

1936

38240

1

CO 533/474

KENYA

38240

1

Organisation of Territorial Force

Coast Defence Unit

Previous

Dec. 6214/30/36  
" 6214/44/36

298 9/5  
297 11/5  
R303

R297 26/5  
Room 309 21/1

Subsequent

Major Cole 19/5

Mr Flood

R297 24/6/36  
A303 3/6

L297 11/4

R309 16/4

298 6/6

297 25/4

Mr Parkin 17/4

Mr Parkin 28/5

L: Col. Stafford 18/4

Mr. Cole

Mr. Flood 20

Major Bishop 29/9

Brig. Norman 30/9

Mr. Daley 1/4

WCH 23/4

Mr. Parkin 1/4

R. 309 29/4

A298 17/10

Mr Parkin 29

R397

297 8/5

R. 309 8/1

Mr. Parkin 8/5

Major Cole 8/5

Mr. Flood 8

Telegraph station 8/5

R 303 9/5

R 303 9/5

ci Nominal  
Defence  
Liaison  
52544/24

2 War Office  
10/11/36. Recommends offer of Lieut. C. F. Rouse as Commanded  
Mentoria Local Volunteers Artillery Unit.

13 Mar 1936

3 Lloyds Bank Ltd  
Enquires when Lieut. Rouse takes up his appointment and whether  
Last Pay Certificate is required

10 Mar 1936

The form <sup>is not available</sup>  
is not available  
6.11.4/30/36

No 1. In their letter of the 10th March,  
the W.O. told us that arrangements  
<sup>are</sup> being made to select  
1 R.A. Officer and 1 R.E. Sergeant  
for employment with the  
Mentoria Volunteer Coast  
Defence unit, on K.A.R. terms.  
Presumably this is the R.A.  
Officer.

? Offer the appointment  
to Lt Rouse on K.A.R. terms  
Major Cole will no doubt say how this  
should be done.

No 3. This can wait until  
Lt Rouse is actually  
appointed.

C. F. Rouse  
18/3/36

See m 52544 K.A.R.  
Lt. C. F. Rouse

4. War Office No. 0165/2290 (A.S.W.) 17th March 1936

Furnishes particulars of N.C.O.'s of the R.E. recommended for employment with the Unit and requests early notification of the one selected and the date on which he will be required to embark.

Gov. No. 81. 23rd March 1936.

Acquires date of arrival of the R.A. officer and R.E. non commissioned officer.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

As regards 2 & 4 see <sup>2/4</sup> offers of appointment submitted on 52544 K.A.R. and 52545 K.A.R. respectively.

As regards No 5. I submit offer to be followed by a copy of work. The offer is submitted on 52544 K.A.R. (a copy of which is placed in his file), explaining that the S. of S. has thought it desirable that the officer selected for employment with the Coast Defence unit should be formally appointed to the K.A.R. (a copy of No 1 in this file was sent to the Gov. on 6/14/36, a copy has yet been sent to the Governor (his file)).

J. J. P. 2/3

J. E. O. 2/3

24 March

Tel to Gov Kenya No 81 - 26th March 1936

So 250. (copy) (hand) 30 MAR 1936 52545 K.A.R. (J. J. P.)

9 Gov. Secy 2 April 1936.

State Committee is being appointed to consider S. of S. suggestions. Makes proposals for releasing European & African personnel and requests done by telegram

Appointment of Local Committee.

It has been agreed that the Governor should appoint a Committee to enquire into schemes for local defence. The proposed Committee is discussed in Executive Council minute No. 95 of the 6th March (copy herewith).

The Governor considers it necessary however to raise a force at Mombasa within the next month or so to man the fixed defences - the two new six-inch guns and searchlights - without waiting for the Committee's report.

Need for African Personnel.

It appears (a) that a full complement of Europeans for the proposed Mombasa Artillery and Engineer Unit cannot be found, and (b) that the duties will not in many instances be suitable for Europeans in the tropics. Thus, it will be necessary for a number of non-Europeans (Africans) to be enrolled. The number proposed is 66.

Appointment of Officers and N.C.O.'s.

The Officers and N.C.O.'s. will be European and they can be enrolled under the Territorial Force Ordinance.

### Enrolment of Africans.

Non-Europeans cannot be enrolled under the Territorial Force Ordinance and the political situation renders it undesirable that the Ordinance should be amended so as to provide for their enlistment. It is therefore proposed to recruit Africans under the K.A.R. Ordinance and to attach them to the King's African Rifles (Coast Defence Unit).

The European Officers and N.C.O's. would also be attached for drills and instruction etc. to the K.A.R. (Coast Defence Unit).

### Cost of Unit.

The recurrent cost of the new Unit, to be shared by the E.A. Colonies (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) is roughly estimated at:-

	£
British Ranks .....	1472
Non-European Ranks ....	1560
Total Personal Emoluments	3032
Other Charges	1504
Total Recurrent Cost.	£ 4536
Capital Cost	£ 8456

There is just the possibility that part of this may become a charge on Imperial funds, e.g. £4,000; the construction cost of the ammunition magazine. (See No. 65/6214/30/36).

Under the above arrangements the Unit will consist of a Regular Commanding Officer, Territorial Officers and N.C.O's., and Regular N.C.O's. and Privates of the K.A.R. The

minimum

minimum period of service required under the Territorial Force Ordinance is three years, and the minimum for soldiers enlisted under the K.A.R. Ordinance is three years with the colours and six years with the reserve.

The Commander, Northern Brigade, K.A.R., is in complete agreement with the proposal to engage regular African personnel. The additional recurrent expenditure on these regular troops (i.e. £332, plus rations £362 and part of £444 uniforms and equipment) may be objected to by the other E.A. Dependencies, and will no doubt be used as an argument by General Lewin's adherents. It is a pity that the proposals cannot wait for the Governors' Conference, but the matter is urgent and the cost relatively small. If the Military Advisers and the War Office bless the scheme? it may be approved by telegram as requested by the Governor.

*Ch. P. Smith*  
16 Oct 36

This is a very ingenious proposal & from the point of view of raising & training a Coast Defence Unit with the minimum of delay, it is admirable.

No. 5 on  
38090/1/35

But it rather cuts against the scheme suggested in our Secret Dept of 7/25/32, which contemplated that the Coast Defence Unit wd. be a unit of the Kenya Territorial Force. Under the Governor's proposal the operative unit will be a regular Coast Defence Unit from K.A.R.; the Territorial Coast Defence unit will merely exist as a facade for enrolling the 4 Volunteer Officers.

4 had 8 volunteers, European N.C.O.'s who will be attached for duty with the regular unit.

It may well be that, even as a permanent arrangement, this organization will be more effective than a purely volunteer Territorial Unit. In the present, however, all that the Gov. asks is that it shd. be approved as a temporary arrangement; & subject to the advice of our military advisers & the W.O., I see no reason why it shd. not be approved.

The only grounds on which I feel any doubt is from the political point of view. The proposals in the S. Gt.'s despatch of 5/2 are being referred to a local Centre for reasons. If now the proposals in this despatch are approved, without reference to that Centre, there might be another outcry about failure to consult local opinion. This could however be avoided if it were made clear that the proposals are approved as a practical measure to enable immediate steps to be taken to organize the unit, & are without prejudice to whatever proposals may be eventually be put forward by the local Centre for the permanent organization of the unit. If it were put to the Centre - and may they

(including the proposal for a Territorial Coast Defence Unit).

and probably endorse the proposals for the Coast Defence Unit, when submitting their recommendations for the organization of the Territorial Force as a whole.

Subject to any objection by the Staff Officer, a copy of the Gov's despatch shd. be sent to the W.O. for their views.

It is also for consideration whether it shd. be referred to the O.D.C. In this connection it will be recalled that the Chief of Staff has recommended that in addition to a regular R.A. Officer & R.E. Sgt., for whose appointment arrangements have already been made, there shd. also be sent out two regular R.A. N.C.O.'s & a regular R.E. Officer to assist in training the unit. This arrangement will presumably come before the O.D.C. in due course, & it will not be very likely to be referred to the Centre without the Gov's proposals for raising the unit.

No. 87 on  
2214/30/36 Gen.  
(in circ.)

J.J. Pascoe  
7/4

Madras 11/11/36

You should see this. I certainly agree with the foregoing views of the Governor's proposals. You will see that the O.D.C. N.C.O., said during your discussions with them at Madras in Jan. I do not think that there is any likelihood of our being able to man the Coast Defence Unit entirely with personnel of the Madras Territorial Force

18.4.36

There can be no harm in trying this very novel experiment. The Regular Officer (R.O.) and the B.I.C.O. (R.E.) will have their hands full, with 66 Native Ranks to train and administer as a regular force, and to train 3 Officers and 8 B.I.C.O.s (Volunteers) at the same time.

Norman  
20.4.36

This seems the only course. It involves having regular personnel of the K.A.R. under a Regular officer in command with officers & white N.C.O.s who are Territorials. There is no trouble about this because when attached to the K.A.R. (as they will be) they will come under the K.A.R. for discipline etc & will be able to issue orders. (It is quite usual here)

The guns will soon be in place and I think we can approve remaining as proposed by Mr. Parker at X. But we must consult the W.O. first.

? Do so saying the S.O.B. proposes to agree  
S.I.O. 20.4

(I doubt whether T.T. can properly contribute anything to the guns, but that can wait.)

W.C.B.  
23.4.36

10 to W.S. (99.97 and) 2035 25/4/36

W.C.B.

11. Governor tel. No.109 Secret.----- 29.4.36. Ref.8. Would be grateful if early information could be sent by telegram whether proposals in No.9 are approved.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE  
Draft to Col. Leese W.O. here with  
C.P. 29.4.36

12 To Lt. Col. Leese (W.O.) (S.I.O.) copy. 30-30 APR 1936  
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

13. War Office.-----7th. May, 1936. No.10 and; consider that the arrangements proposed are on the whole sound; will send further communication as regards training of personnel.

? Now telegraph to for a reference in No 10 adding the last paragraph of No 13.  
Draft here with  
C.P. 27.5.36

It may be convenient to place on record here that a recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff is that 2 R.A. N.C.O.s & 1 R.E. officer (in addition to the R.A. officer & R.E. N.C.O. who have already been appointed) should be sent out to assist in the training of the unit, is being referred to the O.D.C. next week.

(v. on 22/4/36  
G.M.)

To Gov. Kenya tel no 112. Secret  
C.I.S. 25/4/36

15 So. W.O. (No. 14) 19/5 - 29 MAY 1936

Despatch  
Recd

16

Kenya. Lumsden (V) → 28 MAY 1936  
(W/O 28930 on 62/14/36/40)

17. War Office. 25th May, 1936.  
Ref. No. 13; submits detailed comments on the establishment proposed for the coast defence unit, and on the training of personnel required.

Now write to for Kenya in confirmation of No 14 & enclose a copy of it. - Draft here with C. J. Hornwith 27.5.36

S. L. Cox  
29 June 36

By air mail  
2/6/36

To Kenya, Secret (W/O 17) 2 JUN 1936  
9 Answer

Copy to W.O.

19 So. W.O. (No. 18) 18/6 - 26 JUN 1936

20. Report of the Committee on the Re-organisation of the Originals Registered Defence Force.

on 38240/36.

21. Retreat from Governor's despatch No. 373----- 25.7.36.

Two points require consideration in new pp:-

(a) whether, as recommended by the Gov., the organisation proposed in No. 9 provisionally approved - No 14 etc. be given a trial; or whether, as recommended by the Committee, the idea of running the Battalion as a mixed unit (with regular native rank & file and volunteer European officers (except the Battalion commander, who is to be a regular officer - 1/2 com) & N.C.O.'s) etc. be abandoned;

(b) if it is decided to go on with the experiment of volunteer officers & N.C.O.'s, whether any further amendments are required in the K.A.R. Order for the Kenya Regiment (T.F.) Bill, the text of wh. is given in pp 33-44 of the Committee's Report.

The W.O. in No. 13, saw nothing inherently unreasonable in proposal for a mixed regular & volunteer unit, & I think that

as regards (a), in only one of the arguments advanced by the Committee in para 47 wh. might warrant a reconsideration of the Gov's scheme is the suggestion that the impossibility of suitable volunteers available might be required for essential services in the event of war & think we are justified in assuming

that this aspect of the matter has been considered by the Govt of Kenya.

