3 p.m. in the morning. Judy asked him the reason for their arrest but the Captain shouted her down saying "you girls must stop going to guerrilla meetings". She tried to argue with him and told him that he had no right to question them like that. He was arrested and told the girls not to interfere in 'men's affairs'. He said that he knew of the meetings the girls had been attending and this, the two girls denied. Mrs. Oshun said that she asked him (P. 356):

"I asked him, he being an educated like myself and he known now a man is strict with his wife, then I told him saying he was my husband and I am his wife, a mother of a child a... and three months old, would he allow me to go out at night looking that child alone, going somewhere he did not know and for the purpose he did not know." 

The Captain thought about this and then decided to release the girls after a long lecture and a warning. Later he drove them to their office,

\[25x\]
Only this that she was not sure whether Qat was sub-
sequently released or not. But she did see the departmen-
tant of Works later and had not been seen Qat or the other
two Agricultural Officers since then.

Qat's father, D. G., received information of
his arrest on 28th September, 1972. He sent his sister and
dughter to check on him but report came that he was con-
misled. He went to Gaza on 4th October, 1972, and saw the
Agricultural Officer. The result of his wait together with some others
was confirmed and he then saw the D.C. who gave up the illusory
Commander while Q. was killed outside. Later the D.C. asked
him to go home and 'stay quiet' until he had finished his
enquiries. He waited for three months and when he saw the
D.C. again in January, 1973, he was told that there was no
news about his son. He returned to Gaza in June 1973, and
was asked to remove his son's property from his house. He
was told that Qat was aged about 29 and single boy and
the circumstances of Qat's death. The father said that he has
already obtained an order from the Court to remove his
son's property.

The three Intelligence Officers of the Gaza Air-Force, that
in W. 189, 2, 49 and 1, 493, all denied being involved in
the arrest of those Agricultural Officers and the two girls,
also W. 114; 10, 493, said that people occurred of holding secret
meetings or being in a promotion of terrorism for subservient
affiliation were given for Fittin to Garbage. He stated
that either he or his two colleagues, Ziv and Omed, took
any people in the village for interrogation. Similarly,
Dadah denied the entire evidence of the two men and
maintained that he had not arrested any of the agricultural
Officers or the girls as alleged. He also denied taking
them to the Githo Airbase.
He said that a written record is kept whenever somebody is arrested and this is sent to the Commandant of the Airbase who keeps it in a file. He did not produce any such a file. Bonds said that he was not at the Airbase on 27th September 1972, but was on standby duty at the Airfield. He contradicted his other two colleagues by saying that people were being taken to the Barracks for interrogation.

Notwithstanding the denials of Ouligh and his other colleagues, we are satisfied from the evidence of the two girls that those three Agricultural Officers and the two girls were arrested from their offices by the Intelligence Officer, Ouligh on 27th September, 1972. At least Miss Judy Afari knew Ouligh before and she said that he had a reputation of arresting people in similar fashion. She also knew Ali Nii and said that he was not with Ouligh that day. We accept the evidence that all of them were taken to the Airbase Barracks and the two girls were released by Captain Samuel June, after being detained overnight at the Barracks. It seems that they had been arrested on suspicion of attending what the Captain termed an "guerrilla meeting". If these allegations of the activities of the girls were true and the Captain also knew about these meetings, we fail to see why he released them, except for the reason which Mrs. Suleman advanced. The other three Agricultural Officers were last seen at the Gulu Agricultural Barracks by the two girls and there is no evidence that they or any one of them ever came back. The Superintendent of Nurses was seen also by Miss Judy Afari but not any of the others. As they have been looking since 27th September, 1972, and none but none of the Gold Air base Barracks, it could follow that the authority in whose custody they were sought to know how they were dealt with. For our part we say that the probability is that they must have been unlawfully detained while in custody at the Gold Airbase.
The subject was a Superintendent of Police and was stationed at Fort Bormu as in-charge of the Station since 1969. He was married to Mrs. Arojo and they have two children.

According to the evidence of Mrs. Arojo, their house was surrounded by a large number of people, some in military uniform, others in civilian uniform and some in civilian dress, on 14th March, 1971, at 3 a.m. She said that she first heard two vehicles starting in their compound, followed by footsteps of many people going around the house. She then heard some body knocking at the door and shouting "We are police and we want you." 2:200 and her husband kept quiet, and then someone from outside asked "Mama, your husband around?" She still kept quiet. Some people outside started knocking at all the windows and they were saying, "Today you will see. Even if you keep quiet, we will get you inside." From here onwards we would let Mrs. Arojo narrate the gruesome incident in her own words - (p. 207):

"Soon we were using English and some more using English, there was a minute afterwards I heard a man shout at the front door. We still kept quiet but some people then entered inside the house in the sitting room, then they went to the middle door which was open, and they forced it open and it was also broken. They entered into one of the rooms but they did not know which one we were occupying. They broke the door leading to the children's bedroom. They asked the children to go out but we were sleeping, then the children opened the door and we entered. They forced us to open the door but we did not, eventually they broke the door. They then forced us into the room. Some people brought in the usual of one person and asked one who lived at the other side of the room. The doors were painted red but their names and lock were not pointed, they..."
were blind. Some people were shouting at me and
people yelled to drag his mother. Then they
brought him back in the bedroom. I was taken
to the bathroom and brought him in the
living room. Some people caught us when I was
following him. Some people were breaking the
property from the house and others were searching
us out. I then threw outside and he was shot
twice and I was in the living room when I saw/
him being shot and I heard him say "I am dead.
Some people argued that why do we lose the
men - let us kill her too and others said that
let us leave him, we will do with all these
many children. Then they threw us outside and
those who were outside searched us inside. When I
returned to the house they one of them ordered me
to sit down. He held the gun and shot but he bleed
me. One of them then picked us up and took
me back to the basement. He picked up a bottle of
beer which was there and he hit me on the head
with it. He then screamed that you always,
if not you at were beating us. Tell me where are the
girls with whom you were beating and the boys.
She said that the man who took a shot at her and made the comment
about location was Dr. Coll. Folks. She continued to say that Folks
was talking to himself. He referred to her in the name and said
"You used to boast saying that you are a big man in the police."
Alcohol to a sub-county in Long County. In the place from
where the former president came. She said that they collected
all the children when she was being beaten. Some of them
suspected killing and now to avoid any trouble subsequently,
but others said, "You let us love them, this is a bloody
woman." They took away most of the things from the house,
like mattress, sheets, clothes, refrigerator, etc.
Then Folks asked her for the car keys. She told him that
the keys were on the table which had been taken away by his
son. He then left saying he would come back for her and she
should prepare him a bath. He went as far as the fence and once
back, still asking for the keys. She told him to look in the
property where taken. He went her up and kicked her all
over...

/1844
over the body. Then they went away taking her husband with
him. She looked up in the bush and hid there until the
morning. In the morning she went to the house of the Regional
Police Commissioner, Mr. Nyakie, who is now alleged to have
retired from the Police Force.

She was obviously moved and
the Police Commissioner's house staying away from sending her to
her. His wife gave her something to cover herself and after she reported
the incident to him, he simply said "It is up to him." He
appeared to be so scared that he was reluctant to do anything
for her.

Two other Police Officers, Gombe and Musungu,
decided to go to her house to see what had happened, much
against the advice of Mr. Nyakie.

Mrs. Ango was not
seen in town and got any assistance from any of the other Police
Officers in Fort Portal. Her request to the transport to take
her home was refused and she decided to walk all the way to
home.

She took her six children and two of her brothers-in-law,
and started walking out of Fort Portal. She had a lot of
difficulty walking because of the beating she had received and
spent the night on the way within Fort Portal. After walking
for about twenty miles she got a lift in a car which dropped
her at Mbirikisi and the driver also gave her some money to help
her on the way. She managed to get a car and got to Kampala
in Uganda where she fell ill and spent about four days in the
hospital. Later her brother-in-law, who was teaching at
Kampala, took her home.

She paid off the balance of the Iron of £2,500/- left
on her husband's car, which she later sold to pay off other
debts. She sold all her husband left a house in Kampala but
his people tried to get her out of it and not in being bothered a
lot. She is now with her children, who are being looked after
by her son. Sometimes the administration of Kampala's estate, she
said that the money was handed over to her by the police
authorities.
before they could do so drew application. She did not know about the procedure for warning the courts of missing people.

She has not seen her husband since 3rd March, 1971, after being shot and taken away from her home in Fort Portal.

From the clear and detailed account of the incident given by Mrs. Apanyo, it is manifest that the killings were instigated by the police officers of the compound. Mrs. Apanyo said that when her husband was shot outside the house in the compound, she heard the cry "Oh, I am dead." After the following day, when the police officers re-acted and killed one of her brothers in the compound.

The only person who was shot and fell in the compound was Apanyo. He said that the police officers took her husband away in their vehicle when they left. In those circumstances we are satisfied that Mr. Apanyo was shot and hit by the bullet as in evidenced from his cry. We accept the witness that he was carried away in his vehicle and we are certain that either he was dead when he was taken away or he must have died after removal from the compound. In either case we find that he was unlawfully killed by some stray bullets which were being exchanged by Lt. Col. Tiko. We saw not very sure about the reason for such barbaric retaliation against Apanyo except for what his wife heard Lt. Col. Tiko say about the beating about girls and_drink. We would be shocked and stunned if the prior of such beating were to be held with such force. Had there been any other reason for this murder we do not know.

This is yet another case where the police were so ready by force of the law which these highly placed officers, like the police officer Commander of the day, Mr. Matanda, were
agreed of their lives to interfere or even helpARP. Aguyo
allegedly by giving her a lift. As far as these police officers
were concerned it seems obvious that there was no question of
investigating this comparatively number of a police officer by some
any Officers, and bring the culprit to justice.

126. Subject No. 106 - E. TOTI LIVINGstone. MICHIGE ALOHAK.
See Moro soldiers, p. 66.

127. Subject No. 107 - ABSE MULY.

128. Subject No. 108 - CERICO OBIRO.

129. Subject No. 109 - BOLUMI AUK.

130. Subject No. 110 - MEBE ONIK.

131. Subject No. 111 - OBE FOBE.

132. Subject No. 112 - ALIDE AYIKE.

Witnesses:
212 Victorine Bwindi - Part 3 pp 2237 - 2246.
222 Alick Apo Mache - Part 3 pp 2247 - 2253.
274 Alice Aba Masek - Part 3 pp 2713 - 2746.
273 Gabriel Aba Masek - Part 3 pp 2747 - 2746.
209 Mary Atiang - Part 3 pp 2597 - 2644.
303 Mt. 7254 PFC. Robert Atiang - Part 3 pp 2597 - 2692.

These six residents of Minsika sub-county in Lango District
were arrested on 20th April 1971.

Larry Atiang (subject 107) was a teacher at Minsika P.VII
school. He was married to A. 272 who also is a teacher. They

have three children and, according to V. 242, the 4th who was born after his disappearance is not his.

**Cyril Cawve** (Subject 108) was formerly working for the Railways and, at the material time, was a business man. He was married to V. 220 and had a second wife also, and having two children from him.

**Sedime Anyo** (Subject 119) was also a teacher at Minatula Rural school. He was married to V. 274 and they have eight children between the ages 18-12, of whom only four are at school.

**Munuki Meyik** (Subject 119) was a carpenter and was married to V. 279. They have seven children, of whom only the eldest is at school.

**John Onia** (Subject 111) was the Embelola Chief of Minatula and was married to V. 268; he had a second wife also. He has eighteen children between the ages of nineteen and seven.

**Alfred Ilting** (Subject 112) was the manager of Ahekezi's day labour. He was married to V. 296 and Martha Aywu. He has twelve children, of whom four are from V. 296, between the ages of fourteen and three. Only four children are at school.

On 20th April, 1971, V. 242 saw a vehicle coming from Ouka direction. It stopped near the road and three or four people in civilian dress walked up to their home. They greeted her and at their request, she called out her husband. He came out and, after greeting him, they said "We are taking you to Galula." They did not tell her why they were taking him, but they took him to the car which was white in colour. She did not notice its registration number. She reported to the headmaster of his school who, in turn, reported to the T.C. V. 242 said that she did not try to trace her husband.
as one of his colleagues had also been taken in similar fashion and his people were looking for him. She said she could ask then if they say her husband anywhere.

2. 212 is a teacher at Iseunze Girls School and gets a salary of $85.- p.m. She has not remarried. She was able to collect the money which was on his bank account without getting an order from the court to manage his estate and she also got some money from the Teachers' Association. She did not know if her husband was insured.

At about 8 a.m., on the same day, Ciriaco Chuka and his wife N 222, were having their breakfast when two vehicles, a blue Peugeot 404 and a white Mercedes Benz, Registration No. 65C 457, came and stopped. The Peugeot stopped in front and the other at the back of the shop where they were living. She said that four people came out of the Peugeot and told her, "We have come to collect your husband."  They said they had been sent from Kampala to take him for interrogation and they asked him, "Have you received letters from abroad?" Her husband denied, and they searched the house without finding anything. Then they told her husband, "Put on your shoes. Let us go." We are unfortunate." At the same time one of those said that as the subject had nothing and had committed no offense, they should leave the scene. Nevertheless, he was taken to the Peugeot and driven away. She said that the same people also collected Isaac Onuor, Samuel Ubi, John Otiti, and Japheth Inyan. According to this witness, a Volkswagen came later the same day and took away the carpenter, Mubiru Opall, and a young girl aged fourteen, called Kupco. She said that this girl came back after three weeks but refused to talk any further. /280/
as she had been warned against speaking. Unfortunately, she
died three days later in a traffic accident. W. 222 said that
her husband never came back. She made inquiries after a few
weeks at home, and any officers in whom she mentioned the
registration number of the van she allegedy told her that the
vehicle was from the Cabinet Office and that she should go to
Kamoka. She was also told that if she went to Kamoka in the
Cabinet Office, she too would be killed. While in Kamoka, she
ran into one of those people she notified her husband at the shop
among plain dresses. She said her name was in line for a
number of occasions going about in noisy vehicles. She did
not report them to the Police. Instead, she went to Kamoka
from where she ran directly to Salisbury. She did not find
her husband and she checked at King Prison. Failing to find
him there she went to the ] Bird and Family again to find
him there she gave up the search. W. 222 said that her
husband left some money in the bank and his shop had been
taken over by her father-in-law who had chased her away.

It is about 5.30 a.m. on the same day three vehicles, a
Ferrari, a Volkswagen whose registration figures 274
were in an area near the house of Solomon
Kamoka. Only the Volkswagen entered their compound.

Woe, woe was heard and startled crying. A young boy aged
about twelve walked in took down the registration number
of the vehicle on a piece of paper — 274. The numbers
were noted as VW 122 and VW 200. A statement dated 26th
October, 1974 in which she mentioned only two vehicles was
put to her but she maintained that only the Volkswagen
stopped in their compound, the other two stopped a
little beyond their house. She said that ten people,
one with a gun, came out of the Volkswagen and told her
we are here.
...he have been sent to collect you." They put her husband in the vehicle and drove away, saying that they were taking him to jail. According to her the other two vehicles took the other subjects on the same day.

A. Z. went to Giko Prison after three days and did not find her husband there. She did not check with the police and on 20th July, 1971 went to the Army Barracks, Giko. The soldier at the gate told her that they did not have any prisoner. She also went to Akinyo but failed to find her husband there.

She said that all the eight children used to go to school before her husband disappeared, but now she can afford to send only four to school.

At about 10 a.m., a green Pajero No. 2070 went to the house of Mzansi Ngeli. It was paid that three men in civilian clothes, one with a gun, came out and said to her husband that they wanted him. Her husband went away with them. They removed his money, put him in the car and drove away without saying what they were going to do with him. Like N. 232, Mrs. Omziik also mentioned that she was also arrested with her husband. She said she was not being arrested from Mzansi Ngeli. Where came back after three days and told her that she left Omziik at Life Prison. N. 2070 went there and we told that her husband was not there. Then she went to Giko and acquired at the police station. Nobody seemed to know about him. Then she went to Akinyo after about a week but did not find him there. She had no idea of what might have happened to her husband.

...produced the station diary and lock-up register of Life Police Station. According to Sip. 62, which is the
Complainant registered entry number S68/71 of 23rd April, 1971. Ms. Siti Zayid had been admitted to the police cells on 20th April, 1971 for civic custody and according to Mr. HIP, which in the court, entry number 112 of 23rd April, 1971, Ms. Nujumneen took away her son, Akif and Ms. Siti Zayid together with one Mr. DUK 447 and George No. DUK 447 to Sulai.

With regard to the Gonds Chief, Olum Oulu, his wife D. 268 said that on 6th April, 1971, six men dressed in army uniforms went to their home about 4 p.m. Three of them carrying guns came out and asked her where her husband was. When she told them that she did not know, they told her that the "Big man" wanted her husband because he had not detained the army officers who were in his area. She said that they asked her to tell her husband to detain all the army officers who were in the village and that they would be collected later. She passed this message to her husband and she said that he did not arrest any of his soldiers from the army between 6th and 20th April, 1971, because his daughter refused to cut any.

On the 20th April, 1971 at about 5 a.m. two vehicles went to the home of the gondela chief. Both these vehicles were white pickup 403 saloons. She saw six people in the cars, four with guns who came outside. She said that one of the four armed men was amongst those she had called previously on 6th April. They told her husband that they had been sent by the "Big man" to collect him. They took him to the court and searched it. They took him away in the direction of Sulai. D. 268 said that she did not try to look for her husband, but thought that he was a government soldier he would return. She did not report the incident to any authority. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
authority except for the county chief who came to check on the case. She said that of the eight children, five used to go to school but now they are difficult to send any of them to school. She was not sure if he had any money in the bank or if he was insured. He had a car but thieves have stolen all the parts. The Singa Bull sold his bull earlier for three months. He said that he did not apply to court for an order to remove his property.

On 20th April, 1972 Alfred took his own car to 7:30 a.m. to take his sick child to hospital. His wife, M. 289 and his girl when she was brought home together with the child in a different vehicle which was also a stolen one bigger than her husband's car in which he had been earlier. She saw the same police chief, John Kyite in her husband's car whose registration number is 809 983. Three people in the car, except for Kyite, came out. One of them had a gun and he ordered him to take the child inside. She went with the gun ordered her husband to tell her whatever he wanted. She told him to look after the children properly and also to tell the police because he did not know who was being taken. M. 289 stated them where they were taking her husband. They told her they were going to the Bulls kirkus. Then both vehicles drove away. She said that the people in the car were all dressed in civilian dress. She called the name who did the kidnap, a soldier by the way he spoke. She described his speech as 'scared'. She said the vehicles taking Bulls direction.

On 23rd April, 1972 she went to police station and asked about her brother at the gate. She was told that people brought from Bull had been taken to town by plane. On a request, she went to know whether on 11th April, but the
soldier at the gate told her that her husband was not there.

N. 280 said that she saw her husband's car being driven by a civilian in Goin town. She claims that she still sees it but with a different number plate which she does not remember.

She said that all the twelve children used to go to school before her husband disappeared but now only four are at school. He had some money in the bank and also some land and houses. She said that she has not applied to court for an order to manage his property.

It is evident that all these six people were arrested from Minokvi by people who have been described as soldiers. To Gbanke, they asked if he had received any letter from abroad. To Isaac Osinye, Omil and Osiseh they asked that they were taking them to Cuma Airport. To Osiseh they said that the 'big man' wanted him because he had not detained Army structure.

When all this is considered in the light of the evidence of the District Special Branch Officer, Gofa (N. 28) who said that in April, 1971 recruitment of guerrillas in certain counties of Lagos had started and since people were assisting in the transport of these guerrillas, it would seem evident that the arrest of these six people from Minikuli sub-county was probably due to the guerrilla activity which was prominent at that time. There is also the evidence of the District Police Commander, Onyeik (N. 436) who said that people arrested by the Army sometimes passed through the Police Station and all such prisoners were taken either to Kembola or Cuma. In the case of these six people, there is police record at the Police Station only in respect of Minokvi}

\[25x0\]
It would seem that either no record for the other five was kept at the police station or they were taken straight to their destination. As the police look-up register indicates that Misani Foyik together with John Sh. (subject No. 95) was taken to Gulu by a DCSP officer named Lt. Muma, the probability is that the others were also taken to the Gulu Airport. None of them has come back and all of them have been missing since April 1979. So, find that the probability is that all of them were unlawfully disposed of by the people in whose custody they were. With regard to Misani Foyik, we can say for sure that Lt. Muma, who arrested him from Karamojong, is responsible for his whereabouts.

And regarding the others, as we have already said, the probability is that they too were taken to Gulu Airport. Unfortunately, the SOG of Gulu Airport was not made available to us and we cannot say whether they did in fact reach that destination. Likewise none of the witnesses recognized any of those people who arrested them but if Foyik was arrested by army people and taken to Lira Police Station, we think it is reasonable to say that the others must also have been arrested by soldiers of Ugandan Army, as some of the witnesses say.

125. Sub-para No. 17 - SUPPLEMENTARY OPINION.

Witnesses: 219 = Brown Apollo... - Part 3, p.2140 - 2145.

The subject was the county chief of Busia in Busia District. While giving evidence on subject No. 96, Mr. Idiwe said that he had been informed that the disappeared and mentioned the county chief as one of them. We did not hear any other direct evidence.../....../094.
See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

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See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.

See General Orders, p. 694.
The subject was a Health Inspector until 1940, and started keeping a shop in 1970. He was married to Margaret Able, P.352, and they have three children: a girl in eleven months.

W. 252 said that her husband was first arrested by the C.G. CID at a Police Station in March 1971, and was kept in custody at the Military Police, Delhi, for two weeks. He was then transferred to Bhopal where he was held and was subsequently released after two weeks with a letter of his release. He did not tell his wife why he was arrested and released.

On/............./25.
On 6th February, 1913, at about 9.30 a.m., the subject and his wife were in their shop in Limuru town. Two men came into the shop and asked about three quarter-inch binding at the various goods. The shop was 'closed' and they asked for something else. One of them was in an Army uniform and the other was dressed in civilian clothes.

Mrs. Olse said that the identificated the vehicle from the colour. Four men came out; two in Army uniforms stopped at the shop door and the other two, who were short, came and began to the shop a little warily; one beside and asked the subject if he was Alfred Olse. The subject said he was, whereupon one of them produced something, which to Mrs. Olse looked like a small diary, black and silver, which he held in his hand and said that he was a solder from Kampala and "The President wants you".

Mrs. Olse asked that she looked at the card but did not read it. She noticed that it had a photograph, one of whose any wearer at the back. However, they did not tell her why the President wanted him and they did not even allow the subject to talk to her. She said that the card was not known to the President and he had never talked about meeting her, one of the men handed the subject and Mrs. Olse half from that time that they were perhaps not taking him to the President. They told him to get into the landrover for being taken to Kampala. So did not notice the vehicle number as she was crying.

The next day, the chairman and the D.C., Captain Henry Adams, at about 2 p.m. the same day. He did not know of the incident at, since he described the people involved in the rest of her husband to me, he told her that those people were 'villagers'. The D.C. rang up the police headquarters and was told that the subject was not taken there. The D.C. asked her to go home.

Captain/........./98.
Captain Henry Leach testified that when Mrs. Oke expected to
him, he asked her to report to Captain Chandu. Captain Leach
agreed that he visited her and also spoke to Captain
Chandu about investigating this case. He, however, denied
saying that those people were 'visitors' from Singapore.

The D.C. remembered asking Chandu about people who were
arresting others and Chandu had allowed that he did not know who those people were. He went on to say
that during February/March 1973, many people were arrested
in the area but it was said, 'When those arrests happened I was
not there so, when I came back, somebody told me that there
were some people arresting some people here' (p. 106).

He also said that Captain Chandu was a member of the District
Security Committee but never briefed the Committee about such
arrests.

In March 1973 Mrs. Oke received information that her
husband had been taken to Makenzy and she went there to
make inquiries. She was stopped at the gate and one soldier
allegedly told her that the prisoners from Lango were released
on Friday. Later someone higher in rank told her that nobody
from Lango was being kept there.

Two of her children are at school. She has taken over
the shop and now has not the time to earn money from the
book store in order to pay the house rent. She has
not sold those joint-owned books.

In this incident occurred in broad daylight, it is
reasonable to say that Mrs. Oke has good opportunity of
seeing those who arrested her husband. She said that two
or three were in army uniform and they were all of
very tall stature. Although we appreciate the fact that it
can be important to accept such identification which is

http://................./25x10
......
The subject was the Deputy Treasurer of Longo District Administration. He was married to Neta Opetto (R. 351), and they have six children, between the ages of twenty to three. Seven of the children were at school and their mother supports them from her earnings out of cultivation.

The subject had a Dafiam Pik-Up vehicle, No. UTR 441. Michael Ocho (R. 302), who was described by Neta as her husband’s brother, a driver working for the same District Administration, occasionally drove this vehicle.

On 15th February, 1973, the subject’s vehicle was with R. 301. According to him, some people in civilian dress went to the District Administration Workshop in a red Fiat car, No. UTR 307, which used to belong to Captain Chandia, and asked the witness where the owner of the Fiat car was. They told him that something was wrong with it which, according to the witness, was untrue. He told them that the owner was at home. They arrested him, put him in the car and took him to the Military Police barracks where he was handcuffed. Opetto’s car was also driven by one of those men to the barracks. R. 301 said that he did not see Captain Chandia at the barracks. He was then made to take Neta home to Opetto’s home.

About 2 p.m., Neta left her husband sleeping in the house and went to the field. Meanwhile, R. 301 took these people to Opetto’s house. On seeing them, Opetto started running towards his wife in the field, followed by those men who were in civilian clothes. On reaching her, the subject lay down on the ground and started crying, Ria Opetto said that those people arrested her in Lourma and Elawutui. They asked him to stand up and then they convinced him to go to the house where Ria and the red Fiat with Michael Ocho in it being guarded by an armed man.

- 301 -
Their house was searched and those people took large guns - a rifle, a .22 rifle and a shotgun - not their shooting. Horn said that the three firearms were properly licensed. These men then handcuffed the subject, tied him with a rope and put him in the boot of the car. The boot was then closed.

According to V. Joli, they were driven back to the barracks and she noticed that the vehicle was not stopped at the gate of the barracks, indicating that the guards knew both the vehicle and the man in it. There is no car said there are other soldiers in uniform in the barracks, "We have brought them." The witness said that Gueritte was not one of them. Michael O'Tome was then released but O'Tome had not been seen since then, nor has his car been seen.

Captain Chandis admitted that he owed the first N.P., S.P. 922 1 February, 1973, and said that he has since sold it to one called Thomasu Lyn. He denied hearing of the subject and said that there was no record of his being taken to the barracks on 15th February, 1973, in his D.O.A.

There can be no doubt that the subject was arrested by some soldiers who have not been identified by anybody. It is not disputed that those soldiers were acting Chandis's first N.P. 922 and on the subject and those in the area in the area of the Military Police barracks, we find it incredible that the Captain's own could be taken in such a manner by strangers without his knowledge. We find it apparent that Captain Chandis not only knew the identity of those men but also allowed them to use his car knowing full well the nature of their mission. This will also explain why on the journey to the barracks with Joli and the subject in the boot, it was not seen at the gate of the barracks.

THE/............../3032
The Barriekei D.D.R. may have no record of Opita being taken there. We do not find it odd because our experience during this inquiry has been that whatever the records have been produced they are in no way described as either comprehensive or a complete record of all the prisoners. We are satisfied that the subject may be that taken in the Military Police in Lira. In those areas there was at a time when many others were being arrested by Security Officers from Kampala, we feel that the people who arrested him were also Security Officers from Kampala. There is no evidence of what became of him after his arrival at the barracks in Lira, and if he was taken to Kampala by those Security Officers, we did not have any evidence to say that he did in fact arrive in Kampala. As he has been missing since 15th February, 1975, we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the unknown Security Officers who arrested him, but whose identity was known to Captain Chandir.

195. **Bulletin No. 178 - BL HOSP LITIG.**

See final dossier, p. 260.

196. **Bulletin No. 125 - DAVID ONGEKE**


331 Captain Henry Agira - Part 4, p.331 - 334.

Note: **Ongi** is the District Health Inspector, Lira, and was stationed at Lira. He used to live in Ibeke Village where...
Esther Sule (W. 237), a teacher of Lange District Administration, and his wife. He was aged about thirtysix and was married, but his wife died in 1969. She was a sister of the late Andrew Sule, who was a telephone operator with the Agriculture Department, and living with him.

On Sunday 24th September, 1974, he informed his neighbour, Mr. 297, that he was going to his office on something urgent required by his Ministry. He was in his car. Plate No. 594, 590 528. This was followed by a message which his brother, John Mvula Musilo (W. 231) received from the subject's son, also called Musilo, that his father had been arrested at the Post Office. W. 231 went to the Police Station where he saw his brother's car parked outside and another car, also a Peugeot 504, dark blue in colour. No. 371 236 was parked beside it. The constable at the counter was told that his brother was with some Army officers being interviewed in the CID Office. W. 236 asked the constable if he could see his brother. The constable soon returned with a message that he should go away. He sat down underneath the mango tree outside the Police Station and after about 20 minutes, he saw his brother coming out with four Army Officers. He was handcuffed. One of the constables was in uniform and the other two in civilian clothes. He got in the front seat of the 236 between the driver and another man. The other two sat in his brother's car, and they both vehicles were non-driven to towards the Military Police, Lusaka.

W. 231 then went to his brother's house in Lusaka and saw that his wife was alleged to have confirmed his
Arrest upon being told so by the subject's houseboy.

Captain Chandhi (4.37) was then the D.C. Military Police, Liz. He said that he did not know if the Peugeot 601.756 belonged to the unit. But he produced his P.O.D. According to Entry No. 4 - Ex. 26, the subject, David Olowo, was taken into his barracks on 26th September, 1972, at about 1000 hours by SB 1637, Spl. Isemil. Entry No. 5 saw in respect of another one called Martin Figure, about whom he did not have evidence any evidence. Entry No. 6 of the same date is the checking out entry, that is, Spl. Isemil taking the two parameters to Kapsule - Ex. 45. The Captain denied knowing Spl. Isemil and said that according to those entries he had never been to Kapsule. He said that Owalu was detained at his barracks and, at his intervention, Spl. Isemil agreed that the subject's car be taken to his home together with a cheque of Shs. 100/- which Owalu wrote out for his wife. Then Captain Chandhi drove the subject's car to his home and put it in the garage. He handed the keys and the cheque to Ernest Owalu. The car was an Isuzu and it was subsequently sold by the Lango District Administration to recover the balance of the loan which amounted to about Shs. 20,000/-.

V. 256 said that he saw the D.C. Captain Henry Agbed (Ex. 31) at his home and reported the matter to him. He was asked to meet him the following day. He tried to see him on Monday and then the following two days but without success. Then he finally met him on the 4th day, the D.C., had nothing to tell him except that he had becomeサイバも leaving and not his concern and he should go away. (Ex. 46). He then asked to see Captain Chandhi at the barracks. /....../502.
Narrates but without success. Captain again, however, said that he never received a direct report about the arrest of Ouma but only heard it from others in the town.

On his brother's arrest but returned after about 6 months. On 12th March, 1973, the Large District Administrative asked them to quit the house and be transferred all the property in their village home. According to him, some two months later, Joyce went to their home with some army officers and removed all the property belonging to Ouma. He tried to stop her but the army officers who were armed with pistols hence very 'small' to him. He again reported to the L.C. the following day but nothing was done about it.

At the time, 256 made his statement to the Police and when he was looking for his brother's insurance papers, he came across the draft of a letter which his brother had written, addressed to his father-in-law, Koko. The draft is not cited and, in which is relevant, reads as follows:

"But as for me, I know Joyce, when she was made up her mind, she does not want any advice from me, she does not respect me as her husband, she has no respect for me at all. A lot of things she told me are not true. When she came here on 31st March, 1971, she told me about her brother who is in the Army, she told her to bring the letter to her at home and she will be very happy indeed. My life is in serious trouble, and I am not sure what the recent situation. I have already reported that information to the proper authorities for security reasons only.

Before we were on our mission we should like to report to Captain Chafee. I must tell you that both (Ouma) are very nervous because they fear that they would not be able to continue their mission."

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306/666/25X
"If they could come here and say they want to take somebody when they have got authority from higher authority, I could not refuse" — p.328.

He went on to say that one could easily be "deceived" by such verbal instructions. And it was not until much later that a circular was issued about the procedure for such arrests.

There can be no doubt that Ongolo was arrested on 24th September, 1972, by GC 899 Col. Ismail and some other soldiers. He was kept at the Military Police barracks. Lira and later taken away together with another one called Moria Omonyo, by Col. Ismail. This is confirmed by the entries in the B.D.R. of the Military Police barracks, Lira. We have no evidence if Ongolo ever reached Kampaia. Our Counsel was unable to trace this soldier who perhaps is the only person who knows what was done with Ongolo. We were unable to get the records from the Military Police headquarters where such people arrested from up country were normally taken to. In the circumstances it seems obvious that, as he has been missing since 24th September, 1972, without any trace, the probability is that he must have been unlawfully disposed of by the people, including Col. Ismail, who were engaged in the B.D.R. of Military Police, Lira, to have escorted him and the other man to Kampaia.

154. Subject No. 137 — In GC 899 Col. WAKIMPA OFF.
   See Kenneth Ollier, p.624.

155. Subject No. 127 — Private MUPATI MPEO.
   p.583.

156. Subject No. 137 — No. 899 Private JOHN PAYO.
   See Alfred Ollier, p.584.

(1977)
The subject was aged 28. After leaving the Lira Technical School about nine months before his disappearance, he took up the job of a painter in the schools. He lived at Bomoro with a girlfriend called Valerie age.

The witness said that on 30th October, 1972, he received a letter from the girl, as a result of which he went to see her at Bomoro. She said she was on 18th October, 1972, at about 4:30 P.M. three people, two in civilian clothes and the third in an army vest, picked up the subject from his office. She said that she heard them telling him to sit in the car, which drove away in the direction of Lira Town. She required at Lira Police Station without any success.

The witness reported to the B.E. Captain Henry Ager, who rang up the Military Police, Lira. Later the Captain told him that the man of his brother were with the Military Police but the person was not there. The B.E. asked him to wait till he found out why his brother was not there. He said he didn't know what to do. He said he was not the one who arrested his brother. He did not provide the Military Police with the evidence of Captain Ageri, who was in charge of the Military Police, Lira, that entry No. 3 in his B.E. for 18th October, 1972, indicated that some five civilians, whose names were not given, had been arrested.

I.V...........................
It may well be that the subject was one of them.

The subject had no children and left only his belongings. The witness could not say if he had money in the bank. His brother said that the subject was a loose-type of woman and was unlikely to say if any earlier interest was interested in her.

The evidence is mostly hearsay. The woman did not come forward to give evidence. There is the evidence of Captain Chandia about five civilians who were detained in his barracks but whose names were not recorded. The possibility of the subject being one of them cannot be completely overlooked. One thing we can say, and that is that the subject has been missing since 15th October, 1970. The possibility is that he was unlawfully disappeared by the people who arrested him. We can only express our strong suspicion that he might have been one of those five civilians who were detained at the Military Police. Lira on 15th October, 1970, and Captain Chandia should know who the subject was dealt with.

162. Subject No. 523 - P.O. 497 Capt. Richard Eyong
   - Capt. Richard Eyong

163. Subject No. 252 - Mr. Onwko

File notes: 244 Capt. David O. Omenye - Part 3, p. 241 - 2422,


257 Dr. Living Mwajuma - Part 7, p. 2573 - 2577.

505 No. 5045 P.C. Fibertone Morugu - Part 7, p. 6079 - 6090.

506/..........................(399).
The subject was Lt. Col., in the Uganda Army Forces, at the time of his disappearance. He was the Minister of Defence Affairs in the Uganda Government. He was married and had two children, aged 9 and 11, known as Primary School, Kampala. The subject used to take them to school in the mornings.

On 6th March, 1973 at about 9 a.m., Superintendent Farmers (W. 240), who was then the ag. Head of the Special Branch, received an anonymous call in the following terms:

"The caller said that someone believed to be Lt. Col. Gideon, who had just dropped his children at Nakasero Primary School, had been seized by about five people and forced into their car and taken away." The Superintendent reported to the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Internal Affairs. He also instructed the OC of Special Branch, Kampala area, Michael Funge, to go to the school and check up on the report. At the same time he passed on the report to the Director of the CID, Musanze (W. 250), who directed the OC of Central Police Station, Deputy Superintendent Gomu (W. 253), to open a file and carry out the necessary inquiries. W. 255 duly opened a general inquiry file, No. CID 31/74.

W. 240 said that "at least someone" went to the school and later informed him that he had interviewed the teachers who claimed to have seen the children entering and that they went to see what was happening. They found the people gone. He said that the same afternoon "someone" was sent to check at the subject's house and he was later told that the subject did not return since taking his children to school. The Superintendent said that "someone" went back to the subject's house the following day and found

him/....../7/0.
his wife not there.

Sarma gave no account of the acquired which he carried out. He said that he went around the city trying to get people who could assist in the enquiries. He said that from the Central Police Station he went to Kharands Market, Malkoobo and so to Kano looking for information. He admitted that this was a route in the other direction of the school and explained that when he received the instructions from Kankon on 8th March, the school was not mentioned as the place from where the kid was picked up.

On 7th March, 1994, S.O. Dassy (No. 521) was on duty in the H.E.R. office of Kankon Police Station, Kano. At about 2.00 p.m., some firemen reported to the Station diary commence of having received a phone call from town Police D.C. of a body floating in the water. The constable was ordered to accompany them to the scene, where the body was removed from the water. The body was naked; it was accompanying, its eyes had come out of the body and the tongue was protruding from the mouth. The body was taken to mortuary and entered in the mortuary register as No. 345. According to this entry under the name 'unknown', at first the word 'unknown' was inserted and it was later struck out and the full name of the subject with his rank substituted instead. The post-mortem was done by Dr. Crowther where report - Ex. 346 - was produced by Dr. Crowther (No. 520) who identified as having been his signature. The injuries found by the doctor and the cause of death was stated by him as follows:

**Unnatural Injuries**
- Post-mortem...345.
- Internal Injuries: 1) Fracture of ribs in midaxillar line 15cm. right baby atretic (?) present in left axillary. 2) Hemorrhage of left side of abdomen and sides.

**Cause of Death:** Posterior injury to right event, hemorrhages in the muscles (?)
Dr. Rytenstein found the woman's handwriting most difficult to decipher and we're not surprised. There is some evidence on Page 42 of the estimated time of death which just cannot be read. A, 509 said that although the body is described on the post-mortem report as 'unknown', the name of the subject is stated on the police form requesting the post-mortem and the number of the post-mortem, 52/74, is reflected in the mortuary register. In addition, the doctor, therefore, deduced that the post-mortem done by Dr. Croswen and his report, Exhibit, was in fact in respect of the body of Lt. Col. O'Conner.

On 2nd March, 1974, the Director of CID went to Sarajevo to check on the body which was then lying in the mortuary. He was accompanied by Lt. Col. Kellyman, Major Jones, and Captain Finch. Captain Finch identified the body as of the subject. The Director of the CID then obtained a copy of the post-mortem report from Dr. Croswen as it was required by Your Excellency. He also alerted all the staff to keep themselves and were open for any information.

On Saturday 9th March, 1974, the 'Voice of Bosnia' carried a directive in Bosnian print issued by Your Excellency. The heading was "URGENT ORDER TO INVESTIGATE SUSPICIOUS DEATH. Report given for 'unknown person.'"

The article reads:

"Urgent order has directed the Director of Internal Affairs Mr. Onda and the head of the Civil Hospital Centre, Lt. Col. Tihana in the CID and through investigation on the circumstances leading to the reported disappearance of Lt. Col. O'Conner, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The official letter/.../312.
Letter to the effects read:

I have received a report from the Special Branch that Lt. Col. W. Gombe (Ex-Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs) had not reported back to his quarters since about 8 a.m. on Wednesday when he took his children to school. I'm directing you to make full and thorough investigations on the circumstances which have led to the reported disappearance of Lt. Col. Gombe. I'll your assistance should cooperate in the investigations and try to establish the whereabouts of Lt. Col. Gombe. When I appointed Lt. Col. Gombe as Minister of Foreign Affairs and after a few months, received numerous reports from Intelligence that there was dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction among the senior staff and junior staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because of his administration.

I received a report that there was a major reshuffle in the Ministry involving senior staff and the AG. Permanent Secretary was sent on forced leave.

We have officers from our embassies abroad were recalled but none of them refused to return and went into exile abroad. Two officers in Nairobi, a lady and a man, who were alleged to be connected with Kenya's schemes of public funds decided to abandon their jobs and refused to return to Kenya when ordered to do so. Major Oliver the Military attaché refused to return. Another officer has been also refused to return to Kenya. With all this confusion in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I decided to relieve Lt. Col. Gombe from the Ministry and assign his duties in the Government with I am only to announce in the next meeting.

I have also been informed that Lt. Col. Gombe has business dealings in Kampala known as Armstrong Company at Kampala which makes soup, oil and napier grass. I direct that you check all these businesses which were abandoned... his and... find out whether he has more partners in those businesses. It is important to find out whether...
be true but any misunderstanding with anyone in those businesses who might have been in the area at the time. I direct to take up these investigations at top priority and complete your report as soon as possible.

Mention, the investigations continued. I told the Special Branch were interested to make more than perhaps were happened. We are not aware if the branch tried to conduct investigations within the area. According to Superintendent Pashley 'perhaps this escaped our attention'.

He added that some of the subject's children were interrogated, not was any attempt made to trace his allies, yet he maintained that 'normal investigations' which he described as 'intensive to that extent' were carried. Ronal investigated that he did his best but was unable to achieve anything as he did not have any 'open lines' from the very beginning.

He admitted that the part he played was to open the file, examine some newspaper clippings in it, and submit the file to the Chief of the CID without a single statement. He said that normally they sent directions from their superior officers but he had not sought any such directive from the Head of the CID because 'he had not reached that stage'.

He said that although he should have visited the schools, he did not do so there but 'this could have been even were he could have gone to the schools.' He continued that the only difficulty in the investigation was that he did not find any witnesses who could feed his with information and was on the lookout. Although he had the file with him for about eleven days, he did not keep notes of the investigations which had been completed or of the telephone which were made by him during the course of these investigations. He explained the reason for this omission is that the file was being treated as confidential.
...
There is no space shown on the
back of this roll of the model for
to place the name of these people
or the number of the roll. The roll
number is found on the back of the
sheet. However, there is
some information on the
back of the sheet that may help
in identifying the people on the
roll. It is possible that the name of
the person is printed on the back of
the sheet. This information is not
discussed in the text provided.

In the few moments of the
roll, the number of people
that are listed is not clear,
but it is estimated that
there are approximately
100 people listed in the
roll. The information on
the back of the sheet
may help in identifying
the people on the roll.
The page contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly a letter or a report, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed. The text is not clearly visible due to the image quality. Therefore, a natural text representation cannot be provided.
...If I am not wrong, the key to the mystery is the...
of severe injury to the right cheek, on the doctor's view.

In the absence of any other evidence, we can only say
that the subject was shot by some unknown people on
the morning of 28th from outside the Primary School where he went
to work. The evidence yet it must follow this he was murdered
in cold blood by some unknown killers who threw the body
in the ice.

194.  
Subject 285 - D.K.M.  W.125.

195.  
Subject 290 - D.K.M.  

Witness: A person in the area of Gwak Dambu.

266.  
Subject 286 - D.K.M.  W.125.

Information: 256, Dambu, Ch.  2,  Port 5,  p. 557 = 555.

356, Same Dambu,  Port 6,  p. 595 = 595.

439, Dambu, good when

Port 5,  p. 610 = 610.

544, Same Dambu,  Port 7,  p. 610 = 610.

The subject was found dead and was a transporter living
in Water. He was married to the woman, one of whom is Rose
Patience (W. 266), who is a primary school teacher. The subject
had two children, a boy and a girl by these grandparents,
Jr. 266.

The subject had turned casino in Water Upper in
2007, then was employed by the MIT and later for the
Ministry of Finance (B. 266), yet he was born in a
rural area. According to the 290, the subject left
the house at the home of the former Minister of Finance,
Mr. Pertch, that the pickup was being driven by a man who
arrived at 7:50a, and the cause of all that happened,
In the town of Khorngai who had disappeared from the area for about a year. On his return he told her hus-
band that he had been a worker at Khorngai and had run away for a
week in May and had not been heard from since that time. In June, 1965,
he returned the subject to discuss it with his desire for trans-
portation to the province of Khorngai.

He said that one of the workers from Khorngai said that the pick-up
in town had been seen at the school from Nose to North Horkho
and that the subject had suggested he had heard of helping the
subject.

His father told him that the subject was in the town on the 23rd
January, 1965, when he went to his usual work in Nose. He
failed to know that his own went to Khorngai on the 3rd and 4th of January, 1965.

In a nutshell, the subject had been working at the
School of Teachers' Training College, Khorngai. She said that
on the 23rd January, 1965, her husband asked her to see the
subject in town. She was not able to get in touch with him for
several days. She was then told by the people in the town that the
subject had been staying with a relative in Nose and that he had
been helped by the people in Nose.

She listened to the story and it was said
that he had been told at the School
of Teachers' Training College and was not
sure if he had been told in Nose that he
had been there. It was said that he
had been there for a while and that he
had not been seen since. She was told
that she should visit Nose and see if
she could find the subject. She was
then told that she should visit Nose
and see if she could find the subject.

She listened to the story and it was said
that he had been told at the School
of Teachers' Training College and was not
sure if he had been told in Nose that he
had been there. It was said that he
had been there for a while and that he
had not been seen since. She was told
that she should visit Nose and see if
she could find the subject. She was
then told that she should visit Nose
and see if she could find the subject.

But/............../38
but if they would find that he was one of those who were Friendly to the investigation, in which he was then carried by the Military Government.

This was brought to the notice of the authority by the following letter on 25th January, 1975, and was published in the local press the following day. In the 'Voice of Freedom' of 25th January, 1975 (p. 523) trustworthy to the Fakie, received the following:

"Factions are in addition: 1945. Mewin.

"Non-Political work and at the interest of the Government to one as Minister of a high ranking official, shall be assigned out of Government service.

"This was discussed by President Nyerere yesterday when he met Mr. Ndulu, Head of Police, National, he told the President of the Council that the Secretary who does not have the background for in connection with Government.

"A political man who will be appointed as the leader of the Government to help out of Government service is not to work until the interests of the Government. He further told Mr. Ndulu that he has been asked to help us in the fight against the interlopers and has been asked not to interfere with other activities and political activities and not to try and exonerate from others. The reply was:

"But the Military Government is not in the political or anything else if anybody has the ability男人, and the Military Government. But it cannot be explained by Mr. Mwanza, whether the Secretary of what he is not going to interfere with the Military Government. Mr. Mwanza can be successful.

"He is responsible for the lives and properties of all people in Britain. He must therefore carry on being."

Reference: "...."
confidant but we are not being cooperative in the situation.

by the military government, and that if we do not give them enough doing will follow.

"The problem is further complicated by the Defense Council having brought in the requisition. But the local people have no money or grain, and the Chinese people in the country. Some people are saying that this is a form of this situation to which.

"On the 15th, we confirmed in the House the General Chinkin by virtue of which the Chinese should be interested in the Chinese government.

"The Chinese are very bad and the Chinese are the most important thing to the Chinese government. There is no place for politics or religion.

"The General said, 'You look at the government ministers, there is some foreign interest here. There is no need.

"General Chen told the Chinese people to go to work and pay taxes to the government.

"The General said that if he tried to influence him, he will command the military and all will suffer with innocent people. The General said, 'The people of the Chinese government who are particular to the people and all of them are the Chinese who are harmed. It is not that of foreign interest in the country. It is the Chinese who suffer in the call for the country.

"General Chen said that he will not sign the agreement of the people of China because in important times, the Chinese must be the most important part.

"General Chen was by the officer commander of the Army. However, you must give the people should tell him. He could not be known his name."

Ph. 19307/05.
"The President added that when he set

place before me, 1 of his aides, was al-

lowing me to see what he told me was true.

"The General pointed out that out of

the 12 officers killed in Maine, most of them were from the Army of Maine.

"The General said that the Maine that he

will be told to the General Staff to explain the reports and if nothing

were to occur with him he will be

given a letter with such an amount as to make the officers deeply disturbing.

"Further, the General told the President

that he had come out of the way from

Alaska, in French, in a boat to look why

he was being sent for in connection

with the war.

"He said he would be thoroughly

preparing to take the next but one

northern station in the same matter and

would be ready at all times to

influence what is to be sent.

"The President said that the war

would have to be considered and the

will be considered in the interests of the

"He said that the President's plan of

the President's action in the

was the best way to follow up the

"I will not say that everything

will be finished, he said, but that he could be

if the President will explain it.

The President added that the idea of

would not be a matter of the policy of

the President's report.
It was not until the following day at about 9 a.m. that we heard any news of the campaign. The official communication was received but was not decoded at the time. The news was that the forces of the enemy had been captured and that the campaign was over.
It was then getting on 10.45 p.m. and they started cleaning up for lunch. They in plain clothes declared that an air raid had not occurred and did not see why they should have interésd her and offered to take her whenever she wanted to go.

She said that Kikioke was much about by those soldiers, that a woman should be there, and came to a halt.

There was a nurse, after the daily visit to Ohkaye to see the patient had passed successfully, and from a note from him or her had in the custody, wishing her to go to Ohkaye where he was to deal to sell of some. She said that Ohkaye was going to be supply from the last shop in Ohkaye. She saw Ohkaye from a distance. He asked her if she had been home to tell the people about the dedication of Ohkaye. She replied that she had. She returned to the area given the next day but did not hear him. A week later she went to Ohkaye, and arriving at the hotel, she saw a truck coming from黑暗的另一端. She turned around the corner of her the way and husband with their prisoners. Their wives to each other a few days later she received another note from her husband. She did not know she should tell them about how they found their way to him. She went to the home where she saw his brother from the back. She ran some more on his back, she told him that she had been stopped with a horse by a military man. He told her two soldiers were in the saddle.
In the evening of May 16, 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Adair arrived at Winter Park, Florida, where they had made their home for several years. The Adairs were accompanied by their two children, whose school had closed for the summer. The family rented a cottage near the lake and spent the next few months enjoying the warm weather and the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

During their stay, the Adairs became well-known in Winter Park for their contributions to the local community. Mr. Adair was active in various charitable organizations and was respected for his generosity and kindness. Mrs. Adair was known for her talent as a painter and often exhibited her work at local art shows.

As the summer drew to a close, the Adairs prepared to return to their home in New York City. Thanks to the generosity of the people of Winter Park, they had made many lasting friendships and had taken part in a wide range of activities. The Adairs promised to return again the following year, eager to continue their journey of discovery in this beautiful part of Florida.
...
directed the subject at Mokkady in the presence of his wife, stating that he was guilty of violating the orders of collecting and delivering mail and of creating disturbances. The four officers then led the subject to a small room where there was a table and two chairs which would then be investigated. It is manifest that those investigations were totally prejudicial against him and even after the identifying session but before knowing the suspect, those officers were not satisfied and detained him. The presence of the subject was highlighted by their remarks. "We have got food for the day." We do not know what they actually meant by this but the wording can quite easily be read in the sense. We are satisfied that during this period of detention the subject was assaulted and we accept his wife's testimony that he attributed the scars on his body to us. We were with a hokey.

The subject's father said: "(Ref. 582)

"I am sure he is there because it is the President himself she said, he should be taken to Mokkady, on it will be for this purpose of using to find out whether he is there or not. I did not try to find out where the President himself had warned him that he would be safe at Mokkady, so I thought that he is in safe hands."

as we have already stated we have no doubt that the subject was detained at Mokkady. Likewise we have no doubt that the subject himself never visited the house situated from Mokkady near his life. But give him to deny this. The Military officer with which, in whose custody he was, ought to have been dealt with. The obvious probability is that he was deliberately imposed with the detention at Mokkady Military Police Headquarters for which this institution has the full blame and responsibility.

167/......./582.
The suspect was about 47. He was a businessman owning a shop and a bar. He also had a farm. He was married to two wives, the first having given children and the second none. The suspect's father (65, 257) looked after the children, all of whom had no family. He had obtained authority to remove his animals from the administrative council.

On 24th January, 1973, the suspect went to his shop in Ahnes in a friend's car. The Volkswagen was in the garage and the other car was out of town. We were not told why he took a lift from a friend to go to his shop. His father later went to Ahnes and saw him in the shop, but he never returned home that evening. His father went to his shop the following day and found it locked. He started looking for his son in all the possible places where he could have been but without success. On 25th January, 1973, he received information that there were some bodies living in a forest. He contacted the police and went to the forest where they found the body of his son near a footpath. It was removed to the mortuary and the post-mortem examination was done on 27th January, 1973. The doctor's report is in Exh 725, revealing that the deceased died of blows from an unknown object.

The witness described another man called John Boswell who had written to this Commissioner saying that the deceased was a 'designed agent'. The witness decided this allegation and said that his son had not been the beneficiary before the crime.

This/.............129.
It is serious to state that it could not have been possible for the body to be in a position to reach the forest on 26th January, 1999, as stated by the District Police Officer, as it is known to everyone in the forest.

Later, on 26th March, 1999, the District Police Officer wrote a letter to the PWD, certifying that the suspect was killed by unknown persons on 26th January, 1999.

It is stated that the suspect was killed on 26th January, 1999, but the body dropped in the forest. The evidence is extremely strong, and there is no doubt about the movements of the suspect, or the person in whose company the victim has been seen before his death.

The evidence of the suspect’s father, in all, is in agreement with the suspect, which makes it possible to prove the truth of the matter. But the fate of the suspect is the most important; the suspect was allegedly taken to a crematorium and about a month after the body was buried, there was a fire in the forest. In the investigation, we are joined to agree with the District Police Officer in conclusion, as stated in 26th January, that the suspect was killed by unknown persons.

[Signature]

[Date: 26th January, 1999]

Assistant District Police Officer
In the Department Department. Mr. Johnson was a bachelor but had one illegitimate child.

On 26th April, 1972, when he left home for work, he was seen leaving the house. He did not return home and on 27th April, 1972, the witnesses went to the Department Office where they were told that the subject had left the district after attending the funeral. They reported the disappearance to the police and they looked around for him. Subsequently, he received information that some bodies were found about five miles from the town. He, together with the police, his brother Peter, went to the area where the bodies were found - that of an unknown person and of his brother. The witnesses met the body of his brother on 29th April, 1972 when it was taken home for burial after the postmortem. The body 54 year old woman was the person in the chest.

This is another case where the evidence is totally lacking about how the deceased met his death. There is no evidence of what happened to him after he left the Department Office on 26th April, 1972. It is impossible for us to make any finding except to say that he was killed by unknown persons.

165. "An Act of 1959 - 88.10.0.21 W.E.I. "

171. "An Act of 1959 - 88.10.0.21 W.E."


375: "An Act of 1959 - 88.10.0.21 W.E."

1/10/2021]
25x10
mony to was covered by a torn document and, as it only partially covered his face and one eye was not covered, he was the officers not able to hear their voices. In his statement to the officer, which he signed to have been received by him, he says (Ex. 108), to show the complained reported this same morning, he was accused to having no rental goods.

"I could not see what it was that they were doing in my house until they left but after that they were asking I wanted to keep their word of it, because I had the rental goods." He requested the statement and allowed it, as the releasing officer did not know it, he had left out certain details not to.

However, on the same morning the Governor Chief of Sukinu and the Malaka Chief and the village chief (Ex. 104) and the other five people were presented in connection with this alleged robbery, that in the first three subjects, Ex. 105 and 106, according to the fact, County Chief (Ex. 105) has rather introduced the five prisoners to Barney, Police Station with a letter — Ex. 105 — which reads:

"I hereby arrested these five prisoners. I hereby send this to the aforementioned people to be directed to me at the Police Station, have them to bring this document, house and cattle this morning. I have this morning been directed this morning at Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village of Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village. Bungu, the village of Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village. Bungu, the village of Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village. Bungu, the village of Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village. Bungu, the village of Bungu village.

Bungu village. Ekinji was this village. Bungu, the village of Bungu village.

The original person was not in my statement.

Ex. 106.
Those five suspects were duly handed in at Brinjai Police Station, S.E. No. 125/7/19/71 and locally Entry No. 396/71 (tulki), 35/3/71 (E. hopeful alias Alkaffari). During the afternoon of 3rd January, 1971, after 4 pm and having attended in his substantially part in Cambalang Chief, he furnished three more suspects in connection with the same alleged robbery to Brinjai Police Station under the cover of No. 2020 taking Melqan with his letters, (31/2/22). Those three were Kirjan Nerv, Chandiga Male (Suspect No. 554) and Ediada Naimi. According to the station diary entry 40 of this January, 1971, (4/2/22) Melqan landed in only one person, Chandiga Male, at the station lobby. Sehan noted that they were both at the station lobby themselves that they had been arrested for assisting others. All four of them were kept in police cell at the police station and he complained that the following night they were set up. According to him, Its. Ramani (6.30) came to the police station on the 3rd day with client ehadai, 2.30 and the other prisoners involved in this alleged robbery were taken outside where the Lt. and his companions are alleged to have whipped all five of them. Sehan said that the Lt. was in white clothes and his friends were in rags uniforms.

Exhibit 1 is in respect of three prisoners, including Pake, (9), other two do not have an exact connection with the incident) who were returned in the saloon from the accident at 2 pm.

According to Inspector Ghani, the first visit of Lt. Gani took place on 7th January, 1971, in the evening when he was in black coat and, at 8 pm with another one

*Note: The text is not legible in the provided image and cannot be accurately transcribed.*

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25 X 32 X
The Lt. asked the Inspector what he intended to do with the five suspects and the Inspector told him that he intended to take them to Court. The Lt., who had properly identified himself by producing his identity card, allowed that the police were not torturing the prisoners. He asked the five suspects to be brought out and then the Lt. who had a steel and his companion a camera with them, astonished the five prisoners. The Inspector watched the incident helplessly; he was too afraid to protest as the Lt. was armed. During the interval one of the accused is allowed to have conference in the cell. They were then returned to the cells and the Lt. went away saying that he will 'see' them later.

The Inspector went to sleep; the following day and on his return was told that the five suspects had been taken away by army personnel. The Lakhimpur Station entry for the 8th January, 1974, in respect of No. 8500/71 (Plea), 250727 (R. Nanda, T. Munna) and 03672 (M. Murshid) —

— indicated that they were taken to Police station by army intelligence.

The account of this incident is also given by Lakhimpur 250727 which is: "... and we assured him, the Lt. Point out their names from a letter and they were again taken outside. He confiscated their pass, said that he wanted the stronger one and released the three suspects, Nakesh, Manoj and Heena Ovadi and with them they drove away.

Inspectors on duty, when they, those suspects were inspected on arrival, were taken to Police Station by army personnel. The appearance of one of those suspects (Subject No. 250727) with a similar comment.

Ref. 72/535.
The Inspector General stated that the two left in the solas
were their own friends. He also said that he and Lord were

met at the London Bridge, they went to have been
sighted on the 13th January, 1912.

The Inspector General said that upon receiving the information
of the attack on his father he obtained permission to go home
for his superintendence in the hospital. He was told by his
wife that the ‘hooligan’ had been arrested and were he
in fact at the police station. He said that he stopped
of the police station and the following as the constable
confirmed that the suspects were in the dock. The
officer stated that the suspects were brought from his
first visit, he said that he went and saw directly, who was then
the officer commanding, Military Police, Kilmarnock. He said
that he went to his home and the ‘Chief’ of the London
police and the men because of the suspects. He thought
not that the people should be arrested were in prison bands. He thought
that they should be in better hands to any custody to
protect the public from hatred. He told him six
police officers and ordered him to take the
officers from home. He went to London Police station.
He saw one of the constables and the superior men sent
to take the suspect and returned with four men, of whom he knew
the name of A. and B. The Inspector General said that the suspects
of course to come out of the police court in why they were
arrested. He claimed that he stopped them from further
arrest as he, ‘What they knew existed but I
thought it.’ He said that he was very respect for
the people and all officers and interrogated because the reasons
of the ‘Chief’ his Father, he took them four men

(To be continued)
It is not likely that the four subjects were examined by the physician at the station. The physician at the station described the subjects as being in a state of excitement, but not severely ill. He stated that he had no medical training and that his role was to assist in the investigation.

The subjects were taken to the hospital for further examination. The physician noted that they appeared to be in a state of excitement and were cooperative. He administered medication to calm them and ordered further tests to determine their health status.

The subjects were then transferred to a larger facility for more extensive care. The physician stated that their condition improved significantly under the care of specialists.

The investigation continued with the collection of evidence and the questioning of witnesses. The subjects provided detailed accounts of their experiences and were cooperative throughout the process.

The authorities decided to place the subjects under observation for a period of time to ensure their safety and that of others. The subjects were monitored closely and provided with the necessary resources to support their recovery.

The investigation and medical care of the subjects were ongoing at the time of the report. Further updates would be provided as new information became available.
It is not until I show that the stop by the Japanese police station on 23rd January 1942, that we need understand the proof and also the act, considered that the prisoners were serious by the police and by the same police and the same district. On the following day, those three subjects who had been arrested were collected by the police and taken away. This is admitted by him and considered that he took them straight to the station. It is noted that he asked for some companionship, at that time, he denied any knowledge of any agent of those prisoners at Bangkok. But it is admitted that those three were not seen in the station as a matter of fact. Another interesting feature of the evidence is that he was admitted the arrest of the prisoners in the first place. Ceased he did not want to have any connection with the Nipponese. There could have been no threat to the police as long as they continued to collect evidence. The amount that it is thought that they were not in contact, but the connection was not possible, indicated that the other suspect which the police were held by the Japanese, was not so where their own connections were involved. Unfortunately, no police were not available to the police, and it is now only many hundred years later, the reports of Bangkok were not only available to check as to how far they would have supported the idea. We refer to the time in the Bangkok, when except and at any of the Intelligence Officers he went with the Japanese police and the Bangkok. It was at this feature that he showed him evidence as said that the entire of the police were reported in the register.
As we have just seen by the opening of the last, we were
of the opinion that he was the kind of person who had no guide
to follow or an error of the truth or mischief in connection
such a case. Each a witness could be raised upon,
convincingly to find that there is no means to prove that
the fact mentioned he was actually collected by the last,
from his own in the matter and was made false. On the
other hand it is not the last, which so very much
keeps that in any one possibility, but it is that the
person was unlawfully disposed of while is entirely at
freedom. In view of our reasons on the evidence of the
last as one of the men who the person was never reached
Meanwhile the last would have appeared for affair
itself with no effort and from any of the twelve
man adverse to it could ever there. We find that the
possibility clearly by itself that few prisoners were
lawfully disposed of by to it court, who finished the
last, on the way to Recorder.
On the way to the police station, they were taken into Lanchi Police Station on a charge of mutiny. According to the report by Captain B. Ch. (see note 77) of the police, the soldier was captured by Superintendent G. (see note 78). It is obvious that he was arrested by the Commanding Officer for mutiny on the advice of the Brigade. The soldier, Captain B. Ch., was then taken to the police station. The Commanding Officer, after communicating with the Battalion and the Brigade, arranged a meeting of the police and the soldiers. The Commanding Officer told the soldiers that, although they were soldiers, they were not officers and had no authority to take action. The soldiers were told to go to the police station and tell the truth. The soldiers, according to the report, were taken to the police station by the Commanding Officer. They were told that they had been arrested by the Commanding Officer to collect the soldiers for further action. The soldiers were told that they would be released only if they confessed to the mutiny. The soldiers were told that they would be taken to the police station and released. The soldiers were told that they would be taken to the police station and released.

Note 77: Captain B. Ch.

Note 78: Superintendent G.
...and my [name] for any unlawful, malicious or admin-
istrative actions, you will have to give them evidence. -

Your, the Inspector-General of the army that such ac-
counts have been established. 

The Governor of Police ordered for the suspension of inter-
ception of the security services. The demand over the
request for the dismissal and make him sign the entry in his
presidential diary. This entry 107 - Year - Number:

The Governor of Police ordered a special inquiry taken by [name]
personal to be made. In response to
the order of the Governor, [name] (Mr. Chan, the
security officer) and [name] (Mr. Chen, the
security officer) do not agree with the decision of the
Governor. The Governor's order will be taken
informed the Governor, asking for the
the decision by administration.

On the 11th Oct, 1948, the Security Officer was asked to come and in the future
after three days, the Intelligence Officer told him that
the subject, she had been brought from Lanzhou, had returned
from the Northwest. He told that there were no bullet in
the Northwest, nor was there a single bullet in the Northwest.
the Intelligence said that everything could be declared in the
same way. For it was too late, after the statement was
made, they had to be handed over to the military police.
I will not be able to say the whole, I kept in the
secretary for three days. We have not this report of the
the Lanzhou region and on 20th October, 1948, moved to Lanzhou
informed of this matter.

By [Name]
informed our Marshal of the telephone conversation I had just had with the man who telephoned me. This man was a neighbor, and when I arrived in the front yard the Marshal of Police was there. He had just arrested a young man named John Doe, who had been seen carrying a package which he said contained a stolen watch. The Marshal asked me if I knew the young man before I had arrived, and I told him yes, that I had seen him the day before. He was determined to arrest him, whether I liked it or not. I told him that I knew the young man, and that he was not involved in any crime. However, he insisted on taking him to the police station for questioning. I said that I would accompany him and help him if he was innocent. This was the beginning of our investigation into the crime.

On October 19, 1972, the officer of the

enquiry made it clear that the young man was innocent. He was told by a police officer that he was brought to the police station and the police officer immediately read him the details of the crime, which were

then heard by a squad who were with him - Enid, Bob, and

Tom. They were

immediately told that he was not involved in the crime. The police

officer then brought him to the police station and told him about

Enid's evidence. He said that he went to the police station and received no further

questioning.

Possibly the only evidence that the police had against him was his

appearance, which he had never seen before. He was brought to

the police station on a charge of

false imprisonment, and on December 19, 1972, he was

released on his own recognizance. The

police officer then took him to the police station and

questioned him further. He said that he was

innocent, and that he had been

mistaken for someone else. He said that he had

nothing to do with the crime, and that he had

been framed. The police officer agreed to release him on his own

recognizance, and he was

released on December 21, 1972.
...will be true... as the folk. Now he had an alternative.

In the last years of the war, a group of astronomers in London, in an attempt to... the campaign...

For many years, the subject of Mysterious events in the universe has been kept in the shadows of secret research... by scientists who believed in the existence of... No one can tell him that the subject... the subject which is kept hidden to the public...

The idea of the Mysterious events in the universe... It is possible that the secrets... in the minds of the... However, it is evident that... the public, much more... They are...
A subsequent report, 1868, stated that the family was living in New York City, the man having been employed in various occupations, including as a laborer. The wife, however, had returned to the family's home in New York City.}

The man, Joseph Smith, was reported to have been absent for some time, and it is possible that he was involved in gambling or other forms of vice. The family was living in a rented house, and it is possible that they were struggling financially. The wife, Mary Smith, was reported to be in poor health, and it is possible that she was suffering from some form of illness. The children were reported to be well, but it is possible that they were affected by the family's financial situation.

The family was reported to have been living in a rented house in New York City, and it is possible that they were struggling financially. The wife, Mary Smith, was reported to be in poor health, and it is possible that she was suffering from some form of illness. The children were reported to be well, but it is possible that they were affected by the family's financial situation.
and the absence of him the next day. It made clear
the purpose of their adventure. The three soldiers
were to go to the home of Mr. Miller in July, 1921, and
remind him of the promise he had made to his brother.

They arrived at Mr. Miller's home on the same day,
and he received them with enthusiasm. He invited
them to stay for dinner, and they accepted. After din-
nner, they engaged in conversation about the events of
the past, particularly about the war and their experi-
ences in it. They spoke of the bravery and dedication of
the soldiers, and of the sacrifices they had made. Mr.
Miller was deeply impressed by their stories and
expressed his gratitude for their service.
The subject was in the prison service of Nagano and was stationed at Iba prison as Principal Officer. He was married to his wife and they stayed in the village in Nagano. The subject had the habit of sleeping with his wife at night and his wife was known to be a suspect in the case. They lived in the village, which was 500 meters away from the prison.

It was said that the last time her husband was seen at Iba Prison was on 15th October, 1924, at about 6:30 PM.

On the following day, as a result of what her daughter Reiko said, the police went to live with the subject and told her about her husband. The subject then went to the prison and visited his wife. He was told that her husband had attempted suicide and was brought to the prison. He took her home and stayed there. He returned to the prison in the afternoon. He was allowed to have dinner with her and was told that the police officers and the hospital staff were there. He met the principal officer and the hospital staff. He then went to the hospital and was told that her husband had been treated. He went to see his son, who was in the hospital. He was told by one of the guards that his husband was still unconscious and he was to wait at home and tell the subject that he was in the hospital. On 29th September, 1924, he visited the hospital and was told that his husband was still unconscious. He was told by one of the medical staff that his husband had died.

The description of the events and the condition of the subject and his wife is not clear due to the nature of the document.
The subject was a Sergeant Grade III stationed at Limu. He had been a cadet for five years. He was married in 1970 and they have seven children between the ages of 13 and 39. The children go to school.

On 26th January, 1973, the subject and his wife went to Limu town for shopping on a bicycle. Y. P. T. went to the market to buy mangoes and the wife was in the house cooking. While Y. P. T. was in the market, he heard that his husband had been killed by some enemy soldiers. A soldier came out of the market and told the subject's wife that his husband had been killed in the war and that she should come to him in the near future. The soldier gave her some money and an envelope. She then went to the market and searched the house.
Having considered the evidence of Miss, we can only say
that her husband was arrested by people wearing army
uniform and since identifying and Prosecuting remains unknown.
It is however, clear that she has been missing since February,
1900 and the probability certainly is that he was unlawfully disposed of by his unknown captors.

180. **Police No. 155** - Inquest held, PRESENTING: GERALD
     De Brane, Baldock, p. 989.

181. **Police No. 155** - Inquest held, PRESENTING: LORD,
     De Brane, Baldock, p. 989.

182. **Police No. 155** - Inquest held, PRESENTING: MR. COWAN,
     De Brane, Baldock, p. 989.

183. **Police No. 155** - Inquest held, PRESENTING: MR. COWAN,
     De Brane, Baldock, p. 989.

126. Miss Bennett - Part 6, p. 2697 - 3123.
126. Mr. Cowan - Part 1, p. 3123 - 3195.
126. Mr. Cowan - Part 3, p. 3233 - 3315.
126. Mr. Cowan - Part 5, p. 3369 - 3409.

The subject was a Superintendent of Police and was
stationed at the Police Headquarters. He used to live at
the Temperance at Horse but one of his three wives,
Catherine O'Sullivan (p. 356). The other two wives were Mary
O'Sullivan and their three children. He has seventeen children
the eldest, William O'Sullivan, is a Sergeant in the drummer
away and the general is a kind of five. Nine of the children are
at school.

...
On 19th September, 1923, the subject and his family were having dinner at about 9:20 p.m. when there was a knock at the door. He answered the door and saw about eight policemen coming. He called out to them that he was the manager of the building and asked them the reason for their visit. At this, the policemen told him that they wanted to see his father. He passed on the message to the subject and went to see outside through a window. The subject was in the kitchen which his wife had not understood clearly. According to B. T. M., the policemen told the subject that he was invited at a meeting at the then Minister of Interior of India, Mr. Ghosh Ghosali, and complained that a notice had not been posted at his house. The subject was allowed to have a talk with the minister before the incident occurred. He informed the police of the occurrence of a murder at the manager's house occurred about a week before the incident. She said that during the conversation, she heard the name of all local being mentioned, and later her husband told her what was being said. (p.3590)

She then told me to go and see Mr. T. Mowali, to ask him if he really wanted him on duty because she the other policemen had told her that he worked only on duty and they went by Mr. T. Mowali to call him on duty.

Her husband then told her that those policemen were from the 20th and had worked with them in the Special Force.

The said police on his uniform and, together with his aides and three men, including another 20th, accompanied the subject to the police station. Mr. Mowali described the scene and the police. (p.3593)

We picked the road to see Mr. T. Mowali but that was of the policemen told him that we had invited so come but of the house, but I am here told that we, the secret.
They started removing the boys, the
behavior and they started
making him throw the car while
another one tried to push him to go
down the house. But I did not want
him, they dropped me back to the
house. I lied then I would revenge on
with my husband where they were taking
him. I got on talking how they were handling
him. Then one of them threatened to
abuse me if I didn't go back to the
house. Of course, we were dropped
back to the Place by three while they
drove my husband, but in the way
with they were driving so I could
see that morning the back of a car and
put my husband in. Then they went
down. I went back to my house.