I am accordingly of the opinion that in the further steps which will have to be sent on 30240/36, when the views of the U.O. have been received, the Govt's proposal to give the idea of a mixed regular & volunteer unit a trial should be approved subject to the S.P.C. being assured that the Govt. is satisfied that there are likely to be sufficient volunteers available who will not be required for their essential services in time of war.

As regards (b), the following points arise:-

(1) Sec. 4(1) of the K.A.R. Ordinance only authorises the raising of "one or more battalions or battalions of troops" - an amendment of this section will appear to be required to authorise the raising of a "K.A.R. (Coast Defence) unit" as proposed - para 7 of No. 3.

(2) In Sec. 2 of the K.A.R. Ordinance "officer" is defined to mean an officer in H.M.'s Colonial or Protectorate Forces & the unit (presumably) include the Kenya Regt. (T.F.); so ~~no~~ amendment of the K.A.R. Ordinance is required to give the attached volunteer officers authority in the Battery.

(3) As regards the discipline of the volunteer officers themselves, I assume that they will come under the Kenya Regt. (T.F.) Ordinance when attached to the K.A.R. (Coast Defence) unit. As regards this, see para 6 of No. 21 on 30240/36 as to the imperfection of clause 26 (1) of the Bill. It is for consideration whether ~~it~~ the attention of the Govt. should be drawn to the necessity of ensuring that the provision for the discipline of the P.F. Force, ~~should~~ should cover when on active service, should be on such terms as will cover officers of the Force when attached for duty & training to the K.A.R. (Coast Defence) unit.

J.P. Parker  
28/9

With reference to paragraph (a) of Mr. Parkin's minute, I am in full agreement with his proposal that the mixed regular and volunteer unit should be given a trial. If the experiment is not a success it will be possible to proceed with a wholly regular unit, which would of course involve considerably more expenditure. I understand that the experiment of transferring the responsibility for the manning of the coast defences of the Kingdom to the T.A. is being

I agree with you. See also definition of "battalions" which seems to exclude the possibility of raising an artillery unit. J.P.P.

I agree with you. J.P.P.



restated by the committee.

Reference para (b) (3) of Mr. Paskin's  
minutes: Kuma Regt. (T.F.) Officers  
would, in many instances, have the  
necessary power of command under the  
existing ordinances. Officers of the various  
Colonial Reserve Forces frequently serve  
with the local regular forces when  
carrying out their periodical training.

Reference para (b) (3) of Mr. Paskin's  
minutes - Clause 26 (1) of the Kuma.  
Regt. (T.F.) Ordinance - certainly merits  
clarification. I have ascertained  
since - finally, from the War Office  
that they propose commenting on this  
clause in their reply to 23. on  
38240/36.

28. 12. 36.

W. O. B. G.

With reference to para. (a)  
of Mr. Paskin's opinion, I agree  
that a mixed regular and  
volunteer force would be  
preferable to a regular force  
composed of regular officers and  
native ranks; but I share  
the Committee's doubts as to  
its practicability. If W. O.  
are prepared to risk the delay  
due to possible failure of the  
experiment, it might be tried.

I agree with Major Bishop's opinion  
with regard to paras. (b) 2 & 3.

C. P. Norman

29. 4. 36

(b) of Mr. Paskin's minutes - C. C. K. A. K.  
Order in my memorandum with 31.  
I am, for the local people in the  
first place to examine the laws &  
see if they require amendment - not  
only the K. A. K. Order but <sup>also</sup> the draft  
T.F. Order. (The Govt ~~is~~ refers to  
the sending T.F. Order but I have  
not examined that as I gather  
it is to be superseded. I am  
extremely hard pressed & have not  
time to read up all the stuff. I  
doubt whether that draft is really  
satisfactory for the purpose &  
they should consider whether some  
special provision should be made.  
The present draft, which I have  
not studied very closely, seems to  
contemplate only service with the  
T.F. Regiment - as for example  
clauses 3, 5, 17 & 19 - as I doubt  
whether recruitment to K. A. R. could really

to withdrawal. As regards discipline,  
 a copy of the order at the K.A.R.  
 Order suggests that officers  
 are not "subject to" it for the  
 purpose of the restriction relating  
 to officers; that S.105(a) governs  
 their position, & that the persons  
 subject to the Order are those  
 mentioned in S.106. Section Clause  
 26 of the T.F. draft is similar,  
 though not identical, quite apart  
 from the restriction consequent upon  
 the fact that volunteer officers are  
 only part time service. It would  
 be as well, I suggest, to provide  
 that if employed in the K.A.R.  
 the officers should come <sup>generally</sup> under  
 the K.A.R. Order. It seems  
 somewhat undesirable to have  
 them in a sort of half way  
 situation. Parts of the T.F. Order  
 could no doubt have to continue  
 to apply to them. Legally the  
 scheme is somewhat unsteady but  
 I don't want to raise legal objections  
 provided it is properly thought out in  
 the Home legal adviser. *J.D. Roberts* 30.9.36

x 49.55.142  
 16-20.

then 3 weeks to W.O.

J.P. [unclear]  
 1/x

22 to W.O. 17 OCT 1936

Key copies in  
 - main file  
 - [unclear] [unclear]  
 - [unclear] [unclear]

23. War Office  
 Offers provisional observations on the proposals for  
 reorganising the defence forces of Kenya. 29.10.36.
- ORIG. RECD. ON M.F.
24. To Gov., Kenya..... Tel. No. 248..... 28.10.36.  
 (Draft on Main File)
25. To Kenya... 874 (w/ copies 23, 27 & 35 on main file) 29.10.36  
 (Draft on Main File)
- 26 ——— Letter from [unclear] [unclear]  
 Sec. S.A. Govt. emp. — 30.9.36
- 27 ——— Col Campbell to ——— 10.10.36  
 Comments on establishment of the  
 Coast Defence Unit, [unclear]
- 28 To W.O. (1/26827) on [unclear] [unclear] 6.1.37

January, 1937.

6214/44/36.

SECRET.

*1 on 24/1/37  
sent*

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ormsby Gore to refer to the fourth paragraph of the secret letter from this Department of the 3rd of September regarding the establishment for the Coast Defence Unit at Mombasa, and to transmit to you, to be laid before the Army Council, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors reporting the views of the Governor of Kenya and the Officer Commanding, Northern Brigade, King's African Rifles, on the recommendation that the Coast Defence Unit should be recruited up to full war establishment. A copy of a communication from the Commander, Northern Brigade is also enclosed.

30. 9. 36.

8. 10. 36.

It will be seen that, when the present personnel have been fully trained, the Governor is prepared to consider the formation of a reserve sufficient

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

WAR OFFICE.



sufficient to increase the strength of the unit to war establishment, if and when required. In these circumstances, Mr. Ormsby Gore assumes that the Army Council will agree that recruitment to full war establishment is unnecessary at present.

3. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Air Ministry.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



COPY.

SECRET

Ref. No. M/1/698. 27 B

Headquarters, Northern Brigade,  
The King's African Rifles,  
Nairobi.  
8th October 1936.

*Original 6214/10/36*

The Staff Officer to the Inspector General,  
R.W.A.F.F. and King's African Rifles,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

I have received a copy of despatch No. GCS/1 dated 30.9.36 from the Secretary to the Governors' Conference to the Under Secretary of State. In view of what is contained therein in regard to the establishment of the Coast Defence Unit, King's African Rifles, I think it might be as well for you to see my actual recommendation in this matter. I, therefore, attach an extract from my M/1/562 dated 13.6.36 to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Government House, NAIROBI.

2. It had been represented to me by the Governor that to effect any increase on the Barry-Beech establishment would entail considerable delay in that the approval of all Governors concerned would have to be obtained. You will see that I have said that we should produce without further delay a unit capable of operating, after which we can train the extra personnel necessary to complete to war establishment. Actually we have got as much as we can cope with at the moment without the extra personnel.

(Signed) J. A. Campbell.

Colonel,

Commander, Northern Brigade,  
The King's African Rifles.

"COAST DEFENCE UNIT"

With reference to your Secret 1, 35/36 dated 11-6-36. I submit the following observations on War Office letter 0165/2297 (M.O.2) dated 25-5-36:-

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF BATTERY.

Unless the present situation is considered to be of sufficient urgency, I am of opinion that it is not necessary to recruit up to full war establishment. The establishment drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, R.A., includes a spare gun detachment, and as the quarters are to be erected in the vicinity of the battery, men off duty will be close at hand.

Appendix 'A' of the War Office letter deals with the battery and the D.E.L. as two separate units, whereas the intention here is to combine them as the Coast Defence Unit, K.A.R., which allows of some reduction in the number of administrative personnel shown in the War Office establishments.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF D.E.L.

The establishment drawn up by Captain Beech, R.A., seems to meet the requirements of the war establishment for two D.E.Ls.

You emphasize the considerable delay which will be caused by obtaining the approval of the several Governments to a heavier expenditure than that already envisaged, and it is my opinion that it should be our first consideration to produce with as little delay as possible a coast defence unit of sufficient establishment and training to operate efficiently. At the same time I appreciate that the allowance for casualties in the battery personnel is small, and I recommend that as soon as the battery is trained, consideration be given to the formation of a reserve sufficient to use its strength to war establishment when required. This would, of course, be much more economical than keeping the battery permanently at war establishment, and there is plenty of suitable material at MOMBASA itself, from which to recruit the reserve".

COPY.

AIR MAIL.

GCS/1.

S E C R E T.

*Order*

*6214/44/36*  
*Order*

76 15

Office of the

Conference of East African Governors

P.O. Box 601,

Nairobi, Kenya.

30th September 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd September, (No. 6214/44/36), and to inform you that copies have been forwarded to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. I note that a further communication will probably be addressed to me regarding financial participation by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory in the Coastal Defence of East Africa.

2. In regard to the establishment for the Coast Defence Unit referred to in the fifth paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, the Governor of Kenya has consulted the Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade, and is in agreement with the views expressed by the Brigade Commander that as the quarters of the Unit are immediately adjacent to the Battery, and as it is the intention to combine the Battery and Light sections in one Unit, it is not necessary, at present, unless the present International situation is considered to be of sufficient urgency, to recruit up to full war establishment. As soon, however, as the present personnel has been fully trained, the Governor considers that early consideration should be given to the formation of a reserve sufficient to increase the strength of the Unit to War establishment, if and when required. In the event of its proving necessary to increase the present establishment in the near future, the most that the financial circumstances of Kenya would permit would be the expansion of the Volunteer - Territorial

Force.

Force, and not the regular side of the Unit.

3. As regards the 6th paragraph of your letter, I am informed by the Government of Kenya that the practicability of providing accommodation in the Battery magazine for the storage of aerial bombs and their components (and incidentally of naval depth charges and twelve pounder ammunition for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve) was fully discussed with the War Office Reconnaissance Party in January and February last, when the conclusion was reached that not only would the provision of accommodation, even for Royal Air Force ammunition, very considerably increase the cost of the Battery Magazine, but also that the site itself was not suitable owing to its distance from the aerodrome and the railway, the only access to which passes through the centre of Mombasa Town.

It was therefore agreed that a temporary bomb store should be constructed on Shimanzi Aerodrome. This has already been done, and the store at present accommodates 3763 rounds of S.A.A.: 20 - 120 lb. bombs and 50 - 20 lb. bombs with their components.

When steps can be taken to prepare a service landing ground in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, consideration can be given to the erection of a permanent store.

I have, etc.

(Signed) E. Creaston.

Secretary to Governors' Conference.



38240/36

251

KENYA.

Downing Street,

29 October, 1936.

No. 874

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 248 of the 28th of October, I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters which were sent to the War Office on the subject of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) and Auxiliary Force Bills, together with a copy of a letter (with its enclosure) from the War Office containing the provisional observations of the Army Council thereon.

2. — As regards the various observations and suggestions contained in the correspondence with the War Office, I do not think it is necessary to offer any further comments beyond:

(a) the general comment that the suggested amendment to Clause 26 of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Bill, which will make members of the Regiment subject to the Army act when on "military service" as defined in the existing Territorial Force Ordinance, and the deletion of Clause 29, will cover a good deal of the ground dealt with in this correspondence; and

(b) that the suggestion in the last paragraph but one of the letter to the War Office of the 17th of October, that it might be desirable (in order

to

GOVERNOR

BRIGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

etc..

etc..

etc..

to avoid possible ambiguity and conflict between the two Ordinances) to provide that Territorial Force Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers employed with the Coast Defence Unit should come generally under the King's African Rifles Ordinance, has been put rather differently in my telegram of the 28th of October, because it is realised that there are of course many provisions of the King's African Rifles Ordinance which would not be applicable to such Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

3. I desire to invite particular attention to the fact that, in the short time available for the examination of these Bills in the Colonial Office and War Office, it has not been possible to deal with all the matters which may call for reconsideration, amendment or elucidation. While therefore I hope that the comments in my despatch No. 734 of the 21st of September, in my telegram No. 248 of the 28th of October, and in the enclosures to this despatch will have enabled you to introduce a measure which will serve the purpose of establishing the new defence forces on a reasonably satisfactory basis, it is probable that it will be necessary at a later date to introduce further amendments of the Ordinance in order to render it fully satisfactory and effective, though such amendments may not involve any major point of principle.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
humble servant,

(Signed) W. GRMSBY CORE

38246/35

Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to  
the Governor of Kenya.

Sent 8 p.m., 28th October 1936

No. 248.

Your telegram No. 252. Provisional observations of  
War Office on Territorial Force Bill now received and being  
sent by Air Mail.

2. War Office agree with views expressed in my despatch  
No. 734 of 21st September. With regard to discipline principal  
effect of their suggestions is that Army Act should apply when-  
ever members are on military service as defined in Chapter 42  
and that powers of Commanding Officer should be restricted to  
those exercisable under Army Act and that Clauses (e.g. 29)  
conferring wider powers should be deleted.

3. If time permits it would be preferable to make the  
amendments indicated before Bill is introduced. Otherwise I  
approve introduction of Bill on the understanding that amendments  
would be tabled during session.

4. In view of Section 4(1) of King's African Rifles Ordinance  
and definition of battalion in Section 2 it would seem necessary  
for that Ordinance to be amended to authorize raising of  
artillery unit. It would also seem desirable for provision to  
be inserted in Territorial Force Bill to authorize engagement  
with K.A.R. (Coast Defence Unit) of officers and N.C.O's  
appointed thereunder.

5. Clauses 26 of Territorial Force Bill, if amended as  
suggested in paragraph 2 above, will cover Territorial Force  
officers and N.C.O's employed with K.A.R., so far as discipline  
is concerned. You will no doubt consider whether these persons  
should be made subject to K.A.R. Ordinance in any other respects.

COPY

23  
10

THE WAR OFFICE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

0165/2313 (M.O.S.)

SECRET.

28th October, 1956.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of Colonial Office letters No.38240/56 dated 23rd September and 20th October, 1956, and No.38240/1/56 dated 17th October, 1956, and to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Ormby Gore, that they have perused the Report of a local Committee, appointed to consider suggestions for the reorganisation of the defence forces in Kenya Colony, and that they forward herewith certain remarks thereon. In view, however, of Colonial Office letter dated 20th October, the Council's survey of the draft Ordinances has not been completed and they may have some further remarks to make at a later date. From such examination as they have made of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance, however, the Council consider that extensive redrafting will be necessary before the Ordinance can be rendered either satisfactory or effective for the purposes desired. That being so, it would, in their opinion, serve no useful purpose nor would time suffice to set out in full the many matters which call for reconsideration, amendment or elucidation, but by way of illustration certain observations have been embodied in the separate paper which forms an annexure to this letter. The Council are aware that reference has already been made to some of the points in the despatch referred to in the next succeeding paragraph.

2. I am to say that the Council agree generally with the views expressed in the despatch dated 21st September, 1956,

addressed

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

*Copy to Kenya (25)  
and 3/4th Mar File*

21

addressed to the Governor of Kenya, a copy of which was forwarded with Colonial Office letter of 23rd September, 1956, particularly as regards the grave difficulties in the way of accepting the recommendation that commissions in the Kenya Regiment should be granted direct by His Majesty the King; the necessity for a clearer exposition of Clause 26; and the inadvisability of such wide general powers of fine or imprisonment being conferred upon a Commanding Officer.

3. I am to add that the Council consider that the decision to proceed with the experiment of raising the Mombasa Coast Defence Unit on a semi-voluntary basis should not be abandoned unless or until it has been proved unsatisfactory either because sufficient European volunteers of the right type are not available locally or for other sufficient reasons. Appropriate provision should therefore be made in the Ordinance for Territorial Force Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who may be serving with the Coast Defence Unit, King's African Rifles, to be made subject to the provisions of the King's African Rifles Ordinance.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd.) A.E. Widdows.



KENYA.

Downing Street,

NO. 874

October, 1936.

Sir,

To War Office  
23.9.36.

To War Office  
17.10.36.

From War Office  
28.10.36.

With reference to my telegram No.248 of the 28th of October, I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters which were sent to the War Office on the subject of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) and Auxiliary Force Bills, together with a copy of a letter (with its enclosure) from the War Office containing the provisional observations of the Army Council thereon.

2. As regards the various observations and suggestions contained in the correspondence with the War Office, I do not think it is necessary to offer any further comments beyond:

(a) the general comment that the suggested amendment to Clause 26 of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Bill, which will make members of the Regiment subject to the Army act when on "military service" as defined in the existing Territorial Force Ordinance, and the deletion of Clause 29, will cover a good deal of the ground dealt with in this correspondence; and

(b) that the suggestion in the last paragraph but one of the letter to the War Office of the 17th of October, that it might be desirable (in order

to

GOVERNOR

BRIGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

etc., etc., etc.,

to avoid possible ambiguity and conflict between the two Ordinances) to provide that Territorial Force Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers employed with the Coast Defence Unit should come generally under the King's African Rifles Ordinance, has been put rather differently in my telegram of the 28th of October, because it is realised that there are of course many provisions of the King's African Rifles Ordinance which would not be applicable to such Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

3. I desire to invite particular attention to the fact that, in the short time available for the examination of these Bills in the Colonial Office and War-Office, it has not been possible to deal with all the matters which may call for reconsideration, amendment or elucidation. While therefore I hope that the comments in my despatch No. 734 of the 21st of September, in my telegram No. 248 of the 28th of October, and in the enclosures to this despatch will have enabled you to introduce a measure which will serve the purpose of establishing the new defence forces on a reasonably satisfactory basis, it is probable that it will be necessary at a later date to introduce further amendments of the Ordinance in order to render it fully satisfactory and effective, though such amendments may not involve any major point of principle.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient  
 humble servant,

(Signed) W. ORMSBY GORE

C. O.

Mr. Paskin 1/X

Mr. Roberts-Wray 2/19.

Major Bishop 13/10

Mr. Flood. 15/10

Sir C. Parkinson

Sir G. Tomkinson

Sir G. Bottomley

Sir J. Sheppard

Permt. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

15 OCT

Handwritten notes: "54" and "Hosk 23"

Handwritten numbers: "22" and "20"

**DRAFT.**

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

WAR OFFICE.

Downing Street,

17. October, 1936.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from this <sup>Office</sup> Department.

(No. 23 thereon)

No. 38240/36 of the 23rd of September in regard to the proposals for the reorganisation of the Defence Forces of Kenya, I am directed by

Mr. Secretary of State Gore to ~~write for the info~~ inform you that the Army

Council that further consideration has been given to the statement in paragraph

**FURTHER ACTION.**

Copy to be placed on 38240/36.

Handwritten checkmark



7 of Kenya despatch No. 373 of the 25th  
of July that the Governor is not in  
favour of the recommendation (in paragraph 47  
of the Committee's Report) that the personnel  
of the Coast Defence Unit at Mombasa should be  
composed entirely of regular soldiers.

In War Office letter No. 0165/2297

(M.O.2) of the 7th of May it was stated that the  
Army Council considered the arrangements for the  
raising and organisation of the Unit, proposed  
in the Governor's Secret despatch of the 2nd of  
April, to be sound. Subject therefore to any  
further observations which the Army Council  
may desire to offer, the Secretary of State  
~~proposes to~~ <sup>wishes to</sup> inform the Governor that he  
approves his proposal to proceed with the  
experiment of organising this unit on a semi-  
voluntary basis, on the understanding that  
the Governor is satisfied that there are likely  
to be sufficient European volunteers available  
who would not be required for other essential  
services in time of war.

If this proposal is approved, it is  
intended

(13)

(9)

C. O.

Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Sir C. Parkison.  
Sir G. Tomlinson.  
Sir C. Bottomley.  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Permt. U.S. of S. (9)  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

intended to invite the Governor's  
attention to the fact that Section  
4(1) of the King's African Rifles  
Ordinance only authorises the raising  
of "one or more battalion or battalions  
of troops....." and that "battalion"  
is defined in Section 2 in terms which  
would not appear to include an  
artillery unit. An amendment of the  
Ordinance would therefore be necessary  
to cover the raising of a "King's  
African Rifles (Coast Defence Unit)" as  
proposed in the despatch of the 2nd of  
April.

It is also proposed to suggest  
to the Governor that both the King's  
African Rifles Ordinance and the draft  
Kenya Regiment (T.F.) Bill should be  
examined with a view to any amendments  
being made which may be required to  
cover the case of T.F.  
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers  
being attached to the King's African

Rifles

Rifles(Coast Defence Unit.) For example it is not clear that an ordinance in the terms of the draft Bill would authorise the employment in any other regiment of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers appointed under it, and it will be for consideration whether specific provision should be included in the Bill for this purpose.

(The position <sup>As regards discipline</sup> appears

T. F.

to be that the European ~~Volunteer~~ Officers attached to the Coast Defence Unit/governed by section 105

of the King's African Rifles Ordinance as it stands, and also <sup>by</sup> clause 26 of the draft Bill which (though similar) is not identical, while ~~Volunteer~~ Non-

T. F.

Commissioned Officers would be covered by the clause 26 of the Bill <sup>K.A.R. Ordinance,</sup> latter but by no provisions of the ~~former~~ having

regard to the definition in Section 2. In this connection attention is invited to the observations

(21 on 38240/36.)

on Clause 26(1) of the Bill in paragraph 6 of Colonial Office despatch No.734 of the 21st of September. It is a matter for consideration

whether it would not be desirable (in order to avoid possible ambiguity and conflict between the two

T. F.

Ordinances) to provide that ~~Volunteer~~ Officers and

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

Non-Commissioned Officers employed with the Coast Defence Unit, should come generally under the King's African Rifles Ordinance; though it would appear that certain parts of the T.F. Ordinance (e.g. Clause 14 and Clauses 16-20 of the Bill) would have to continue to apply to them.

Before communicating with the Governor on this aspect of the question Mr. Ormsby Gore would be grateful if he could be furnished with the views of the Army Council on the questions raised in this letter and any other aspects of the matter on which they may desire to comment.

I am etc.

Sgt. J. L. W. Flood.

Original registered on 58240/36 Kenya.

EXTRACT from despatch No. 373 of the 25th. July, 1936 from the  
Governor of Kenya.

X X X X X X X X X

6. The chief respects in which the recommendations of the Committee differ from the suggestions in your predecessor's despatch are as follows:-

X X X X X

(c) Paragraph 47. That the personnel of the Coast Defence Unit at Mombasa should be composed entirely of regular soldiers.

7. In regard to (c) Sir Joseph Byrne is not in favour of the adoption of this recommendation. He considers that at this juncture it would be a mistake to abandon without trial the scheme approved by the recent Governors' Conference for the establishment of the Coast Defence Unit on a semi-voluntary basis and he does not foresee any difficulty in securing the small establishment, plus a reserve, required.

X X X X X X X X X



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Report of the Committee appointed by His  
Excellency the Governor on the 4th April,  
1936, to Consider Suggestions for the  
Reorganization of the Defence Forces  
of the Colony

PRINTED AND SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER  
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

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The expenses incurred in connection with the Committee were approximately £50, and the cost of printing and publishing this Report is estimated by the Government Printer at £30. These figures take no account of the time spent by officers of Government not specially seconded for service with the Committee.

# REPORT

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On the 4th April, 1936, Your Excellency was pleased to appoint as members of a Committee to Consider Suggestions for the Reorganization of the Defence Forces of the Colony—

- (1) Colonel J. A. Campbell, D.S.O. (Chairman), Commander, Northern Brigade, The King's African Rifles;
- (2) The Hon. T. D. H. Bruce, Solicitor General;
- (3) Mr. R. W. Hemsted, C.M.G., O.B.E.;
- (4) Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dunstan Adams, M.C., Commanding 1st (Nairobi) Battalion, The Kenya Defence Force;
- (5) Captain F. V. Ward, President, Kenya Rifle Association;

with the following terms of reference:—

- (a) To examine the suggestions for the reorganization of the Defence Forces of the Colony contained in the Colonial Office despatch of 5th February, 1936, and to submit for the consideration of the Government and of the Secretary of State a report thereon.
- (b) To prepare such draft legislation as may be necessary in accordance with paragraph 7 of the despatch.