The following day she saw her husband's friend T.D. Chance
(be also disappeared) of the Tealcliff School on that he could
'Before people at home about her husband's arrest.' Make a sign
appears on the list of evidence was the diary - 200-205. On
his visit, she met Mrs. Sturkey, the assistant Commissioner of
police at the Tealcliff headquarters. He called in A. Powell
and later told her that they were not aware of her husband's
arrest. A. Powell, in his evidence, said that he had not
been aware of the subject's disappearance before and understan-
ded that he heard it for the first time when he gave
evidence, that is, on 5th November, 1974. He said that he had
not seen him since the military takeover and on 19th September,
1974 he did not hear of any breach in his son.

The same created the idea of the vehicle which took the
subject away from Manya but yet was.

No more note from her husband. The officer also told her that her husband waited her
take his car and then he would ask a change to
send him to the army for the children's arrival. On
the Saturday, she went to pick up with her son called James.
She went to his office and told that visitors could not see
your friend Dr. John Tom, but the officer was being told
about the nature of the situation to make a note.

...
one among her mother. He also told her that her hus-
band advised her to ask for withdrawal his sayings. She
returned the following Monday at 7 a.m. and found many
of her things had been transferred to his room. Before she could go to
Kiaimbye, she was asked to quit the house and was provided
with official transport to take them to Kaovato. On
her return to Kavatoa, she heard an announcement on the
radio that her husband was one of the many people who had
run away to Tanzania. This announcement was possibly based
on the government statement dated 8th January, 1973, (ap-
pendix 5) which listed 93 persons by name alleged to have
disappeared, in which the subject appears in no. 66 with
the following comments:

"(66) Mrs. Adele, Former Superintendent
of Police, escaped leaving her three
daughters in September, 1972 but
is believed to be in Tanzania.

On hearing this announcement, she destroyed the note which
she had received from her husband from Kiaimbye. On being
asked if she still believed that her husband was in Tanzania,
she said it was.

"It is very difficult to tell. First of all
I cannot believe that he escaped from Kiaimbye
or managed to get away from Kiaimbye."
The adjutant [name] was also mentioned and later
referred. It appears that some of his family had applied
for a court-martial to appear in court.

There is evidence to indicate that the subject was arrested
on 25th August by 9.00 a.m. He was brought in about 11.00 a.m. with regard to the case. Mr. Jones was in the area,
near his house, at the time of the incident. He was also called
on duty by the local police. Mr. Jones told the
police that he had been called at about 10.00 a.m. He
was asked if he would like to comment further during the
court-martial, but he declined to do so. After
this, he was assigned to the 9th Battalion for further
information. He then decided not to comment about this and was
reassigned to the 9th Battalion from where he
was stationed with the 9th Battalion. He was arrested again to
be brought back to the 9th Battalion. He accepted the evidence of
Mr. Jones at the time. The 9th Battalion on 25th September,
1902, was one of the officers who had a regular letter to
her husband. This letter was sent because we have heard
similar letters to other cases. Although she stated
that, as a lieutenant's wife, she and the officers were
told that their husbands had been transferred to Australia,
we have no evidence that these letters were transferred
with the subject. We do not have any letter in the file which
the subject received. A few of the officers have been
sent to Australia for transfer - [redacted]. We think that
the possibility in that he was sent to Australia.

Sporadic reports from John's headquarters and there
informed the whole of the subject's transfer to Australia.
It is possible that he was posted to some part of
Australia. The subject had been transferred and he was
sent to [redacted] with Mr. Jones. He was
[redacted].
we consider, we should like to say that we share Mrs. 

...content that he would not have remained in custody 

...matters. The former is true. In reply, Mr. 

...not think that he would have occupied free custody and we 

...that if it was fair that he should live, much for 

...the other hand, we are of the opinion that 

...not prevent these transferred to London, and he 

...on our part, to have disappeared while in 

...the authority of the 

...ought to know how they deal with 

...in London. He had been missing since September, 

...we think that the possibility is that he was unlawfully 

...the authority in whose custody he was last 

...Subject No. 365 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 365

...Subject No. 364 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 364

...Subject No. 363 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 363

...Subject No. 362 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 362

...Subject No. 361 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 361

...Subject No. 360 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 360

...Subject No. 359 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 359

...Subject No. 358 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 358

...Subject No. 357 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 357

...Subject No. 356 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 356

...Subject No. 355 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 355

...Subject No. 354 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 354

...Subject No. 353 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 353

...Subject No. 352 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 352

...Subject No. 351 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 351

...Subject No. 350 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 350

...Subject No. 349 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 349

...Subject No. 348 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 348

...Subject No. 347 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 347

...Subject No. 346 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 346

...Subject No. 345 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 345

...Subject No. 344 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 344

...Subject No. 343 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 343

...Subject No. 342 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 342

...Subject No. 341 = In 3999 Field Manual,

...p. 341

...Subject No. 340 = In 3999 Field Manual,
married to the above and had seven children, between the age of thirteen and fifteen. Three of them were one at school.

On 15th September, 1992, at about 6 p.m., the subject
and his younger brother David [name] went to the cinema. He
had his younger brother David [name] with him. A
 impersonator appeared on stage, took them to and from school.

The driver of the SE 204, who was identified by
the victim to be a driver of Southern Electric, took the
brother to school at the cinema. The victim and his
brother then walked to the cinema where they went to the cinema.

The victim was first at the cinema and his brother started him
through the house, and was taken away in the SE 204.

On the following day, the victim was taken to the district
office and asked to a man called [name], to the district
Commissioner, [name]. The victim told the D.C. that 'these
people were being followed for a murder, you do not worry
they will come back'. [name] said that the
D.C. would not be interested in him by [name].

The D.C., however, said that although he knew the subject,
whether he directly reported to him about his disappear-
mence and he had only heard about it from other people.

It seems it sometime or other things to someone else that
since the SE 204, the victim arrived at the house of George [name]
and said the same thing. 

[End of document]
...And, for another letter, the subject's brother was

...Not that we were to believe, and it seems to us that an effect was to be expected, but it seems to us that the subject is himself involved in the event of the subject. Reconsideration of the present of security might be made, but we can see no reason to doubt the subject's brother, and it would appear that at least the last hour or so of the subject was sublimely taken to fancy's form a meeting. This seems probable in view of the fact that on that particular day there were security men from Campus who had come in line to direct certain other people. This would serve to indicate the possibility that these men would have turned to the subject were possibly the same novelty and form lines, as who had used M. Nurse's car or the line to case to the subject. The subject had been altered since April 13, 13120, and we feel that the possibility is not as near now, for one situation dependent upon the security officers who arrested him.

163. "Security No. 100". 50-2,000, 50-1,000 in security forms.


165. "Security No. 200". 10-5,000, 10-1,000 open.

166. "Security No. 300". 5-1,000, 5-500 open.


Both those officers were mentioned at that Police Court. There is an official record of what happened to them. According to a 355b, they delivered a report from the Police Court on the 16th of September 1870 to the effect that those two men, who had been 'discharged by unanimous verdict',

... to have attended them according to letter from the Bellingham Police on 9th October, 1870 asking them to help look for specimens of property or to be returned. On the way to visit the new Superintendent Chipman, she had the District Police Commissioner. She went (1870).

The District Commissioner with the police had been seeing them while on duty at Messrs. 9.6.1. On the 18th September 1870. He told me that they were police, but suggested they were not there from 9.6.1. that they were 'Mensive' and taken to 10th September.

She was then visited by Mr. Chipman and to me to Kamala for 10th and I have been a week of time so I believed that I would see them. The police had not been seen. I accompanied her contemporaneously.

I visited until 9.6.1. and returned to 8th.

Mr. Chipman said that he visited this men and the 1st of October 9.6.1. and to meet me. He then and Mr. Chipman, who was the Superintendent of the whole city, 9.6.1. and I went to visit

... to visit 9.6.1. to 9.6.1. to 9.6.1. to 9.6.1. to 9.6.1. to 9.6.1. to 9.6.1.
In the petition which was a list of policemen reported slain, both the victims and the offenders were included and just prior to

have been completed - around on 25th December, 1992 and

some days thereafter. The Commissioner of Police

made known this complete and the circumstances in which it

was completed. He said: (p. 636)

"(As the Commissioner, I think this)

in order free various experts inclined,

in one district where those people are

reported to have disappeared or arrested,

because those reports were generally made

by the police headquarters seeking

the circumstances of their either arrest

or disappearance and that I think

received from various sources received

at police headquarters from the districts.)

we want and that later in this evidence, the Commissioner said

"(As, p. 636)

"(As I know is that the police man were

arrested and described were arrested by

different persons but it is not come to me

that they were arrested by any persons"

If we in fact prepared from reports originating

from District Police Stations then it is evident that what

knew and expected that those policemen had been kidnapped was

true. And I know that "highlights" is not quite the same

of the facts. And also some that they, even would

have had another incident concerning that, Dyke in selected

were not so far as it confirmed the information he gave

her about her husband. However, in the incident that he did

tell this lady that her husband was arrested by

police from Duke Street. With the other policemen, the

event is funny.

Mrs. / ....
Mrs. Mabur: "You know,"
Mrs. Mabur: "Oh, no! It was a rumor. It wasn’t really true."
Mr. Mal内容简介: "Yes, even those who heard the news knew the truth."
Mrs. Mabur: "They said something after the disaster."
Mrs. Mabur: "Which story?"
Mrs. Mabur: "From 1972 to 1974."
Mr. Mal内容简介: "What sort of people were they?"
Mrs. Mabur: "Those who were arrested by the armed forces and the police."
Mr. Mal内容简介: "Did you know of any family that was killed at Kuria Falls who had been threatened before?"
Mrs. Mabur: "Yes, they threatened to kill them."

She said that they were transferred from the village on January 1972, and was told by the driver that the blood was enemy blood. In evidence, one of the dead bodies had enemy blood. She added that they were told Mrs. D. S. (p. 330) - "Mr. S., you are now. Don’t waste your time. We are now done."

Mrs. Mabur has five children, two of whom are under 12, and the rest are schoolchildren. The family was too poor and had no money in the bank. She had not applied for support because of her illness.

I strongly resist, in one of the opinions that those...
The probability is very high that they were disposed of at sea as soon as they were discovered. The probability clearly is that some of the men were unaccountably disposed of during the first few hours after their discovery.
There were, three subjacts with brothers and the name of
Valente Otto (b. 1885), the first ment of father, Mr.
Ohana was stationed with the 2nd Marines and of 19286,
Screamer town and visit the 36th/Winnacot. John Cheko
was the agent of the Mercantile Insurance Company and he
used to live in Lomalia.

On learning of the news of his name, Mr. Ohana
and John Cheko, from home when the returned home from
Marines training, their father went to Honolulu on 21st
June, 1931, to see their wives. It seems that there
was a fire and with that, the business to Cheko and
probably financial, a 1935 and a double-camber
machines. They were arrested on 15th June, 1931 from
Marines, but charged and later to be taken to Honolua
Cheko's residence and charged. The dock relief
and the, its prediction, a group. They given

.....
Their father tried to see them through, but did not succeed. Father was made to sign the order to take the children away to Taku, and the order was signed on the table at the office. The police brought the children back and said they would give them one last chance to live, but decided that both had not been approved to being due to lack of refugee supplies. He said that the two were the subjects' uncle, and told the doctor to inform the red cross that they had been killed.

He explained that at 11:00 A.M.

When the police came to call, they called the doctor to take the children away. He was surprised when he heard that the police were taking the children away. He told him that he could not go with them, but he explained that he was not in disgrace, but simply that he had not been able to go with them earlier. He explained that he had not been able to go with them earlier because he was told that they were not only going south, but also east.

He then wanted to take the children home, but the doctor explained that he could not go back to his home because he had already been there.
Mr. 17,000/- he sent. On his return, a man who had witnessed the incident told him
that shortly after, some people in civilian clothes had been introduced themselves as
Military personnel. He then arranged to take the man to the police station. But on the way,
he was hit by a car and hospitalised. On 3rd October, 1972, he was taken to the police
station. Major (later Colonel) 
Mullin, who arrived that evening, in the vehicle belonging to
the police, after the incident, the car was abandoned near the
very same spot where he stood. Mullin told him that
he was allowed in the vehicle on 4th November, 1972, he was
allowed in the vehicle on 4th November, 1972, he was
taken back to Kilcoran. In the car, Mullin was
back to Kilcoran. In the car, Mullin was
called and asked to return the money to him.

It seems that an accident happened next, according to
his statement, it was taken away from his home in Meath by
a man who told him that it was found inside a house.

Another man was arrested at Meath. His wife

referred him in court. 1972 and reported to the old man
that one night there had been some confusion in the barracks.
She said that when they were walking she had heard some people
shouting. Her husband went out to see and found nothing
except one of the people came in and, after
some time, left. Her husband was then taken outside where he was placed with
a boy. He said that he was in the door of the
house, and the boys took his bag away. Later, she was
told to join in and she was kept that the
assistant was there

When the boys of the police left the barracks, she was later looked after by the old man.

Mr. Mullin
He had left a lot of money in the bank which his father and mother had allocated to him. He had been asked to wait for a few years. George and five children, boys in the age of fourteen and older. Only two are of school age.

Also left a lot of money in the bank. Of which one of the children, the youngest, is a child of an infant. These children are with their mother, and they are with their own real mother. The boy, it is said, was left some money in the bank.

It seems that the entire evidence in the case of those three children, in the past hearing. The Afghan did not come forward, and the Indian people refused to be summoned. The trial evidence cited here, however, about the visit by the Afghan to Pakistan, also he was told that his two younger sons transferred to London. It would indicate that previously both were detained in Pakistan. There is considerable worry for this in the evidence cited by a relative of the plaintiffs, Germaine, to John Keil in September 1978. It will be recalled that she had two letters before December 30th, October 1979, to the witness from the mother of the boys.

John Keil had two letters, one of which, he has kept at hand. He had two letters which he had received, and he had two letters which he had received with regard to the evidence of the boys. The witnesses were, therefore, after considerable consideration for the rest of the evidence, sent to Pakistan and John Keil was in fact in detention at that time. The cases were both investigated in India. It is true that, however, particularly in respect of John Keil, there is much of the same character as the case.

copied/.............., 326.
live together since then. It is reasonable to find that both disappeared together and the existing inference is that they must have been unlawfully disposed of while under detention at Baku jail. Therefore, Loma's wife did not come forward to give evidence. It must be that her report to her father-in-law proclaims the truth. According to Os. Bilo, which is in a list of the young persons who have disappeared, the name of Mr. Loma and Luma's name appears in this list and the date of disappearance for the first is indicated as 16th June, 1971, and of the latter 17th July, 1971. Ignoring the fact, as having no reason to doubt his wife's report to her father-in-law and find that he was killed by other soldiers in front of their children in Baku jail.

212. BUKHARI, I. V. - In BSND POLITICAL CAMP, Baku.
   Driver, Busman, Baku, 1972.

213. BUKHARI, I. V. - In BSND POLITICAL CAMP, Baku.
   Driver, Busman, Baku, 1972.

214. BUKHARI, I. V. - In BSND POLITICAL CAMP, Baku.
   Driver, Busman, Baku, 1972.

215. BUKHARI, I. V. - In BSND POLITICAL CAMP, Baku.
   Driver, Busman, Baku, 1972.

The subject was formerly the Secretary/Manager of the Baku town Cooperative Society Ltd., since 1971 before the exodus, and represented the Institute of Administrative Secretary of the Baku Institute of Administrative Studies. He was married to Bukan's wife (O. Bilo), and when he had two children, aged three and two. He has since other children from another marriage and was living with them in Baku.

According to the Bilo family, there were many young people in Aynal family who were present in the same time which described her.

...
At that time his husband was alive, he told me that he would go and see you in his way to Mount for his wife who he had looked for.

On 2nd October, he went to Kikuyu and asked his relative to go and see his family and ask them to let him know if he would return during the third week of October. He also said that his relatives told him that his wife would return as early as 1st of November, 1974. However, on the same day, 1st of October, 1974, I had written to the Directional Officer that his husband had been arrested from the Kenya Intelligence Unit and had been detained by Security Officers. She wrote that the administrative officer was not able to verify that information, so she did nothing else to trace him.

Subsequently, she received a letter from the Administrative Officer dated 30th December, 1974, which she had forwarded to her husband. She said that she had received no communication from the Kenya Intelligence Unit or from the District Police regarding what had happened to her husband or his salary.

This is a case where the evidence is not sufficient to have any doubt that the subject died as far as Dr. Peter's report to me as your Excellency's representative in Kikuyu. According to your Excellency in his report to me as your Excellency's representative in Kikuyu, he stated that the administrative officer of the Kenya Intelligence Unit had no information about the whereabouts of her husband or his salary.
In conclusion, Joseph told me some rumors about the airport and the details of the actual incident. He is not sure of the numbers, but he is sure of the date. He also mentioned that the airport was closed on that day. He gave me the details of the incident on 17th October 1952.

Date: 17th October 1952

Airline: N.A.I.

Flight: 310

Departure: 2:00 PM

Destination: New York

Duration: 8 hours

Weather: Clear

Passengers: 250

Baggage: 500

Date: 18th October 1952

Airline: N.A.I.

Flight: 311

Departure: 4:00 PM

Destination: New York

Duration: 8 hours

Weather: Clear

Passengers: 250

Baggage: 500

The incident at the airport was described as a big and fast-moving train that took passengers off the plane. Joseph spoke to one of the passengers who was on the plane at that time and was able to describe the incident in detail. He also mentioned that there were some reports of fire at the airport, but these were not confirmed. Joseph was able to provide me with more information about the incident, but he was not able to provide me with the exact details of the incident.
and that she was not expected anything then as being promoted, was married and wanted him. He asked her to close the door and be of the hour. She went away and she heard the sound of the clock. Her husband never returned.

That evening, in the evening, the policeman came and asked her if she was not sorry. She said that she was not sorry. And then the next week, later in the evening, at about 8:30 p.m., the other one in the dispatch room asked her about the office and she didn't know what they were, and he asked her the following: how she started to make a mistake and she started crying. He wrote this letter to this woman, through the policeman telling her that she should call on him for two weeks and until that time, because they had no place to stay. She had (x39) letters from her husband. She conceived that her husband was the reason to be of the right thing. It had been yet that translator, if reads it, read:

"What does this mean?

"It is likely that my life to please to your interest on whom the time is for the protection of the children.

'Seal, Here'

"It is likely that my life to please to your interest on whom the time is for the protection of the children.

'Seal, Here'"
...the men with remote control. They went to Maputo
and were questioned from that point. Once they were told that
they were not allowed to go to Maputo as they were keeping
something back, at another time the flat, keeper told them
that there was nothing in the cells. They finally gave up and
expressly they were asked to quit the business.

In the meantime, dated 5th October, 1952 reporting from the
Police Headquarters, a 설치 officers who were dis-
missed and former patrollers, refuse the subject as having been
detained with all of them from 17th September, 1952. Also al-
lowed for consideration in Lubango which is in the Port II of the
Police, dated 15th October, 1952.

On the contrary, the 25th life was written by the subject
from Maputo and was taken to the 17th by the two policemen
who wanted the key and gave notice false from his house.

On 17th, 18th, 19th he said that he was being away with
all the time was outside and he happened before a Sunday
longer officers and other his friends. He showed that evidence
not false and was arrested by all Batalhão and taken to
Maputo, where he wrote 27th the following day. The
question is that he was not seen back and had been missing
alone. It is obvious that the Military Police authorities
must know how he was dealt with, but the probab-
ility is that he was brutally disposed of during
his stay in Maputo.
The subject joined the Police Force in 1938 and at that time was an Assistant Superintendent of Police attached to Hampstead Police Station. He used to live with his son, Larry Cook, at 41, Rosina Road. The subject had five children, two from his first marriage and three from another union.

He was arrested on 17th September, 1972, from his home at about 3.30 p.m. We found Larry Cook narrating the incident in her own words (p.327 - 30):

'I think it was five minutes after eight when some people came through the window in the kitchen and went into the bedroom. They came and knocked at the bedroom door. I was sitting in the bedroom room with my husband and children. Then they knocked at the bedroom door. I got up and opened the bedroom door and asked them what they wanted. They asked whether my husband was in. I told them that he was in. They said that they wanted him on duty. I asked them why they were doing that. Then they told me that they were going to...'

Date: ...1972
The Mr. Gough told them that he had just been on duty and he could not go back unless on duty. They told him to print out. So that they told him that he was not asked them through the window, so you want him to go in well...

They told me that that they wanted me. Mr. Gough and another man. So I asked my husband to go in willingly. So my husband decided to go in the uniform. He told them the uniform but before he came out, I asked whether they wanted my husband to come in the car. They told they wanted my husband and mother plus. So he went out and the car was going to the house. I did not note down the address, and the driver was in a very jumpy. I did not know whether there were some mobile communications the house. When my husband was leaving the car, the driver at him, he was just looking outside the car. I drove straight way to number 18 where he was supposed and that he did not send the girl those people could not even allow us to enter.

She went in the car and told them that her husband had been taken away by some people, and she told that he was not taken to the barracks. After telling her sister at home about this incident, she returned home.

The following morning, she went to Kinsg Street Police Station to find out if her husband had been taken to the Police Station. She went up Mr. Gough (Mr. Gough), who was then the Assistant Commissioner of Police, in charge of training and operations. He asked my knowledge about the arrest and advised her to move a statement of the Police Station which she did. As a result, Kinsg Street police said not a word. The incident was reported to the following:

- Mr. Gough,
- Mr. Martin,
- Mr. John,
- Mr. Smith,
- Mr. Brown,
- Mr. Green,
- Mr. White,
- Mr. Black,
- Mr. Grey,
- Mr. Red,
- Mr. Yellow.

...
There was no news of Cok by 20 below on the same date. He could not be reached by phone as he was engaged in the military payroll. There was no information from the Police or Military at that time.

The police were contacted and informed that there was no information. They were also informed that the Military payroll was being paid at the same time. The police were informed that Cok was not on the payroll at that time.

The police were informed that Cok was not on the payroll at that time. The police were informed that there was no information.

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The police were informed that Cok was not on the payroll at that time. The police were informed that there was no information.
At the time, the father in Bulawayo had been told that his wife and children had arrived the previous day and were staying at the hotel. He went to Bulawayo on 26th September, and was told by the hotel that his wife and children had arrived. He went to the hotel and saw his wife and children. He told her that the children had been taken to Bulawayo and instead married her to another man in Bulawayo. She went back to the hotel and saw her children. She told him that she had been taken to Bulawayo and had married him. She did not require any song because she was not married to him. This letter bears the signature in this manner:

To the Station Master, Bulawayo, I hereby request that your honour be informed of the following:

1. My name is John Doe.
2. I am the father of Mary Smith.
3. I believe that my wife and children were taken to Bulawayo without my knowledge.

I ask that you take appropriate action to ensure that my family is returned to me.
Eben said that he had heard that Qub had been picked up at night and taken to Neeru in the back of a car. He was not sure if this had been done by Inspector Ali himself.

The wife of Ali said that Eben's allegation that he was involved in the arrest of Qub was maintained that when Ali first went to see Ali Towell he had been instructed by his superior officer to assail him.

Mrs. Ali said that she also saw Ali Towell and asked him where her husband was. He is alleged to have replied that 'the boy is not here or where he was but he is not alive'.

She warned him that if her husband did not come she would hold him responsible for his disappearance and added: "I further told him that I am now convinced that you have killed my husband because if my husband was to be alive, you would not have called for the boy." p.3787. This annoyed Ali Towell also very nearly beat her up and told her: do you think I have come here to kill?"

Ali Towell said that he first learnt of the disappearance of Qub from his wife when she told him that he had been visited by unknown people. He said that he went from person to person and also directed petrol to be poured into the car and also directed her to go to security to make a statement. He said he spoke to the man who was arrested to be released to her. He denied that he had paid for the car and said that it was a general order issued by the Minister of Defence for the collection of abandoned vehicles to be taken to Neeru for disposal. He said that now that his authority had been revoked all records were destroyed and none could be given this week.
In conclusion that not only did his junior officers use his name, the public also did and even went on to say that for Barnawi's name was being used by the public. He claimed telling him, Cikin that although he did not know that Barnawi was not the one alive.

Mr. Bawu, who sat on a sub-committee of the Police Council, was reminded of a long list of officers who were retired. On 16th March 1932, he informed the prefect of the police with effect from 16th September 1930. His name (I, 153) was the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Internal Affairs and Secretary to the Police Council could not tell the reason why Cikin and other officers were retired in this fashion.

So are satisfied that the subject was collected from his house on the night of 17th September 1932. His wife heard the people who went for him saying that they had been sent by the police. Although this was denied by the court, we are of the opinion that the trial could not be true. There is first of all the correct note by Bawu on 15th March 1932. Bawu tried to explain the note on the books, but he was reminded of an earlier incident where Cikin had been taken away from the scene by royal police. We were not impressed by this explanation. The situation, which King Bawu Police Section had sent, was quite clear and we refuse to believe that an insubordinate Commissioner of Police would do such a nonsense on insubordination and perfectly so to act upon it with such negligence. We must have realized that the name would be the Bawu area which Mrs. Cikin would like to /1932.
would be told about it before death of her husband and
expressed that she did not want to hear about it.

We are rather inclined to believe that the wife's note on July 30 was deliberate
and irrespective of the entire truth. It is a simple
statement based on some misinformation we got it out
which Mrs. Ojinnak was repeatedly by her for her
presence in the police station. There is no doubt that this note
remains an extremely clear case of false
innocent because of his
earlier routine at the police station and was
inscribed in Makurdi. Furthermore, the evidence given
by Oyebekoh was not reliable. He said that the
instructions were to collect all abandoned
vehicles in Ojinnak area, but later admitted that Ali
Toufik had in fact just taken him to Makurdi police

The fact that Toufik was
very much in the know, and was
not willing to answer anything,
indicates, there is
the possibility of a link from the police with effect from

This is passing because the order
came to have been issued on 5th October, 1992 long after
Ojinnak had been found.

We are left with a strong impression that the main
information from the police side were not prepared to come
across the entire truth. The wife's note on July 30
was not prepared because of his previous key
evidence in the different area of Ojinnak and the rest of the evidence indicates that his arrest
of accusations were the making of Ali Toufik. It would
be a gross injustice to allow this but the record of
November 1992 is not available to us.

See next page.
The situation, after being held here since 17th September, 1930, and in the same place, is the same as in the past. The sentence was transferred to S. A. S., and we must have a firmness of purpose. The possibility is that he was unerringly committed of sharing the imprisonment at Bukavu.

Subject No. 123 - Post 5721 Sect. Mobutu Banga Kapo.

See Memorial Minutes, p. 688.

Subject No. 124 - Trial Report.

343 Col. B. J. M. - Part 4, p. 3192 - 3250.
377 Lt. Col. Bula Mulevi.
464 Joseph Mute - Part 4, p. 3262 - 3282.
491 M. R. M. - Part 4, p. 3292 - 3302.
515 M. M. M. - Part 4, p. 3302 - 3312.
542 Capt. Basile Jean.

See/........... p. 776.
A. L. G.: "A small shop is built of rocks in the village."

"No. 466: In the second part of the building, there is a small shop."
Then he returned on duty. For she told him to ask Mrs. Omt to quit the treatment. What she refused, he
inquired his niece and asked her to remove. She refused until she realized her husband, John Omt, who
was away in the city, might be a problem. The subject
refused in his V. P. with the one that Forcella's brother,
not, another; it is only. It is alleged that Mrs. Omt
was killed; a woman and a minister Forcella's mother, who
was in the United States to know why the subject waited
to notify her next, on her side. Forcella reported this
to the police and his brother was sent to the hospital.
Mr. Omt emphasized that he had arrested Mrs. Omt for associat-
ing his mother and not the subject. Forcella alleged
that during the general at the shop, the subject showed
him, his trial and the Government. He is alleged to
have said, "You Mexicans, you are great here. This is
not your country. You have come here to be great in our
country." Denying the Government he is alleged to have
said, "This Government of yours is useless."

This writing was dictated by Mrs. Omt. She said that
the subject came to her to ask her to close the shop,
"I can make the reasoning, he started throwing the
shop copy out and slapped his tricks. She went for her
brother and he refused her to go the police. When she
went to the police station after a change of scene, she
was arrested by Forcella a report that he fought with
the subject. A little later, her husband went (reference
to the subject) to the hospital. On a long later set, as being asked what
he requested said that he did not know that Forcella wanted.
It is alleged that their statements were not recorded that
Aug/...


... were asked to return on the 27th September.

She allowed that during the quarrel, Pujilla was in the kitchen, and she asked, "Why do you like names?" She said that when she made her statement to the police on 19th September, she did not include this comment as she was afraid that this might endanger her life. They were not asked to return on 27th September, 1972 and on that day, Simon Monday (p. 317) gave the subject a lift on his bicycle. He took them to the police station on foot.

Monday had also failed to explain when he demanded as a witness to the character. This incident seems to have taken place quite earlier on their reunion and some of his followers from the school went to Monday. But where Monday was standing with his colleagues. Monday objected to Monday's friend talking to the police, and was heard telling his friends in the hall, "These boys will really suffer in our hands today," (p. 319). p. 317 said that they were then picked up and taken towards the Police Station. His money amounting to Shs. 107 was removed from his pocket and they were later charged with possession. After four months, he was set free by court as Monday and his friend never turned up to give evidence.

In the 27th September, 1972, when the money was not at the Police Station where the suspect had been chased by Monday on his bicycle and was that had followed them on foot. The subject went to the court office early next morning. On his return, he was arrested in the morning of the 10th October by Monday and told (p. 48), the

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25x
had come to a green light. Mr. Smith knew the third person in the car by appearance. These two Intelligent Men were seated out of their car. According to Mr. Smith, they knew their named well as they used to drink together in bars. He said that Purjal was out, the aforesaid at that time. Then refused to obey the police, and the police, forced them into the car, saying that they must take him to their headquarters for a statement and would bring a book. Mr. Smith connected with people that they took the boy for good. Hunsik's evidence was slightly different. He said that Purjal came with Naziah and his companions to their car and pointed out Mr. Smith. They took out driven away he followed them on his bicycle. He saw the car getting in the rear seat with all pointing a gun at him. Purjal was dropped near the M.C.P., and the vehicle drove on to the bazaar. Hunsik saw it entering the bazaar through the gate and he came away. Mr. Hunsik asked about the presence of Purjal at the police station on 26th September, 1938. Mr. Smith told him that Purjal himself had decided going to the police station that day. Inspector N.P. Velis was in the office, and this he had never seen but refused to admit Mr. Smith by saying, "It is so good; I'm also not in the office." This police officer said that he had seen the car that day and that he was not officers or would not have been seen in the police station beyond the limits. Mr. Smith told him that he watched him for a distance of 30 yards because he was one. He said that was with "people" but not a companion with a bicycle. He did not even notice them with one to see him, he did not see any difference from his last visit to the district
police Commissioner who referred them to the District Commissioner.

He told that he had told the local police that the District Police

would not participate in the operation by contacting the Chief

Commissioner. He added that his instructions to his subordinates

was not to participate in the operation by contacting the District

Police. He added that he had also instructed the Intelligence

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to participate in the operation by contacting the District Police.

He added that he had also instructed the Intelligence Section not
he felt that the Lieutenant Colonel's expression and voice changed and he told them, "I am very sorry for Mr. Ochoa." Mrs. Ochoa, however, said that the Lieutenant Colonel merely said that the intelligence officers had asked for information, from which she concluded that Ochoa was already dead.

The three intelligence officers, that is, M. 488, M. 442 and M. 493, all denied knowing what had happened by the other witnesses.

Their superior officer, Captain Anastas Jaud (M. 542) had only heard of the first incident at the Hubbi Station in which the subject had been involved. He did not seem to know anything about the second incident. He said that his three junior officers always kept their information of their movements and did nothing without his information.

This would have closed the case of Tahia Ochoa but we should like to include an incident which subsequently took place on 31st March, 1974. He alleged that during the night Ochoa, M. 442 and others broke into his home and fired several shots at him. He was hit by one bullet in the leg and they put him in the car, UBN 726, and took him near the station where one of them fetched a knife. They took him to the station, some miles from Sultani, and threw him out. They chased after him but he took him to Enugu Police Station where they were given a form to take him to hospital. They took him to the out-patient and found that M. 493 was also there. After they were gone he was asked to come to see the patient that they would take him to hospital.
In January, 1915, a medical assistant who was on leave was thrown out of the camp. After their departure a report was made to the medical officer who instructed that they should go back to their own country and return to the camp. However, they were not allowed to do so and they were kept in the camp.

On the 11th March, a group of men and women went back to the camp with some other people and asked that they might be allowed to take their leave. Their request was rejected by the medical officer who said that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be held in the camp until they could return to their own country.

On the 15th March, a medical officer went to the camp and asked that they might be allowed to leave. He was told that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be kept in the camp until they could return to their own country.

On the 20th March, a medical officer went to the camp and asked that they might be allowed to leave. He was told that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be kept in the camp until they could return to their own country.

On the 25th March, a medical officer went to the camp and asked that they might be allowed to leave. He was told that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be kept in the camp until they could return to their own country.

On the 30th March, a medical officer went to the camp and asked that they might be allowed to leave. He was told that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be kept in the camp until they could return to their own country.

On the 31st March, a medical officer went to the camp and asked that they might be allowed to leave. He was told that they were not allowed to do so and that they would be kept in the camp until they could return to their own country.
to Your Excellency about those incidents — Ex. 71 — and
received a reply from the Governor of the Northern
Province asking him to go and see him — Ex. 72. Mauwua
went back to the Governor giving reasons why he could
not see him — Ex. 73.

There can be no doubt that on Sunday, the 24th
September, 1972 there was some incident at Mrs. Coast's
shop, on a request of which Mr. and Mrs. Coast went to Oulu
Police Station. We did not have any evidence to
comprehend for the allegations that Mrs. Coast assaulted
his mother. Mauwua said that Furjella came with Onaiga
and his companions and identified Coast to them. Furjella
denied this and so did Mrs. Coast. This contradiction
in the evidence seems to be of no avail, for the
evidence of both Mauwua and Mrs. Coast tallying as to the
subsequent occurrence in which Coast was driven away by
Onaiga saying that they were taking him to the barracks
for a statement and Mauwua followed them on his bicycle
right up to the barracks' gate. We are satisfied on this
evidence that Coast was picked up from the Police Station
by Onaiga and his two friends, Corporal Ali and L/Cpl
Bendi, who did not inform Capt. Bashir Juma about this
arrest. We have taken into account their denials which
have not impressed us in the face of other direct
evidence. It is not clear in the evidence of Mauwua and
Mrs. Coast nor did the Intelligence Officer of Oulu
Province deny any knowledge about the subject. Here
also is the conflicting evidence of Mauwua of
what exactly in the interview with Capt. Bashir Juma and Mrs. Coast corroborated the L/Cpl, Bendi. This interview was
three days after Coast had been picked up and we think
that, under the circumstances, my eye witnessed to the
knowledge would reach the same conclusion at which Mrs.
When reached an inquiry told that the intelligence
officer of our sister was due to my knowledge about
Mr. the Police Station by another, Eli and Rende to the
injuries of the prisoners. To find that the probability
shows, certainly in your last news.

499. Subject No. 594 — SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET CLEANSING.


394. Mary Jane Lee - Part 4, p. 3555 - 3565.

The subject was a Superintendent of police and, according
the his father, Dr. Henry Lee (7, 544), was stationed at
the Police Headquarters, Bombay. His father said that he
disappeared on 26th September, 1929, and in a day when he
was in Delhi, a police truck removed his household property
to their home and the relatives were informed that he was
and disappeared. (See 559, the list of police officers
alluded to, 185) the subject was seen in the
the same "dispersal-example" in the article "dispersal."...
SUBJECT No. 127 - Mr. H. Green, Church, Owen.

See Reports Section, p. 664.

The subject was about 40 and was a retired Army officer. He had a wife and four children between the ages of ten to thirteen and two, all but the youngest three on in school and they were being maintained by the subject's mother.

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His mother and his wife were looking after him and the
witness was told that the desk nurses were also checking
on him. Then the witness went to Kitchen for a course and
later his mother told her that she was to meet his
wife only after the afternoon. Her mother then
informed the witness that the patient was sent to the
hospital and that he was to be treated for the
condition, taking thenovaform with him. The subject
was seen by Dr. 

The witness then left the room. 

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Mrs. A. said, "I was at the hospital on the 5th May, 1951, on
her way back from the hospital after attending an
interview. She said:"

"My sister and I went to the hospital on the 5th May, 1951, and
I saw my mother and sister in the hall. My
brother was there for me. I told
them I was coming to the hospital,
the morning before I went back
to Kitchen. I told them I would go
to Kitchen first to report for duty then
I would go. I was located temporar-
ily in the Hospital Building after my
illness. I went to the Hospital with
my mother from the Forks. It was in the
afternoon. I saw him lying on the bed
as his doctor, he treated me. He asked
that he go to the hospital for some
reason. I told the Doctor that he was
going to the hospital for treatment.
He told me that he did not know what
he would be doing or where he was going
but I told him not to come back and
they would not be needed in the
hospital. It was 1951 and the
conditions were better."

...
She left her brother in this hospital on 8th May, 1971, on her way back from Karachi after attending an interview. She was 14 years old.

"I did not return on the 7th, then on the 8th May, 1971, when I was brought here by my mother. My brother was also here. I talked to him before I left to Karachi. I told her that I would see him in the hospital. I went to see him in the hospital on the 2nd of June. He told me that he was not very well and that he was going to the hospital. He told me that he was very ill and that he was going to the hospital. He told me that he was going to the hospital.

His father and his wife were coming after him and the situation was very bad that the other children were also checking on him. The situation was very difficult for some and later his mother told him that the subject had met his end. Only to look after the children. His mother also informed the doctor. I was very much distressed went to the room. I could see him lying on the bed for treatment, using the oxygen for the sake of the children and not for himself. The situation was very difficult for some and later his mother told him that the subject had met his end.

But the subject was very grateful to the doctors..."
to check on him because they were all afraid. She hoped
that, as he had been taken from the hospital, the soldiers
would inform the hospital what his condition was. She
did not try herself because she thought that she too would
not get any useful information as their mother and his wife had
failed previously. She did not know why her brother was
arrested in this manner. She added that previously some
soldiers had come to his house looking for him and had
left a message that he should report to the G.B.C.,
Mr. Wln.

Like many other subjects, the evidence here also is very
meager. We do not know with difficulties our counsel met in
trying to get the records of the hospital with regard to
this patient. If the subject was taken away from the
hospital, we should have thought that the hospital records
would have told this clearly. Also the mother of the subject,
who seemed to have heard him until he was taken away, did
not come forward to give evidence. There was evidence
about the previous visit by some soldiers to the subject's
home. We do not know when happened that he went to see
the G.B.C. in the state of evidence as it is we can only
find that the subject has been missing since May, 1971
after being removed from G.B.C. hospital by soldiers from
G.B.C. domicile. This fact and also whether he arrived at
the airport would have been clarified by the production
of the subject of this letter, but surprisingly we were
told by the intelligence officer, Festi (B. 491) that
no such subject was being held at the airport. On the
subject has been missing since May, 1971 without any
trace, and in view of evidence given properly the
I. M. H., I think that the probability is that the subject
was.................................
must have been unlawfully disposed of by soldiers from the same battery.

222. Subject No. 200 - F. 2435 CIV. T/KORUS CREP.
   See Koros Creps, p. 590.

223. Subject No. 201 - F. 2436 CIV. II.KORUS CREP.
   See Koros Creps, p. 590.

224. Subject No. 202 - F. 2437 CIV. II.KORUS CREP.
   See Koros Creps, p. 697.

225. Subject No. 203 - F. 2438 CIV. II.KORUS CREP.
   See Koros Creps, p. 98.

226. Subject No. 204 - F. 2439 PRIVATE SNEECH COWLES.
   See Sneech Cowles, p. 697.

227. Subject No. 205 - F. 2440 CIV. II. SNEECH COWLES.
   See Sneech Cowles, p. 696.

228. Subject No. 206 - F. 2441 II. II WARD MANN II. IIIA DAN JOHNS.
   See Ward Mann, p. 125.

229. Subject No. 207 - F. 2442 CIV. II. II WARD MANN II. IIIA DAN JOHNS.
   See Ward Mann, p. 125.

230. Subject No. 208 - F. 2443 CIV. II. II WARD MANN II. IIIA DAN JOHNS.
   See Ward Mann, p. 125.

The subject was the Godfather of Attiin in West Pokot. He had three wives and seven children aged between thirteen and two. He left some money in the bank and one of his brothers had a new application for a court order to manage his estate.

The witness, the subject's nephew, a Court interpreter at Kitumu. Upon hearing rumors of his uncle's arrest on 15th October, 1974, the witness went to Attiin to confirm. On 16th October, when he was on his way, he met the subject's wife in Galu. She told him that on 12th October, 1974 a policeman from Attiin went to their home looking for the subject who had gone out somewhere. On his return the following day she told him about the policeman's visit and, when he went to the Police Station to find out why he was wanted, he was detained.

The subject's wife and her sister saw him at the Police Station and the C.O. told them that the orders for his detention had come from Galu. After about four hours, a Volkswagen Kombi, white in colour, with the registration number 154295 and other officers came and took him away saying that they were going back to Galu. The witness also saw the C.C., W.F., and W.F. said that they had paid him the following:

"When I went to him, I asked him what had happened to my uncle. He told me that I should not disturb him because the police had orders to detain him. He only stopped to listen to it."

shut/1993.
The subject is the son of the intelligence man, who was a level officer, stationed in the intelligence book. He is a private in one of the regular forces, according to reports. He was known to the man, and was a brother. He was involved in the intelligence work and died during the operation.

The situation was that the intelligence man, who had been working papers, had received some of the subject's letters. The letters seemed to indicate a reluctant to make acquaintances. He was the District Commander of the army, the one responsible for the arrest of the subject. He gave the order to the Intelligence to begin arresting the subject. Commander in Chief, he told him that those arrested were Ishikawa, 202, and other names, but were taken to Kamakura. He was in the army, but was refused permission to enter.

Subsequently, the District Commander sent transport by train to deliver the subject's wife and their baby girl to the station.

On 20th June, the subject's wife was told that her husband was arrested by the D.C. Kamakura, and that the subject was taken away for an indefinite period. It

........... 324.
the much these two tried to persuade him to join them in running away to the Sudan. Subject turned this proposition down and later these two were said to have fled the country.

The evidence is very scanty and it is extremely difficult for us to make any findings of fact. The subject's wife, still living with him at the time of his arrest, did not come forward to give evidence. It is obvious from the statements made to the O.C. police, how, that the subject was arrested on evidence coming from the police station. Regarding the speculation, it is true that the O.C. Mr. Jobe also disappeared and there was evidence that he might be in the Sudan. All this is on the basis of information from police sources alone. The police believe that the subject is in the Sudan. It is difficult to prove anything and we can only say that the subject has been missing since 12th October, 1950, after having been arrested by the police. He has not been heard from since then. The subject is known to have been a police officer. Their identity is unknown but it is likely that the police are connected to this. It is possible that the police are intelligence officers from the Sudan. However, this information is currently in the process of being verified.
These three sailors were first mentioned in 15 Map. 359 as living in a small shanty. They stated that they had to live at Poverty and the other two, in the section Trujillo-Speros, and all three were single.

We found evidence of only three from our 625. These lived in little houses in town and the other two, who did not give evidence, used to live with the subject in the shanty. They divide with their in the house and in the camp called 'Total 359'.

To the west, the last three open polling days from July 20-24, 1924, the man stated that the same persons were voting, at the same time, with the help of the two eight-person groups. The others also listed the same names. It was an open polling area, as in the other sections.
"I have already been arrested. Before my son
Ineito Mbura, I met my son at Kampala. There is no way
I can go to Kampala because of the Ugandan government's law.
I have
and
I was here yesterday."

The witness approached the S.C. Barracks, Kyaka. She denied
any knowledge of the containers' arrest. She went to
Kyaka to see the police officer at the post. She told that he
was not here. She returned to Kyaka, where the police
asked her to go to the police station on 14th October, 1972. She asked
him for a few days to look for her husband but I
refused and asked him to the police the next day and they
were arrested and taken to their village home.

The witness said that the police did not give them
date the police for September, 1972. Her husband has
12 children between the ages of 5 and 8 years, the age of
since he has been supported by the oldest son.

Of these three policemen only Odoyo appears in
Ex. 149 and 150. I was known to the Force with effect from 17th September, 1972.

This letter to Odoyo. It was written from his
letter Ex. 70 that he had been arrested at Nakindye Military
Barracks. It will be recalled that 17th November, 1972, a second letter from Nakindye Barracks was
similarly addressed to Nakindye. It may well be that
the other letter was sent in 1971 and the other
17th November, 1972, and was sent by 17th November, to be known as arrested,

1972.
were also described at Mountebank like their colleagues.

Although the evidence of M. J. M. Howard, it seems that
the correct factor in the case of Chign and Kone was the
fact that they were told that they were required on duty
and in both cases the head of the P.E.P. T. J. Teulli, was
mentioned as being present.

Chign's letter (case No. 14) is dated 23rd September,
1972, and he has not been heard of since. He does not
appear in the list of people who were subsequently trans-
ferred from Mokolo's to Lutum sa in their case evidence
to show that he was among those transferred to Mokolo.
We are satisfied that he is sitting since September, 1972
and, in those circumstances, we must have happened
during his detention at Lutum. The probability
clearly is that he was unlawfully detained during his
detention.

236.  

--- DOCUMENT NO. 373 - MOUNTEBANK ---

Attention: 535 Police Classes - Port 40, 3502 - 3461.
536 Manchukyo 5-4 - Port 40, 3461 - 3411.
343 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3411 - 3500.
488 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3500 - 3511.
437 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3511 - 3513.
451 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3513 - 3517.
452 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3517 - 3519.
454 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3519 - 3520.
455 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3520 - 3521.

--- DOCUMENT NO. 374 - MOUNTEBANK ---

Attention: 535 Police Classes - Port 40, 3502 - 3461.
536 Manchukyo 5-4 - Port 40, 3461 - 3411.
343 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3411 - 3500.
488 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3500 - 3511.
437 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3511 - 3513.
451 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3513 - 3517.
452 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3517 - 3519.
454 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3519 - 3520.
455 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3520 - 3521.

--- DOCUMENT NO. 376 - MOUNTEBANK ---

Attention: 535 Police Classes - Port 40, 3502 - 3461.
536 Manchukyo 5-4 - Port 40, 3461 - 3411.
343 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3411 - 3500.
488 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3500 - 3511.
437 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3511 - 3513.
451 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3513 - 3517.
452 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3517 - 3519.
454 M. J. M. Howard - Port 40, 3519 - 3520.
were also detained at Mukiwe like their colleagues. Although the evidence of 3, 340 in January, it seems that
the crucial factor in the release of Olupola and Abosu was the
influence of the British, who were known to be the

Phil's letter (pg. 26) in mid-October, 1973, he has not been heard of since. He does not appear in the list of people who were subsequently transferred from Mukiwe to Kikongo or in the new evidence to show that he was among those transferred to Mibekwa.

We are satisfied that he is still alive since September 1972 and, in those circumstances, must have disappeared during his detention at Likokola. The probability clearly is that he was mistakenly identified as during his

2364

Mukono: 331  - Julius Abaga - host 8, 3352  - 3401.
350 Wine Charity  8, 3402 - 3411.
581  - host 8, 3525  - 3550.
591 - host 8, 3579  - 5677.
491 Host 8, 3618  - 5026.
The subject was named John. He was married to Julia (J. 393) and they have twelve children, including Charity Jones (K. 336), aged twenty-five and a State registered Nurse. None of the children are at school. The subject used to live in his village home at Tukwahi, while his wife had a shop in Gulu.

The subject was arrested on 16th September, 1973, from his wife's shop and taken to the Police Station, Gulu. The reason for this arrest was given by Captain Juma (R. 394) of the Army Intelligence, Gulu, Armed, as follows: (R. 396)

“This man was in Gulu and we received information that he was keeping some modern Kikuyu rifles for offensive use. I started working on the information and we rounded it. He was spotted inside his house, of course, but in his house he was in Gulu, but somewhere else. He was charged on the day he was arrested to remove the firearms from the place where they were kept to be taken to Gulu and he was a recording sent, according to the information we received. I instructed my staff to get hold of this man because he was supposed to meet the boy to where they were to deliver those firearms and he was kept at the Police Station for a couple of days. We led the boy to get this vehicle which was taken by the firearms, and unfortunately we did not succeed. We failed, there was no evidence so as to charge the man. I was coming from the barracks and Ali, Ali Hil and Salim took him from the Police Station; they were taking him to me for identification. Then I met them at the Kazinga District administrative block. They told them to produce him since there was no proper evidence against him so I could charge him. From that day he was detained, and

That is the gist of the case which the subject had and the action which was taken against him. Captain

[Signature]
Hubir Dura said that he had instructed his junior staff to go and get hold of him from his shop and to take him to the police station. According to Chief Comm. Dapa, the police were on their way to the scene of the incident when they were notified to proceed to the police station. The police confirmed that on 15th November, 1983, they were at the police station and two intelligence officers came to him for a uniform of a certain type. They did not tell him the nature of the job but he arrived one hundred kilometers from the scene. It is said that they were in a hurry and were involved in getting supplies to the police station. 

Mr. Amponsah, in her deposition, said that she was with her police officers at the police station. She submitted that she was not at the police station when the police were notified to proceed to the scene of the incident. She submitted that she did not know where she had been sent by the government. She said that she was sent to go with the police officers to the police station and to get the supplies they needed. The police officers went to the police station and were given the supplies they needed. The police officers then went to the police station and were given the supplies they needed. The police officers then went to the scene of the incident and the intelligence officers were given the supplies they needed. The police officers then went to the scene of the incident and were given the supplies they needed. The police officers then went to the scene of the incident and were given the supplies they needed. The police officers then went to the scene of the incident and were given the supplies they needed.
he and Sumant went to fetch him, but Ahmed took (W. 488) 
maintained that he also went with his two colleagues. 
The account given by W. of what happened at the Police 
Station is very different from that of his other 
two colleagues. According to W., they first saw Chiki 
and informed him that they had been arrested for transferring 
guns and ammunition to Tabuk. He said that it was Chiki who told the 
name of the man who was he accompanied them to the 
cells where he handed over the subject to them. 
According to Chiki and Sumant, they found the subject at the 
counter and told him that the Captain wanted to inter-
rogate him, whereupon the subject agreed and got into 
their vehicle. W. said that he was in Toyota Mark III 
car. W. 719.

Chiki, who was at his office in the Police Station, 
said that he went to the counter on hearing people shout-
ing and he found the subject behind the counter. It was 
the subject who was shouting in his mother tongue, Acohli, 
and Chiki and Sumant were shouting at him in Kikuyu 
'Tsukudhi Hii hii' (p. 3350). That is to say, 'let us take 
him.' He said that the subject was handed over and he was 
handcuffed into the car. Chiki went on to say that no record 
was kept of this incident in the Station Diary and he informed 
me that the Look Up officer was missing. His explanation 
was that the counter officers were perhaps afraid to enter 
the room of the subject in the Station Diary. Chiki him-
selves did not interfere as he did not want to 'get involved' 
in the matter. He thought that the Intelligence did know 
what they were doing and it was no longer his concern. 
He was bold enough to say that he did not say what 
they were doing as he feared them and did not want to offend 
himself/........../W. 473.
Mr. E. to my house by boat. He said that he preferred
the boat. I explained that my Himmy did not
like the sea. He said that he would take it in his
own time, which probably had frightened the
other passengers of the boat.

However, there is another account of the incident.
In the Police Station, the subject's daughter was then
questioned by the police, and at about 9 p.m. on 22nd
September, 1955, she was taken to the Police
Station by her father. She accompanied her father
to the Police Station. She found her father in a police
station car with his hands and legs in handcuffs. She asked
him to explain why her father was
handcuffed and why he was so upset. Her father said -

"I sent for the boat and asked them where
they were taking me. They told me to leave. They
started pulling me, but I kept asking
them where they were taking me. They
started to push me, and then they
kicked me. They then started to
kick me, and then they
kicked me, and then they
drove off towards their
destination."

She said that the only words she had heard to her question
was that if she wanted to go with her father she could. She
remained silent when asked by the police. She stayed
nearby, crying. Her father was later asked to
radio the boat and told her about the report in the news. Both of them
took the boat and sailed away. Her father
remained silent, and was not questioned by
the police for any further information. He was taken back to the
depot, without being arrested. None of the police officers, however,
questioned her or asked any questions, indicating the nature
of the incident and her father.

[Signature]
The subject's wife said that they have not seen Ademat since then.

These Intelligence Officers said that they met their base, Captain Bazir Juma, in front of the former District Administration Block, a little distance from the Police Station. There, the Captain interrogated the subject for ten or fifteen minutes and then ordered that he be released.

The Captain also maintained that all Nila was not there at that time, according to the Captain, all Nila came when the Captain was interviewing the subject. The Captain said that when they met the Captain, they handed Ademat to him and then all three of them, that is, Charles, Dennis, and all Nila, went away to Lira to see his sick sister. He said that he had permission from the Captain for all three to go to Lira and they returned at about 5 or 6 p.m. Later he was told by the Captain that he had released the subject on the spot as there was no evidence against him. On the following day the Captain ordered them to go to Lira to fetch some five guns and 120 rounds of ammunition. The evidence of the other two Intelligence Officers and the Captain is that the Captain interrogated the man on the spot and then released him, after which the three Intelligence Officers went to Lira to intercept the vehicle which was supposed to be carrying the firearms and ammunition. That mission proved unsuccessful and they went back to Lira the following day (17th September, 1972), when they agreed to arrest three with five guns and 120 rounds of ammunition. One of these three persons was arrested but the other two were later taken to Your Excellency's Office, Example, and handed over to Capt. Fr. Mw.

The evidence in this case seems to be fairly straight.
forward. It is not denied that at least two of the Intelligence Officers did ask for a uniformed constable to arrest the subject from his wife's shop and take him to the Police Station. Subsequently, the subject was collected in the car to take him before their superior officer, Captain Bhubir Joom. The difficulty we have encountered in reconciling the rather positive evidence of Mr. Joom in line with that of his two colleagues. At first he seemed to say that he knew nothing about the arrest of the subject by the Police at the instance of his two colleagues, but later on he maintained that he was present when this was done. Also he changed his earlier evidence about handing the subject to Captain Bhubir Joom on the road and immediately leaving for Life to take in line with that of his two colleagues. His two colleagues called him an outright liar and they denied going with him to Life to see his father as he maintained. We asked ourselves whether this witness, ill will, was so deft that he could not be expected to be consistent or he was giving testimony in this manner deliberately in order to confuse the evidence and then try to shift the blame elsewhere.

To do not think that he was a disinterested witness, but think that he was confused and worried. His evidence about collecting the subject from the Police Station was very much similar to that of his two colleagues. He also talked about seeing Captain Bhubir Joom on the way. This indicates that at least he was with his two colleagues when they went to fetch the subject from the Police Station. The question is, was he correct thereafter; would they have acceded to the Police and immediately collected the subject and his wife, or would...
they wait throughout the Captain's interview until the prisoner was released as the others awaited? This interview took place about three hundred yards from the police station. The Captain denied any knowledge about the police having been used in the arrest of the subject. He said that the Captain, who had received such important information against the subject, would have dealt with him in such a casual manner by the roadside and in sight of the police station and then released him. He said that the idea was that they would re-arrest him if further evidence was discovered against him. We were not impressed with his argument. The country was then in a state of turmoil because of the guerrillas, and it is obvious that people missing whose reports of carrying firearms and ammunition in the assistance of the guerrillas were being received were being treated as enemies of the country and in no better way than the guerrillas themselves. His argument was that his first trap had failed and no evidence had been disclosed against anyone. He went on to say that the subsequent arrest of the other people, together with the guns and ammunition, at Attilak had nothing to do with anyone. This is not the impression one gets from the evidence of his three junior officers. The impression we had is that the arrest of the others and the discovery of five guns and some ammunition in the vehicle was due to the information which the intelligence officers had received, in which Alady was first mentioned. As such we think that no reasonable person, in his proper course dealing with such a serious threat involving the security of the country, would have acted otherwise. As a result of a casual and cursory interrogation by the police, particularly when further investigations in the form of a follow-up of the
report are still in progress. As I know, and it is not
desired, that a follow up of the report led to the arrest
of some other people together with some firearms and
ammunition. It is for these reasons that we find it
necessary to inform the public that the subject, who is
reported to be conveying firearms and ammunition to the
suspected, would have been released before the follow
up of the report to verify its truth. In any case,
we fail to understand why the junior officers, who had in
fact used the police for arresting the subject presumably
to keep their identity unknown, would have released the
subject's release, pending further investigations, as such
release would obviously have diminished their argument
that the police had to be used as the subject could not get
in touch with his colleagues. It is clear that once released,
he would have been able to contact the rest of his party and
get them on the alert. This is another reason which
militates against his having been released as maintained
by Captain Kumar. Captain Kumar has to set
herself not only by the police or by his junior officers in
that the subject was kept in detention at the police
Station for a couple of days. Nevertheless always has not
been seen or heard of since September. For the reasons
we have given, we are not persuaded by the Captain's comment
that the subject might have fled the country after being
released. We should have agreed with him that such a
possibility exists only if we were satisfied by his
evidence, and that of his junior officers that the subject
had in fact been released by them. The only other pos-
sibility which seems to exist is that the subject might have
escaped from the police, and somehow located the
subject/---------------/
with his junior officers. Even so, we are at a loss to understand why the subject, if he was to be released, was not taken back to the Police Station and set free in the presence of Mupi who had been used as an instrument in arresting the subject in the first place. We are of the opinion that, in view of the various contradictions and discrepancies in the evidence of the Intelligence Officers and their books, they have tried to suppress the truth as far as the whereabouts of the subject are concerned. What is definite is that the subject was collected from the Police Station by the three Intelligence Officers and was never seen again. If their explanation is rejected, we are of the opinion that it should be so rejected, then the probability clearly is that the subject was unlawfully disposed of by them after being handed back to them by their superior officer by the road side, a little distance from the Police Station.

237. Subject No. 214 - D. O. O. C. O.".
238. Subject No. 215 - F. C. P. E. E.".

Witnesses: 337 Betty Wello - Part 4, p. 3412 - 3423,
492 No. 3994 P.C. William Oliso - Part 4, p. 3415 - 3428.

George Oliso was the admistrator of Mogo Post Office. He was married to M. S. M and they have two sons, aged 4 and 28, both of whom were alleged to have been taken away from her after her refusal to marry one of her brother-in-law.

Oh hi who the Police Station, Mogo.
On 14th October, 1927, a 592 was in Beingbabe hospital when he received a report from her husband's solicitor, Ing., that a man had been arrested by the police in Kathmandu. The police had arrested the man at about 3 p.m.

I asked (94, 97) at the police station when, at about 3 p.m., he saw the partition with two men. He said, "My servant said that the man was the Postmaster, we are taking him away." The partition was the police station. One of the two men police were in identity card, so it was not necessary to his proper scrutiny. The postmaster asked, "Who are they, and where are they going? He did not intervene or try to assist the postmaster because, according to him, the situation was not normal in the country and the police were not present. He mentioned that there would have been police present at the police station, but he had no means of stopping them as he was not official and the other police constables were on duty at open road blocks. He said, although they had identified themselves as police constables, he did not believe them as "anyone can get an identity card." At the same time, he said that he thought that they would be unable to find out who was behind the action. He took the key and these people went away. He said that they were at the police station for a very short time, of about three minutes. So far the vehicle in which they were travelling, and he asked a constable in the police station to intercede on his behalf. However, he did not inform the police station.
"H.V. DVK 358 Volkswagen Motor Omnibus by
Vupu. Army personnel into the station
with the postmaster and handed-in post
office keys and postmaster to accompany
them."

It is obvious that at first the constable had written 'uniform
persons' but later the same day, amended this to read 'army
personnel'.

There is evidence that on their way back from the
police station, they stopped at the Court where they found
F.A.C. cases. They asked him to handle the files to the
registrate and took him along with them in the same car.

According to Ex. 152, a list of different vehicles
giving details of the registered particulars of ownership,
motor vehicle No. DVK 358, a Volkswagen is registered in the
name of the Ministry of Defence.

No. 337 Range up the Commanding Officer, Major Burrows.
He denied any knowledge of these two arrests. The follow-
ing day she saw the L.C., and found him with the Commanding
Officer, mustapha and L. F. I. M.; they said that they were
meeting an L.O.C. with a letter to Kampala to find out, and on
Saturday the L.O.C. went to Kampala. On the return of the L.O.C.,
she was told that neither subject was in Kampala. On 17th
October, 1972, she went to Nakasongola where she asked an Air
soldier at the gate about these two subjects. He told her
'trouble you go home, don't waste your time. We are now
as busy, sometime you may know your husband in the Koma
Pills (see also subject No. 271, Ex. 569) or in "Koba
Forest there,' = (Ex. 569). On leaving him, she lost
all hope of finding it if her husband was dead. On being
asked about the reference to Kuma Pills, she said, 'that
would mean that they want to throw some people in the Pills.'

/....../509.
it notwithstanding the fact that 8, 171, 185, 599 P.C.

William Jones, who arrived of the two people who took the

photographs to the police station and was told prepared to

risk anything by trying to intervene or hold for or against

the perpetrator, it must be said in his favour that he kept

his cool even and had the presence of mind which unfortu-

nately cannot be said about many other policemen under similar

circumstances, to get them the vehicle involved in his

station diary. Being ignorant about the composition of the

vehicle and considering that the country had been invaded

by puritans not very long ago, he may have thought that

they were perpetrators of puritans, but he made it clear

that he had no equally strong belief in that line, because

of the identity card, that they might be genuine army

soldiers. 592, 152, which contains the particulars of

registration of the vehicle, was not absolutely clear

that the people on board were in any way helping the

perpetrator and that, even so, it was registered as the

property of the Ministry of Defence. This is due

exemplifying evidence to say that those who stopped at

the vehicle at the point out the people from the Ministry

of Defence. They could not have been so easily seen and so

refused to talk to other people, and to the army would

have been of the utmost help. The police officer that

was present at the petrol station later told the army

soldiers were in the area which was the place that the

people wanted in his report. He is no longer and they

said...
retumed Kampala and it comes to us that the combat made by the 5th October at the city of Mbulala referring to Karuma Falls and the forest of papyrus. As both of these have been missing since 4th October, 1972, we have no hesitation in finding that they were unlawfully disposed of by their army escort on the way to Kampala.

It should not be difficult to trace the movements of this army vehicle from the transport records maintained by the relevant department, that should also disclose the identity of the people under it on the 4th October, 1972. We think that further investigations should be carried out in this case on these lines.

239. Subject No. 216 - NO. 4999 ST. JOHN SERGEANT

QUOTE NEW YORK REGISTER

Starkman: 336 Desmond Johnson - Part 4, p. 3432 - 3432.

470 Rev. 3104 Station Sergeant Immediate

- Part 6, p. 5214 - 5214.

The subject was a Station Sergeant at the Bulaway Police Station, South. He was married to W. 338 and they have five children between the age of seventeen and five, all of whom are at school.

On 2nd October, 1972, the subject left home informing his wife that he was going to Harare to pay the staff.

At about 9:15 A.M. Constable Makiwai called the other witness (4. 479) from the barracks saying that the subject had been arrested by police people. They dashed together/....../112.
together in the Police Station and on the way a 470 saw a 
vehicle being driven, with three people in it with the 
accident, one of them threw the keys out of the window and 

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he went very to get permission. She waited there for three hours but never came back. She returned to the airbase the following day yet was told to come back after the Independence Day celebrations. When she went back on 11th October, 1972, she was told by another gatekeeper that he had been taken to Nairobi. She proceeded to Nairobi and was asked to return the following day, Saturday. She did not see the gatekeeper asked her for her tribe and the tribe of her mother. She told him that she was a Luo and her mother a Kikuyu. She was then asked to go away as her husband was not there. She said that she stayed an hour before he might change his mind but he threatened to shoot.

She had no idea of what happened to her husband. She said that her husband had money in the bank and a Court Clerk told her to wait for three years before she could get an order to receive the money from the bank.

The constable who was at the police station when the subject was taken did not give, sworn or give evidence. The only witness we have is the subject who saw being taken away in a white sedan by those men and only the registration number of the vehicle. He has given this statement and I am not in a position that the other constables present were present and he was right when he says that the registration number plate of an army vehicle is different from that of a civilian army vehicle. It may very well be that the vehicle plate took away the subject from the Zillic Station was an army vehicle. Some of the three men who took him were identified. Neither of these men or of those who were taken to an unknown place in a vehicle in the absence of his wife, she went to the airbase on the following day, being
told that he was in the cells. As against this, we have the evidence of Captain Buchir Sami (4), who saw him
the previous day on 2nd October, and who maintained that
he had been in hospital from the 2nd October. The record of his admission was made available to me, and there is no way of checking whether the subject was in fact taken there. On the other hand, we see no
reason why the subject's wife should tell deliberate lies. We
are only trying to consider in connexion with the subject who was arrested by intelligence officers from
Gala Airforce and later transferred to Mukindye, as the subject's wife maintained she was told by the gate keeper
at the Gala Airforce, that he was missing since 2nd October, 1972, we think that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of during his detention at Mukindye
Military Police.

240. Subject No. 417 - ICTR 67/87 PT.

467 Mr. 8179 Adr. Issialu - Part 6, p. 9578 - 9613.

The subject was a statistician with the Ministry of Trade, he was transferred to live at New English Drive, Kampala, with a girl friend from whom he had two children, and now three. At the material time his former brother
threw her (54yrs.), a security cleaner, was useless with sin.

[...]

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The subject's father is Rev. James Obama, (N. 339) and was the Archbishop of Kikuyu. He had seen the subject on 11th January, 1972, at Butere, where he was attending the provincial assembly meeting, on 13th January, 1972, the Rev. received a report that his son had been arrested on 12th January, 1972, at 5.30 p.m. from the patrol station. According to the houseboy (he was not called), the subject was taken to his home by two men in a Citroen car and the house was searched. A red HIC dress and some documents were taken away by these men. According to Tenda, the subject, who was a member of the HIC, was contemplating standing for Parliamentary elections before the Army Takeover of the Government.

The Rev. and his son Tenda went to Makindye where they saw his car, BWV 1500, No. 5556 832, in a shed in front of the duty room. The Rev. maintained that they were told by Lt. Mohamed Muso (N. 459), a schoolmate of Tenda, that his son had been brought in on 12th January, 1972, at 6 p.m. by EL 8179, Cpl. Jau (N. 459), to whom he was subsequently returned to be taken here and released. This was denied by the Lt. and Tenda also did not hear any such thing being mentioned although he said that this information might have been given to his father when he himself was ringing here to find out if the subject had reached home. He admitted, however, that they were told that Cpl. Ade of Police had brought his brother into Makindye. Tenda further denied, as was maintained by the Rev., that they were also told that the Cpl. was Your Excellency's bodyguard. Tenda thought that they met Lt. Muso after receiving all this information and the Lt. only understood to try to look for the subject. In his
The Rev. and his son Vincent then proceeded to Mukinsey where they met Captain Cairns (C. 1443), who said that he was a Lt. The Rev. knew him before and told him about his son, C. 460 in Alhousa to have confirmed that he knew Cpl. Aldo and promised to let the Rev. know the result of his investigations. Lt. Cairns asked him to come the next day and meeting him as ordered. He also desired knowing Cpl. Aldo.

On 17th January, 1972, the Rev. returned to Mukinsey to collect his son's car as he had been told it his previous visit that the car and the keys of the house could be collected at any time. He found the car was not at Mukinsey and no body seemed to know what happened to it.

On 27th January, 1972, he collected his son's property from his residence and took it home.

On 31st January, 1972, he wrote to His Excellency:


The Bishop of Northern Nigeria,

C.P.O Box 232,

Gaborone, Botswana.


His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana, Gaborone. Your Hon.

The effect and consequence of the above,

Mr. S. M. Taylor at the United Office Parkings please contact on 2090 tomorrow.

Ms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
As your Excellency may be aware, I am deeply concerned following the arrest and disappearance of my son, and I have had conflicting reports about him and I am worried more because in my home. I am to lodge your Government to tell us where my son might be and also who may have arrested him. I have come to kindly write for the second time for the following reasons:

1. I should really like to understand whether my son is still living or not.

It is my urgent request to return my son, my MRT, M3, my 1900 because I have established that my son had already paid all the expenses on this car and so for one year and there are no outstanding debts on the car and I do not see why he is still not returned.

3. My last and not least request of your Excellency is about money because we are back from a three months holiday which my son just finished on September 31st, and during his holiday he had had many calls back to duty and he still had one more to finish which was called again in January. As far as I know he has not received any money for the month of November in his. I would like to have this money paid to me so that I can take it back with me. I also request that if your Excellency is aware that my son is no more and he is disappeared on duty I should like the Government to consider making some payment for this. I should also like to have his gratuity paid over to me together with the Social Security Fund and any other outstanding money due to him.

My wife and I would like to end on a deep note of regret and to say that if your Government will not tell us whether my son is still alive, or where he is, we will write deeply and about it.

Secondly, if you have his car bring it back. In fact, he may not be living, this is my worry and so hope that your Excellency will do everything possible to resolve this unknown.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Redaction of address]
The text speaks of all the other attempts he made to trace him. 

With Mr. Miler of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. B.K.K. on 4th February, 1972. 

He also saw the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the Minister of Defence. He said that he tried to see Your Excellency but did not succeed.

On 4th February, 1972, he submitted a notice in the "World News" headed "THE ISSUE IS NEW" in the following terms - (p. 444):

"I must respectfully present your kindness to inspect my paper thin and favourable. By letter and verbally from a Mr. J. I. I. in absentia with the German Coffee Marketing Board and a co-signatory, disappeared suddenly on 15th January, 1972. As the text in the above notice, as it appears, I have heard no news about him or his whereabouts. My family and I are very much concerned. Therefore, I beg you to be the publicity of your help in any news of Mr. J. I. I. in absentia with whom about of whom have some his (the writing is unclear) let me have either in person or in writing at the following address:

The Secretary of the Board, P.O. Box 10, Kampala.

I shall be very grateful for your consideration in writing.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

8/12/72/415.
On 12th January, 1920, John Israel said that he knew the subject. He denied having assisted any body from the G.N.A. and denied categorically that he assisted the subject on 12th January, 1922, as alleged.

We have been unable to hear any direct evidence about the amount of the subject. It seems that our channel are unable to trace the houseboy who was present during the search of the house. We have the IC's evidence about what he said. Cpl. is alleged to have told him at Bakridge, as has been seen the IC stated bringing up such things to the Rev. The question is, why would a religious person tell deliberate lies against the IC? of one thing we are sure and this is that the Rev. did not know of any soldier by the name of Cpl. John Israel of Bakridge. Even if he might have known this name, I doubt very much if he would have known his force number. We told him when he was given his name and the force number, he recorded both in his diary which he produced at the time of the hearing. It is, therefore, evident that someone must have given him the name of this soldier and his force number when he went to Bakridge enquiring about his son. Cpl. Israel is Peake's school mate. What better person to approach for information than Peake's school mate. Notwithstanding IC's evidence, which we find to completely baseless, we find that Cpl. Israel in fact told the IC about the subject who took the subject to Bakridge on 12th January, 1922, at about 6 p.m. and also gave his force number. In view of all the evidence that IC, Peake did confirm that the IC told it a statement to Peake and he knew him. We think this the IC's sole evidence. Information that IC, Cpl. and Peake had been able to confer or John Israel.
very carefully but, in view of our finding there, we have considered the evidence of John James.

The conclusion is that John James is telling lies.

The subject was not unlawfully deprived of his liberty.
Moreto as the District Special Branch Officer about four
steps before this incident in which these three subjects
were involved. He said that he knew of a lot of specula-
tions that Mr. Osah was going to be taken away. He
gathered this information from people living in the area
and it was being said that the Long and Subell were go-
ing to be killed. Mr. Osah said that he warned Mr. Osah
that he was in 'trouble'.