Appendix 1.

2. Mr. C. M. Deverell was appointed Secretary of the Committee. The meetings were, by the courtesy of the Attorney General, held in his office.

3. The Committee on the 25th April published a notice in the Official Gazette and the local Press inviting all persons desirous of placing their views before the Committee to do so either orally or by memoranda. The notice intimated that the oral presentation of views was preferred by the Committee. On the 8th May a communique was published through the Press and Wirelless, requesting persons interested to place their views before the Committee not later than the 30th May.

As a result of these invitations twenty-four persons, most of whom also submitted memoranda, appeared before the

Committee and, in addition, eighteen memoranda by persons who did not appear before the Committee were received and considered.

We would take this opportunity of thanking all those who so assisted us in our deliberations.

4. Twenty-one meetings of the Committee were held between the 24th April and the 18th June, 1936.

5. At an early stage in our deliberations we came to the conclusion that the task before us could best be considered under the following heads:—

- (1) The Defence Problem of the Colony.
  - (2) The Kenya Defence Force in relation to the Defence Problem.
  - (3) The Organization suggested in the Colonial Office despatch in relation to the Defence Problem.
  - (4) The Organization which, in our opinion, is best suited to meet the Defence Problem.
  - (5) The financial implications of our proposals.
  - (6) The draft legislation necessary to give effect to our recommendations.
6. Throughout our deliberations we have been guided by the following general considerations—
- (a) that it was the task of the Committee to recommend what in our opinion was the minimum organization required to meet the Colony's defence problem;
  - (b) that, although our terms of reference contained no financial limitations, we should keep before us the desirability of recommending proposals which, while compatible with (a) should not involve the Colony in an unreasonable expense.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE DEFENCE PROBLEM OF THE COLONY

7. The Explanatory Memorandum to the Defence Force Bill published in the Official Gazette of the 12th January, 1927, makes it clear that the purposes for which the Kenya Defence Force was established were: two fold. In the first place for defence against External Aggression and secondly for the defence of life and property in the event of Internal Disturbance.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to how the European British subjects of this country should be organized for its defence, we have found no one who quarrelled with this description of the two fold nature of the defence problem.

8. We are of the opinion that the parts which the European British subjects of Kenya are called upon to play in relation to these two aspects of defence are distinct, and that no organization which does not reflect this distinction will be satisfactory.

We propose to consider these two aspects separately.

9. We are of the opinion that, in considering the part which the European community of this Colony is best adapted to play in the event of External Aggression, it is impossible to ignore the lessons of the East African Campaign of the late War—that for reasons of climate, knowledge of local conditions, and mobility, European troops were less suited to war in tropical Africa than African troops officered by Europeans. The comparatively small force which the European community could put into the field to oppose External Aggression must also be borne in mind.

10. We have therefore come to the conclusion that in any future war in East Africa the primary function of the European community in the event of External Aggression should be to supply officers, non-commissioned officers, and instructors for the expansion of the King's African Rifles which, in our view, must follow the threat of External Aggression.

11. While we regard this as the primary function of the European community in the event of war, we consider that the possibility of eventually establishing some form of auxiliary air, artillery, and ancillary units, should not be lost sight of, and we will have more to say regarding these suggestions at a later stage of our Report.

12. While we do not consider internal disturbances of any magnitude as likely to occur in this Colony under normal peaceful conditions, we cannot ignore the changed European situation and the possibility of a major war with its consequent reaction on internal affairs.

We are, therefore, of opinion that some form of organization of the European community is necessary to protect life and property in the event of a serious or local disturbance.

We have given careful consideration to this part of the problem before us and have arrived at the following conclusions -

- (a) that the forces best suited to suppress any such disturbance are the Regular Forces at the disposal of Government, be they King's African Rifles, Royal Air Force or the Kenya Police;
  - (b) that the part which the European community may be called upon to play in the event of a disturbance will therefore be limited to protecting life and property for the short time which must elapse before the Regular Force arrive upon the scene.
13. The dual purposes then which we consider devolve upon the European community are -
- (1) to provide a nucleus of officers, instructors and technicians in the event of External Aggression;
  - (2) to hold the fort in outlying districts, in the event of Internal Disturbance, until the Regular Forces in the Colony arrive.

In this connection we consider that the mere knowledge that a European Defence Organization exists, cannot fail to have a steadying effect on the native population in times of unrest.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCE.

14. The Kenya Defence Force was established by the Defence Force Ordinance, 1923. The Ordinance makes provision for the compulsory registration of all European males of British nationality in the Colony up to the age of fifty years and for their division into three classes according to age. All British European males of fifty or over can volunteer for enrolment in a fourth class, and any person in any class can volunteer for enrolment in any class preceding his proper class. The Ordinance also allows persons other than British subjects to join the Force with the prior consent of the Governor.

15. The Ordinance lays down the maximum annual training for the three classes as follows -

- (a) In the case of Class I, composed of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, one hundred hours.
- (b) In the case of Classes II, III and IV, not less than twelve hours a year.

In practice there has never been sufficient funds available to apply the training prescribed to classes other than Class I. So that, except in cases where persons over thirty have volunteered to serve in Class I, persons over the age of thirty have only been affected by the Ordinance in so far as they have been compulsorily registered as members of the Force and have been acquainted with the details of local defence schemes.

16. We do not propose to examine the organization of the Defence Force in relation to the problem of Internal Defence save to say that in our opinion there is nothing inherent in its organization to render it unsuitable for the strictly limited functions which we have agreed to assign to it in the event of Internal Disturbance.

17. We will now consider the Defence Force from the aspect of External Aggression and the training of officers, non-commissioned officers, and instructors for additional African battalions.

We consider for the following principal reasons that the present Defence Force is unsuitable to provide the training outlined above -

- (a) The officers and non-commissioned officers are not themselves sufficiently proficient or conversant with recent developments to train the members of the Force as potential officers or instructors.
- (b) Even if they were sufficiently up to date, the maximum training laid down by the Ordinance is entirely inadequate for the required degree of military proficiency to be attained;
- (c) That for financial reasons it is not possible to provide the degree of training required to create officers, non-commissioned officers and instructors on a compulsory basis for all Class I men.
- (d) That there is an insufficient permanent staff available with the necessary knowledge to provide the training required.

18. We do not intend to imply from the above that no training of any value has been given through the Defence Force. We consider that a great deal of the training which was given was of value for the purposes of Internal Defence. We have also been impressed by the training which some enthusiastic members of the Force have voluntarily undertaken, and we consider that such training was of considerable value.



We do, however, suggest that, apart from the training over and above that laid down in the Ordinance given to volunteers, no training of any value for the purpose of producing officers and instructors has been provided.

19. At a later stage of our Report we will give our views as to the nature and minimum extent of the training which we consider necessary for this purpose. It will suffice here to reiterate that we consider such training can only be provided in this country on a voluntary basis, because the expense of providing compulsory training for the relatively large number of men in Class I, would be beyond the resources of the Colony and because, for reasons of occupation and situation, it would be impracticable for many persons, particularly in upcountry districts, to give up sufficient time for the training required.

20. To summarize our conclusions in this Chapter. We consider that the organization of the Defence Force is not suited to meet the requirements of Internal Defence. But that the degree of compulsory training provided by the Defence Force is totally inadequate to train a reserve of officers and non-commissioned officers.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### THE ORGANIZATION SUGGESTED IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE DESPATCH.

21. Before examining this Chapter, it is advisable to turn to the Secretary of State's despatch of the 5th February, 1936, which is printed as Appendix I to this Report. The Secretary of State suggests—

- (a) that the Defence Force be disbanded;
- (b) that it be replaced by a Territorial Force Regiment comprising an infantry unit or units and a battery of Coast artillery for employment at Mombasa;
- (c) that a Reserve should be formed to the Territorial Regiment by the compulsory enrolment of all able-bodied European males of British nationality;
- (d) that the Territorial Regiment should be under the command of the Commander, Northern Brigade, the King's African Rifles, and staffed from that Brigade.

It will be observed that the Secretary of State has not indicated whether the Territorial Force should be on a voluntary or a compulsory basis. We are, however, satisfied that

a volunteer unit is intended, and we propose to assume that this is the case for the purposes of this Report.

22. We have indicated in the last Chapter that in our opinion the present Defence Force is not the best organization that can be devised to enable the potential European man power of this Colony to be utilized to the best advantage. It follows that we are accordingly in agreement with the Secretary of State in regarding that the Defence Force in its present form should be disbanded.

23. We also agree that what is required to take the place of the Defence Force is a Volunteer Force on the Territorial Model with a Compulsory Force composed of the residue of the able-bodied European man power of the Colony.

24. We consider that the primary function of the Volunteer Force should be to make the most of the excellent material available by training suitable men to take their places as officers, non-commissioned officers and instructors, and that the Compulsory Force should be trained primarily for defence in the event of Internal Disturbance.

25. We do not consider that it is practicable for the Coast Defence Battery at Mombasa to be manned by European volunteers and we will make suggestions in this connection in the succeeding Chapter.

26. We do not agree with the suggestion contained in paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's despatch that the Staff Officer should be supplied from the Northern Brigade, King's African Rifles.

We consider that the Staff Officer should not be below the rank of Captain, and that owing to the prevalence of junior officers now serving with the Northern Brigade, the range of selection would be limited. Even if a Captain could be spared from the Brigade, which is not possible at the present time, there is only one who will not have completed his present tour before the Force is on its feet.

We consider that the best results will be obtained by appointing a specially selected officer of the rank of Captain in the British Army as Staff Officer to both the new Forces.

We consider that this officer should be appointed to the new Force and not to the King's African Rifles so that there can be no complaint that he owes a divided allegiance, but is, on the contrary, appointed solely to assist in the organization and training of the new Forces.

27. It will be observed from the previous paragraphs that we are in general agreement with the Secretary of State as regards his proposals for the establishment of a Territorial Force Regiment. We have now to consider his proposal to establish a Reserve formed by the compulsory registration of all able-bodied European British subjects not-members of the Territorial Force.

As we understand this suggestion, the Reserve Force will exist merely on paper, it will receive no training, but will consist solely in the compulsory registration of the man power of the Colony which, in an emergency, could be placed under military discipline and control.

28. We have stated that we consider that the danger of serious internal disturbance is somewhat remote and that the part to be played by the Compulsory Force in such an event is a very limited one, for these reasons we have had to consider carefully whether, in view of the financial state of the Colony, we would be justified in recommending that the Compulsory Force should receive training at all. It has been suggested to us that, were it merely instructed in musketry through Rifle Clubs, no other training would be required.

In arriving at the conclusion that such training would be inadequate we have been influenced by the following considerations—

- (1) that, if a force is to have any practical value, it must be acquainted with its leaders and duties so that in time of emergency there will be no risk of confusion;
- (2) that musketry training without training in fire direction and control and without a knowledge of elementary organization is of little use;
- (3) that in this country, owing to the very scattered European population in up country districts, the only practical way in which to impart instruction is by camps. Once the men have been collected for a camp it is a waste of time and money not to impart as much instruction as is possible in the time available;
- (4) that it is unfair to the Volunteers, if the non-Volunteers escape without any training;
- (5) that in the event of war the Compulsory Force will have had a ground-work of training, will be able to use its weapons and have, at least, some military knowledge;

6. that we can rely only on a portion of this Force joining Rifle Clubs, which are entirely voluntary, and the nature of such training would incline more towards shooting practice than towards instruction in service shooting;

(7) that experience in the past has shown that much useful instruction can be imparted in a short period with the material available. Considerably better results will be obtained with the necessary staff available to organize training on the lines desired;

(8) that the registration of the Reserve would be useless unless the resulting roll were kept up to date by inspection by properly appointed officers and that the expense entailed would not be justified unless the Force received some training;

(9) that the Reserve, without training of any kind might, by precipitate and rash action in time of emergency, be an embarrassment to the authorities rather than a help.

29. We consider that the training which the Compulsory Force should be given should be directed primarily to making them efficient in the use of their weapons and thoroughly conversant with their local defence schemes and rallying points, and the part which each individual would be called upon to play in the event of a local disturbance.