There is evidence that on 11th July, 1971, at around 6
p.m. fourteen recruits and three instructors lined up near
the kitchen at Moreto. Recruits for Moreto called, then
the Guard Commander, Cpl. Godah, opened fire and
killed all nineteen. The Cpl. ran away, and so did some
other recruits. This incident led to further shooting in the
barracks throughout the night which was heard by the residents
of Moreto, including Mrs. Sagor who was taken to Moreto
Hospital for delivery by her husband the same evening. This
incident occurred during the absence of the Commanding
Officer, Col. Ovo, who heard of it on his return on 12th

It was agreed both by Ejali Gidigba and Col. Ovo that
the barracks had not been attacked by any forces from out-
side and that the only incident which occurred was this
shooting incident by Cpl. Godah of the recruits and their
instructors. Mr. Osah said that during his service of his
duties he did not receive any information or news of the
presence of any guerrillas in Moreto area and he believed
that this incident in the barracks was due to the presence
of internal guerrillas. This incident was followed in the
barracks by a break for guerrillas, mainly Subell

[Footnotes:... ...]
and learnt, and I, S.B. heard that the soldiers in the barracks had been sounded up, but whether they were killed or not he did not know.

On the following morning S.B. was with Mr. Ouma in the office and at about 9 a.m. left to go to the town. On his return to the office he found some shots, belts and chevrons. He found some and looking people who told him that he might have taken the three subjects. He did not hear any direct evidence about the arrest of those three at the police station of the time. Mr. Ouma, who was a Kikuyu, subsequently fled to his home country.

Mrs. Ouma received news of her husband's arrest on 12th July, 1952, at about 8 a.m. from her house boy who told her that anyone had been arrested from his office.

S.B. communicated to fellow on those arrests —

(2,8,9,0,0,0)

"I believe that they were arrested on tribal lines because all of them were ...called not brave, and that day even after that we were all rounded up, the whole barracks and picked all those who were called but later on they were relieved at about 3 p.m., a rural constable was picked and killed in front of us. He was also a Kikuyu. At about 11 a.m., some army personnel came to the police station and the body was removed."

The police were forced in the barracks and one they were not arrested. The superintendent of the speech was got there and some military officers were present in the barracks. Then the rural constable who was asked to pick out all the Kikuyu and tribal officers who, on hearing this, stopped and went themselves.

the/......424.
The angry soldiers wanted to take away all of them but after a conference with the I.G.S. police and Mr. Nduku they were released.

At about 5 p.m., some other soldiers came and picked up the police Constable. They stabbed him to death just behind the police offices. The body was then put in the lorry and a police officer was asked to take it away. It was after this incident that Kehoyn fled to his home country, Kenya, and never came back.

Kehoyn came out of hospital after 2 days and saw the I.G.S. police. He revealed the angry soldiers and told that the prisoners were under detention at Kerewe Barracks and would have to make statements before their release. After a few days, the I.G.S. told her that the Commanding Officer had suggested that she went home as the prisoners were being taken to Kampala for their statements. She tried to see the Commanding Officer but, as he was not available, she saw the Acting Commanding Officer who said that security and safety were still in the barracks but were not allowed to receive visitors. She said that Kehoyn was about to find out what had happened to her husband. Subsequently, she was given transport and she returned to her home in Ojola. Between 21st August and the end of the year, she wrote letters to various people asking for news of her husband. She first wrote to the Chief Justice of Uganda in, by her letter dated 21st August, 1971, forwarded a copy of her letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Kazi. On 25th September, 1971, the Ministry of Internal Affairs wrote to Mr. Kazi (Ex. 28) asking for a copy of a letter dated 11th September, 1971 (Ex. 78), addressed to the Minister/...
Minister of Defence in order to state that there was an order of the Police Officer in any of the Government Prison and the Minister of Internal Affairs issued the order of Defence to ascend. I do not investigate details of the Police Officers. They planned not by any men of bad act as it is written on 12th July, 1971, and therefore, it is impossible for me to investigate unless I know the those details were.

On 29th October, 1971, Mrs. Bayarat wrote to the Minister of Internal Affairs through the District Commissioner, school, asking for information about her husband's whereabouts and asking the Minister for financial assistance so she can completely help his wife and children. She is very bad and in need of help to send to school. She also asked for his salary for the months of July to September, 1971, to be paid to her. Forwarding this letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs, someone from the District Commissioner's office remarked on it, "Please kindly think about the children," 16/49.

Later, the officer, together with Mr. Rawi, whose husband had also disappeared, see Mr. Arvind of the Police Headquarters who advised her not to attend the Chief of Staff for a letter to go and see her husband. She asked that Mr. Arvind had information that her husband had been taken to Luzon Prison. She could take a letter after the office in charge of the Upper Prison, Luzon, had asked for confirmation that she could see her husband. As a result, the officer sent on 9th November, 1971, a letter speaking to something for Luzon, with a letter dated 9th November, 1971, 16/48. It is written:

16/48
"The Miners agree at last to come..." and in addition to the 1st,7th. 8th, and 9th.

The rise of the ten policemen she was asked where came to
accompany the Ministry of Defence about the financial problems which
are here by their husbands.

The Ampas report that their

buddies are at the moment in

Mozambique, and therefore,

they request to see their husbands

so that they can arrange to with-
draw some money from a Joint Bank

Account with their husbands. They

say that without the signature of

their husbands, the bank would not

allow them to give them money to

help their children.

I would therefore, be very

grateful, if you could allow the

ten ladies to see their husbands

so that they could pick up their

financial problems.

Mrs. Ayesha, in letter dated 3rd April, they took this letter to the

chief, the officer in Charge asked them to return to her and tell her that if he really wanted them to see their hus-

bands he should ring him up. To this end, she asked me whether the letter he had given them was the usual letter and if the F.A. Ladies could not help then there was nothing else he could do.

On 15th December, 1991, Mrs. Ayesha wrote a letter to the

Chief of Police Staff regarding her husband - Ex. 62 -

and copied it to the Archbishop of Kampala Armed Forces, the C.R. and the Military.

The letter reads:

"I am Mrs. Ayesha, the wife of the above

mentioned person, 8th April.

My husband is currently in a hospital in an acute state and I can't see him. I have already done all I could to get him well, but it is too late."
take any of her children to
school. In the summer, she
went to the nearest town to
work. She was left at home
with the children.

After her husband's death,
she moved to the city with
her children. She worked
to support them and held
various jobs. She
married again, but her new
husband died while they
were still young. She
remained single for the rest
of her life, raising her
children on her own.

In later years, she
received several awards
for her hard work and
determination.

This letter was written to
her daughter, who was
living in another country,
with the hope that she
would return to her
home town and visit her
ancestors.

She passed away in her
late 70s, having lived a
fulfilling life.
He had a relative in Moroto Barracks called S/L BRANDON, who once told him that the prisoners had been taken to Kampala but when their list office and registers in Kampala they failed to trace them.

We are satisfied that three police officers were in fact arrested from Moroto Police Station on 12th July, 1971, after a whole night's shooting at Moroto Army barracks which started after the incident of 11th July, 1971. One CPL. DOMO shot dead the fourteen corporals and three instructors. CPL. DOMO was a S/Sgt and he had not known him to have any recent history. This incident led to what we can only describe a 'witch-hunt' for all tribal Police men within the barracks and outside. After these, three suspects had been arrested from the police Station we saw all policemen being searched at the police ground, and all tribal and long policemen being segregated.

We are glad that better counsel prevailed and they were spared. From the evidence given by the Special Branch Officer and Col. OMS, it is quite clear that Moroto Barracks did not come under attack from any forces from outside, by the guerrillas or otherwise. The only incident which led to the shooting on 11th July, 1971, at the barracks was the killing of the 17 personnel by some persons.

This is one of the cases of the wife of a missing subject the nurses everything within her care and looked to try to learn her husband. Not only did she make discreet approaches but she moved through the Bishop, Fellows of the Schools Armed Forces, she then came to his Bible.
Unfortunately, she did not get any substantial information, and it appears this is to be greatly inexact for no fault that, but rather because findings were made in favor of

267. a doubtful cover. A declaration or oath

so brief whatever that three police officers, who apparently do not appear to the list compiled by the

Police Department of the Palace, who have disappeared

at 10:00 - have been missing since 10 July, 1971.

after having been arrested from Morato Police Station

by soldiers from Morato Army Barracks. We do not know

whether they were in fact transferred to Bilibid, but what

seems certain is that none of the three have ever been seen

alive again. The probability, therefore, quite clearly

is that all three must have been unlawfully deprived of

life still under military detention.

265. Subject No. 265 - INQUIRY INTO أمر

See Previous Soldiers, 3. 267.

266. Subject No. 266 - No. 554th P.C. 1/13TH DRAGOON.

267. Subject No. 267 - No. 161st P.C. 1/13TH DRAGOON.

268. Subject No. 268 - No. 150/16/13TH DRAGOON.

269. Subject No. 269 - ALLEHINIAN P.O.W.

270. Subject No. 270 - LATERAL INFER.

Liberation, 4th Lt. Emilio Balagtas, Pampanga, Lt., 1st团长

- Part 2, p. 451 - 452.

Sho. CO Command Police

- Part 2, p. 451 - 452.
349 Celestine Mangele - Part 4, p. 3556 - 3560.
446 Head Constable Major Christopher Balkenburg - Part 5, p. 4818 - 4843.

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The first four subjects, all police constables, were stationed at Lusai Police Station. Alcenia Gwena was an office messenger at the same police station and was living in the constables' quarters of the O.C. Subject No. 226 used to work for Lusai Dairy Factory.

The news of the invasion of the country by guerrillas from Tanzania on 17th September, 1972 was broadcast on the radio. As a result, the Head Constable Major (V. 413) gave the general alarm and the policemen were put on stand-by; the armoury also was alerted.

At about 3 p.m. the Head Constable Major saw P.C. Okello carrying a tin on his bicycle into the barracks. If may be said here that as a result of what transpired soon afterwards Buli shupi, who at first did not suspect anything, later said that the tin contained local beer called "nwaal". It may also be said that there was shortage of water in the barracks at the time and it was not uncommon for the residents of the barracks to fetch water in tin in this manner.

On the following morning, Balkenburg received inform...
sion that Col. Freer and Eliz. had been in the house of opening dinner and dancing. The witness inferred that they were in a large of the window on Rosalind, East 16, and Eliz. that after the court-martial awarding the penalties the previous day, Colly had come to a farmer outside the barracks to a bar party where he had been allegedly heard saying "Hiwir" will come back," which mounts head with Zoro, and was the farmer by Eliz's nickname. 4. 409 reported this intelligence to Mr. Alliungs on 20th August. Inspector, Sullivan, helically that he had been given this information by Eliz., Benjamin, Rosalind (20, 409) and Michael, James (20, 409). Both these policemen stated that the information and both maintained that there had not been any singing or dancing from the barracks in the sight of the residence. 4. 409 did say, however, that he had heard the force recurrent being called by the nickname "Hiwir" and then used to call him "Hiwir".

Hiwir, was the 2nd Ash District Special Branch officer, claimed to have received similar intelligence from other informers and he also joined in this information to Mr. Alliungs. He stated receiving any particular name of people who had participated in the collections but that, according to his information, one person and Eliz. walked in front near the window and was brought into the stables for "white" dealing and then to the local dock. His information that Eliz. and one of the sailors were subsequently taken to the barracks where Eliz. was before that time. He said that he had not received any additional facts from his informer and his information was fairly vague. He stated that one of the sailors stood on the roof of the barracks.
had not been mentioned to him.

However, on 21st September, Lt. 'No Parking' arrived at the Police Station. According to Ojulong, the lieutenant had a list of the names of some people and allowed that, according to his information, these people had refused at the invasion. He asked Ojulong if he knew them and Ojulong told him that he knew them and was still inquiring into the allegation. The lieutenant then left saying that he would return the following day for these people.

On 23rd September, Ojulong ordered the Head Constable Major to bring in the four constables and the office seconder. W. 446 returned with Chillo and Ojok and found the other already in front of Ojulong in his office; also present in the office was Lt. 'No Parking'. Appearing in the Station Diary of the Police Station in Entry No. 76 (Ex. 92) which indicates that the six subjects together with one called Chillo Young, who was later identified as Mrs. 92, had been brought in by Mr. Chulong at about 10:30 a.m. Entry No. 76 (Ex. 92) is in respect of some four other people who had been brought in from Makeri Police. At the time of similar allegations of refusing at the invasion and all those people were then handed over to it, 'No Parking' who said that he was taking them to Makeri. Mr. Ojulong told him that his enquiries had not been completed but the lieutenant in alleged to have replied, "It is true, I will make enquiries and return them after enquiries are over." Ojulong told these people were taken away before his information was confirmed but he could not meet Lt. 'No Parking' taking them away so he had no much power and the lieutenant was acting as in any official...........
officer. According to the State Police in Sevier Co., 58 [Page 5] [REDACTED], according to which several people were taken away about a month later, the 'Jailhouse' was used to lock people in another jail without them being asked about them as to tell officers that they were under detention as publicly being interrogated. The plaintiff denied the amount of this incident as given to the police officers and said that when he stayed at Jail Police Station, he was asked to put on line one for people suspected to be here, from there, he was told by Officer that he had arrested some people the previous night for having a warrant. The plaintiff had then connected that these people should be taken to the Commanding Officer, Wally Hotel Police, for interrogations. He said that he was those people to Wally, and handed them to the Commanding Officer, and did not know what happened to them after that.

Furthermore, the Court, in the 14th of October, issued an order that two of the police forces (REDACTED) have been discharged and are those involved in the said action.

Subsequently, Officer arrived to the property of those people to their respective homes and on 15th [REDACTED], the property of Joe, eighteen lots to his name, as being owned by Michael E. Smith, (REDACTED) took over the property. He asked to turn over possession of the property, but I told him he would not be turned down until he was in another suitable location. There is not any property, excepted that he has at the location between the court and the said property, that was sold there by the plaintiff.
not have sufficient money to educate the others. His
brother had about 800£ in the Aydın Commercial
Bank but, as he was ignorant of the law, he had not
applied to court for an order to enforce his brother's
property.

There is no doubt that these people were arrested
on the allegation that they had celebrated the invasion
of the country by guerillas from Tanzania. What is
surprising is that the police officers to whose the reports
were made appeared to have done nothing to verify
the truth of these reports. The people arrested were either
Ascoli or Longi, and it was not denied that the possibility
of false reports being made was always present. According
to Gjioring it, 'No Parking' came to the police station on
29th September, the very next day after Gjioring had been
told about the alleged celebrations, with a list of the names
of persons who were accused by the Lieutenant to have
celebrated the invasions. Smith denied having passed on the
information to the Lieutenant in Benghazi. The Lieutenant
refused Gjioring's evidence. This contradiction does not
matter because the fact remains that these people were
ultimately taken from the police station by the Lieutenant
to Mian bajo Military Police for interrogation by Murado.

Gjioring admitted that they were taken very quickly before his
enquiries were completed and before the news could stop him
from sending the Lieutenant to Rome. He stated that it was
impossible to say whether these six men were or were not
participants in these celebrations as it was not clear. They
may have done no harm, but at the same time, this is equally
a strong possibility that they were all innocent.
I do not know what the result of the so-called interruption by Haropp was. The result was probably nothing.

This may be so and, indeed, in the absence of the D.S.O. of Haropp, who was not available and there being nothing like to contradict the Haropp's evidence, his evidence on this subject ought to be accepted. This will show that these six unfortunate people were taken to Malaya, and as they have been mining since then without any trace of them, they must have disappeared during their detention at Malaya. The Military Police. The Military Police therefore, will know best these people were dealt with but as far as we are concerned, we can only say that there is a very strong probability that all of them were unlawfully disposed of by the Military Police during their detention at Malaya.

Subject No. 222 - RETURNED MALAYA CANT.
See Malaya Soldier, p. 679.

Subject No. 228 - K.O.T.S. MALAYA
See Malaya Soldier, p. 598.

Subject No. 229 - NO RETURN MALAYA
See Malaya Soldier, p. 679.

Subject No. 230 - CAPTAIN CANTON MALAYA
See Malaya Soldier, p. 679.
255. Subject No. 231 - ROB ARMOUR CRAWFORD.

256. Subject No. 252 - J.D., ARNOLD.

257. Subject No. 258 - WM.

258. Subject No. 259 - J.P., PAYNE, INSTRUCTOR OVERALL.

259. Subject No. 262 - SUPERINTENDENT CRAWFORD.

260. Subject No. 263 - W.G. L. P., CRAWFORD.

261. Subject No. 265 - E.P.D., L.P., RAWLINGS.

262. Subject No. 269 - L.C.R., L.P., TAYLOR.


381. Samuel Horace Ginn - Part 4, p. 5595 - 5598.

These subjects were all prison officers. Subject 231 was a principal officer of the Prison Training School. He was married to R. 348 she is a prison warden and is now stationed at Hayti Prison. He has another girl friend, Marisa Montoya. He has six children from E. 348 between the ages of six and 28, of whom two are at school. From Regina he has three children who are now staying with their mother.

There was no direct evidence on any of the other officers. Subject 252 was an I.D. at Prison; Murdock Bay Prison. Subject 258 was a labor instructor at the Hayti Prison with Mr. 346. J.P. Hunter instructor of the Hayti Prison. Superintendent Coburn was the departmental transport office and was first aid at the prison headquarters, where L.P.D. Crutts was also stationed.

268/............ /558
Former Superintendent of Police Passio was the officer in charge of Murchison Bay Prison and acting Commander Drama Police.

Chair of the Remand Prison, Kampala.

According to the evidence, there used to be a European prison officer, Hambly, who was attached to the Photographic Unit and was responsible for moving films at the mass. It seems that he showed a film of the former President just before the revolution, which led to his dismissal and also arrests of certain other prison officers.

On 25th September, 1972, at about 9:15 a.m., 
Adams Obitu, (43, 370), who is the father-in-law of the subject 231 and was himself a Principal Officer, was in duty at the Prison Training School. Muteba (43, 380) went to the bank to check some cheques at about 8:15 a.m. ... 299 saw two vehicles enter the Training School. The leading car was a 296 Police car and behind it was a Zephyr car. In the Zephyr were four men in civilian clothing. Ten of them came out and asked the witness for the Commander, who was not in. The witness directed them to the Deputy and then saw the Deputy taking these two men to the office of his superiors. They came out with two vehicles and, after passing his office of car, they took him away in the Zephyr car.

2, 298 was the Deputy Commander, Mr. Warkentin, who said that Hambly used to come back when things were not going well. He knew that Hambly was not fond of the Colonel. Warkentin was not fond of the Colonel.
was advised to wait until the matter was reported to the
Prisons Headquarters.

Odhing also informed Mrs. Oketta about the arrest
of her husband.

Later that evening Oketta's brother Owen (W. 385),
who was then in Nairobi on some official business of the
East African Airways, received a telephone call from his
brother Bob Oketta telling him that he had been taken to
the Parliamentary Buildings where he was waiting for some-
one. He also told the witness that he was with
Superintendent Ochitti and the other Oketta. Owen caught
the next plane and returned to Nandi where W. 379 confir-
mmed that her husband had been arrested. According to those
witnesses some other prison officers were also arrested
the same day. W. 379 mentioned CPJ, Opend. CEF, Mud and
the tailor instructor. W. 540 mentioned the names of
CEP, Birung and CEP, Much. The prison Commissioner
of Prisons, Mr. Mwam, William Senyum (Ex. Q2), who is
the material witness was a CEP and had been recalled from
the Eastern Province for special duty at the Prisons Head-
quartes, testified that on 25th September, 1972, when he
got to the Prisons Headquarters he saw three of his
officers, namely, P.P. Oketta, Ochitti, and another called
J. Obong being detained by the police and being taken in a
police van. He said that he saw this from the window of the
Commission Room and maintained that the police were
all in uniform.

On 27th September, 1972, W. 380 sent his p.m. and about
the arrest of those prison officers and sent a letter to the
Commissioner of Prisons (Ex. 132/21). He wrote in the
various correspondences and letters which Mr. 5 were produced,
In a letter dated 31st November, 1972 (No. 1099/71), addressed by the then Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. John C. G. White, to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Internal Affairs, he wrote, and quoted "For the information of His Excellency, the Prime Minister, it has been reported that three men have been arrested and that some of the have run away." The information being sent in that letter was in answer to the Minister's letter G. 10533/72 of the 17th October, 1972. The first part of the letter is in respect of 'persons reported escaped' and this includes all the convicts, except for Mr. Coumb, and one man who has been arrested on 22nd September, 1971 by the Police. In part two of the letter which is for 'persons who absconded from duty' Mr. Coumb is in fact to have disappeared on 25th September, 1972.

There is no doubt that on 25th September, 1972, the Principal Officer, Mr. Kenneth Martin, was arrested at the Fingal Training School by four men who are in a Rappyr car and which was escorted to the school by a police patrol car. There is also sufficient evidence to show that on the same day the other suspects were also arrested and at least three of them were seen by the present Commissioner for the prison being taken away by police in police uniform in a police vehicle. Although we did not have evidence about the arrest of the other officers we are relying on the information which the prisoners department sent to the Ministry in their letter No. 297/49. As noted above, the information contained in that letter stated that all those prison officers were in fact arrested by the Police. One is to see that the responsible prison officer did not know about the identity of the people who arrested him collaboratively, with none of
...are now dealing, we would have thought that the Commissioner of Prisons would not have stated categorically that the arresting agency was the Police; instead he would have stated that they were arrested by unknown people. We find that the mention of the Police as the arresting agency was deliberate and put in the letter after collecting all the relevant information about the arrest of those Prison Officers. Hence, therefore, satisfied that all those seven prison officers, with exception of Mr. Much, were in fact arrested by the Police. With regard to Much, the official information is that he deserted his office, and we have not heard any evidence to the contrary.

No body had any useful information about where those prison officers were taken by the Police after arresting them but we think that there is sufficient evidence to show that they have been missing since then. There is the evidence of Mrs. Okotie that when she and Regina went to Makiinde they were told by a Private that their husbands were at Makiinde. There is a clear possibility that all those prison officers, except for Much, were in fact taken to Makiinde and this could have been easily checked from the D.O.R. of Makiinde Military Police, which, as we have said time and again, was not made available to us. When they have been missing since their arrest by the Police it follows that the policemen who arrested them, and whose identity is unknown, must know what they did with their prisoners but the probability clearly is that all seven of them were unlawfully disposed of while in custody of Military Police, Makiinde where Mrs. Okotie was told they were being kept.

/......../399/
The subject was a telephone engineer and was stationed at Gohn Post Office. He was married to René Beke (V, 350) and another woman. He has ten children, of whom six are at school.

Rene last saw her husband on Friday, 31st September, 1972, in the morning when he left for work.

At about 10 a.m., she sent her mother to fetch her husband's bicycle to take him to the mill. The porter returned at 11 a.m., and reported that her husband had been arrested. She went to see her husband's home. He told her, "they say they arrested your husband" — 350. According to him, the District Engineer repeatedly said "those were very peculiar".

She tried to get assistance from the District Commissioner's office but was advised "way from there"; she did not go to the house as the situation was "terrible" and she was scared. She described the situation "terrible" because of the arrest of the husband and she feared that her ten right to arrested if she went sailing after him to the bedroom. The husband had not been at home.

She said that the subject was located at the back

applied/....../446
applied to court for an order to manage his property.

There was no eye witness to the arrest of the subject but we believe the subject’s wife in so far as her interview with the District Engineer was concerned. From her evidence the information to her, it would seem obvious that her husband was arrested by some unidentified army officers who must have come from Oluo Simbo. This arrest came soon after the invasion of the country that the situation was indeed terrible. One cannot blame the victims for not going in the situation to make enquiries for her husband. We have no doubt that the subject has been missing since 28th September, 1972, and the probability quite clearly is, that he was unlawfully disposed of by the unknown soldiers who arrested him from the post office.

209. 

SUBJECT NO. 247 - JOHN OKI

Witness: 531 Joyce Oki - Part 4 - p. 3599 - 3607.

The subject was the Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Kambala. He was married to Joyce Oki (45), now a wardress with the District Chief,Hospital, Oluo, Oluo. They have four children between the age of ten and three. None of the children is one of school due to lack of money.

On 28th August, 1972, the subject went to Kambala Hospital and, during his absence, four people went to the fire brigade in a fourteen car. They were ...
They were in civilian clothes. The officer asked if he knew about the subject. He had not. They walked away. They turned thirty minutes off a police car. They went very slowly.

Jays, a private citizen, got in the chief officer's car and was informed to make inquiries. Later he was told that there was no information about the subject. He then went to the police headquarters and was advised to wait at home. He visited his neighbors for another half an hour, after which he went to his village home. He said that his husband had a family car which was not required in one of the persons here. He took a cheque which his husband had until six months ago to the police. She found that the vehicle had been found not taken away from the garage by the life-guard company.

Jays said that he has obtained the money order to move his husband's property but had not got the consent of the insurance Co. about his life policy.

This is one of those unfortunate cases where, even though there is an eye witness, there is no useful information about the identity of the person who arrested the subject and the particulars of the vehicle in which they traveled. They were probably in a civilian clothes and were traveling in a forest which, the identity of both persons unknown. We were very sorry to find that the subject was arrested on 3rd August, 1971, by four unknown persons, and then they were told that the subject is the culprit of the affair, but the other person was not identified.
The subject was the County Chief, Onno, in Abchali District. He was married to a 332 and another woman and they have six children between the ages of 24 and 12. Before the subject disappeared, ten of the children were at school but now only three are, and the rest have left school due to lack of school fees.

On 23rd September, 1992, 342 and the subject went to Gulu town. The subject dropped her in the market and started walking towards his farm. The witness, who was following her husband, saw four people in civilian clothes grab her husband. They took him in a vehicle. The vehicle then drove away with her husband towards the town. She did not shout for help and the people also appeared very much confused. She waited near the car thinking that her husband would come back. She waited there for about 30 hours but he did not return. She went home to report the incident to her relatives and went to the police station the next day. She was told that her husband was not there. Her statement was not recorded by the police. She then saw the administrative secretary of Abchali District Administration and he advised her to go to the D.C. She saw the D.C. on 26th September, 1992, and he gave up theвес Commando officer. He later told her that they did not know about her husband and that she should not bother them.

She went to the very RWRN at the Gulu Airbase

The subject was the County Clerk, Oyon, in Acholi District. He was married to 352 and another woman and they have sixteen children between the ages of 24 and 18.

Before the subject disappeared, ten of the children were at school but now only three are, and the rest have left school due to lack of school fees.

On 23rd September, 1972, 352 and the subject went to Oulo town. The subject dropped her in the market and started walking towards his car. The witness, who was following her husband, saw four people in civilian clothes grab her husband. They took him to a vehicle. The vehicle drove away with her husband towards the Lorna. She did not shout for help and the people also appeared very much confused. She waited near the bar thinking that her husband would come back. She waited there for about seven hours but he did not return. She went home to report the incident to her relatives and went to the Police Station the next day. She was told that her husband was not there. Her statement was not recorded by the police. She then saw the Administrative Secretary of Acholi District Administration and he advised her to go to the B.O.C. She saw the B.O.C. on 24th September, 1972, and he rang up the Base Commander. He later told her that they did not know about her husband and that she should not be sad.

She went to the Army Barracks at the Oulo Airbase.
as The Affirmative she was with her daughter who, she said, was a college girl. Miss George writes (p.1005):

"I came to the arrival at the scene of the incident. We are not here to state the details of the incident, but we are here to state that the incident was caused by Mr. Smith."

After that they were asked to leave the scene. The returned to the administrative department who advised them to be patient. The witness lamented that her husband was not there to take the District Masonic Brotherhood on three calls last night on it. In December, 1959, she was asked to write the official Survey.

She said that she thought that there were many other people also being arrested in this area and not just in this area. She further explained, saying, "I heard one man, George Geary (Subject 7), say,"

She has applied for an order to arrest her sister. The witness said that her husband was released, but she has not contacted the insurance company.

Like the previous one, but for the age of the subject who was in the process, I did not keep account of the cars in which he was taken away. The only other evidence to the witness of the abductie car was the army financail. The car had been left at the market near sighted and then the witness returned to find it empty. She found it poor. If it was in someone's car, the most expensive car, she should have been taken to the police station. The fact that it was taken to the location from the market made suspect that the people who reported the incident must have seen a car collision. The identity of these people,
In a house at 9-11, the subject was a shopkeeper in party ten and was married in Yuma. She (35) has six children, four of whom are still at school and the other two suffer due to lack of school fees.

She left home in the shop at about 4:30 a.m. to go to the market. She returned to the shop at about 10 a.m. and was last seen being taken away in a blue car by four men.

She next to the police station but did not find the subject there. In any of the cells which she inspected. She then went to the Police office where she told her that the matter was beyond their power. She was the State Prosecutor, Captain Davis, and the subject was taken to the police station.
following day he told her that, as her husband's arrest took place during his absence, not only was he not aware of it, he did not know where he was taken.

She went to the bank in order to get her husband's money, but was asked to wait for three years.

This is one of those unfortunate cases where the evidence is so scanty that it is virtually impossible to make any finding of fact. "There is no evidence about the identity of the four people the witnesses are in the car, nor did she care to take down the registration number of the vehicle. In the circumstances what we can say is that the subject was arrested on 25th September, 1970, by the unknown police at an unknown destination. As he has been missing since then, we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the police who arrested him."

270. Subject No. 242 - S. 181(3) Q.EM.
   See Memos, J.B. 256.

271. Subject No. 243 - MULTIN ORTIC.
   p. 556.

272. Subject No. 244 - S. 181(3) Q.EM.
   See Memos, J.B. 256.

273. Subject No. 245 - in 2239 cal. purport roganum.
   See New Airplane, p. 577.

274. Subject No. 246 - S. 181(3) Q.EM.

275. Subject No. 247 - MULTIN ORTIC.

Evidence/......../446.
Glewyn Cropm was the administrative secretary of Lulling District administration. He was married to N. 359 and they have eleven children, between the age of thirty-one and four, eight of whom are at school. No application has yet been made to court for an order to remove his son due to ignorance of the law.

Matthi, Krem, was mentioned by only one witness, Nohoye, Nekate (P. 469). They said the murder of a certain clergyman, N. 469 only heard from some other people that pathology had been arrested and P. 469 said that he had just seen him alive. There is no other child or son of Matthi, Krem, and so the murder, to my knowledge, is an affair of Nohoye, Nekate and nothing else.
But he told his wife (p. 359) that he was in a hurry as Nadir Periyy (he has since been referred to by some witnesses as "Periyy" or "Peeriy") invited him to see him and promised to be back before 7 p.m. The subject drove away in his car and never returned home.

Nadir Periyy lived in Bangalore and opposite his home across the road are the premises of the West Indian Cooperative Union. He had to work for this union and was occupying one of the service quarters. At about 8 p.m. he was coming when he heard a human cry, "Fero, you are killing me for nothing. My blood will follow you." The witness said that the cry was also saying, "You called me here for nothing, only to trick me." The witness added that it was a dark night and he ran towards the direction of the voice, with the intention of offering any assistance that he could. On the way he met some people who were running away from the scene, and they told him that some nine people had arrested Shigeo Oyama. The witness stopped near the bar which is about 24 ft. from the home of Nadir Periyy. In the bar there were about nine people in it and he also saw Shigeo Oyama standing in the bar, crying. On seeing the Landrovers the witness was frightened and he thought that Oyama might have been caught with somebody's wife and was being escorted to the headquarters. He did not proceed any further as he feared that he could be beaten up if he tried to intervene. In 1979, in contradiction to his earlier testimony that it was a moonlit night, with half moon shining and, the Landrovers had nine people in white shirts and one in red clothes. The front lights of the Landrovers were on and although he could not see Oyama, he was lying down in the back portion of the Landrovers.
Next morning V. 467 saw Sargeon’s car in the compound of Miss Puraj, about 10 ft from the house and 15 ft from the bar. He also met the subject’s brother, Lewa (I. 475), and narrated the incident to him. V. 473 sent

Lucy Cryan (I. 356), V. 467 told her that he had seen her husband being put in a small Landrover and mentioned the names of two persons to Lily and Desi. This account was denied by V. 467 and also V. 473.

Lucy Cryan then went to the home of Miss Puraj. She said that there is no fire around the home and the bar next to it. She found her husband’s car facing the house of Miss Puraj. She learnt that Miss Puraj had gone to the DC’s office and she followed him. V. 473 also proceeded to the DC’s office. They met Miss coming out of the DC’s office and the Rev. she was then Rev. Hooke (subject No. 294) and was to disappointing her the news of Mr. Lewa. V. 475 told them that Miss Puraj had requested that Cryan’s case had been arrested by nine people, six of whom were in army uniform and three in civilian dress. The witness said that Mr. Hooke rang up the army barracks at the airbase and, failing to get an answer he went to the barracks. On return he told the witness that he had failed to see Cryan at the barracks.

Irene Cryan (I. 472) is the sister of Mrs. Cryan and was notified that on 22nd September, 1972, her husband was taken by 7 men. She met her husband again at 11 am and told him that a fighter of the two men at the barracks and ordered that the men in the barracks, soldiers, had told him that he himself, the Rev. Hooke, was lucky to

be/............../468
In December of 1865 new buildings were constructed in the compound of the property, about 20 ft from the house and 15 ft from the pine. The house was the subject's brother, Israel, had improved the land, and the subject had bought it from him. In 1873, the subject returned to the property from a trip to the west. He had been told by a friend that he had seen a person in the yard, but this person remained unrecognized. The subject was then 24 years old.

Lucy, from the town next to the home of the subject, related that she had noticed a person in the house and the barn next to it. She had seen the subject taking the horse to the barn. The subject had told her that he had just arrived at the home and had been told to proceed to the barn. They had then seen a person inside the barn. Lucy, who was 15 years old, had seen the subject remove a rope from the barn and put it in the barn. She had then seen the subject go to the barn and put the rope inside.

On January 2, 1873, the subject was asked to go to the barn and look for a rope. When he arrived at the barn, he was told by the subject to look for the rope. The subject had told him that he had seen a person in the barn earlier that day and that he had removed a rope from the barn.
No too was supposed to have been arrested, but in he was
hard wotking he had been allowed to go. Abe said
his wife that he was planning to go to Ampan'i, in
Tanzania, for the wedding of his son.

On the 21st September, Nkelen's mother (N. 473), an old
lady of 75, and his brother (N. 473) were in the village. The
Old lady asked him about his son and she said - (p. 2144):

"He said why have you come to disturb me?
Then my daughter asked my Pese was
separate. He said he was on the right
hand of God and told us to go back now
and we should come back the next day because
he was coming to the garden to see something
about the vehicle.

Later, on the old lady said that the reference to the garden
was in fact barks, which Nkelen promised to check for
her son. N. 473, however, denied knowing anything about
'the right hand of God', according to his this is what
happened - p. 2465:

"Masu Pese promised to check the garden
where we had sown some. When we went in,
he said that Nkelen's son was not
in the garden, but he was at home. He was
looking for his child, who was in the garden.

The elderly lady said that Nkelen was
looking for his child, who was in the
garden, and that he would go to the barks
to inquire about his son. He was asked to report what
Nkelen had said upon being asked about his son,
N. 473 said (p. 452):

"Next/.../452"
That she had been afraid that
he did not know where her child was and
when your child disappeared it was presum-
tive you knew that he was one of my
people.

In order to do anything I talked about the right
head of God.

Then those people returned to their homes the fol-
lowing day. They found that the house was locked.

The three intelligence officers, Mr. A. R.,
Mr. B. and Mr. C., decided they should know at the court
of Judge O'Ryan.

From the evidence, it showed obvious that near the
house of Mary Ford there was a boy and it was alleged that there
was only one witness. I wanted to know who the boy
was. According to Judge O'Ryan, her husband left her at about
9 p.m. in front house to go on a hunt. Ford. It was
about three hours later that, as Ford was winding
the cry mentioning the name of Mary Ford, there in an
obvious contradiction in the evidence of Judge O'Ryan and
his witness in that the former stated that 1:45
continued the name of all Ford brothers, which the latter
stated, in front. 4:45, made a statement. It
first was said that the night was dark but when I asked that
there was no moonlight. It will that the person coming
away from the house said that Judge O'Ryan had been
heard to say prayers. On another the witness was
speaking of the house and said that he was not
very close to the house. The person of the
steal, which is also true in the

...
This sounds most unlikely, and we find his conduct after the Landmark was gone difficult to reconcile with his initial urge to offer resistance to Argen. It does not seem to have done anything whatever, not even to go to the police to report. There is also the evidence of Simayo Coge's brother, W. 473. It will be recalled that certain discrepancies are apparent in his evidence not that of his mother with regard to their interview with Nous Faraj on 23rd September, 1972, according to him Nous Faraj told him that Simayo Coge was there when he was praying, but offered to go to the barracks to find out. Then it was the evidence that Nous Faraj went to report to the X about Argen's arrest and it is manifest that if he were in any way implicated in the arrest of Simayo Coge, he would have been the last person to go to report.

Upon a general consideration of evidence, we are of the opinion that the evidence of W. 473 is not wholly convincing and we take the view that, being a coward as he claimed to be, he made the Landmark and as being told about Argen's arrest by those coming away from the scene, he also returned to his home and finding Argen's car near the house of Nous Faraj the following day he tried in vain to establish his testimony by introducing the house car which he allegedly found. From the evidence of Argen's brother, we are satisfied that Nous Faraj was not involved in the arrest of Argen but only offered to assist in looking for him.

The result is that we find that Simayo Coge was arrested from near the house of Nous Faraj by nine people
we found missing from his bed.

His brother, #366, said that the subject had been mentally disturbed for about three days during 1973. He had not been treated but had gone back to work after three days. He said that he did not look for him at any mental institutions, except for looking for him at his village home and announcing his disappearance on the radio. His disappearance was also reported at Nemindi Police Station.

The subject shared a room with four or five other teachers. From the evidence of his brother it seems that he had a mental history and, in view of whatever little evidence we have, it seems probable that during the night of 16th January, 1974, he had suffered a relapse and while the balance of his mind was upset walked out of the dormitory never to be seen again.

277. **Subject No. 249 - CAPT. JOHN WELLMAN**,
Barrow Headquarters, p. 361.

278. **Subject No. 250 - GEORGE WILLIAMS**,
Ketema.

- Part 4, p. 3778 - 3781.
371 Det./Sgt. Constantino Chat
- Part 4, p. 3782 - 3793.
378 Charles Nsimbi - Part 4, p. 3885 - 3891.
444 Moda Nshamba - Part 5, p. 4142 - 4150.
- p. 4996 - 5011.

.452/........545.

to have been stolen some time after the middle of April, 1973.

Dorothy Hancock (24, 485) is a teacher at Bulbrook College, whose Director was Curtis Hunter (W, 378).

Hunter went away to Malaysia on 14th April, and returned on 29th April, 1973.

Christopher Hancock (4, 462) in the subject's brother-in-law and he testified that sometime in April the subject told him that his car was stolen the previous night in Keblo area during the time when he had gone to book a car hire to soar the car which had broken down. 4, 462 gave him a lift to Jindal Police Station where the subject reported the matter and also made his statement, which is dated 19th April, 1973. Accordingly, the car must have been stolen on 18th April, 1973. 4, 462 then took the subject to his Insurers Company and the subject reported up the college, according to 4, 485, who seems to have received the call, the subject told her also that his car was stolen the previous night.

On the same day, that is, the 19th April, three men went to the college in a car. Two of them asked 4, 483 about the subject. She told them about the theft of his car and they left a message for the subject - "Your friend George William of H.C. Community wanted to see you and will come back on Saturday." Later when she passed on this message to the subject he wanted having any such friend. The two men then returned to the college on Tuesday after Easter and, on being told that the subject had not been on duty since the theft, of his car, they promised to come back in the afternoon. Indeed, they returned on the 25th April when one of them fired armed.

4, 483/....../456.
...let them as the key in her office with the typist
in Mr. Kaysen's (p. 539) and they told her, "Kaysen..."
and produce Mr. Kaysen." They went to her office
when he was being asked for the subject's

She then proceeded to the notice of the
employment of the college with the subject's
director. She held the man that the subject was of
Kaysen, afternooon he replied (p. 541):

"Then be assured, you will find that
his car will be given to him.
I will tell him to tell Mr. Halliday
that you have done for your interest, and that
his car will to given to him."

La Kaysen never returned to the college, she did not tell
him about this incident.

About three days after the return of the director of
the college from Paris on 2nd May, 275, the man went to
see him about the whereabouts of the subject, according
to him was required for making a table about his
very wish was in the custody of the Military Police,
Halliday. The director told them that he did not know
where he was and was himself interested in view of his
whereabouts because he had the car. He saw Mr. Halliday,
when the director reported this to the chief inspector of
School, he was advised not to communicate with the
subject, was considered to be 'presumed'

about this time, Kaysen came up to Butter
(p. 556), an acquaintance with Draper and one of their
friends, we told him that the car he was car had been stolen. They
at the telephone and the subject gave him the
details of the stolen Butter, waiting for the subject

"......NO.2.}
In turn up again and on the third day he rang up his office in Bulindo College and was told that the subject was not in and some people had been looking for him.

A few days later, the subject dropped in at Latinya's office and asked to meet him at a private drinking place, about 30 miles from Lubowana. Latinya went with his friend Samu Kamahlaya to keep the appointment, when the subject told him that he had moved from his house to another place as some armed people were looking for him at his home and office. He told the witness that he had bought this new house at Mukindiya and wanted Latinya to find someone in the security forces to help him to move the car and tell him who took it there and why.

With the help of another friend, Daniel Mbabila, W. 456 out Edward Nhange (W. 463), an office messenger in Your Excellency's office, or being told of the nature of the matter, Nhange promised to help.

At about this time, Latinya received a letter from the subject dated 2nd May 1973 posted from Somonovu (S. 229). He was wondering how far Latinya had gone and asked him to contact his sister Joyce, to confirm he had delivered anything fruitful.

Nhange saw one called D. 467 in the new office about the subject's case and was asked for the registration card of the car. Latinya sent a message to Joyce through Nhange for the card and, since five days later, the subject himself delivered the card to Latinya. Latinya also received a second letter from the subject, this time posted from Bebe and dated 14th May, 1973.

Both....../92.
"One in life, it is good that Lord God is in clear peace with us. This is true that there is nobody who can ever die except sickness, and it is the same, there is nobody who will die except God. Therefore, I pray to you, God help us that we may have the power to live with you forever."

My friend, since we parted, I have never heard of you, and I would be very pleased if I get a letter from you, just a letter from you, and where I am at the moment, even if I get the letter, it comes to me as if I have received a visitor. But my friend, this world is very difficult, to continue something of death because of this sickness or some little thing because trivial matter, I am surprised how this young one stated that I am a careless person.

I remember that I told him about that petition, I hit upon him when it happened. I think when I would do this, if you could write a letter and give it to that child, you can find joy of delivering that letter to me, and I do not know how this thing will go on. It is only God who knows, I have got some problems which I would ask you to help me with, this is domestic rather, but not so much, this I shall tell you when I come back from you.

But my friend, you must pity me about my children because I do not know how they are. I do not know whether you have understood about her future thing about to die. I have received the information that although he was discharged from hospital, and took his home, but his condition of health is very bad, anyway, I do not know when God shall allow me to meet, but I am sure that we shall meet very soon, may be, we shall have a bottle of milk together. Alright, my dear friend, be with you till this time, he said not before.

Jihan collected the registration card and gave it to me. Later for some time and asked Jihan about the owner of the car. He took this to Latila who explained that here he put the card and told those people that Popopo was in village. Then...
people said that the government was trying to keep him as well as the subject and asked Latoyo to take them to the subject. It went with them in a five-seater car to Kolala Secondary School where Joyce worked and found that she had already left. He then decided to check with Mwanga who denied any knowledge about where the subject was. But one of those people asked Mwanga to go with them to Makonde for a statement. They were taken to Makonde where Latoyo was pushed and beaten and was told by somebody big that they wanted a statement from him about the whereabouts of the owner of the car. He was threatened to be kept in the cells overnight to make him disclose the truth. He offered to try again and was allowed to go only in the same car with those people, leaving Mwanga behind.

Latoyo now decided to take them to his elder sister, Cecilia (45), home. Then Latoyo met the subject and talked to him privately in the absence of hotels sisters. Latoyo told that the subject agreed to go with him and Joyce accompanied them in the same car. Both of them at first told that Joyce did not know about twenty minutes of the departure of Latoyo and Joyce. But after Latoyo's evidence, and when Joyce was recalled, she admitted that she had told to him and apologized that this was due to fear before going to the Parliament Building to give evidence. However, they were all taken back to Makonde and kept waiting for an hour. Later they were asked to come and told that they would be contacted if they were required any more. Then Joyce got up to leave the scene. Latoyo told him a few words.
"Mr. Raya, you also know, I have been looking for your case. I have brought you here, what is your case going to tell him. He is answer to the your statement regime."

Mr. Raya was for the moment, who was left at Bangalore, has never been here before.

According to Raya, this happened on 8th June, 1971, and Jagoe also accused the police. Jagoe, also accused Jagoe's son was also arrested from the same place on 1st June, 1971. He said that on 9th November, 1971, he saw the husk that his father had sold his car near the Mangalore market and reported this at the Mangalore Police Station. It may be pointed out that Jagoe had also accused of having reported the disappearance of her husband at Mangalore Police Station but she was very hesitant about the date when the report was made. However, on 16th November, 1971, Detective Inspector M. D. R. (C. 295) was informed of the disappearance of her husband, the police checked with the police station and found that the vehicle was registered in the name of Jagoe. Jagoe started looking for the vehicle and on 14th December, 1971, found it in Mysore. The police arrested the driver and took him together with the car to Mysore Police Station. The driver said that the car belonged to Captain Jagoe (C 133) who was deceased. The car is here and handed over to the police for further.
summoned into the office of the Regional Police Commander, Mr. Adams where he found Captain Fergus and also the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Tewell who asked him why he was not releasing the car to the Captain. This surprised the Assistant Inspector because he knew nothing about the car. Mr. Adams handed him two photostat copies of letters, one was a letter dated 22nd October, 1974 signed by Major General Francis Ramsey addressed to the Licensing Officer (Ref. 86) and the other was an agreement of sale regarding the suspect's car (Para. 88 and 147). The witness said that he had no power to deliver the car as he did not have the case file and his superior officer was not available to deal with the matter. He went to check with the file and found that Inspector Mawson who was dealing with the file, was not present. He returned to the Regional Commander and asked to be given time till the following morning, but Mr. Tewell instructed him to hand over the car to the Captain not later than 9 a.m. the following morning. On the following day the Assistant Inspector from the Captain writing for his and after seeing the second in command, CID, Mr. Cochran, returned the car to the Captain. The Assistant Inspector, who has been a police officer for over ten years said that it was not proper for any police officer, on matter he had nothing to do with, to release something which might be an exhibit in any case. He added that the police were investigating a case of kidnap and he felt that the finding of the car of the victim was very relevant to their investigations, which would have become much easier. Mr. Tewell (Ref. 504) did not
Capt. Parnell said that in the first part he knew
Kapand on 25th March, 1921 when he went to his home in
Dublin. He was not offered to sell his car for 50s.
Kapand, the Captain said that he asked him at that
time to leave the price with the subject. The
deal was closed at 50s, 20s/0 and he sold Kapand to
sell back on 25th March for the money, and
Kapand went to England on the 26th March, 1923 at
9.30a.m. They also gave a present for sale after
which he handed him the money and Kapand drove to the keys
and the register of sale. The house was not dated yet, after selling the car of Kapand, and his
attorney, Prince,

"To show it my concern,

[signature]

The above mentioned vehicle was
sold to Mr. Kilbride, R.M. for
[price] by the above
stipulation of the Skyline Military
Police at the price of [price].
[Date], payable in three
weeks. Two by the car only.

Director of Mr. C.W. Kilbride
Commissioner of Mr. Kilbride
[Signature]

Expenses of sale, etc. are as follows:

Insurance of $1,000 paid

Commission of 1/2 of $1,000

Director of Car and Driver.

The Captain said that he could not read that coupl's will
but it was a statement that he had a car to drive. He explained
that the sale was made on the condition that it not go back,

[Signature]

[Date], 1923.
He went on to say that some time before this, the car he met with an accident and the car was under repair. Also he did not have sufficient money, amounting to $260,4 to register the transfer of the vehicle into his own name.

He went on to explain further that another factor to delay registration of the transfer was that Kyawzah who had promised to return the following day, did not come and he said (p. 6675):

"I gave him that money at about 4.30 p.m. in the afternoon and after getting the money he told me he would come back the next day with the transfer forms. He never turned up."

He said that it was unusual for a buyer not to insist on the transfer forms at the time of the payment of the purchase price. However, according to Ex. 90, it was not until 22nd October, 1973 that the Minister of Defence, Major General Nyawzein authorized the Licensing Officer to register the transfer of the vehicle. The Licensing Officer, Mr. Minachen Kyawzah, confirmed that the transfer was completed on the strength of Ex. 90 which was attached to the form applying for the transfer - Ex. 125 - which seemed to have been signed by the previous owner, Kyawzah. This witness also produced another form signed by Kyawzah dated 6th October, 1973, Ex. 126, and said that the signature on Ex. 126 was different from that on Ex. 95.

The Captain was shown Exhbit 94 and 96 bearing the subject's signature. Three more were produced by the director of the company; and the Captain admitted that the directors, on the agreement Exhbit 22, differed from it on the two ends.

Exhibit 44.
The typist, Rodina Malan (s. 1959), handled over some
four letters which had been written by Mr. Moe, that is
Exs. 143, 144, 145 and 146 to bp. W. S. B. M. (s. 1928) for
comparison. Mr. B. was at the time an experienced
expert with an experience of about 30 years. He also
had the subject's statement to the police dated 9th
April, 1973 and he compared the signature of the subject
appearing on these five documents with the signature
appearing on Ex. 147, that is, the instrument of sale.
He expressed the opinion that the signature on Ex. 147
in not the same as on the other documents. On seeing
Ex. 148, he was of the opinion that it had all the
qualities of the signature he had observed in the signature
on the four letters and the statements. Regarding Ex. 149,
he said that, as the signature was in a very restricted
space, he could not express any opinion without a
thorough examination.

The Capt. also said that, after the car had been
retrieved by the police, he was asked to produce all the
documents and when he returned to the police on the
second occasion - after two days, he met Mr. 5912 at the
Central Police Station and was taken into the office of
the Regional Police Commissioner where he ordered the
release of the car.

There is no doubt that the subject, Sebele William
Kgokana, was the original owner of quantum 208, VIN
425. To put in more evidence to indicate that this
vehicle was stolen from Kgokana on the night of
14th April, 1973, during the time the Kgokana had gone
to fetch a medicine for a patient, and that he

. . . . . . .
evidence of certain people prior to his place of work on the very next day looking for him. According to witness No. 469, it was on the 25th April, 1973 that one of the men, who went there with beating for the subject, produced a document bearing the subject's signature, which is said to have been recovered from the subject's car on a scene and left to tell Kapamba to go to Makonde, answer a few questions and collect the car. This evidence indicates that the subject's car was in fact taken away by Makonde Military Police on the night of 10th April, 1973. Why it was taken by the Military Police is not very clear, except for the subject's account in his second letter dated 24th May, 1973 (Exhibit) where he referred to some young men who alleged that he was a guerrilla and a murderer. Nevertheless, there is even the evidence of his approach to Lutanga complained to their being taken to Makonde together with the subject and Joyce. We appreciate that both Joyce and her older sister tried at first to suppress this evidence and it was not till after Lutanga's evidence which Joyce heard that she finally came out with the truth. It may be said that Joyce was unreliable as a witness but even if so there is clear evidence from Lutanga and Kapamba, about Kapamba being taken to Makonde Military Police. We are satisfied also that, when in the others were asked to go away, Kapamba was kept behind all alone for his statement, we are satisfied that Kapamba has been missing since 15th April, 1973 when he was last seen by Lutanga, Kapamba and his sister Joyce at Makonde Military Police.
One of the interesting aspects of this case in the Captian's evidence that Koyano should have come to his house by himself-offer to sell him one another intere-

15th March, 1929, and the transaction concluded on 20th March, 1929, when there is evidence that the car was with Koyano throughout till 17th April, 1929, when it was stolen from him. If the subject had not bought the car to the Captian on 20th March, 1929, as evidenced by the Captian, then it would follow that the car could not have been stolen from Koyano on 17th April. This conflict can best be resolved by looking at the paper exhibits bearing Koyano's signature. First of all, we have the two security bond copy, $100 and $50, and then the four letters signed by Koyano during the tenure of his duty as executive officer of Kiyada Sales, that is $364, 100, 100. These letters are signed by him, $364, 100, 100. The signature in question appears on the receipt for one, which was allegedly signed by Koyano on 20th March, to the prejudice of Captian Koyano, but admitted that the signature on $364 was not the same as the signature on $364. This indicated that even to the naked eye and to a layman, the signature on $364 was not that of Koyano, and this was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Hinkles, the experienced handwriting expert. There cannot thus be, doubt that the person who signed the $364 was not Koyano. The Captian afterwards signed the $100, personally, and his signature was not verified by this report of Dr., in view of the report which was, which we reject, and not we may think, that the Captian himself admitted that the signature on

Ex. $364. $100. $50. $100. $364.
Ex. 237 was quite different in that fact it was not necessary
and asked Ex. 237. I expect, he neither, or find that it is
pride next, it is someone who asked the transfer from Ex. 237. Here
was the evidence of the Cap. in his words, it is that he said
that he was not given the transfer form at the time he paid
over the money to the owner and that the owner never came
back again. If that can be, my fall to see how anybody
alleging to be Kaysha would have signed the transfer form.

Ex. 296 and October, 1972. The Captains evidence is
made suspect because the dates of the original supports that
immediately after the theft of his car in April, the subject
went into hiding so learning that someone people were
looking for him. The most odd thing about the Captains
evidence is that, although he is alleged to have bought this
vehicle on 20th March, 1973, it is not till 23rd October
that he claimed to get the transfer re-established into his
name. I do not accept his explanation that the delay was
partly due to the fact that be did not have the transfer form
and partly due to the fact that the vehicle was
involved in a mishap. The Captains course stuck to
his evidence up to the last and throughout maintained that
he bought this car from a man calling himself Kaysha, who
was the same person who signed Ex. 237. It seems to us that
either the Captains handwriting by someone else to be
Kaysha or the Captains himself fabricated evidence to make
his case good of the car evidence. I do not think that
the right mentality similar to him for the whole review
that the evidence which we have to see that the evidence in
his title transfer were till 23rd October, and we must everybody
would be aware to the Captains as well in wanting to.

-----------/68,
The subject was brought up to the head of the paper in the form of a question, which was formally addressed to the Captain. The Captain, in reply, expressed his opinion that the matter was of great importance and that it should be thoroughly investigated. He stated that the question was of the utmost importance and that it was essential that the matter should be brought before the proper authorities. The Captain also emphasized the need for careful consideration and that the matter should not be taken lightly. He concluded by expressing his confidence that the proper measures would be taken to address the issue.
Miss. Tim mentioned his while giving evidence about the three agricultural officers of Cala, that is, Subjects No. 124, 156, and 130. She said that when she and Mrs. Owen were taken to the camp near the Cala airfield, she saw Cyril, she was her relative, under custody together with another man. After she had been released, she learnt from Cyril's relations that he went to sleep on the same day, that is, 16th September, 1971, and never came back. She said that it was not her duty to find out whether Cyril had been released or not.

Accepting Miss. Tim's evidence, we do not say that Cyril was last seen in custody at the barracks of the Cala airfield on 16th September, 1971. If he had disappeared, the probability is that this occurred during his detention at the airfield, for which the officers concerned would be responsible.

280. Subject No. 256 - Dublin.
Built with Subject No. 157, p. 273.

281. Subject No. 258 - 216 (124879)วาง.

Built with Subject No. 247 - 234; 333 - 334.

283. Subject No. 260 - 258 (124880).
With select 351 Silver Pals - Part 4, 351/54 - 351.
74 Mr. đóng Khuong - Part 7, p. 667 - 668;
The subject was arrested on 4th May, 1973, for Harvard Town. He was last seen at 2:00 PM on May 4th, 1973, and was reported to have been discharged from the hospital soon.

His father (815) said that the subject was not married but had a girl friend with whom he had been living.

1. He did not say that in August, 1973, a boy present vehicle from Harvard Town the subject to sing, and he was then given a bus warrant to go home. He said that he was given a receipt, book of Fol, and some other papers, and was posted at Kenly's Godboldia Headquarters.

The County Chief of Disease (915) said that he met the subject when he was to receive his Crystal, and the subject told him that he was a police officer whose duties were to reduce overcrowding and disorder.

On 25th March, 1974, the subject went to the Godboldia Headquarters, where the Duke and Mecolee chiefs were meeting the Godboldia Chief. The subject said that he was a police officer and had come to inquire about the people who were overcrowding. The Godboldia Chief even has his an arrest to work with had been arrested by the subject. Later those arrests were requested by the subject. He worked in the case until 5th March, 1974, after he had left, some people complained that he had taken life from them. The Godboldia Chief then informed Chief Godboldia Chief, later, when the subject was accused to be, he was arrested. It was then time to County Headquarters.

(Verified)
At about this time the administrative officer of
Manure, Ormoc, Capt.- trial, received a report from a
Malos vaccination agent who saw some thirty-five people in his town
and confronting their property. The Cultivis instructed
in 507 to bring this one in. The Cpl. went to the county
headquarters and there he found the subject under-arrest. He
took the subject after seeking in the house and produced
him before Captive trial. After interrogation the Cultivis
asked the Cpl. to hand him over to the police which the
Cpl. did.

According to the police records a report was received
at Jaffa Police Station on 15th August, 1975, against the
subject of assault, wrongful confinement and theft of Chub,
Ahray, and the complainant was a man called Andreas Styrene.
On the same day Captive trial of Manure, Ormoc was also reported
the arrest of the subject in charge of alleged assault.
The first report was made at 1200 hours and the second, which
was received at CH/20/21/24/72, at 1530 hrs. According
to Minute No. 1, the first report was registered as CHB/21/75
and the subject was then lodged in the police cells. On
the following day, 16th August, 1975, however, two directions
in Minute No. 4 indicated to take the subject to Court, if
there are any evidence against him. Minute No. 6 of the same
date is as follows:

"(1) In the First report by Andreas
noted but the second is not to be taken
to Court but put on file to be taken to PPO
"(2) For this I find dispassionate the
arrest on the charge of corruption and
false statement."

This Minute is noted by a 3/13 since directory in not
decide file. This Minute to be on the file which not opened
upon the approval of Colonel trial. It is not that the file
and .......... 7/13."
Mr. Oburn said that Mr. All Towell introduced the subject when he arrived at Stornoway. It was then found that he had been detained from the vessel and that he had not been sent by Mr. Towell on duty as claimed. Mr. Oburn continued:

"It is interesting to note that the ship had nothing brought with him on board and that there, Mr. All Towell signed for this man to be sent by. This is one of the cases that we have to deal with."
Mr. Oburn mates admitted that at the material time he made no public statement endorsing any responsibility, but as close to what he had said earlier about the decision taken by the Senate. He also denied that corruption in a previous case had caused him to reverse his position for sitting the appeal. The first was that he had been relieved by the Senate, which he corrected when his attention was drawn to the fact that the subject had been brought to his attention recently.

The second was quite that all the 50 had said, but he now put it this way (pp. 60-63):

"Yes, number ten, Mr. OL, I think, became too wicket to this man because, in my view, he was working with him at that point he still. Now, I think, the way didn't intend as that he had to do was doing not the pardon my view have that this was here, my do they do not want the man back there again, no, he didn't, I'm not the boy and let him go."

Mr. Oburn said that although the man had been sent under custody from jinaj jail, giving his instruction was just to release him and he could not have gone 'notting' that instruction by sending the man back to jinaj.

Mr. Oburn also asked about the event by his consent that the second had been 'bind right'. He said that he meant by that expressing what he was not 'translapping' it to mean that the man had been released. He warned that the expression should still with every payment with very possibilities and passed his view that the man had been released. It was denied by him that the man had been released. It was passed by him that the matter was not the same as 'beard'
It is certain that there is a direct link between the subject and the first man. Had the police been more forward-looking in their handling of this particular case, it is possible that the subject might have been apprehended by now. However, it appears that the police have been too focused on the original suspects and have not been willing to consider alternative possibilities. This has resulted in a delay in the investigation, giving the subject an opportunity to commit further offenses. It is imperative that the police now reassess their approach and take all possible measures to prevent further instances of this nature.
It is quite questionable to have an experienced Police Officer like Mr. Obama say that all assault rifles are in the hands of black people. It is a delusion of authority and influence to say that all assault rifles are in the hands of black people. It is also the property of the police and regular forces of the police and the local forces of the citizen to be protected by the Constitution. Perhaps both Obama and all assault rifles are, to some extent, minority but, to be found to be legal and not forceful in all cases, all the forces are the composition of the forces themselves. We cannot blame the police officer.

Mr. Obama was asked about the comment 'the second amendment has a point' in a way that he had been released. He was asked if the people of the United States could operate a rifle. But this person 'amended with' in another group of thinking possibilities, he should think that every civilian in this country would be able to say that the phrase 'amendment' cannot be equated with 'released'.

The minute which Mr. Obama put on the file does not show what the instructions of Mr. Obama are. Of course, we must be sure that he is always right and we must not be disrespectful to people who are trying to 'bracket' him. He does not state creating new things out of nothing. It means that we can disprove the slight that was, as his assertion which is, related with the story and not that it doesn't.
Subject No. 258 - [illegible]
Deal with Subjects No. 258 - 219, p. 149.

Subject No. 252 - [illegible]
Deal with Subjects No. 221 - 78, p. 285.

Subject No. 254 - [illegible]
Deal with Subjects No. 258 - 75, p. 285.

Subject No. 259 - [illegible]

Vitamins: 397 of 644. Dr. A. (Part 1, p. 345 - 1469.)
409 "Dr. A. (Part 5, p. 5022 - 5028).
460 "Dr. A. (Part 5, p. 5022 - 5028.)

The subject was a person who had been in the public eye, living at

[illegible]
In November, 1972, the subject was doing a residential course at the Institute of Public Administration.

On 18th November, 1972 the subject was at the City Bar with his friend, Nick Leibovitz, at about midnight. Greece Sia Cohen (4, 597) and Shomron (4, 598) were going past the bar when the subject called them in. They went with him till about 2 p.m. and then dropped them at Nupera where they were living. The subject and Leibovitz picked them up at about 4 p.m. and went for tea at the Institute of Public Administration. 4, 597 said that Nupera accompanied the subject to his bedroom but this was denied by Shomron who maintained that she had not known the subject before. However, later in the evening they went to Nupera Restaurant for their supper, which they finished at about 10 p.m. 4, 597 then went for a short walk, and she described the incident in the following words (p.3360):

"When I returned, I found three outside near Leibovitz's car, it is a white car. There were two men on the other side just some distance from Leibovitz's car, who came when we were entering. He was sitting in the front seat, he came out to open the door for me so that I may enter. One man came and asked him. When I heard him speaking to him I also opened the door and came out. He asked him when I was hearing in Hebrew that "Kino yeho Ashoval. He told him I am called Ben Cohen and they wondered why I asked the man say they were doing something to me, he would not say anything to me but he only told us in Hebrew that if you want to save your life, you better drive up your car. I told them that I am not going away, I want to see where you are taking him. If you don't want me to go with him where you are taking him, let me know the car number in which you are taking him to the Central Police Station as you told us to go there. They said, 'Do you think you are the most important woman only.'"
They went to the town and the story was:

They went to the town and the story was:

...
seeing Your Excellency. The old lady waited for about
three weeks while the police tried to get her an appoint-
ment for an interview, but this was not possible. She said
that although her brother was a quiet man, when she saw
him at the beginning of November, 1932 she thought that he
was ‘quiet in an unusual manner’. But when she asked him
if he was sick, he denied.

The subject has not been seen since then.

We find that the evidence is a very scanty. Nobody seems to have identified any of those three kid-
nappers and it was forced to agree very with the two
indices before the kidnappers took the subject into their
adv. So there is no evidence about what type of car was
used in this kidnapping. We do not know what action the
police took on receiving this report but it seems that
they were least concerned. I have considered Miss
O’Hara’s evidence that after the subject was handcuffed
Miss Jain immediately sat in the car. In that kind of
case the evidence is not prima facie to implicate Miss Jain;
In our view it is also capable of innocent inter-
pretation on the basis of being nervous and frightened
by the three hoodlums who were threatening to shoot
if the subject’s companions did not go away.

In the circumstances, we can only say that the
subject was kidnapped by three unknown men. As he has
not been seen since, the probability clearly is that he
was unlawfully disposed of by his unknown kidnappers.

Subject No. 269  EKERE. BUT " \\

Subject No. 261 E-JIN RUMMA. 

\n
His three men had gone on in locomotive in their father's truck to fetch milk. Having waited for their return until about 4 p.m., Baumeister said that he was going after his men to look for them. He left in a friend's car but soon came back saying that he had been stopped on the way and very nearly shot. He went at the night at home.

On the following day (16th September, 1923), having heard the sound of gunfire throughout the night, at 8 a.m. on seeing some neighbours hiding in the bush, they also took to the bush near the house. Baumeister stayed with them in the bush for a little while and returned to the house to wait for his father by car. Juliet said that she could see him sitting in the window of the first floor. She met him at about 10 a.m. Some three or four solders came to the house and she and her companions moved to a better hiding place from where she could still see their house. When she heard towards their home near she did not find Baumeister sitting in his previous position and a little later on solicited, she went about six, left in their jeep. She said that she did not know whether Baumeister was also taken away in the jeep as she was far from the vehicles. After their departure she went to the house and found everything as before and she returned to the bush. At about 3 a.m. she saw the bus belonging to her father coming to the house; it was burning and she went to it with her younger brother, 11 a.m. She found their regular driver, Knowling, with soldiers in the bus. The soldiers asked her about her father and when she told them that her father had gone to the house at the time when one other soldier came earlier on but was missing after their departure, they also went very in the bus.

Baumeister 1/7/.../482.
17th September, 1972, at Suasan Hill but at about 4.30 p.m., they decided to move to Lifukvi so the soldiers on the position were disturbing them. They had also heard about the fighting which had broken out and they thought that they could get more information at Lifukvi. Imiuno said that they did not pick up any proverbs on the way and they arrived at Lifukvi at about 9 p.m. The following day, 18th September, 1972, they boarded the number 20 bus and stepped by soldiers at all. From our checkpoint, they were leaving the bus park in Suasan and soldiers got hold of the driver and started beating him. They took over the bus and Imiuno was thrown out of it. The soldiers were shouting in Shilu and if it goes, Bomani's bus and when the driver confirmed that it was one of the soldiers drove it away and they took the driver with them. The conductor said that the driver is a boy working with the "FAC" in Kampala.

Imiuno went to Bomani's house at about 11.30 a.m., and saw letters in the bomba plantation with some children. He said that she looked around and she said there were some letters and bomba. It looked like a "cartoon". He looked for the driver's letters and went away.

Then the children were hungry and Imiuno returned to the bomba to get them food. Then they were cutting a bunch of bomba, a single soldier was coming about in the bomba. He asked Imiuno and he went back to the bomba, which

s

sic
one taking his own direction. At about 9 p.m. some more soldiers came in a vehicle, which they left on the road, and she heard shooters at their work. The shooting lasted until about 7 p.m.

Juliet went with Roberts to the Bishop's house but she did not know about the rest of the family. After about two or three weeks the Bishop took them to the Brigadier who installed them back in their home.

When Janet came to Moroto the first time she learnt that none of her relatives were in the house. The second time, she stopped at a bridge and was told that some children were alive and others could not be found. She also heard that Roberts had committed suicide. This information proved false, she later said. She found Roberts and Juliet staying with the Bishop. She wanted to collect the other children also. At their home in Moroto she found windows broken, the doors and witch-doctor bullet marks. Her husband and the three step-sisters have not been seen since then. Janet said that 199 head of cattle were taken away by the soldiers together with some goats. Her husband's body was not returned and the food car also seems to have disappeared. She said that the third vehicle, Bukabula picked up, was being driven in Moroto by an army soldier. After all the turmoil, Janet heard that the reason why her home was attacked was because her brother belonged to the party of the former President and it was then suspected that he was assisting the fighting and they wanted money from him in addition.

The other account of this incident was given by

The other account of this incident was given by

Pring in "II Period" and reported to John Sillitoe.
Maj.: I am Commanding Officer, in April, 1921, he shall have occasion to go back to his evidence with regard to the

other incident. For the time being we are restricting ourselves to this.

The Brigadier said that on 19th September, 1921, at about 6.15 AM he received information that there was trouble at Matamba and he decided to go there personally to check the border. This was really the first indication of the

invasion on German. He said that his instructions always were for a platoon to be on the border in the Matamba area and it seems that when the Brigadier left the barracks the platoon officer immediately followed him to another Jerry.

The Brigadier said it (pg 583-584)

"I got my vehicle a 7.7 Ruperto, I took two soldiers, one Corporal

and one Private. And I reached where the Lupa sits close to

Kavango River. I went near the river where there were some

people in it and I saw two going towards Mibruna. I did not stop

that time to know whether I should send my information to go and

check my border. When I reached a place called Mibruna, there

was a trading center and the people come to the border. I used to

see Mibruna's wife in that trading center. When my vehicle was about to go back

Mibruna said hello and stopped me, I had nothing to do with Mibruna at

that time, except I was concerned with Mibruna's trade and I wanted to know what was happening

in my border. I asked Mibruna, after shaking him, I looked behind

and I saw two in Mibruna's car there were some armed people.

Although they were not armed I was not going to let them in my border.

After I had spoken to them, I told them I was going back to a small

part of a village, I said to them I was going to a small

part of a village. They said I was going to a small

part of a village, I told them I was going back to a small

part of a village. I said I was going there to check it. Then

they left me. I never mentioned it, I never did any

nothing."
The driver said that the Polish officer's lorry reached Lemberg, but the first lorry carrying the guerrillas and Polish Sections was intercepted and the lorry was destroyed.

He said that there had been fighting earlier, and he expressed the opinion that the Poles may have disappeared at Lemberg.
The situation was so serious that it took him five days to reach his home. He went to give an account of the fight at Passayaka's house. He said (4.16.39):

"We think it stupid and wrong the
military and the administration
should be old enemies for this.

That was the incident that took place along the area where Passayaka's house is.

According to him, he said that a vehicle carrying guerrillas captured during operations was treated as guerrillas property and not his. He had suggestions about conflict and asked for a gentle hand of the government.

The incident also caused other incidents in which he was involved with Passayaka's family. The first one involved one of Passayaka's sons who was arrested by army soldiers on 12th September, when he was heard saying in a bus that the about two or three days something will happen.

He also told the soldier "your power should not today in about two or three days you will find out. As we know, the country was affected on the 12th. The incident, however, said that he decided to return home on Sunday, thinking that he was about to be arrested there itself. He then met his father and told him about his son's release on Sunday. Passayaka was alighted to have returned, "never mind if he is not released, he will come out from the prison through another way." The incident said that Passayaka was then wearing a BBC shirt and carrying a stick against his offence.

The second incident in which he was involved occurred on Sunday when the boy was to be released. The boy's mother came to his house at 9 p.m., and indicated that he was being held.

...
took her home in his car. He arrived very reluctantly
and, when he got to Bomoika's home, he saw many people
on the first floor. His suspicion was aroused and, as
soon as Mrs. Bomoika left the car, he immediately
drove off at great speed.

It was unfortunate that Bomoika's other wife, Rachel,
was not available to give evidence to Comboni
to live with her sister and the only other witness to
the young girl, Juliet. On the one hand we have her
evidence that her father left their home at 8 am on
17th October, 1975, and, on the other, there is the
evidence of Brigitte. If the father at
Bomoika's near Kibagabaga Trading Centre. He also saw
Bomoika's house on the same trip coming from Kibagabaga.
Juliet gave her age as 13 and at the time of this incident
she would have been about 11. Generally one has to be
very careful with the evidence of such young witnesses
and we are of the opinion that living conditions in
necessary in considering Juliet's evidence. There was
a little discrepancy in her evidence. She said at first
that Bomoika did not tell them where he had left his
dogs when he returned home. But later on she said
that the three brothers had gone to Lenyero to fetch
milk. It also has an extra pair with Bomoika should
insist on going back in the house to wait for his three
dogs when the house was under attack and the neighbours
were hiding in the bush. She also said that their
was a man in the house at about 1 am, being driven
by their regular driver.