30. We do not consider that there is any good military reason for regarding the Compulsory Force as a Reserve to the Volunteer Force; and it will be seen that, in a later stage of our Report, we recommend that a separate Reserve be formed for the Volunteer Force; for these reasons, and because we consider that the purposes of these two Forces are quite distinct, we propose to call the Compulsory Force "The Kenya Auxiliary Force."

31. While, therefore, we accept the suggestions of the Secretary of State in general, we consider that some training is essential for the Auxiliary Force. We also consider that, owing to the peculiar conditions which prevail in Mombasa where the European population is continually changing, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply sufficient volunteers to man the Coast Defence Battery.

CHAPTER V.  
THE ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.  
*General.*

32. It should be clear from the preceding Chapters that the organization, which we recommend, might better be described as the reorganization of the existing Defence Force with a Volunteer Force super-imposed. It should also be clear that we regard the creation of a reservoir of officers and instructors as of primary importance and that we consider that the organization and training of the Kenya Defence Force is entirely inadequate for this purpose.

33. We recommend that the Kenya Defence Force be disbanded and replaced by a Volunteer Force up to the strength of a battalion, to be known as "The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force)" drawn from men between the ages of 18 and 35, and in special cases up to 45, with a Compulsory Force to be called "The Kenya Auxiliary Force" consisting of the balance of able-bodied European British male subjects in the Colony.

34. We recommend that service in the The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) should be for a minimum period of four years, and that every member of this Force should put in twelve days' camp every year, and at least 100 hours of training parades.

35. We recommend also that The Kenya Auxiliary Force should be divided into two classes as follows:—

Class I—men of 18-30 years of age

Class II—men over 30 years

We recommend that Class I men should be compelled to attend a five days' camp once every year and that Class II men should be compulsorily registered, but should receive no training other than that necessary to acquaint them with the part which they are called upon to play in their local defence schemes, and such voluntary instruction through Rifle Clubs as is necessary to make them proficient in the use of the service rifle.

36. We recommend that any member of Class I of the Auxiliary Force should be eligible to join the Volunteer Force and that service to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer for a minimum of four years in this Force should entitle a member to exemption from service in Class I of the Auxiliary Force. Any such member would be registered in Class II of

the Auxiliary Force on completion of his service in the Volunteer Force, but would not be subject to the obligation of compulsory training imposed on Class I.

37. We recommend for the reasons given by us in paragraph 26 that the following regular personnel should be seconded to the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) and not to the King's African Rifles:—

1 Staff Officer (Captain).

1 Regimental Sergeant Major.

1 Permanent Staff Instructor per Company.

This regular staff, assisted by a cadre of specially selected officers and other ranks from The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) will be responsible for the training of the Auxiliary Force under the direction of the Commander, Northern Brigade, King's African Rifles, with the new title of "Commander, Northern Brigade and Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda".

It is our opinion that the Permanent Staff should, as far as possible, be drawn from the same Regiment of the Regular Army, preferably from the Brigade of Guards.

For the purpose of clarity we propose to consider the new Forces separately.

*1—The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force).*

38. Before turning to the details of the Volunteer organization which we recommend, we desire to draw attention to certain general considerations which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion that the primary duty devolving upon the European male population of this Colony is to provide officers and instructors for native troops.

39. In the first place it is impossible to ignore the tendency of Powers possessing Colonial Empires to recruit the indigenous man power of the territories under their control for purposes of war. The native forces thus established form an offensive force very different in character to those encountered in the past, whose primitive and undisciplined ranks were customarily dispersed by small, but highly trained, European forces.

It would be foolish to ignore the possibility of this Colony at some future date being attacked by a highly organized native army greatly outnumbering any force which this Colony could possibly put into the field at the present time.

In such an event it is probable that for a considerable time we would have to rely upon our own internal resources to repel such an attack, and could only do so by expanding our existing native forces, the officers being drawn from the European community.

40. We do not believe that the European youth of this country will be more backward than elsewhere in the Empire in accepting the responsibility which is so clearly theirs, and we feel that as soon as they realize that it is only by submitting themselves voluntarily to a course of training in excess of any which may be compulsorily enforced that they can be adequately trained as officers and instructors, the response from them will be such as to enable an effective Territorial Force to be established without delay.

41. Although we have emphasized repeatedly that the primary function of this Force should be to train a nucleus of officers and non-commissioned officers, we also consider that it will provide an efficient striking force which could be used when necessary to support the regular forces at the disposal of Government.

42. We are aware that the success or failure of a force of this nature depends largely on the support which it obtains from public opinion, and we consider that it is essential to the success of this Force that it should be given the active sympathy and support of every section of the community. We realize that in the case of employers some sacrifice may be entailed by releasing employees for as much as twelve day camps a year. But we are confident that when it is realized that the Force is to be an efficient one with its training properly directed by Regular Serving Officers for purposes recognized by all as essential, the response from the public will not be less generous than is the case in other parts of the Empire where Territorial Forces are invariably regarded with affection and sympathy.

43. In order that The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) may build up an *esprit de corps* and obtain, and retain, the respect of the public, we regard it as essential that it should be properly equipped, and we consider it imperative that the capital expenditure necessary to purchase the required uniforms and equipment should be forthcoming.

44. We are of the opinion that the ultimate strength of the Regiment should be one Battalion with ancillary units, but that at the beginning a force of two Companies should

be aimed at. As far as can be foreseen one of these Companies would be raised in Nairobi District and the other drawn from up country districts. Each of these Companies would have a Permanent Staff Instructor seconded from the Regular British Army and would be under the control of the Permanent Headquarter Staff consisting of the Staff Officer (Captain, Regular British Army) and the Regimental Sergeant Major. For the rest of the establishment see Appendix II.

The Regiment should be concentrated in camp for a period of twelve days once a year and should in addition, attend a minimum of fifty parades of two hours duration.

The minimum attendance for training recommended above should be strictly enforced.

45. During the period of peace training in camp we recommend that the officers and men should be paid at rates set out in Appendix H which approximate closely to British Army rates.

We recommend that, if the Regiment is called up for active service, members should be given British Army rates of pay and allowances.

The travelling expenses of all members to and from camp should also be paid as well as their messing expenses. In addition we recommend that a small allowance should be made to each man to meet the expenses incurred in attending drills other than those in camp.

46. We do not propose to recommend the details of the training which should be given to this Force save to say that it should be organized so as to fit the Regiment to fulfil the roles for which it is raised.

We consider that it is essential that the camps should be made as interesting and attractive as possible, and that everything should be done to make them as enjoyable as they are instructive.

47. We consider that the defence of Mombasa is a matter which must receive special consideration in the light of the decision to make Mombasa a defended port, and the prevailing state of uncertainty in international affairs.

It is apparent that in the event of war Mombasa will become the port for East Africa as a whole, and that it will therefore be of vital importance to ensure that its defences are maintained at the maximum degree of efficiency. We

have considered carefully the suggestion contained in the Colonial Office despatch of the 5th February, 1936, that the fixed defences of Mombasa should be manned by the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force).

We understand that on investigating this proposal Government came to the conclusion that, in view of the floating nature of the population at Mombasa and the manual nature of much of the work of the battery, which could be performed more efficiently in the prevailing climatic conditions by native ranks, the best arrangement would be to obtain the services of a Regular Artillery Officer, to be seconded to the King's African Rifles, as the Battery Commander, assisted by a Regular Sergeant Instructor, Royal Engineers, and some eleven officers and other ranks drawn from the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force), the rest of the unit being composed of native ranks of the King's African Rifles.

After carefully considering this scheme, we recommend strongly that the Mombasa Coast Defence Unit be composed entirely of regular soldiers. We consider that, apart from the defects inherent in a mixed unit of Regulars and Volunteers, it will be found impossible to secure the services of sufficient permanent volunteers in Mombasa, to make a mixed scheme successful, and that the majority of suitable volunteers available might be required for essential services in the event of war.

We feel that, with an increased Regular British Personnel and a more extensive use of native non-commissioned officers drawn from the King's African Rifles than is at present contemplated, it will be possible to establish an efficient regular unit at relatively little extra expense.

If our recommendation on this point is accepted, we would suggest that such volunteer material as may be available in Mombasa and not employed in the Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve, should be formed into a unit of the Kenya Regiment.

48. Since the Volunteer Force will have as its primary object the provision of a reserve of officers and non-commissioned officers, to be used in the event of External Aggression, we consider that its members should be confined to British subjects in contradistinction to the Auxiliary Force to which we recommend that non-British subjects may, with the consent of the Governor, belong.

49. In accordance with the usual practice, we recommend that all members of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force)

shall be required to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown in the form which will be set out in the Regulations to be made in the Ordinance hereinafter referred to.

50. We are strongly of the opinion that the high privilege of holding their Commissions direct from His Majesty the King afforded to officers of the Territorial Army in England should be accorded to the officers of the Kenya Regiment, and we recommend that representations to this effect should be made in the proper quarter.

51. While we are of the opinion that service in this Force should normally be limited to active service within the limits of the Colony, we consider that it should be open to all members on enrolment voluntarily to accept liability for service without the Colony, and we propose to recommend that provision be made for this in the legislation.

52. We recommend that service in the Kenya Regiment should be for four years and that on the completion of four years' service members may be re-engaged for further periods of two years and, on completion of such service, should automatically be required to serve in a Reserve to the Regiment for a further period of four years. The minimum training which members of the Reserve should be compelled to undergo should be one day or eight hours a year.

In addition to the Reserve to which all members must automatically pass, we recommend that provision should be made in the legislation for the establishment of a Special Reserve for the voluntary enrolment of such persons who, by virtue of past service in the Regiment or elsewhere, or special qualifications, it is desirable to retain for service with the Regiment should the necessity arise.

53. We recommend that when a member of the Kenya Regiment has completed his full period of service in the Regiment or the Reserve to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer he should, regardless of his age, pass automatically into Class 2 of the Auxiliary Force and be exempt from all further training other than that laid down for Class 2.

Any member who is dismissed from the Regiment before he has completed his full period of service will, of course, automatically enter Class 1 of the Auxiliary Force, if of the appropriate age.

54. We consider that an integral part of our scheme for the training of the European man power of the Colony should

be the establishment of School Cadet Corps, which would undertake the preliminary training of the youth of the country on a voluntary basis.

We understand that, for reasons of age, the Prince of Wales School is at the moment the only institution in Kenya where it would be practicable to establish a force on the lines of the Officers' Training Corps at home. We understand that there are some one hundred boys at the Prince of Wales School between the age of fourteen and eighteen, and further that an unofficial organization already exists at this School which could easily be converted into an Officers' Training Corps, and that suitable officers are available to undertake the training of such a Corps.

55. The assistance which should be given to the Cadet Corps should take the form of instruction by the Permanent Staff of the Kenya Regiment, the loan of rifles, the free issue of ammunition for weapon training courses, and financial grants towards camp and equipment expenses.

In Appendix IV we give our estimate of the expenditure which will be required to establish and maintain this Unit.

56. Many of the memoranda which have been placed before us have contained suggestions for the establishment of ancillary units such as tank, machine gun, artillery, and air units. Most of these suggestions, however desirable in themselves, we have been forced to discard at the present time, since the expense involved would be entirely beyond the Colony's resources.

57. We have, however, given particular attention to the possibility of establishing an Auxiliary Air Unit, because we feel that there is in Kenya at the present time quite exceptional material from which the personnel for such a unit could be drawn; and because we believe that in the geographical conditions prevailing in this country an auxiliary air unit would be of inestimable value both for defence against external and internal aggression.

58. We are convinced from the evidence that we have had before us that nothing less than a self-contained unit possessing aircraft especially designed and equipped for war would be of any value.

We are aware that the establishment and upkeep of such a unit, and other ancillary units however small, would be quite beyond the Colony's resources.

We are also aware that, as a general principle, the expense involved in the defence of the Colony is an obligation to be met by the Colony. But we feel that circumstances to-day, and the strategical position of the Colony, are such as to justify Government representing to the Imperial Government the desirability of making a grant from Imperial Defence Funds for the establishment and maintenance of such units in the Colony.

#### *II—The Kenya Auxiliary Force.*

59. Although every conceivable variety of opinion as to the type of organization required for the defence of the Colony has been expressed before the Committee, the large majority of witnesses have insisted that whatever organization is required should be of a compulsory nature. In some cases this insistence was for compulsory training, in others merely for compulsory enrolment.

60. We are entirely in agreement with the compulsory system as applied to this Force, which is primarily designed for internal defence, because we consider that unless everyone is compelled to conform to the Defence Scheme which has been devised for the defence of any district it will be found that, in an emergency, some individuals will prefer to defend their own property rather than to pool their resources at a common rallying point for the general good.