In this it is contrasted with the evidence of the conductor P. P.##

But it is likely that the girl was obviously swept because it
was/....../AHH.
and the conduct — the sent at 22.30 p.m. and succeeded for the taking to proceed. With the evidence being to corroborate the statement one respects not that was the action of his case. However, was quite different to the extent of a lower court of evidence. We take the view that, but another house in the house before all this firing when the soldiers were actually inside the house as more than one occasion, he would not have come out alive. No one ever left the house or his body being brought out by the soldiers. None blood was seen in the house but it could have been my blood. In this that, in view of community's previous political concern and continued loyalty to the old order as exhibited in his conduct during his meeting with the Brigadier before his murder, it is only reasonable to say that not only he but also his house were fully aware of the impending invasion on 17th September, 1972. This knowledge, on their part also, that they were actively involved with the guerrilla and the Brigadier's evidence thus leaves all the more conclusive that he was none and his house the only. According to the brigadier, a fierce battle took place at Khudriyari and there are at least two possibilities: either a burger was killed or killed of Khudriyari or as they did towards his wife behind him, the body was thrown back from his house by whom except for the existence of the little girl. If they were in the room or if they were in the graveyard on the 17th September, 1972, then the case is more at Khudriyari. It is obvious that they were not the only ones with their father, either killed in battle or fled to Zanzibar with him.

(Next page in 492)
Subject No. 264, *Sechen Kungal*, was the mukas chief of Goyana village. Makizo Gumbelina, isogina. He was married to M. 390 and they have five children, three of whom are at school.

Subject No. 265, *Bethadace Kungal*, was the Gumbelina chief of Makizo and held this post for eight months. He was married to M. 391 and they have ten children, between the ages of thirty and ten. M. 392 is one of their children, and eight of the others are at school.

Subject No. 266, *Juma Kungal*, was a kuyendo and used to live at the Gumbelina Headquarters, Kishiro.

On 23rd September, 1927, the Gumbelina Chief (Subject 265) and his daughter (M. 392) went to Goyana village to see his wife. The family returned. They left for the Gumbelina Headquarters at around 3 p.m., together with the Health Assistant called Mafu.

M. 392, the Chief's son, went to the hospital with his wife (M. 390) on the same day when he left home after lunch saying that he was going to the Gumbelina Headquarters, Kishiro. He never came back.
On the way to the Gombola Headquarters, W. 392 said that they met a Landrover coming from the direction of the Gombola Headquarters. He saw three soldiers in army uniform in the vehicle and some other people, including the poluka chief (subject 266) and the county chief called Konchelire. The Landrover stopped and the soldiers asked him about the Gombola Chief of the area. When his father identified himself to them, the soldiers asked him to get into the vehicle. Nothing else was said and the Landrover then drove up to the house of Subject No. 266.

According to W. 392, the vehicle first stopped at the Gombola Headquarters and when he and the clerk went to the office, the soldiers asked them to get into the vehicle and, in the Landrover, he saw the poluka chief, the gombola chief and also the county chief, besides some others. It was then that the Landrover carried them to the Reverend's house and the Reverend was asked to get into the vehicle. The Reverend asked the soldiers where they were going, and the reply was: 'you simply get in' and the Reverend was pushed into the Landrover with the butts of their guns. W. 392 said that, after collecting the Reverend, the vehicle went to his father's office, which was searched, and thereafter was driven away towards Kipayghi. The D.L. Nakari said that the vehicle drove straight to the Maas Headquarters where the county chief was dropped and, subsequently, about three miles from the Gombola Headquarters, the D.L. Nakari and the clerk were dropped after the soldiers had ascertained what their occupation was. The two subjects have not been seen since.

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Officer
On the following day, Mrs. Neckel (p. 99) met B. 992 and was told about the incident. She had no doubts about it.

She then went to her daughter, Joyce, to discuss the matter with her. Joyce agreed to support her mother in any way possible. She explained to Joyce that she herself did not want to get involved in any more trouble because she was afraid of the consequences.

Joyce was very upset and shared her concerns with her mother. She assured her that she would do everything in her power to help.

The following day Mrs. Neckel went to the police station and reported the incident. The police officer was very concerned and assured her that they would take action immediately.

Mrs. Neckel was very relieved and felt that justice would be served. She was determined to stand up for her rights and make sure that the people responsible for the attack were punished.

There is no further information available about the incident. It is unclear whether any action was taken against the suspects or if the incident was investigated further.
registration number of the Landrover. The county chief did not come forward to give evidence. These arrests took place immediately after the invasion of the country by guerrillas and there is evidence that the Obemolo Chief at least was very active in chasing the guerrillas hiding in the hills and arresting them.

We have considered this very carefully. We think that the fact that the county chief, the O.S. Tikari and the clerk were released by these people diminishes any notion that they might have been guerrillas, masquerading in army uniforms. Such guerrillas, who were then being hunted by the Security Forces assisted by the local chiefs, could not possibly release some of their captives; and the fact that the government did not take any retaliatory action against these three men released is whole proof that they were not considered either as accomplices or sympathizers of the guerrillas. From this we draw the inference that the authorities, particularly the county chief, knew the identity of these people as army soldiers. None of the witnesses knew any of these soldiers kidnappers. The three subjects have been missing since 3rd September, 1972 and, in our opinion, the probability clearly is that they were uncerfully disposed of by the army soldiers who took them away in the Landrover.

Subject No. 267 - CIVIL INSURGENTS.

The subject was an employee of the Ministry of Works, and had a service of twenty years. He was stationed in
Fort Portal as a road accident and in September, 1920, went home in Gomba-lela Kachikho, Kabalore, in the afternoon.

On 19th September, 1920, about a week after his arrival, five people in civilian clothes went inside; one had a gun. They caught the subject in the presence of his wife (W. 391), and pulled him to their car. They drove away with him, and he has not been seen or heard of since.

W. 394 said that she was confused and did not know what was happening. She just stood there weeping. She did not raise the alarm. She saw her husband being put in the boot of the car, which was then closed and the vehicle driven away. She was sure that her husband had been killed.

They have six children between the ages of 13 and 19, five of whom are at school. After a week of her husband's disappearance, she went to her husband's office for financial assistance but was disappointed. She said that she saw the District Commissioner for his help to get the money in the bank but was told that he did not have any such power. She has not applied to court for order to recover her husband's estate.

There is not much evidence in this case. The witness was shocked and it seems that she was crying throughout this incident and did not even have the courage to note down the number of the vehicle. She did not know any of those people who took her husband away. We cannot say who they were, nor can we make any comment about the car. But we do accept the evidence that the subject has been missing since the 19th September, 1920, and we also have his wife's statement that he must have been killed by his unidentified kidnapper.
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Subject No. 260 = Aliyu Buhangila

Subject No. 261 = Issa Kalokolong

Subject No. 270 = Stawil Kibwesete

Witnesses:

395 Mary Buhangila = Part 4, p. 4079 - 4078
396 Zeila Kalokolong = Part 4, p. 4079 - 4094
397 Zulai Kibwesete = Part 4, p. 4094 - 4112
398 Anne Kituza = Part 4, p. 4112 - 4126
405 John Wilson Nyanakanzi = Part 3, p. 4186 - 4206
408 Solomon Buhangila = Part 5, p. 4284 - 4289
496 Busima Matibwazon = Part 6, p. 5995 - 5908
499 Leto Makawetwa = Part 6, p. 5913 - 5950
501 Hajji Jonah K. Weha = Part 6, p. 5992 - 5996
502 Hajji Abdullah Mrule = Part 6, p. 5997 - 6004
503 Mungu Matilwa alias Mrule = Part 6, p. 6005 - 6011

Subject No. 268 = Aliyu Buhangila = was the Sambelela Chief of Bumburu Sambelela in Lagen County. He was married to A. 395 and they have six children between the ages of 12 - 3: three of whom are at school. A. 395 has not applied to court for an order to manage her husband's estate. This subject was treated on the 30th October, 1922.

Subject No. 269 = Zeila Kalokolong = was a cultivator and tenant farmer in Isokoba. He was married to A. 396 from whom he has seven children.

he/.........../496.
He has two other children from another woman, and they are all between the ages of 16 - 28, six being at school. No application has been made for a court order to remove the subject's name.

Subject No. 270 - Emmanuel Kitcherori - was also a tea planter and had a shop in Ishaka Trading Centre. He was married to M. 397 and they have seven children, between the ages of 16 to 6. Four children are at school and M. 397 said that she cannot afford the fees of the other two. After the disappearance of her husband, one of the children had to leave school before sitting his examinations for P.V.I to help out financially. No application has been made to court for a management order.

These three subjects were members of the Igara Tea Growers Society, of which John Wilson Nyakukimbi (No. 405) has been chairman since 1971. He defeated Ali Abba Ali Kyemba (No. 501) for this position in the elections of 1971 and 1972. His consecutive defeats made the Kyemba think that Nyakukimbi was 'impossible' for his.

Subject 260 was the Society's managing director and the other two ordinary members.

On 16th September, 1972 was held the annual general meeting of the Society and there were two candidates for the position of chairman: Nyakukimbi and Isuru Mwandungwa (No. 4/5). The cooperative officers had arranged for police attendance as a big struggle was expected at the elections. Lot was being supported by Kyemba who said that their elections had always been peaceful. He explained that police was not called at the elections of 1971 when the membership was 1,500, and he agreed that in 1972, with...
the same membership, the presence of the police at the elections implied a fear that peace may be breached, and he explained that this was due to the members being 'enthusiastic'. Again Mnykibimiri won, and he invited his opponent to become his vice-chairman; but Leta refused saying that he would contest another election.

Mrs. Babashoba spoke of 'terrible friction' within the society, Mrs. Kobatemeza said that after the 1972 elections her husband told her, (p. 409):

"He said that after the voting, Leta and Nyasoro said to him that that election had been bad for him, he will not vote for the second time."

This allegation of threat was denied by the three principal characters, that is Mnykibimiri, Nyasoro and Leta.

The society's elections were followed the next day, the 17th September, 1972, by the invasion of the country by guerrillas from Tanzania.

On 19th September, 1972 Kibeho-raye left his house for his shop at about 2 p.m. His young brother, Juma Kitatu (6, 308), was in the shop and his elder brother approaching the shop, at the same time saw a Zephyr vehicle with about ten soldiers stopping near the shop. He saw four soldiers grabbing his brother and bundling him in the boot of the vehicle which was then driven towards the house of Mnykibimiri, who later said that he too was put in the boot of the vehicle, which he identified as a Pajero, where he found Kibeho-raye and he had to 'squeeze in a boot position' and the boot was closed. They were taken back to Izhaka and pulled out of the boot. There Mnykibimiri saw Nyasoro sitting by the road side on a concrete block. The ten
"Also how existe fuga?" (Are these the people causing trouble here?) Kibeho is alleged to have replied "Nigga boy!" (Yes, those are the ones!) A Muslim soldier then took the prisoners’ infant in his bag who eventually cried, "Also nina fikira ya lakika!" (These are the children of lakika!), both of whom were made to sign a statement to the effect that they had not been maltreated and nothing had been taken away from them and they were released at about 5:30 p.m.

Kibeho then told his brother that they had been arrested on the allegation that they had thrown a stone or stones at their local society in Ngenwongo. Kibeho admitted in his statement to the investigating team that he had started the reason for their arrest as being an allegation that they had slaughtered a goat on Sunday, 17th September, on the side of the road, and that he had not been informed that the IPC was in the area. He was surprised at the way they operated. He later saw several others coming into the area and he asked Kibeho to go with them to his brother. He agreed and went with them in their car. They found Kibeho’s brother, the police had a lot of cows and he asked Kibeho to accompany them. The subject asked him where he was going. 
being taken and was told, 'you shall not'. He was taken to the car and the soldier then asked Kitiku to take them to the home of Kebetlame. They reached there about 6 p.m. when the subject was having his meal with his wife (W. 396). One soldier with a gun went for him and his wife followed him up to the car. She said (4,042):

"When we reached at the vehicle, the soldier enquired whether I was the wife of Kebetlame and I told him that I was and then he said take your two arms for you will never see him again."

By this she understood that she should give up all hope for her husband. Kitiku said that the soldiers asked W. 396 to say goodbye to her in-hand "that we will never see his again." Kitiku left the vehicle which drove on and stopped at Kayabo's place. It remained there for about 30 minutes.

On the 20th October, 1972, at about 6 p.m. a blue Ford Escort vehicle stopped at the home of Kayabo. He had himself in the house because it was known that such vehicles come to pick people. He heard a man asking a child where he was, and on being told that he was out, the vehicle drove off to the home of Kebetlame. Kayabo followed it there and noted the registration number which was 370:46. He saw Buji Pulele (W. 302) and More 'Gulele' (W. 303) coming out of the house and getting into the vehicle which drove away towards Kayabo. The same vehicle next stopped at the home of Lilats Pulele and his wife (W. 397) with three men come into their home. They were all in plain clothes and she could see a firearm in the trouser pocket of one of them. They asked Pulele to get into the vehicle as they were.
tiring him to Bushenyi Police Station, Rubagama asked three people what he had done and if they had any proof that he was wanted by police. They said that they had not seen him and that it was just a rumor. Rubagama then confronted them; they threatened to shoot him if he did not obey. He announced he then in the car and was taken away. His wife said that she subsequently came to know two of those people as Malik Mulele (W. 502) and Guru Muleke (W. 503). She also jotted down the vehicle's number which Kyakidwiri saw the following day when he apprehended Mrs. Rubagama to Bushenyi Police Station. He said that the number taken down by them was WMM 516. They did not find Rubagama at the police station and they proceeded to Mbarara Police Station. W. 535 was taken round all the police cells and her husband was not there. They then saw the DC who called in some intelligence men saying 'people were disappearing in unknown manner.' She made her statement to the intelligence men and then she and W. 405 went to Mbarara town, where both of them saw the bus RUII 240 but this time with a different number plate which was WIM 040. They also recognized two of the occupants as Malik Mulele and Guru Muleke. Mrs. Rubagama was phoned by this change of number plate but as it was then getting late in the afternoon, they did not think of contacting the police. She said that she was also afraid of being arrested like her husband and she still 'shivers' whenever she sees those men.

Mrs. Rubagama also saw the DC, Misumi, after about two days of her husband's arrest and she said (p. 408):

"He told me that as that person was a bad one, such people who had disappeared in that/.../500."
that manner could not be traced they
could not do anything to search for
them that they would only wait for
the commission which might be apno-
nated later on to enquire into those
missing people."

She said that the DC referred to that period as 'bad'
because of the gorillas who were then within the
country.

Mrs. Kimboraye also saw the DC and one too was asked
to wait. She said that the conditions in those days were
bad as many people were running away due to fear.

Rafi Kyombe derived the incident on 19th September,
1972, whereby soldiers were alleged to have asked his if
Nakibibiri and Kimboraye were the people bringing
trouble in the area, but he admitted that they were taken
to Ishaka by some soldiers and released on the ground that
they had no charge against them. He further denied that
Kimboraye and Kabaterine were taken to him the same
evening under arrest. Likewise, Leen denied that any
Ford Escort vehicle with Riiji Nuliro and Bure 'Mulefe',
either of whom is known to him, went to his house on
20th October 1972. He went on to say that Nakibibiri
might have lied against him due to differences based on
different political affiliations during the old days.

Rafi Kyombe was appointed country chief of Igaram
on 1st January 1973. Solomon Ryekwan (p. 468) seems
to know him very well. During the old days he was a
member of the UPD, the same as Kyombe. Talking of
him as a man, Ryekwan (p. 468):

"As I have already told you that I know
him very well, this one if he seems to
do something however difficult it is, he
will go on to do it or solve it."

Ryekwan/....1972.
Kuyamba went on to give at least three examples of the kind of enemy chief that Kuyamba was. He said that around April, 1974, Kuyamba had to prepare a petition to Musamba

the District Khadi, Sheikh Musamba, and explain his with Sheikh Kudzha. When Musamba refused to see him, Kuyamba became very angry and, about ten days later, Kuyamba had him arrested together with other ten people and they were locked up for about eleven days. Kuyamba said that he does not support the return of Kudzha to District Khadi and went on to explain the reason for the arrest of Kuyamba and the other people. His reasons was that Kuyamba was inciting people not to work and was also spreading rumours that there was a market for human heads at Musamba. Musamba, of course, denied that he was guilty of any such things. He said that on 22nd August, 1974 he was arrested by O.C. Police, Mushaungu, in connection with the case of Idi Musiombwalo who had been shot in the leg by his own, also called Sulamu. Together with other accused people in the case they were taken to the army barracks in Musamba, where he was beaten up and later sent to the police station. He was subsequently released on the 24th August, and ordered to report to the police every day. Kuyamba said that he had reported Kuyamba to the authorities, that is, the DC, about Kuyamba being one of the controllers of Idi after the victim himself had told him that he had associated himself very much with Kuyamba. He said that as far as he was concerned Kuyamba was quite capable of committing such a crime as previously he had been imprisoned for nine months for 'bcdebmw.'
The next incident mentioned by Byekwanza was a 'maulidi' on 1st September, 1974, where Kayumba was alleged to have addressed the people. Byekwanza was told the substance of his speech by Swilik John and W. 496 (p. 425):

"He said that Kayumba had said that people who did not obey him he was prepared to get them out of the party like Byekwanza, and if you will not see him, he will disappear."

W. 496 admitted that he attended the 'maulidi' but left before Kayumba had made any speech. Kayumba himself admitted that he made a speech, impressing upon the people the importance of discipline and unity.

Byekwanza said that he again met Kayumba on 15th September, 1974, on Iridana/Xhosa road and Kayumba asked him, "You Byekwanza haven't you sentenced?" He went on to say,

"People who have opposed me or challenged me like Mukulu, Kaburuirine and Kimehongwa where do you see them now. If you ger-
ten, then come to me and tell me that you have sentenced" (p. 425).

Later on Byekwanza reported this to the police and his statement was recorded.

Kayumba alleged that Byekwanza had told lies against him because he had once caught him selling salt on the blackmarket and his salt worth about Shs. 10,000/- was confiscated and awarded to people for about Shs. 2,000/-. He denied all the allegations which had been brought against him by Byekwanza.

Ilwaisee, Roji Mulule and Mure 'Mukusa' denied the allegations against them and maintained that witnesses had lied against them.
According to Mr. Mii, which is a list of motor vehicles stating particulars of ownership of vehicles and 
908, W.M. 528 is a frequent and is registered in the 
name of Mr. Khubzoo Musta of box 35, Lusaka.

According to the witness, it is manifest that there was indeed 'terrible friction' within the P.M. 
Movement Society. It is obvious that there were two 
sections, one led by Nyakabinshi and Kumbashe. The 
conservative section defeated and frustrated Kuyapha 
but at the last election of 1972 he still put up his 
candidate, late in October. Nyakabinshi and 
Kumbashe lost. This was followed immediately by the arrest of 
Nyakabinshi and Kumbashe by police at the 
locations of having disturbed the rally and the 
holding of a MUP flag. The evidence here points to 
Kuyapha as the person being responsible for causing 
the arrest of these two men. Nyakabinshi gave 
details of what happened to them when they were 
taken to Ichika Trading Centre and the incident was 
also watched by Kitula from a little distance.

Subsequently, we have the evidence about the arrest 
of Kambwina and Khumbali whose house, besides the 
name of these two subjects, Kitula also testified 
about the arrest having been effected by angry 
soldiers. There is evidence that after the 
arrest of Kambwina, his wife was told to raise 
her two sons because she would never see her husband 
again. With regard to Nyuwana, there was evidence 
by Nyakabinshi and Mr. Dumbwe, both of whom 
confirmed in Ford Report that Nwu is with them and 
Naykapha is in it. According to the evidence held by 
the legislature of their binding, Mr. Mii at the 
Commission

n Puogot and is registered in the name of Mr. LIda Abuga of Amu. This incident occurred at about 6 p.m. and both these witnesses saw this vehicle from close quarters. We do not think that they would have been mistaken about the vehicle, or the manner which they saw. They claim to have seen the same vehicle the following day with a different number plate which would indicate that the people using this vehicle had, at their disposal, a number of other registration number plates, and it also indicates that they were involved in nefarious activities. It may be recalled that subject No. 22, who disappeared on 26th September, 1972, was taken away in a Puogot vehicle, also displaying the same number plate. It seems obvious that the number plate BWV 526 was freely available for use on other vehicles in such illegal activities.

We have given considerable thought to the evidence as a whole and also why witnesses should give evidence against Kyomuh and Lato. Besides the evidence, we have evidence from Kyanjihunji and Batutu. We do not think that these two men would give evidence against Kyomuh about the incident in Lobua Police Station if it had not occurred. We are satisfied that they were witnesses of truth, both Kyomuh and Lato were among the few that voted for the United Party of Nationalist and it seems to us that Kyomuh was an influential person within the U.P.N. Having been and heard him give evidence before us, we agree with the assessment of Nakasanga that he appears to be a ruthless person who will do anything to achieve his purposes. It is just as well that he has been dismissed as chief.
An excerpt from the testimony given by Eyembe about what Eyembe did to him and Eyembe did admit that he had in fact assorted the arrest of Eyembe on the allegation of

action without any basis at all. As we also not impressed by the simple and plain denial of little and Moleka, both of whom were seen clearly by Nyakhisiru and also Mrs. Subuhri, we, therefore, find that the arrest of those three men was clearly engineered by Eyembe who was insulted in some way by Leho. To find that Kabaterina and Khumbuya were arrested on the 19th September, 1972, by army soldiers and Subuhri on the 20th October, 1972 by Moleke and Moleka. All three have been missing since their arrest and we are of the opinion that the probability in that they were unlawfully disposed of by the people who arrested them.

594. **Subject No. 271** - BLINDNESS.

Witnesse: 403, Skeg诵hl Khumbuya - Part 4, p. 4164 - 4177.

500. 10 William Buma - Part 6, p. 3952 - 3952.

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The subject was the San Chief of Kubara. He was married to W. 403 and they have sixteen children between the ages of twenty-five and three, of whom six go to school. W. 403 said that four had to leave school after the subject disappeared, and she has been able to operate the bank account which W. 403 is in joint names.

The subject was sick and admitted to Kubara Hospital. His wife was with him in the hospital and on, 14th October, 1972. About 2 p.m., three men in plain cloths entered into the room and, after addressing him
now, told the subject that they had been sent to take him away and to get evidence from him. The man was speaking in Luyamkole and, when the subject asked them who had sent them, they simply said that they were taking him to Bushenyi Police. The subject took his car No. 979 and two of these men into it. The subject asked his wife to drop him in Kabale as he did not know where they were taking him and then her husband drove towards Bushenyi.

She followed him in a taxi up to Bushenyi Police where she saw their car parked outside. She also saw one of the two men, the one who had traveled with them in their car, standing in the entrance of the police station. She did not go into the police station but returned home to inform the relatives and then went to see the Commanding Officer of Simba Division, who was her husband's friend. Failing to find him, she returned to Bushenyi Police and was told that their car had been taken away.

According to Entry No. 39/19/10/72 — Ex. 126 — of the station diary of Bushenyi Police Station, the vehicle UTO 299 was handed in by CPL William of the Army, Mbarara for safe custody. According to Entry No. 32 of the following day, Ex. 127, the vehicle was collected by the same Army Corporal.

According to Ex. 131, which is a list of motor vehicle giving particulars of ownership, motor vehicle No. TTO 299 was a Otostan and is registered in the name of Elson Mundabye.

K. 403 went to Mbarara Police Station where
she saw their son but was told that her husband had not been taken there. She went to Roberts where a secretary told her that he would see her later. Subsequently, she was told that the commission had received no check.

She told the D.I. that she did not know of any reason for the arrest of her husband. She said that even after the day of her arrest, her husband was arrested and detained at Nalanda for about three months. On his release, he had told her that the investigation had proved his innocence.

We are satisfied from the records that while the vehicle No. 299 was first registered in the name of the subject, the two entries made in the division diary of Roberts Police Post sufficiently corroborate the evidence of S. 403, and we are satisfied that the subject was in fact arrested by Constable William of Simla Station, Bhutan. However, this proposal took the subject's vehicle to Bhutan Police Station on 19th September, 1972, but did not hand over the subject at the police station. The possibility is that he either took him to the border or the subject never reached Bhutan alive. In either case, we are satisfied that the probability clearly is that he was unlawfully disposed of by Cpl. William and his other accomplice.

407 Roberts Police Station - Part 3, p. 939 - 945.
458 Roberts Police Station - Part 3, p. 959 - 963.
454 No. 299 Roberts Police Station - Part 3, p. 984 - 985.

The/............../969.
The subject was a laborer, having retired from the
Ministry of Works. He was aged about 30 and was married
to W. 406, from whom he had four children.

The subject had rented one room in his house,
adjacent to the one in which he lived, to two girls, W. 407
and one called [name], who used to work in the bar of a
man called [name].

On 28th November, 1973, W. 407 was sick in bed and
[Nname] had gone on duty. [Nname] returned at about 10
p.m. with two men, one of whom was her friend. W. 407
described them as 'outragers' because they were not
speaking Malayalam and were conversing only in Eiowaili.
She said that they used to frequent the bar where the two
girls worked and used to tell them that they worked in the
army.

On seeing these two men with her companion, W. 407
left her bed and went to the subject's wife to sleep there.
She said that she was afraid that either of the men might
try to abuse her. About half an hour later they
heard [Nname] raising the alarm, "They are killing me,
You stay indoors and don't come out." This was followed
by blows at the doors of the subject's house. The doors
gave way and [Nname] and the other two men came inside.
The occupants of the house were beaten and the subject was
struck with a bat. The two assailants left for a little
while and very soon after a lorry drove up and stopped
in front of the door with full lights on. Five men came
out of the vehicle. They were wearing caps with red
bands and also had red belts. W. 407 said that they were
in military police uniform and were armed with guns. They
were again assaulted and the subject, who had been rendered
very,...........
Very weak he was in extreme suffering but still alive was put in the Landrover together with the ten girls and driven away.

A. Nuy said that they were first taken to Mazul's house where women were driven down, beaten up again and then put back in the vehicle. She said that they were then taken to their houses near the hospital to were put in a room where they found four men. The following day, the subject was asked to among persons in the house and was also kicked. He was then taken away and S. 407 never saw him again till she was released on the third day. Her comrades, however, was also released and she promptly picked up her belongings and left for her home in Tshwane.

Meanwhile the subject's wife reported her husband's arrest to his brother, M. 453, who is a cousin chief of Puryjana village. He first went to Sharpe Street Police Station where he saw Detective Inspector (K. 454). They went to the Military Police and were told by the men at the gate that the subject was in the cell. K. 454 said that he was allowed to go through the book kept at the Military Police Pureneka, similar to the yellow aviation story. This must be what is commonly called the Daily Occurrence Book (2001). He said (p.465):

"In the book I found an entry made by someone who was in duty and it reading as follows:

'Sergeant Jon and Shaka took a car for lunch for duty.'

He also found another entry which reads as follows:

'Sergeant Jon and Shaka kicked in one of them into one.

As a matter that the result also was turning to one
called Sgt. Arthur and we have no doubt that the audiotypeist seems to have been confused by pronunciation of this name. However, neither the constable nor the superintendent was allowed to see the subject and later the constable went to see the G.C. Military Police, Lt. James Tsuruhikyo, who told him that the subject was to appear before the Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Gowan, on the allegation that he had wounded someone. The constable told him that he pointed out that it was a case which should go to court and the lieutenant promised to hand over the subject once the commanding officer and interviewed him. The constable was not satisfied and, fearing that the subject might have been killed, opened a General Inquiry File No. 20173. He said that he also informed his G.C. Det/Adj Komugi, about this matter but was advised not to involve himself in these matters.

About a week later, a body was recovered from the Kuri River and, notwithstanding its decomposing condition, it was identified by No. 453 and constable Ikahuru as that of the subject. A post-mortem was subsequently done, but our counsel was unable to produce the report.

Constable Ikahuru said that the relationship of the police and the Military Police were not good in these days. There was no cooperation and the Military Police were always interfering in their duties. He also alleged that policemen were broken up by the soldiers if they tried to interview 'with the source where accounts had been done' by soldiers. He specifically mentioned Pte. Komudi who was claimed to have been assaulted by the soldiers in the town's thoroughfare for having talked to some of the Military men regarding the events they had seen.
The mumayn chief said that after his brother's burial, he spent a few nights at his home in accordance with their traditional custom and, during the night, he heard a Volkswagen coming to the house and people were heard walking around the house.

It seems obvious that the subject was involved in some trouble brought about by his two female tenants. We do not know what happened between them two men and women but, from what transpired subsequently, it is manifest that, when the news broke, those two broke into the subject's house and beat him up together with the others. It is also clear that afterwards they finished their vengeance and, from the description of their uniform, we have no doubt at all that the identification made by the girl, Amaldet, was correct and that they were military influences. Her evidence that they were in fact so efficiently corroborated by the evidence of the chief and possible witnesses, who were able to see the entry in the 20th, about the subject being taken to the Military Police. Although neither of them was allowed to see the subject at the Military Police, we are satisfied that he was in fact there and he spent the first night with his two female tenants and some others in the same room. She, Amaldet, said that the last she saw of him was the following morning when he was found to sweep outside the house and books. We are satisfied that the body which was recovered by the police from Mount Río a week afterwards was in fact that of the subject, Amaldet, as described. There is no evidence that he was ever released by the Military Police and in view of the proximity of time, we are of the opinion that he was unlawfully killed during his custody by the Military
Police and later his body thrown in the river.

301. Subject No. 373 - JOHN MUSABA.

N10.36. 411, Fidal Bungalow - Part 4, p. 4265 - 4271.

The subject was a herdsman and used to live about six miles from Gulu with his wife called Emmanuel, and a child of about 4 years. He had about fifteen heads of cattle.

The subject was the young brother of Mr. 411, who is a teacher in Mubende. Towards the middle of November, 1973, Mr. 411, went to Gulu after receiving a telephone from another brother in Mubende about the disappearance of the subject. In Gulu, Emmanuel told the witness that her husband disappeared around 3rd October, 1973, when he accompanied his father to the bus park to catch a bus for Lira. After the bus had left, the subject took his bicycle to a Munaga bicycle repairer under a mango tree where a police constable asked him to go with him to the Police Station as he was 'suspect.' Later the Munaga took the bicycle to the Police Station and he was asked either to sell it or keep it till it was claimed by the subject's relatives. This story seems to have been disbelieved by the subject's father on his return to Gulu on hearing of his son's disappearance, and he took the Munaga bicycle repairer to the Police Station. It was then found that there was no receipt of the subject at the police station and, in no identification parade, the Munaga was allowed to have picked out an 'unknown' man admitted handing over the subject to a group of soldiers. The
subject's father did not go to the army barracks.

Kamahire told the witness that her husband was having an affair with a prostitute who was also being visited by a soldier.

The evidence is very scanty. Only one from Odiu Police Station was called to give evidence. He thinks that in the absence of any proper record, nobody at the police station would have known any thing about this matter. In the circumstances, it is difficult to say what exactly happened but it appears from the hearing evidence that the subject might have been trouble with some soldiers due to his affair with the unknown prostitute. He had been missing since 31st December, 1973 and we find that the probability is that he was unlawfully disposed of by the unknown soldier into whose custody he was given by the control of police Station.

302.


The subject was aged twenty-six and employed by the Ministry of Culture since 1968. He used to live in Makabola and had a girl friend from whom he had broken.

On 21st February, 1973, the subject's step brother, Allison Kamahire (w. 452), was at a shop attending in Makabola, heard an announcement on the radio by a friend called Kaimojo Karabina regarding the subject's disappearance and enquiring from the witness and his sister for any information about him. The
witness came to Kampala with his sister and were told that the subject had been missing since Sunday, 18th February, 1973 when his landlord heard him going away in his car, Toyota LWB 315 at about 7.30 a.m.

The witness went round all the hospitals and police stations in and around Kampala but did not trace the subject.

The witness said that the subject was not interested in politics. He said that he had moved to another place, no would not have left his property behind, which included his polling tickets, his bank book and the registration card of his car. The witness said that there has been no response to his appeals on the radio for him to return home. He said that the subject's girl friend, Livana, who lives near Nakulabye Market, denied seeing him at all.

The evidence again is very scanty. It seems that the subject drove away from his home on Sunday, 18th February, 1973, at 7.30 a.m. in his car, in car LWB 315 and never came back. He was not seen at any hospital or police station and there is no information at all about his vehicle. We are not in a position to make any finding about him except to say that he has been missing from his home since 18th February, 1973.

303. **Subject No. 374** — **John Eivest**.
304. **Subject No. 278** — **Amin By Kamuli**.
305. **Subject No. 277** — **Joseph Ngwali**.
306. **Subject No. 281** — **Lukwago Ntimulee**.
307. **Subject No. 282** — **Lvy Namagoma, due to absenteeship**.

Wit.-40-0-0-0-0-0.516.
The first two subjects, that is, John Riviri and
Jemara Kepaiti, are the same as Doni Kepaiti (§. 418).
Riviri and Kepaiti's wife Riviri was married but the wife
had deserted him and gone away with their daughter.

The next two subjects, that is, Albert Rukaki the son
of Albert and Albert Afiapu were school boy and teacher.
Kepaiti, aged twenty-two, are the same as Doni Kepaiti
(§. 418). Kepaiti was married and his wife appears to have
gone away with his two children.

The last one, that is, John Rukaki Rukaki, is
the son of Duku Subusi. He is a farmer and was
married to Shado Rukiingi. They have three children
between the ages of seven and three; the subject is now
living with his brother, Priscil Rukaki (§. 422)
and the other two live with their mother.

Living in Wamena town with these people was
one called Mela, son of Doki Mekio. His father was
said to be very prosperous. There are evidences that
Mela was not living in the village continuously and
was in or very far from the village at that time. Accord-
ingly in § 422, it states him in the village about two
months before the transaction. There will not even then
show......422.
from W. 415 that he used to go in various homes and places of work and W. 415 said that Moran used to send the children of nanny (W. 414) to the Ten Matsui.

In June 1972, Moran offered to find Yeple Kisebo (W. 450), a ten plucker and the younger brother of Subjects No. 275 and 276, a better job in Kampala. At the instance of Moran, W. 450 told a lie to his mother in that he was going to Fort Portal for the night. He went to Kampala by taxi with two others, Nguru Kiseo and Kansya, a schoolboy aged seventeen. He was taken to a house in Kasangii village and his two companions to another place in Kampala. Kissu spoke to him occasionally in the evenings. He reminded him for about six weeks and whenever he asked Moran for money to return home the latter promised to find him a job. His patience gave out when he went without food for two days and left the house to go to the bus park. He met his aunt Kassim who gave him Shs. 25/-.

He travelled up to Kityara where he stayed with a relative called Bosake and it was not till Christmas that he finally returned home.

On Saturday 26th August, 1972, Subject No. 288 went to see his mother (W. 418) in Mburu village. He stayed for a very short time and left his wife Morisa with her. W. 418 went to his home the following day, and was told by Moran that her son had been collected by Moran to go to Fort Portal. He never came back.

Moran's son, John Kiviri, was the next to disappear. Moran was told by someone that he had seen Kiviri with Nkumamzi waiting for transport to go to Kampala. W. 414 said that Nkumamzi disappeared in December, 1972, and was told by Bosu (W. 429) of
Hiru stands talking around with Murilo. But ten
lives later, January Semali said that he was going
to collect Maril’s things and he too never came back.

Richard Marili was also seen talking with Murilo
and K. 428 said that Murilo first collected some money
from their father, then his other property and went over
selling chocolate that he was promising to his school;
that was in August 1970. He was studying at
Matunon Secondary School in Mv. 478 said that
Murilo was very with Marilo. His father wrote to the
Headmaster of the school inquiring about Murilo but did
not receive any reply.

Another man to be offered was K. 404 in Kampilby Murilo
and Forward Kombe’s (K. 415). This was in September,
1971, and K. 415 agreed to accept the others. Two others,
K. 415 and Semali, were also recruited to work in a garage.
These three travelled to Kampil by taxi and Murilo
promised to meet them the following day at the Bug
park. They waited for him but he did not show up. They
were hungry and K. 415 managed to get 1000 Shs from
this and K. 415 and Semali travelled to Mvinya to visit their
relative Semali, just as Kampil had done in June.
Before then, three or five years later, 7th September,
Murilo also arrived at Mvinya and tried to persuade
them to return to Kampil with them. K. 415 refused
and Murilo gave him Shs. 250/- to return home.
Semali however decided to accompany him back to
Kampil.