61. We have been informed by a number of persons that, provided courses of musketry were given annually and residents were acquainted with their local defence schemes, no further training would, in fact, be required for the purpose of internal defence.

We considered this view carefully, but for the reasons which have already been furnished in paragraph 28 we have come to the conclusion that some training is necessary. We believe that in the conditions which prevail up country where the population is scattered over an extremely wide area such training can be carried out most effectively and economically by means of annual camps. Apart from these considerations, we regard camps as having a valuable psychological effect, in that they create and foster a corporate spirit which mere parades however often repeated, fail to provide.

62. It will be observed from the estimate of the expenditure which will be required for the Auxiliary Force, set out in Appendix III, that the items which cover the travelling

expenses of members and stores to camps form no less than 38 per cent of the total Recurrent Expenditure.

We are strongly of the opinion that the Colony is entitled to require of the Railway Administration that it should make at least no profit on the transportation of men and stores of either of the Colony's Defence Forces. We feel that it is to the advantage of Uganda that an efficient European Force should be established in this Colony, and we therefore recommend that Government should approach the Railway Council with a view to obtaining a concession from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration of such a nature that at least no profit accrues to it through the transportation of men and stores of the European Forces.

63. We have already indicated in paragraph 35 that we consider that members of the Auxiliary Force over the age of thirty years should receive no compulsory training other than that necessary to acquaint them with the part which they are called upon to play in their local defence schemes, and such voluntary instruction through Rifle Clubs as is necessary to make them proficient in the use of the service rifle.

We consider that the first of these objects can best be brought about by written orders and occasional lectures to the local inhabitants by their Section Commanders directed to acquainting each resident in the part which he must take in the local scheme. Test alarms should be arranged as funds permit.

We consider that such schemes should be carefully worked out on the spot by the local Auxiliary Force officers, and that each scheme should be submitted to the Commander for approval, so that the maximum degree of standardization may be reached compatible with the peculiar requirements of each district.

64. Although we believe that most members of the Auxiliary Force over the age of thirty, who live in up country districts, know how to shoot, we consider it desirable that every encouragement should be given to them to fire an annual course, to be drawn up by the Commander. We consider that the most satisfactory manner in which this course can be given is through the Rifle Club organization.

The manner in which Government should help these Clubs has occupied our attention, and we desire to make the following recommendations.

65. (1) We recommend that an annual grant of £10 should be made to the Kenya Rifle Association for the upkeep of each of the up country ranges, at present thirteen in number, and that an annual grant of £30 should be made for the upkeep of the Nairobi Range.

(2) We recommend that in lieu of the assistance which is given by the British Government to the National Rifle Association by the detachment from the Crown Forces of working parties, markers, register keepers, range officers, and clerical workers for the Bisley Meeting, an annual grant of £150 should be made to the Kenya Rifle Association towards the local Bisley and other competitions.

(3) We recommend also that a grant of free ammunition should be made for the musketry training of both classes of the Auxiliary Force. We understand that there is at present a supply of ammunition in the country which could be used for this purpose, and that the cost of providing free ammunition would not, therefore, arise for some years.

(4) In addition to the above, we recommend that provision should be made for the sale at cost price of best quality Mark VII ammunition to the Kenya Rifle Association for the purpose of target practice shooting.

66. We have indicated in paragraph 35 also that we consider that Class I members of the Auxiliary Force should be compelled to undergo five days' training in camps annually. We recommend that this training should be conducted by the Regular Staff of the Kenya Regiment assisted by a cadre of competent officers and non-commissioned officers from the Territorial Force, who have volunteered for this service. It will thus be possible to give, in the time available, a much more concentrated form of appropriate training than was possible in the Kenya Defence Force camps.

While we do not propose to go into the details of the training which should be provided, we have a few suggestions that it should be framed in the light of the task which the Force is designed to undertake, and that an unnecessary exercises should be avoided. We foresee that the more practical training is the more it will appeal to the members of the Force, who will realize that their training is being directed to meet concrete contingencies which directly affect themselves and their neighbours.

67. We do not consider that beyond providing the **traveling, clothing, equipment and crossing expenses of this class when in camps, any remuneration of its members is required, since we regard the duty of internal security as an obligation which naturally falls to the youth of any community. But we recognize however, that in view of the varied climatic and commercial conditions obtaining in this Colony, it is not possible to require all members to attend one camp; and we therefore recommend that there should be four annual camps a year, one of which every member of this class must attend.**

68. We are of the opinion that it will be found more **satisfactory and more economical in the long run to use permanent camps rather than to rely on tentage which is costly to move and quickly deteriorates. These camps should be at Nairobi (2), Eldoret and Nakuru.**

We recommend that the Royal Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society should be approached with a view to an arrangement being reached by which the Society's Show Grounds would be made available for these camps.

69. We consider that the organization of the Auxiliary Force should be on the lines of that provided for the Kenya Defence Force, with the addition that the Permanent Staff and Instructional Cadre from the Kenya Regiment will be larger and more efficient.

70. We most strongly recommend that the Commander, Northern Brigade, as the officer at present responsible to the Government for the Military Forces of the Colony, should be in command of both the Kenya Regiment and the Auxiliary Force with the title of Commander, Northern Brigade and Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda, and that, in view of the more extensive command envisaged (including the Royal Air Force Unit, the Coast Defences of Mombasa, the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) and the Kenya Auxiliary Force), he should hold the appointment of Brigadier.

It has been represented to us by some persons that the European Defence Forces should have a local officer, as Commandant of the Local Forces, between the Commander and Commanding Officers of Units and the District Commandants. We understand that the idea behind this suggestion is that the Commandant would ensure that the interests of the Local Forces were not subordinated to the King's African Rifles.

We find it impossible to appreciate this amendment, and we believe that an appointment of such an appointment being cumbersome and unnecessary, actually the contrary is true, and that the very fact that the Commander is solely responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the Local Forces and is unable to delegate this responsibility to anybody else, is the best possible guarantee that he will give his personal attention and time to ensuring that the Local Forces are properly conducted. Further, it should be appreciated that the Commander, as a Colonel or a Brigadier, does not belong to the King's African Rifles or to any other Regiment.

71. We have now to consider the difficult problem of whether rifles should be issued individually to members of the Auxiliary Force or not. The views which have been expressed before us by up country residents on this question have been almost equally divided between recommending the individual issue of rifles and the issue to local armouries or specially selected individuals. The individual issue of rifles is open to three serious objections—

- (1) they are liable to be stolen;
- (2) they are liable to be lost;
- (3) they are liable, through the neglect of their holders, to become unserviceable.

Although rifles were not issued to individuals by all District Commandants to the Kenya Defence Force, yet, after an exhaustive inquiry more than one hundred of the rifles which were issued have never been recovered, and a large number of rifles were returned in an unserviceable state due to the neglect of the holders.

It is clear from this unsatisfactory experience that, unless some scheme of inspection were introduced, it would be impossible to recommend the issue of rifles to individuals.

The difficulty in arranging a satisfactory system of inspection, that a system of heavy expenditure in travelling expenses. No system of inspection would, of course, remove the danger of the rifles being stolen.

72. The chief objections to retaining rifle armouries are as follows:

- (1) Unless the armouries were sited in some place such as Police Lines, it would be impossible to guard them, and the risk of a large number of arms coming



into wrong hands in the event of a sudden disturbance would be serious.

- (b) If they are kept in armouries outlying farmers may be unable to secure their arms, in the event of a sudden disturbance.

73. After careful consideration of this problem, we have the following recommendations to make:—

- (1) That sufficient arms should be made available in every district for issue to all members of the Auxiliary Force.
- (2) That properly constructed armouries should be erected at selected Police Stations in up country districts. The keys of such armouries should be in the possession of the Officer in Charge of the Police Station and the local Auxiliary Force Commander. The duties of the Police should not extend beyond the guarding of these armouries.
- (3) That arms should not as a rule be issued to individuals, but should be retained in these armouries.
- (4) That in special cases, on the advice of the District Commandant and with the approval of the Commander, rifles may be issued to members in outlying farms. Before recommending such an issue, the District Commandant should first satisfy himself that—

- (a) the applicant has no rifle of his own;
- (b) he is a fit and proper person to have a rifle.

- (5) That, if the Civil Authority has good reason to believe that a state of unrest exists making it desirable to issue rifles temporarily as a precaution to any section or district, he should, after consultation with the local Auxiliary Force Commander, authorize the issue.
- (6) We recommend also that, in addition to the rifles issued to the members of the Kenya Regiment, rifles should be issued to keen members of Rifle Clubs who are recommended by the Council of the Kenya Rifle Association.

74. We assume that as a general rule local Defence Schemes will be based on two stages. In the first stage neighbouring persons would converge on a local rallying point, in

the second each collection of persons at a rallying point would move in convoy to a defended locality which would normally be where the armoury was situated.

We are of the opinion that, even in the event of a disturbance so sudden that the issue recommended in (5) of section 73 could not take place, sufficient private arms and ammunition would be available in most districts to enable the persons to reach the rallying points in safety.

We are aware that in not recommending the issue of arms to individuals generally some risk may be run, though, as we have shown above, we regard this risk as a very small one, but we consider that the risk involved in issuing rifles to all members is a greater one, and we believe that the solution we have proposed is, in all the circumstances, the most suitable.

75. When dealing with the Kenya Regiment, we stated that the success of that Force depends to a large extent on the support it received from the community. Though the Force at present under consideration is a compulsory one, it depends, only to a slightly lesser degree, for its success on the same kind of support.

While we have no reason to believe that this support will not be forthcoming, we consider that it is illogical to make provision for the compulsory training of employees without ensuring that employers do not bring undue pressure to bear to obstruct or prevent their employees from attending the compulsory camps.

We have accordingly made provision in the legislation on the lines in force in South Africa to deal with employers who attempt to prevent their employees from attending such service or training as may be prescribed.

76. We attach great importance to the proper registration of the man power of the Colony and recommend that, in addition to the annual return to be made by the District Commissioners, all employers should be required to give particulars of all persons in their employ eligible for service in this Force.

We consider that such returns should contain information regarding the qualifications and the nature of the employment of all persons, so that in the event of an emergency the authorities may be in a position to determine what part may be most usefully played by each person.

77. Our attention has been drawn to the existence of a number of amateurs capable of transmitting and receiving

wireless messages, and we consider that every encouragement should be given to them by the Auxiliary Force Authorities with a view to utilizing them in defence schemes.

78. We consider that the closest co-operation should be maintained between the Auxiliary Force Commanders and all departments of Government.

79. Before concluding this Chapter, which deals with the Force which we recommend to take the place of the Kenya Defence Force, we should like to place on record our appreciation of the considerable sacrifices both of time and money which have been made by the officers and men of that Force. We trust that nothing that has been stated in this Report will be taken as meaning that we consider the failure of the Defence Force to be due to any shortcomings in the officers and men, and we hope that the new Forces may have the advantage of the experience and keenness of those who have performed such valuable service for the Colony in the Kenya Defence Force.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF OUR PROPOSALS.

80. The financial implications of our proposals will best be understood by reference to Appendices II and III which set out our estimate of the expenditure which will be required for the Kenya Regiment and the Auxiliary Force respectively.

81. It will be observed from Appendix II that the total estimated recurrent annual cost of the Kenya Regiment on a basis of two Companies is £5,854. Every additional Company raised will cost £1,772 in the first year.

82. The total estimate of the expenditure required to establish and maintain the Auxiliary Force, set out in Appendix III, amounts to £5,047 of which £3,408 is non-recurrent and only £1,744 recurrent.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE DRAFT LEGISLATION NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO OUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

83. As the Forces, which we recommend should be raised, are required for different purposes and are also based on entirely different principles, in that one is voluntary and the

other compulsory, it appears to us that two separate Ordinances will best give legal effect to our proposals.

We therefore recommend that two Ordinances on the lines of the draft Bills which form Appendices VI and VII of this Report should be enacted with as little delay as possible.

84. The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance is modelled on the Territorial Force Ordinance (Chapter 42 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya), which it repeals. Certain important alterations have been made in the present Ordinance, and a large number of minor ones. In these circumstances, we have deemed it best to draft a completely new Bill, and to repeal the old one, thus giving the persons concerned a clear picture of the law.

85. The Kenya Auxiliary Force Ordinance is modelled on the Defence Force Ordinance, 1927, as amended. In respect to the amendments made in the present Defence Force Ordinance the same considerations apply as in the case of the Territorial Force Ordinance (Chapter 42 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya). A considerable number of important alterations have been made, and there are a large number of minor alterations. In these circumstances, we have deemed it best to draft a completely new Bill, and to repeal the old one.

86. It is obvious that a great part of the legislation necessary to govern the operation of both these Forces must be in the form of Regulations under the Ordinances.

We believe that the Regulations under the existing Ordinances are in the main what is required for the new Forces. However, in the case of the Kenya Regiment we are of the opinion that the Regulations which exist under Chapter 42 are hardly sufficient, and we consider that before submitting draft Regulations for this Force it would be desirable to give careful consideration to the numerous Territorial Regulations which have been made at home. To do so would, however, mean that this Report would be considerably delayed and, since we regard it as extremely desirable that the new Forces should be established with the minimum of delay, we have decided not to include subsidiary legislation with this Report. In the event of our recommendations being accepted, we should, however, be glad to give any assistance in our power to enable the necessary Regulations to be prepared.

\*See notes to Appendices II and V.

87. Before concluding this Report, we desire to place on record our keen appreciation of the excellent work done by our Secretary, Mr. C. M. Deverell. His ability and untiring zeal have been of the greatest value to us in our deliberations and in the preparation of this Report.

We have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. A. CAMPELL, Colonel,  
(Chairman).

T. D. H. BRUCE,  
(Member).

R. W. HEMSTED,  
(Member).

A. DUNSTAN ADAMS, Lt.-Col.  
(Member).

P. V. WARD,  
(Member).

C. M. DEVERELL,  
(Secretary).

18th June, 1936.

## APPENDIX I.

COPY.

DOWLING STREET,

5th February, 1936.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your Secret despatch of the 15th of September on the subject of the Kenya Defence Force. I note that in regard to the question of stores, you are taking separate action, and I presume that you will report separately if necessary on this point. In this despatch I propose to deal with the organization of the Defence Force generally.

2. As I informed you in my telegram of the 4th of February, I have now come to the conclusion that, in the interests of the general security of Kenya, the best, and indeed the only possible, course is to disband the existing Defence Force and replace it by some more suitable military organization which will enable the potential European man power of Kenya to be utilized in the best possible way.

3. In existing circumstances my opinion is that the most suitable organization will be that of a Territorial Force Regiment comprising an infantry unit (or units) and a battery of artillery for employment in manning the gun defence of Mombasa. The establishment of the infantry unit should be as for a Battalion of the King's African Rifles, with necessary modifications as regards non-combatants. The Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles should be appointed to command all local forces in Kenya and Uganda, and his present style should be altered by adding the words "and Officer Commanding Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda". In the Ordinance constituting the Regiment provision should be made to vest the command in "the Officer Commanding Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda".

4. As regards the staff, the necessary staff should be supplied from the Northern Brigade, King's African Rifles, the necessary additions to establishment of that force being made to provide for this. The Staff Officer should be appointed to the staff of the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade with the title of Staff Officer, Local Forces. In order to make the change as smoothly as possible, I suggest that it would be advisable in the first place to appoint as Staff Officer, Local Forces, an officer now serving in one of the Battalions in the Northern Brigade. This will secure that the first incumbent of that post will have a knowledge of the problem, the people, and the country, and it would be preferable to appoint an officer from this country who had no such local experience. The officer selected for the appointment of Staff

Officer Local Forces would be replaced by an officer sent from England to complete establishment.

5. I suggest that a suitable designation for the proposed Force would be "The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force)". The actual strength of the units can be regulated according to possibilities, and, in the first instance, I suggest that the establishment should aim at one infantry battalion and one battery of artillery.

6. In your Secret despatch of the 12th of December, 1934, you stated that you were in agreement with the suggestion that a "security force" should be organized and maintained. I think, however, that the title would be somewhat misleading, though I agree that, in the circumstances of Kenya, everyone who is physically fit should be compulsorily registered for military action in an emergency. Since all house-holders will continue to be placed under liability for military service, it will probably be better to make them members of some definite military organization, which would automatically place them under military or Government orders when a state of emergency is declared. This would have the further advantage of ensuring that, when called upon, they come under military control and discipline in the emergency, with the responsibility for carrying out orders given to them. To secure this end the best course would appear to be to establish for the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) a Reserve, and that all house-holders not being members of the Regiment or of the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers should be required to enrol in it. The Reserve could be divided into classes according to age and obligation for military training. It would give each man a definite military status if he is called upon for service, and would probably prove the most satisfactory course in the end.

7. I make these suggestions as points for your consideration: They had the support of Brigadier Norman when he last considered the matter, and you will, no doubt, have discussed the whole question with him. In any event, the first thing to do would appear to be to prepare legislation to give effect to the changes, and I request that you will submit it to me in draft as you propose.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) J. H. THOMAS.

GOVERNOR,

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.

APPENDIX II  
KENYA REGIMENT (TERRITORIAL FORCE)

Item No.	Establishment	DETAILS	Estimate
<b>HEADQUARTERS—LOCAL FORCES</b>			
<i>Personal Emoluments</i>			
1	1	Captain-Staff Officer, Local Forces (Regular Army)	750
2	1	Regt. Sgt. Major (Permanent Staff Instructor) at £450 by £10 triennially to £470	450
3	1	Clerk (H.Q. Office)	150
4	1	Clerk (Stores)	162
5	1	Asian Armourer (Consolidated Rate of Pay)	158
6	4	Store Posters at Sh. 24 per mensem	58
7	..	Pension Contributions—Regular Army Personnel	123
Total Personal Emoluments, Headquarters			1,851
<b>HEADQUARTERS, BATTALION</b>			
8	1	*Major at Sh. 30 per diem for 12 days	45
9	1	Captain-Adjutant at Sh. 20 per diem for 12 days	12
10	1	Quartermaster at Sh. 15 per diem for 12 days	9
11	1	Regt. Sgt. Major at Sh. 9 per diem for 12 days	5
12	1	Regt. Q.M. Sgt. at Sh. 8 per diem for 12 days	5
Total Personal Emoluments, Battalion Headquarters			47
<b>ONE RIFLE COMPANY</b>			
13	1	Captain at Sh. 20 per diem for 12 days	30
14	2	Subalterns at Sh. 15 per diem for 12 days	30
15	2	Subalterns at Sh. 10 per diem for 12 days	12
16	1	C.S.M. (Permanent Staff Instructor) at £390 by £10 triennially to £410	390
17	1	C.S.M. at Sh. 8 per diem for 12 days	5
18	1	Company Q.M.S. at Sh. 7 per diem for 12 days	4
19	4	Sergeants at Sh. 6 per diem for 12 days	14
20	6	Corporals at Sh. 4/50 per diem for 12 days	17
21	10	Lance-Corporals at Sh. 3/50 per diem for 12 days	21
22	96	Privates at Sh. 2/50 per diem for 12 days	154
23	..	Pension Contributions for Regular Army Personnel	18
Total Personal Emoluments, One Company			525
Total Personal Emoluments, Two Companies			1,050
Total Personal Emoluments, Headquarters, Battalion Headquarters and Two Companies			3,210
Carried forward			3,210

\*Lt.-Col. if and when expanded to full Battalion.

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

## KENYA REGIMENT (TERRITORIAL FORCE)

Item No.	Establishment	DETAILS	Estimate
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 3,210
		<b>OTHER CHARGES</b>	
24		Passages (One Officer at £69, plus Family Allowance £40; Three B.W.O.'s at £55, plus One Family Passage Allowance at £30)	304
25		Local Travelling and Transport	500
26		Outfit Allowances	195
27		Uniforms and Equipment	860
28		Messing for 255 at Sh. 2/50 per diem for 12 days	383
29		Stationery and Publications	25
30		Telephone	15
31		Conservancy, Water and Lighting	50
32		Contingencies and Miscellaneous Stores	100
33		House Allowance for Staff Officer (B.W.O.'s being allotted Government Quarters)	112
34		Training Grant (Conjectural)	100
		Total Other Charges	2,644
		TOTAL HEADQUARTERS, BATTALION HEAD-QUARTERS AND TWO COMPANIES	£ 5,854

NOTE.—Item No. 24—Provision will be required in the FIRST and subsequent TRIENNIAL YEARS.

Items No. 26—Initial expenditure required in the FIRST year. In the second and subsequent years only a small provision will be necessary for Recruits and replacements.

## APPENDIX III

## KENYA AUXILIARY FORCE

Based on Four Camps Annually—NAIROBI 2, NAKURU 1, ELDORET 1, and Four Auxiliary Force Districts

ESTIMATES BASED ON TOTAL STRENGTH OF 1,000 CLASS I MEN

Item No.	DETAILS	Estimate
		£
	<b>NON-RECURRENT</b>	
1	Outfit Allowances—Officers	200
2	Clothing and Equipment (To last four years)	2,200
3	Camp Furniture (Additional to existing Kenya Defence Force Furniture)	391
4	Tents	712
	Total Non-recurrent Expenditure	3,403
	<b>RECURRENT</b>	
	Local Travelling and Transport	500
	Transport of Camp Stores	120
	Fuel	28
	Lighting	20
	Water	24
	Conservancy	50
	Messing	25
	Hire of Ground and Insurance	16
	Labour and Fixing Camp	
	Instructors' Pay and Rations (Cadre from Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force))	200
	District Commandants' Allowances	200
	Total Recurrent Expenditure	1,644
	TOTAL KENYA AUXILIARY FORCE ESTIMATES PER YEAR	5,047

## APPENDIX IV

PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL  
OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Item No.	DETAILS	Estimate
1	Clothing and Equipment for 100 Cadets	115
2	Publications	5
3	Messing—7 days at Sh. 2/50 per diem	81
4	Training	15
		£ 226

First Year

Second and Subsequent Years

Arms and Web Equipment will be issued from stock now on charge.

APPENDIX V  
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE

	£
<b>A. NON-RECURRENT—</b>	
Kenya Auxiliary Force .. .. .	3,403
Officers' Training Corps .. .. .	80
	<b>3,483</b>
<b>B. RECURRENT—</b>	
Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) .. .. .	*5,854
Kenya Auxiliary Force .. .. .	1,644
Officers' Training Corps .. .. .	146
Assistance to Rifle Clubs .. .. .	260
	<b>*7,904</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE REQUIRED IN FIRST YEAR .. .</b>	<b>11,387</b>

\*N.B.—See Note to Appendix II. Included in the estimate of the expenditure required for the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) are three items (24, 26 and 27) which cannot be properly regarded as recurrent.

Item 24.—Passages. This provision will only be required every three years.

Items 26 and 27.—Outfit Allowances, Uniforms and Equipment. This expenditure will be required in the first year. In subsequent years provision will only be required for recruits and replacements. It is impossible to estimate at this stage what figure should be estimated for recruits, but it is considered that a round figure of £5,000 would give a more accurate picture of the probable recurrent expenditure required for the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force).

APPENDIX VI.

**A Bill to Provide for the Establishment of a Regiment to be known as the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force).**

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

PART I.

1. The Ordinance may be cited as the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance, 1936, and shall come into operation upon such date as the Governor may by notification in the Gazette appoint, and shall be applied to such military districts as the Governor may appoint and establish by notification in the Gazette. Short title and commencement

2. In the Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:— Interpretation

"active service"—every member of the Regiment when called out for the purpose of repelling external aggression or for aiding the civil authority in the protection of life and property and preventing and suppressing internal disorder in the Colony shall be deemed to be on active service;

"Act or Ordinance" shall include all regulations made thereunder;

"cadets" means all boys serving in cadet units subject to the provisions of this Ordinance;

"commanding officer" means the officer in command of any district, unit or detachment;

"member" means any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man enrolled in or belonging to the Regiment;

"military district" means a military district appointed and established under this Ordinance;

"officer" means any person appointed by the Governor to hold commissioned rank in the Regiment;

"peace training" means all such training as may be prescribed under this Ordinance other than training on active service;

"permanent staff" means all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, armourers, clerks and storekeepers or any other persons appointed under section 42 of this Ordinance;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

"regulations" means regulations made under the provisions of this Ordinance;

"unit" means any portion of the Regiment which may be declared by the Governor to be a unit for the purposes of this Ordinance.

## PART II.

### CONSTITUTION OF REGIMENT.

Formation of  
Regiment.

3. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor, by notification in the Gazette, to establish under this Ordinance a regiment for the Colony to be known as the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force), throughout this Ordinance referred to as "the Regiment", and to accept on behalf of His Majesty the services of any qualified persons to become officers or members of the Regiment.