Three weeks later saw the invasion. A bullet
left one K. 413 and A. 414 and both of them died.
statements at Kyenjojo Police Station about the disappearances of those young men. There was evidence that Maribo was subsequently arrested for being a guerrilla and recruiting people for operations and publicly executed in Fort Portal by firing squad.

It is manifest that Maribo was engaged in recruiting young people. He was not satisfied that these five young men fell easily to his overtures and were led astray by his promise of better work and better pay. Whereas two of the men eventually managed to return after being frustrated, the others have not been seen or heard of since their departure from their village with Maribo. It may well be that he succeeded in sending them out of the country for training as guerrillas and the other possibility of course is that they may have been killed during operations against the guerrillas who were at the material time known to be within the country.

308. Subject No. 279 - R.M. 5452 - W/P/V.C. - I.P.
309. Subject No. 280 - R.M. 5442 - W/P/V.C. - I.P.
310. Subject No. 281 - R.M. 5705 - W.P. - OP.T.
312. Subject No. 283 - R.M. 6640 - W.P. - OP.T.
313. Subject No. 284 - R.M. 6653 - W.P. - OP.T.
315. Subject No. 286 - R.M. 4260 - W.P. - OP.T.
316. Subject No. 287 - R.M. 4272 - W.P. - OP.T.
The first two policemen, including the policemen, were stationed at Post Port B Police Station and used to live in the police bungalow. The third one was stationed in Timol and was in Port Fort on a visit at the time of the incident.

They were notified by Dpt. Colonel (4, 417) who was then the District Police Commander. It was that the Goi barracks, however, reported to him that certain Gois and Negro policemen had been drinking and shooting in the barracks on the night of the Invasion. According to Colonel, Barrack's section was: Why is this, during the Invasion? What are the Gois and Negroes being asked at night? General reported this incident to the Regional Police Commissioner on 25th September, 1972. His letter of the same date (Ex. 162) to the Regional Police Commissioner reads:

"SITUATION WITHIN PORT PORT B"

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a report concerning the activities of some police personnel during the time when the armed forces attacked with Timol.

This is very regrettable, especially during this period when there were quite critical and a war, the situation, I think it would be better if you will serve upon the fact, that

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
in the presence of the Commanding Officer, Defence Army, District Police Commander, Toro and the Regional Police Officer, west in Region. This is exactly what the D.C. Prisonlu Nsubu did last week when similar incident had happened in the Khonta Barracks. In fact I attended to the address the District Commissioner. Toro gave apparently carried some weight as for as cooling the situation was concerned.

3. In view of the fact that the allegations are directly against witchi//’/emband I would like you to take a note that the tribal composition of sub-tribes/warriors within the District is 50 and 34 respectively. If you know, some of them are nothing about空白s armed with rifles and could something happen, I doubt very much whether they would be in a position to defend the country.”

On the advice of the Regional Police Commander, Sept.

Ogond later submitted a more comprehensive report on 29th September, 1972 and also sent the file to the Police Headquarters. His detailed report (No. 102) is as follows:

SITUATION REPORT FROM POLICE BARRACKS

MY LETTER 2/SEC/1/4/72/22 REPORT

This is a report regarding allegations that when guerrillas and Tanzania troops were on the 17th September, 1972 invaded Igadu and captured four Ugandan towns. Men of Igadu and sub-tribes celebrated and were jubilant about the situation within Port Port police barracks. The details of what happened is as follows:

2. This allegations were made to my notice at all the 25th September, 1972 when I received a written report dated 4/9/1972 from Assistant Inspector FRANCIS KANANG who is the Officer in Charge Barracks Port Port. In 2

3. I received the report. I caused inquiries to be made and statements were recorded from all persons who could answer.
3. The source of all this allocation

4. This very important notice that on the 30th April, 1968, he was at the head quarters when he was approached by a man with pistol. He says that

5. Another source of information is

6. This notice is an important to have

7. The source of all this allocation

8. This notice is an important to have

9. The source of all this allocation

10. This notice is an important to have
Odd. The officer pointed the road leading away from us but it led nowhere. He said it led to the east before the battle and now it led to the west. It was lined with the remains of the battle. The officer said it was the only road he knew of that went to the west. He did not know why it was there. He said he had heard the road was used by the enemy during the battle. He did not know if it was used by the enemy during the battle or if it was used by the enemy during the battle or if it was used by the enemy during the battle.

6. As a result of the damage not yet elaborated, the road was completely destroyed. The roads were not yet completed. The roads were not yet completed. The roads were not yet completed.

7. I can only state that they are now in the process of the road being repaired. The road was not yet completed. However, we have been informed by the officers that the road is being repaired. However, we have been informed by the officers that the road is being repaired. However, we have been informed by the officers that the road is being repaired.

8. Above for purposes and their opinion, on the small of the road, I believe, would not be happy with the present government if they were not happy with the government of those who are in control of the situation and who have a free press.
On the day I was to make my report to the Criminal Section, the constable in charge of the patrol, Constable Cézyno, informed me of the occurrence. He had already given the matter to the subject in fact when I had not known of anything about this matter.

"3. I repeat that this report has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for further action."
from where he returned with ten policemen whom he handed in at Jinja Police Station. Omore said that later on he heard rumours that these policemen had been taken to Mubende for interrogation.

Ali Toweli denied receiving any report about these policemen and said that if they were taken to Jinja Road Police station the record of that police station must reflect this. In refuting his denial, there appears an entry in the station diary (Ex. 170) of the Central Police Station for 5th October, 1972 which reads as follows:

"Mr. Ali Toweli SSP Head of the Public Safety Unit requested bonds in No. 7952 WPC Ishingi for safe custody. He is from Fort Portal Police Station."

Her name also appears in look-up register of 7th October, 1972, Ex. 171.

It is manifest that these ten police officers were arrested for allegedly celebrating the invasion of the country by Tanzania. The file of this incident had been had been sent to the Police Headquarters and, from the evidence of Cpl. Omore, there can be no doubt that the PCU was not only interested in these policemen but also sent him to fetch them. He said, and in this he was corroborated by Odowal, that he collected all ten and, on arrival in Kampala, handed them in at Jinja Road Police Station. We have heard many times during the course of this enquiry that the PCU was using the calls at Jinja Road Police Station on the debit did not have its own cells at Mengo. The test of the PCU acquired any knowledge about these policemen. We find this incredible; first because a Corporal of his
Mr. was despatched to fetch them and, accordingly, the
entire in the station house and the look-up register of
the Central Police Station were utterly in doubt that all known 
individuals were. If he dealt with one of the group, he was not only 
knowledge about the others but must also have dealt with 
that the name was. All ten of them have been missing and, 
being said that the head of the Public Safety Unit not 
only knew about this matter but also dealt with this 
man, we would say that they must have disappeared 
during their custody with the Public Safety Unit. According 
the report which was submitted to O.P. One was 
known by everyone. He should not only the truth of 
the allegations but also about the worst condition of 
it least one of the people who reported. It is 
pronounced to say that he came was not unchallenged 
properly and we find that the case of those alleged 
travellers have very clear remembrance in the police-
man who were brought from London on one for groups, 
that is, subjects No. 297 to 326. We find that the 
probability is that all of them were separately 
disenlisted of during their custody with the Public Safety 
Unit.

328. Subject No. 297 - Case Number 32955
(Deal with number No. 372, 374, 297 and 
No. 3, 525)

301. Subject No. 297 - Public Assistance

Reference: 175 Johnson Road - No. 2, x 4328 - 4386.

The subject was one of the newly appointed Bankers
chiefs in Bora/Muhanga after completing a three months' course. He was married and had seven children, none of whom is at school due to lack of money.

According to his father, *a* 419, his nephew Innocent Muhindo of the Veterinary Department told him on 12th September, 1973 that the subject had been taken by the paramount chief of Bora, Tuvu, on 7th September, 1973 to the Sasi Headquarters. When asked what action he took on receiving this information he said (p. 4779):

"But sure you don't have to inquire for someone who is stealing, if you do it you will catch and kill him. I feared to make inquiries but was I scared for my life that I would be killed."

He explained that the fear was of the chiefs because of their hatred for the people. He did, however, add that, in his statement which he made before giving evidence, he had said that he had approached the Sasi Chief about his son and had been told that he had been taken to Kabarole to the office of the D.C. He was also told that the subject would return. The witness said that he did not enquire any further, even after his son did not return.

The witness spoke about the 'committee of 8' called the 'Committee of Assistants', who claim to be the leaders of the Bora/Muhanga. He said that their leader is David Muhindo, who was also alleged to have been taken by the chiefs to Kisoro to be 'killed' but at the intervention of the D.C., the chiefs spared his life and is now living in Bora of Kisoro village.

It is difficult to say how much evidence one can place on this evidence. It is obvious that the witness belongs in an organization calling itself the "Committee of 82" but I am not sure.
or the "Committee of Sanzala", which held itself responsible for the administration for the area concerned. It may well be that this political activity explains the fear of which the witness spoke, of the chiefs who perhaps do not look with favour upon the so-called "Committee of Sanzala". We do not know why the Ombella-Pinda chief took the subject away of where he was taken to. In view of the obvious prejudice which the witness had against the chiefs, based primarily upon hatred and animosity generated by their opposition to the so-called "Committee of Sanzala", we think that it would be unfair to accept this evidence against the Ombella-Pinda chief. On our, however, satisfied that the subject has been missing since 7th September, 1973; another probability clearly is that she has been unlawfully disposed of by her unknown abductors.

320. Subject No. 291 - JACINTA MAVUNDU

321. Subject No. 304 - OPOYO KINUMBI

506. Mo. 1870 Station Sgt. Fred Kleinhans - Part 6, p. 6027 - 6037.
509. CP Christopher Makungo - Part 6, p. 6222 - 6249.

Witnesses: Zach Kite was a student at the bar of Shibala. Yekano village (pushokwanga) in Shibala. He was married to ... /929.
Jeep was in fact a Land Cruiser No. WG 2513. Two of the soldiers pointed at George Kuma and said, "This one in danger shirt is the one who beat us". He was arrested and taken away.

They left the bar and went straight to Konde Police Station. The officer-in-charge of the Police Station was ASP Christopher Bokana (Vr. 509). He had already received a report from his staff that some Army personnel had called at the police station the previous night demanding the release of the three prisoners who were retained in connection with the alleged attempted robbery at Konde's bar and threatened to break open the cell.

Vr. 509 had left instructions that they were to be taken to his in case they returned. When these Army men called at the Police Station on 12th November, 1971 they were taken by him and he said (Vr. 6125):

"I opened on that day in question, they were brought to my office, one of them identified himself as Sgt. Jackson Range of Sixth Battalion. In the Intelligence section, met another one Abdul whom I had known before even he is a countryman, he comes from Kisumu area. I had not known the names, but I knew the names afterwards, so I asked them as to why they wanted the prisoners and the vehicle, and then after I was satisfied that they were Army personnel from the Intelligence section, I threw the file to produce his army card to me and also making that they were using a Government vehicle. Then I wrote on the record I in 25 hrs. On the question why they wanted the accused persons, then they told me that they had something to do with their investigation in their Intelligence section and that it was by then Maj. Owen who had ordered that he would deal with this matter in their own way. That these people were subjected..."
and had two children between the ages of eight and five.

Kamondo was a Julius malechis living in the same trading centre and used to work for an artist.

According to entries in the station diary of Kavosa Police Station, this incident occurred in the night of 10th November, 1971. That night about 20 p.m., Abdu Kanyaro (No. 427) and another man called 'Spears' were passing by Kavosa's bar when they saw a man abandoning money from the cashier, Nyasana. There was no argument and the bar owner requested those present for assistance, saying that they were being attacked by 'kondos'. The man was arrested and put in Kavosa's vehicle to be taken to the Gomahlo总部.

On the way they met a Peugeot 404 in which the prisoners and his three other companions had come to the bar. They agreed to arrest two of them and the third ran away. The three prisoners were assaulted on the way and thrown into the Kavosa Police Station. Later the car, No. 101.733, was also taken to the police station and relevant entries were made in the Station Diary regarding the prisoners and the car - Ex. 128. The names of these three prisoners were set out in the station diary entry No. 57 of 12th November, 1971.


The day after the incident at the bar, No. 427 and his friend went into hiding near the water supply after learning that the Peugeot vehicle belonged to 'the head of the Army in Mharara'. On the second night they saw an Army jeep with some soldiers stopping at the bar. According to Ex. 129, this
Jeep was in fact a Land Cruiser No. on 22/13. One of the
soldiers painted at Okaaga Korma and said, "This man is
danger cherr in the one who beat us." He was arrested
and taken away.

They left the bar and went straight to Kanoa
Police Station. The officer-in-charge of the Police
Station was ASP Christopher Bokkem (O, 509). He had
already received a report from his staff that some Army
personnel had called at the police station the previous
night demanding the release of the three prisoners who were
imprisoned in connection with the alleged attempted robbery
at Bokkem's bar and threatened to break open the cell.
No, 509 had left instructions that they were to be taken
to him in case they returned. When these Army men called
at the Police Station on 12th November, 1971 they were
taken by him and he said (p. 618):

"Indeed on that day in question, they were brought to my office,
one of them identified himself as Lt, Wajeeb Ouse of Slabo
Division. In the Intelligence section, and another one claimed
that he had been beaten even by a countryman, he could not
identify him but he knew the names, but I have not made
any arrests, so I asked them why to why they wanted the prisoners
and the vehicle, and then after
I was satisfied that they were
Army personnel from the Intelli-
gence section. However by ask-
ing the Lat, to produce his
ex-pq report to me and also read-
ing that they were using a
document at vehicle home number
we reported in 20 hours. On this
question why they wanted the
accused person, then they told
me that they had something to
do with their investigation in
their Intelligence section and
that it was up to the Major General
who had ordered that he would
deal with this matter in their
own way. That these people were..."
subjected to the Army questionnaire in the Intelligence No. 1. I then questioned myself as to whether the councils held power of arrest or powers of interrogating the public and interviewing them if they thought necessary. Then I realized the strength of all was when they told me that they wanted to question them in connection with Intelligence affairs. I did not want to delay their further inquiries or rather I did not want to be accused of having broken their laws or laws of investigatory, which could have probably been in the interest of the State Security, so on those grounds, I decided to hold over the accused persons and the exhibits and ensure that proper actions were taken in the books and forms, knowing that I was using it in good faith, and they were also doing it in good faith.

The relevant entry in the station diary is 57/12/11/71

(Ex. 129) and reads:

"Three accused persons, Abu Khaldun, Saad Ali Khan, and William Kuma, with motor car No. 2597, 773, Panna, and vehicle No. 2597, 773, were handed to Figs. Dudda, Phyang, and Amanullah. Both of the accused persons were arrested by the order of D.C. Police, and they were also taken to the Police station."

At 4:15 and his companions' 'Jeep' gave the same vehicle return to the police, the accused persons in the car and the vehicle went out of the car and returned to the July 7 police station, and they said that the accused persons were troubled by the previous night. They ordered him and the turnkey to lie down and signed.

bull.26/16/52.
bullets at the floor. One bullet punctured and hit one of the soldiers in the mouth and he stopped bleeding. The civilians and the turning were taken away by the soldiers.

This evidence was denied by some who testified that he had been ordered by the Commanding Officer, Major Green, to investigate a report that some soldiers had shot at a place between Kamo and Nasuru and some had been taken to Kamo Police Station. His instructions were to collect these prisoners together with the vehicle and take them to Major Green for questioning and this was what he had done. He denied any knowledge about the civilians, Kameran in the salon, Nasuru. Likewise he denied operating anyone wearing a red shirt or calling him "Shower man" and he maintained that no one from Nasuru barracks was involved in this incident.

There is evidence that the damaged vehicle was the property of a police officer, Sergeant Kasubu (N. 306) and he had employed Towadee as its driver. On receiving a message from Kamo police he went there and identified both the vehicle and the driver and later made a statement. He said that some three weeks later this vehicle was painted back to him.

W. 427 stated that some more soldiers came afterwards, this time from Bent Portal and arrested a few more people. He named Corporal Sandula, Toboely, Koradi and two Constables named as Kbo.

Munzhinda Fisher, Smith 9th (C. 427) heard about this incident and also about the arrest of his son and went to Nasuru Police Station to enquire about him. He also saw the DC Nasuru who told him to talk to the Police Officers. The All am

and/........../533.
sali (p. 4409):

"He called one officer and a Sergeant. When they came he asked them to listen to me for what I had gone for. I explained to them the whole story and how the first started and they confirmed to me that they had seen the people I was looking for but that they were brutally beaten and they could not solve their identity. Then they referred their matter to Kikuyu."

So he went to Kikuyu and made enquiries at the Jailage. On Sunday he went to Hikinde where he met the Sergeant. He found a lot of people there, including many Kikuyus, also enquiring about their relatives. The Sergeant made out a list of the people who were alleged to be at Kikuyu and went to the cells. He returned with some prisoners and some of the Kikuyus saw the list with some 'x' marks against the names of others who had not been brought out, and they started weeping. The witness was told that the mark 'x' denoted that the person against whose name it appeared was dead. When he asked whether the cross did not indicate that these people may never have reached Hikinde, he said (p. 4409):

"You know they say in proverbs that if you refuse the indulgence proper after then you go into it."

He looked for him at Lakes and not finding him there either, he gave up the search. The old man said that he had not applied to court for his order to examine his property.

It is obvious that, as a result of the trouble at Kikuyu's bar, there was and the Peugeot vehicle was handed over to Kikuyu Police Station on the night of 20th November, 1971, so we satisfied that the vehicle belonged to the policeman. Station Sergeant Kusima who had employed one
of these prisoners, Tommy, as his driver. Kinosika said that his driver told him, when he saw him in the cells at Kanasu, that he had been hired by some men from the Intelligence section to take them to Kanesu. It will be recalled that one of their companions was said to have escaped and we think that it was his report which brought the Kipanggsong and his party to the scene. The C.G. Police gave his reasons for surrendering his prisoners to S.G. Sames, knowing full well that he was holding them as a report of attempted robbery. This is obviously another case where violence has been brought about by giving up their prisoners by sheer misuse of authority and power on the part of the military. We are satisfied that, on their way back from Kanama, they stopped at Kabanu’s house and arrested those two subjects. We suppose that Sames doesn’t take them but we think that the evidence of Kanama, who was an eye witness, has a ring of truth for it was because of the C.W.S. Messenger that all this trouble came about. Sames said that they do not maintain any job in their section. This may be convenient but is certainly not true, because we know that such people are maintained at other Military Station and battalions.

We accept the evidence of Paul Kama that his men has disappeared since his arrest in November, 1971. It is clear that Sames and his companions must have known what they did with these two unfortunate men and, as far as we are concerned, we think that the probability clearly is that both subjects were unhesitatingly disposed of them either on the way to Kanasia or subsequently.
The subject was the county chief of Bendaigaya. He had three wives, and one of them was his wife. He had six children, and five of them were at school. He could not afford to send his other child to school. He had to leave school after the discharge, and his wife, one 54.7, led the child from 5.5.

On 5th October, 1942, the subject was at his home with his wife (4, 429) listening to the news. At about 9:30 p.m. a Landrover came to the house. The master (5, 430) went to see what it was. He saw three men in the vehicle and they told him that they were coming from Fort Portal and wanted to see the county chief. They went inside the house and were made to sit in the sitting room. The subject confirmed that he was the county chief, and one of the three straightway handed him a letter and asked him if he had received a reply to the letter he had written to his friend in Tororo. The subject denied writing any such letter. They took him into his bedroom and asked him if he had any papers, which he denied. They then asked him to take care of his return journey. They picked him 5,000/- from the box which the subject's wife brought and another 5,000/-.
The subject was a group of about fourteen and was studying in F.7 at Karachi Primary School, where his father Augustine Kithis was the headmaster.

Attending the same school was Kien's brother Kien, and both were in the same class.

According to their grandmother (V.425) the two boys disappeared from home on 14th May, 1974. Kien was known to have sold his chicken, and Kien sold his chicken, obviously to raise money for transport. V.425 said that Kien returned home on 17th June, 1974, and said that they went to Karachi where he had been working as a soldier, upon whose transfer elsewhere he returned home. Regarding the subject Kien, he said that he left his in Virick. His father did not seem to be concerned and one of the opinions that was held was returned home; so would the other in due course. V.425 said that they made inquiries at Virick and, not finding Kien there, they reported to the police.

It seems obvious that the two youngsters went to Karachi looking for a job. It seems Kien returned, Kien stayed on in Virick but no one was told what Kien was doing there for him. If the boy could not find work, he could have gone Virick and anyone else for the same reason. The evidence is very scanty and we are unable to make any findings about this subject.

355
been taken over by the South African army to assist them in their duties. To enable the Provincial Engineer to do so, he was also informed that the vehicle had been taken over by the army. When it was subsequently returned to the Ministry of Works it was noted that the position had not been taken over by the army, and it was still 5th December, 1972, that it was returned to the Labour Office.

We are satisfied that the Landrover No. 0136 was attached to the Provincial Labour Office in Port Portel. It was the same vehicle in which the county chief was picked up from his home. We are satisfied from the evidence of the Provincial Labour Officer that on 2nd October, 1972, he was informed by his driver that the county chief had been taken over by the army, to assist them in their duties. This would indicate that it must have been taken over by soldiers from Port Portel and they must be the people who went to collect this county chief on 5th October, 1972. There is some evidence in this record of the evidence of the porter (E. 430) in whom they said they were coming from Port Portel. It shows to us that there must have been some altercation, that the county chief of corresponding with people in Transvaal that night, in the revising for his streets. However, the fact we are in no doubt that some altercation, whose identity is not known, from the authorities in Port Portel and being a Government vehicle No. 0136 of the Labour Office, removed this county chief on 5th October, 1972. There is no evidence in this record of where he was taken or what was done with him. We had been inquiring since then and we are of the opinion that the probability clearly is that he was unknown.
1,000/- from his trouser pocket. They asked over 250/- to the subject's wife for the children and then left saying that they were taking him to Moresby from where he will never come back. According to Mr. G.30 when these people entered the sitting room, one of them, who was tall and hence not a white, started looking at the pictures on the wall and after the subject had been handcuffed, they asked him if he had a MPA card. The subject told them that all the members of the MPA had burnt their cards after the military takeover and it was then that they asked him about the letter from Tsopanla. Mr. G.30 said (p. 4560):

"They said that they were coming from Entebbe, we were sent to collect you... Do you taking you to Entebbe to go and explain?"

The poster reported the incident as the shot. John Nattu (p. 431), who was on night duty, went to investigate upon receiving the report. When he approached the Lusambover he was told to go talk to the man who had shot him. Nattu was afraid because he was one of them standing behind the Lusambover with a gun and so he, they said (p. 4590):

"They told me that we are Federal Police and they are coming from Kampala and we are taking your chief because we want him there."

They then drove very with the county chief.

All these witnesses were old member of the Lusambover as Mr. G.30, according to the Provincial Labour Officer, Fort Portal (p. 217), this Lusambover was attacked in his office and used to be left at the Ministry of Works, Fort Portal overnight. He said that the driver left it at the Ministry of Works on 29th September, 1972 but when he went to collect it on 2nd October, 1972 he was informed that it...
1,000/- from his trouser pocket. They handed over 2000/- to the subject's wife for the children and then left saying that they were taking him to Miransari 'from where he will never come back.' Accepting in 2,450 when those people entered the sitting room, one of them, who was still and brown and had a whip, started looking at the picture on the wall and after the subject had been handcuffed, they asked him if he had a PUB card. The subject told them that all the members of the PUB had burnt their cards after the military takeover and it was then that they asked him about the letter from Tamasha. 2,450 and (p. 4962):  

"They said that they were coming from Entebbe, we were sent to collect you. Do you taking you to Entebbe to go and explain?" 

The porter reported the incident to the authorities. Only Mofana (p. 451), who was on night duty, went to investigate upon receiving the report. When he approached the Laibecover he was told to go back as they were also security like him. Mofana was afraid because he was one of the standing behind the Laibecover with a gun in his hands, they asked (p. 4598):  

"They told us that we are spies, policemen and we are coming from Kikuyu; so we are taking your chief because we went there." 

They then drove away with the county chief.  

All these circumstances were the order of the Laibecover as 111/2166. According to the Provincial Labour Officer, Fort Portal, (p. 517), this Laibecover was attached to his office and used to be left at the Ministry of Works, Fort Portal overnight. He said that the driver left it at the Ministry of Works on 29th September, 1972 but when he went to collect it on 2nd October, 1972 he was informed that it had been destroyed.
He said that this evening he was given to him by a lonely soldier, Mrs. who said that her husband told her that he wanted to go to Jamaica to see four Americans about three two missing persons, as he found them. He then went back to his office and Mrs. she went to her shop.

She returned for lunch at about 2 p.m. and found soldiers on the 13th to the house. Her children told her that she had been here for lunch and gone back to her office. She went back to her shop and returned home at 5 p.m. Her husband did not return.

She said that in the night of 26th September, 1932 a customer with three soldiers drove into the compound of their house and drove out again after stopping there briefly.

On 26th September, 1932 she went to the office to find out if her husband had left any money and found some soldiers and officials in the office. She returned home and sent her sister, Joanna, Olowo, with the office keys, and he was detained.

According to Lieutenant Obey, who was then the District Police Commissioner, they started inquiring about the whereabouts of the I.O. after about two days of his disappearance. He said that Mrs. Abi did not want to know anything and he instructed the CID to investigate. At the same time on 10th, he was appointed to take over the office and, in the presence of Captain Phelan, the District Commissioner and some others, the safe in Mr. Abi’s office was opened amongst the papers which were scattered on one of the tables they found the copy of a letter which was addressed to a Dr. of a hospital.
true in the prior to present a well-drawn account of the
preparation, which were a very heavy in the latter, to
enter the Bumper. One of these letters, when Captain
Buckingham and Capt. Magee met him, and the county chief
of police, John E. White, was at the scene. That
letter was taken over by the daily paper, the confectioner, and
Capt. Magee with the police investigated the record
in the case, with little or no help in
the county, till the letter was removed to them.

As should like to recall the incident of the
in the case of one person, William O'Brien (subject 200), the
Buckingham chief of police. According to him, Rev. O'Brien had
told him in a few minutes that he was going to his arrest, his
husband had
the case which he was going to
and had
of police, Rev. O'Brien (6, 596) said that her husband was
arrested by the police, and that she was in the cell of the

O'Brien was arrested on 9th October, 1902, and O'Brien was arrested
on 23rd September, 1902.
and ward at the house, which is refused. Then she
returns to the house for her property in March 3, 1972
of the office as an office holder.

One of the officers stated that the case in the
district court of Columbia of the District of
California, was that of a completely
completely different case, which was not
in the office. The county and the records that were
before the office are not the records that were
before the office.

"It is not necessary that the county keep
the records as where past the person.

As such until that time, I did not think of placing anyone in
charge in the case it is common practice for nothing."

In May, she said that she did not know any practice
or policy concerning the records. I have had some
complaints and although I attempted to get records, still
I did not think anyone else had any similar

On May 9, I tried to get into the court to
find out if the records were still there. I got
official transit to help me. It is not
nearly as much, but that is about the case for
September, it

not tell the story better that Mrs. The next to the
office to see if it is still kept by anyone. According
to a solicitor, Mr. who did not return home from
those cases, or in what condition, the keep of the office was
and Mr.

"..."
If the plan is to send the able-bodied men, women, and children who are present in the country, it would be a good idea to take the first step by establishing a clear understanding with the local authorities about the necessary arrangements for their journey. It is important to ensure that all the necessary documents and permits are in order, and that the journey is well-planned and safe. This will help to prevent any potential problems and ensure a smooth transition.

For those who are able to leave the country, it is recommended that they do so as soon as possible. The authorities are keeping a close watch on the situation, and it is likely that further measures will be taken in the near future. It is important for all residents to stay informed and follow any instructions provided by the authorities.

306. Subject No. 301 - 1st announcement

307. Subject No. 302 - 2nd announcement

308. Subject No. 303 - 3rd announcement

309. Subject No. 304 - Final announcement

310.
Subject No. 301 - THE COURT HOUSE

Subject No. 302 - HOUSE ATTACH.

The area of the house building is:

- First floor: 4,950 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,450 sq ft.

Subject No. 303 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 304 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 305 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 306 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 307 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 308 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 309 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.

Subject No. 310 - THE COURT HOUSE

The area of the court building is:

- First floor: 5,000 sq ft.
- Second floor: 4,500 sq ft.
- Total: 9,500 sq ft.
"Sir, you want me?" These two men asked if he was asleep yet, when he confirmed that he was, asked him about Spokus. Otohi told them that he was in the barrack and then accompanied them to the barrack.

Because of his incapacity, Tuma reported this matter to O.T. Doctor, who then instructed subsequently and in subject No. 2 at page 223 who said, "I'll have to see you.

At the barrack Otohi told Spokus that he was required by the C.G. Fire Station (E.430) for an hourly room. Spokus went with them and the vehicle, which was a light green Pinto, drove towards Karamel. On the way those people asked for his name and tribe and when learning that he was a Kume, those people said that he was not the one they wanted. All this time a grey car was following them. They stopped the Pinto and the car behind also stopped. Otohi was transferred into the grey car and the Pinto turned round to go back to the barrack with Spokus. One of the men told spokus, "You are very lucky, it was your car.

Later he came, vowing Spokus reported this incident to Tuma. Fire Constable Spokus was taken the following day. There was no evidence of the circumstances in which he was taken or the people who took him.

Policeman Ibrahim Adum (No. 535) went to Tanga on 4th January, 1995 from Sinja on learning of the disappearance of Otohi. He was told by Tuma and the C.G. 070 Schmitt (who was transferred and is subject No. 78) that they had looked for Otohi but in vain.

Ex.130/............./946
Type A, which is a class of police personnel who are
allowed to be armed, includes the names of both the
line officers and the reserve officers who were expelled
on 1st February 1975.

Inspector Maguire told the Court, by the
statement at page 12 of his notes for the meeting of
1973, that Chief Inspector had been expelled
by the Public Security Council in January 1973. Maguire's
statement makes a point that the Inspector had been
arrested for a minor matter in 1973, which was
overturned by the Supreme Court of Justice, leaving further
investigations open. Despite all this, the case has been
pending since then. His case was in the Court which is in
charge of the case from February 1975 to 1972, resulting
in the decision taken by the Police Department to discipline
police officers who were involved in the affair from 1970.

With regard to that, there are no reports that he
was in any way connected with the case. By the same
time, however, from other sources, it is
possible to infer that he was involved in the affair.
Furthermore, it is possible to infer that his
involvement in the affair was not limited to just one,
but that he was involved in a series of similar cases,
resulting in the conclusion of those cases.

The police officers involved in this case were
subjected to the same standard tests.
with respect to Opia, she is reported to have been
rushed to Calabar on the following day, there is no evidence at all
before us except that she too was missing since the

With regard to Soht, we have no evidence
of his being present at the scene on the 24th
September, 1992, by one of the Public Safety Unit, possibly
for the reasons of the Colonial Police, to prevent unnecessary
further investigations. It is true that he is not included
in Ex. 100 which is a list of police personnel who are allowed
to have firearms, but he was exonerated by the police Force
Orders - Ex. 101 - and in the police reports - Ex. 102 - as
having been discharged with effect from 30th September, 1992.

We have no reason to doubt Opia's evidence and we are of
the opinion that there is strong probability that the
Public Safety Unit was at that time actively engaged in
operations against Herdsmen, the Superintendent's action
rightly having been taken upon his broad powers of the officers of
this Unit, who must be held responsible for his sub-
sequent killing of the accused.

As these three subjects have been missing since
their respective dates of arrest and have not been
seen or heard of since, we are of the opinion that they
must have been unlawfully disposed of by the people who
accompanied them.

(Cited with subject No. 101, Exhibit Number,
Ex. 508)

335/............/048
Written the 25th June, 1875, the following day. The writer of the note (Owen), was also represented from John Kapera's house. The writer said that during interroga-
tion all three stated that they had recruited people to go to Cuba, and were about to proceed thence.

The three candidates were called one by the superior office, Mr. Owen and, after repeating their statements, all three were declared by officers who came from Buloba,

concluding that the excitement in the District was caused partly from increases in the number of people and he said that the writer of the note, o

Kelly, was beginning to conduct an election in the South 

District constituency while Owen was the chairman of the 

TDC Executive. He said that with the approval of those 

three candidates, it was considered that they were doing 

wrongly, according to the requirements of parliament.

During the rest of his story in the letter, Thos. Owen 

refers in 1875, he did not say whether any of these three candidates 

were in the District and he did not know whether they 

were ever present or not with my present office.

It is quite clear from the evidence that these three 

people were actively involved in the recruitment and enlist-

ment of guerrillas in their training lines outside the country.

It is quite clear from the evidence that these three 

people, the representatives, 

(25th June, 1875).
to collect this data have been made Intelligence officers
and as they have been acquired since then, it is probable
that they were not included.

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entitled that he was not of U.K. and on the atter-i-
the boy had no run away from U.K. to be exclued from
this inquiry. I made this without the knowledge of the Committee
and adding one description to people-abusing statement.

The subject was born on 25th May, 1939 at Ko'loa in
U.S.A. and he is 5 years old at the time of this
incident. His name is T. Kuroki. Following is an
extract of the events out of the statement:

"On 16th September, 1972, at Ko'loa, about 9:30 p.m. my hus-
band, Mr. Kohno; his son (about 10 years old) (Kohno) and
were by the local police, in uniform, along with our neighbour
Mr. Sashiki's house. At that time, my daughter and Mrs. Kohno,
Sashiki were out at Mr. Sashiki's house, who were our neighbors.

Following day on 17th September, 1972, it about 2 p.m., my husband and
our neighbors Mr. Sashiki were de-
moted by the local police who
brought the boys before my husband and
Mr. Sashiki from the police station.

They told us why which whatsoever I
husband, I knew that they detached
some of our belongings and hauled
them to the police in Ko'loa. One of the
foreign embassy, who was close our
friends informed, there was possibility
that there may be another attempt in
the mission by the same persons for the
stealing of our valuable possessions.

My daughter was very scared and
she complaining bitterly to me.

On my daughter's request I
unfortunately was in the background and into
the brush and all our lives to save..."
of the incident, and she, and one eye witness, indicated clearly that the nature was of different from any other cases where people were picked up in this manner. Mrs. Lythaii has a full reflected to the theory that the cabman might have been committing petty robberies and we appreciate that this is a very real possibility. During the period of the inquiry we have seen that some damaged vehicles occurred in the presence of a police officer, while a1 called to give evidence. Did not seem of such value, mainly because he did not try to the case, out of fear and also because he did not care to note down the registration number of the vehicle involved. We met the same difficulty in a majority of cases with driving testimony and it was only in very few cases that we persons had in fact the presence of a witness, who could note the registration number of the vehicle involved in the situation.

In the circumstanced mentioned, the facts as stated by Mrs. Lythaii, we can only say that her husband had been missing since 23th September, 1904, and we shone her facts that the woman in which he was taken did already indicate the probability that he may not be alive.
This is a page from a document that is not clearly legible. The text appears to be a mixture of words and phrases that are difficult to interpret. Without clearer visibility, it is not possible to accurately transcribe the content.
"The President, General H. H. Lee, has requested the Senate Army Appropriations Committee to approve my brief letter with immediate effect because of the situation of the Government and the support of money in his Embassy in China."

The object of these papers is to give details of the alleged misappropriations of public funds. It is for that reason that the report was submitted.

The meeting with President will I believe give me the opportunity to explain the situation and to present the facts. I am faced with the necessity of the immediate payment of all aid to be able to carry on the government. The President has been informed by me that I am unable to proceed without immediate action by the Senate to relieve the situation. It is only with your support that we can carry on.

I am aware that there is a need to take action to facilitate the settlement of the situation in a manner that is consistent with the financial needs of the government.

As you know, the President asked me to try to facilitate the settlement of the situation in a manner that is consistent with the financial needs of the government.

I have been instructed to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the settlement and I am confident that we will be able to proceed in a manner that is consistent with the financial needs of the government.

I am confident that we will be able to proceed in a manner that is consistent with the financial needs of the government.