(2) Upon such notification the Regiment shall be deemed to be lawfully established.

(3) The Regiment shall be under the Supreme Command of the Governor, and under the Command of the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda, who shall be responsible to the Governor for the organization, discipline, and efficiency of the Regiment.

(4) The officers of the Regiment shall be commissioned by His Majesty the King.

(5) The Governor may, by notification in the Gazette, declare any portion of the Regiment to be a unit for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(6) Upon such notification a unit shall be deemed to be lawfully constituted.

Membership.

4. Every member of the Regiment must be a British subject of European race or origin between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and shall upon enrolment take the oath and complete the attestation form as prescribed:

Provided always that the age limit may be extended by regulations for such classes of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men as the Governor may decide.

5. Every officer and every person who has tendered his services and whose services have been accepted and who has been enrolled as a member of the Regiment shall be liable to be called out for active service within the limits of the Colony, and to undergo such peace training as may be prescribed from time to time: Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained, any officer or member of the Regiment may, when taking an oath as prescribed, sign a declaration in the form prescribed to the effect that he is willing to serve under this Ordinance outside the Colony in the event of the Governor deeming such a course expedient.

Liability of those who have tendered and have been accepted.

6. Every member enrolled under the provisions of this Ordinance for service in the Regiment shall except as hereinafter provided serve for a minimum period of four years, and thereafter shall serve for four years in the Reserve formed under the next succeeding section:

Period of service.

Provided that the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda, curtail to such extent as he may think reasonable, the period of service to be undergone, under this section, by any person who produces evidence of previous service with the Kenya Auxiliary Force established under the Kenya Auxiliary Force Ordinance, 1936, or with any of His Majesty's Forces, regular or auxiliary, of such a nature as to satisfy the Governor that his service with the Regiment should be so curtailed.

7. The Governor may establish a Reserve to the Regiment (to be known as the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Reserve) in such manner as may be prescribed, and such Reserve shall form part of the Regiment.

Establishment of Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Reserve.

8. The Governor may form a Special Reserve to the Regiment in such manner as may be prescribed and those persons who offer their services and whose services are accepted, shall be liable, when the whole or any part of the Regiment is called out for active service, to render services with such portion of the total force as the Governor may decide. The Special Reserve shall be subject to such peace training as may be from time to time prescribed.

Special Reserve to the Regiment.

## PART III.

## CADETS.

Cadet Units.

9. The Governor may appoint Cadet Units, the description, numbers in, enrolment in, and organization of which, shall be such as the Governor may from time to time prescribe. Cadet Units shall not form part of the Regiment, but shall be affiliated to it and regarded as a training unit for the Regiment. Cadet Units shall be composed of boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Cadets' liability for peace training.

10. All boys who, with the consent of their parents or guardians, have enrolled as members of a Cadet Unit shall be liable to undergo such an annual course of peace training as may be prescribed.

Certificate of efficiency.

11. A cadet who has undergone the prescribed course of instruction for any one year, and passed the prescribed tests, shall be reckoned as an efficient cadet for that year, and if he is reckoned efficient for not less than three years, and his conduct under instruction in cadet training has proved satisfactory, he shall be entitled, on attaining the age of eighteen years, to receive a certificate of efficiency. Holders of such certificates may be transferred to the Regiment as trained men.

## PART IV.

## ADMINISTRATION.

Military districts.

12. The Governor may appoint and establish military districts throughout the Colony with the number and designation of units of the Regiment to be allotted to and trained in any military district.

Calling out of Regiment for active service.

13. The Governor may, by notice in the Gazette, call out the whole or any part of the Regiment for active service and when so called out they shall be held to that service until such time as the Governor may, by notice in the Gazette, declare that they are relieved from that service.

Not entitled to discharge when on active service.

14. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, no officer, or member of the Regiment while called out or employed on active service shall be entitled to obtain discharge therefrom during the continuance of such service.

Power to disband or discharge.

15. The Governor may at any time discontinue the service of any unit of the Regiment or cause the same to be disbanded, or released from service any officer or discharge any of the members of such unit.

16. The executive military command and inspection of the Regiments or units thereof shall be vested in such officers as may be appointed by the Governor. Officers in executive command.

17. (1) Before any person can be confirmed in his appointment as an officer, he shall satisfy the Governor that he is fully qualified to hold an appointment, and pass such tests as may be prescribed. Appointment and promotion of officers.

(2) No officer of the Regiment shall be promoted to a higher rank in the Regiment until he has proved in the manner prescribed, that he is fully qualified to undertake during peace training and in time of war all the duties that may be required of an officer in that higher rank.

18. The Governor may cancel the commission of any officer at any time, provided that the commission of an officer shall not be cancelled without the holder thereof being notified in writing of any complaint or charge made, and of the action proposed to be taken against him, nor without his being called upon to show cause in relation thereto, and provided further that no such notification shall be necessary in the case of an officer absent from duty without leave for a period of three months or more. Cancellation of commission.

19. (1) The Governor may place officers of the Regiment on the retired list, and officers on that list may, with the approval of the Governor, retain their rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Retirement of officers.

(2) The ages of compulsory retirement of officers of the Regiment shall be as prescribed.

20. An officer of the Regiment, except when on active service, or in anticipation of being called out on the same, may, by writing, under his hand, tender his resignation of his commission, but shall not, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, be relieved of the duties of his appointment until the acceptance of his resignation is notified in the Gazette. Resignation of commission.

21. (1) A uniform, with distinctive marks or badges, shall be prescribed for every unit of the Regiment and issued to members thereof to be maintained at their own expense for such periods and under such conditions as may be prescribed. Uniforms, arms, and accoutrements.

(2) Arms, ammunition, and equipment, shall be issued under prescribed conditions to members of the Regiment, and each member to whom a rifle has been issued shall be bound to



keep it in his personal possession, and be responsible for its maintenance in good order and condition, and to produce the same for inspection whenever called upon to do so.

(3) When called out for active service, or when undergoing peace training, members shall bring with them their equipment and any ammunition which may have been placed in their custody.

Pay and allowances.

22. The Regiment shall be paid at a prescribed daily rate for the days on which they are called out for active service under the provisions of this Ordinance, and they may also be granted such monetary or other allowances as are laid down in regulations.

Duration of peace training.

23. (1) Each officer and member of the Regiment shall reckon his service as an officer or member from the date of his appointment or enrolment, as the case may be, and shall during each complete year, reckoning from that date, undergo such course of annual peace training, instruction, and other such exercises as may be prescribed.

(2) The time occupied in proceeding to or returning from a camp or place of assembly or instruction shall not be reckoned as part of any period of peace training, instruction, or service prescribed under this section.

(3) Every member of the Regiment who in any year without leave or permission, as prescribed, evades or fails duly to perform with proper zeal the full course of training allotted to him for that year, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

#### PART V.

##### PROVISIONS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Commandeering.

24. When the Regiment or any portion thereof is called out for active service, the Governor may authorize and appoint officers of the Regiment or of the public service in the Colony, to obtain and take possession of buildings and other premises, supplies of foodstuffs, forage, transport, animals and vehicles, and all other articles, necessary for the maintenance in the field of the Regiment or any portion thereof, and of other forces acting in co-operation therewith. A written requisition may, under this section, be made on any person in manner prescribed, but so that every person so requisitioned upon shall be entitled in due course to receive compensation for everything obtained or taken from him.

25. (1) The Officer in command of the Regiment on active service in the field when so empowered by the Governor may requisition the authorities controlling any transport system in the Colony to supply suitable engines and rolling stock and marine transport and every other form of transport necessary for the conveyance of officers and members of the Regiment or other forces, together with their animals, guns, baggage, stores, supplies and vehicular transport, and to convey the same by air, road, rail or water to and from any points within or outside the territory, as may be necessary.

Transport facilities.

(2) The Governor may, under like circumstances, authorize any officer to assume control over any transport system within the territory or any portion thereof.

#### PART VI.

##### DISCIPLINE.

26. (1) Officers and members of the Regiment, at all times, and officers of the Regiment and Special Reserve, when called out for active service, shall be subject to military law.

Officers and members of Regiment and Special Reserve on mobilization to be under Army Act.

(2) The provisions of the Army Act, 44 and 45 Vict., Ch. 58, and all Acts amending or substituted for the same (hereinafter together referred to as the Army Act), so far as applicable, shall apply to officers and members of the Regiment and Special Reserve when they are on active service or called out for the same, subject to the following modifications:

- (a) The words "the Regiment" may be read therein for the words "regular forces", the words "officer or member of the Regiment" for the words "officer or soldier", and the word "Governor" for the words "His Majesty" and "Secretary of State".
- (b) No sentence of a court-martial upon the trial of an officer or a member of the Regiment and Special Reserve shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Governor.

(3) For the purposes of discipline the provisions of the Army Act, so far as applicable, shall apply to the permanent staff appointed under section 42 of this Ordinance, subject to the modifications set out in sub-section (2) (a) and (b) of this section.

27. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 26 of this Ordinance, no officer or member of the Regiment or Special Reserve shall be punishable for any offence under the provisions of this Ordinance as well as under the provisions of the Army Act.

Officers and members not punishable under this Ordinance as well as under the Army Act.

Refusal to undergo peace training an offence.

28. Any member of the Regiment who shall refuse or neglect to undergo such peace training as shall be prescribed from time to time shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for contravention not otherwise provided for.

29. Any officer or member of the Regiment who shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance or who shall be guilty of contravening or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance for which no penalty is specially provided, or any of the regulations, shall, upon conviction by his commanding officer or any court having jurisdiction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment:

Provided that where a commanding officer is below the rank of captain, he shall have power of conviction under any of the regulations, but shall not have power of conviction for an offence against this Ordinance; as provided for under this section, and, in such case, the power of conviction under this section for an offence against this Ordinance shall vest in any officer of, or above the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda, for that purpose.

Power of Governor to confirm or reduce sentence.

30. The records of evidence taken before a commanding officer or such other officer as provided for in the proviso to the last preceding section and the finding and sentence inflicted by the commanding officer or such other officer as aforesaid, in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon him by the last preceding section shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor, who may quash the conviction, or confirm or reduce the sentence, and the sentence so confirmed or reduced shall be notified by the commanding officer or such other officer as aforesaid to the member of the Regiment convicted, by means of registered letter, and every fine so notified which is not paid within fourteen days of the date of the posting of such notification, may, together with any costs incurred by reason of such non-payment, be recovered in any magistrate's court having jurisdiction, on mere production to such court of a properly authenticated copy of such notification under the hand of such commanding officer, or such other officer aforesaid.

31. It shall be lawful for any commanding officer or any other officer as aforesaid in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon him by section 29 of this Ordinance, to summon in writing any member of the Regiment under his command alleged to have contravened or failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or the regulations made thereunder, and any witnesses alleged to be material to the charge, to appear before him, and to administer oaths to such witnesses, and generally to investigate the charge in such manner as the Governor may by regulations determine; and any person so summoned as a witness who shall fail to attend at the time and place mentioned in such summons, or having attended, shall refuse to give evidence, shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Commanding officer may summon witnesses, etc.

32. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall prevent any offender from being prosecuted otherwise than under the provisions of this Ordinance, in all cases in which he would by law, without this Ordinance, be liable to such prosecution, but no person acquitted of any crime or offence under the provisions of this Ordinance or under the Army Act, shall be liable to be again tried for the same crime or offence.

Reservation of right to prosecute otherwise than under Ordinance.

33. Whenever the Regiment or any portion thereof and other of His Majesty's forces are associated together under one command, any act committed by officers or members of the Regiment, which would if committed in respect of, or in relation to, the officers or members or institutions of the Regiment, be an offence against this Ordinance, or the Army Act, so far as applicable, or any modifications or adaptations thereof effected in terms of this Ordinance, shall, if committed in respect of, or in relation to, the officers or members or institutions of His Majesty's forces be deemed to be a similar offence, and shall be triable and punishable as prescribed by this Ordinance or by the Army Act, so far as applicable.

Officers by officers or members of other of His Majesty's forces.

34. (1) Any officer or member of the Regiment called out for active service, who refuses or neglects to assemble or march as ordered, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to assemble when called out for active service.

(2) Any officer or member of the Regiment called out for active service provided under the preceding sub-section shall, as from the date of such calling out, also be subject to the provision of section 26 (1) and (2) of this Ordinance.

Aiding or inducing members of the Regiment to desertion of duty.

**35. Any person who—**

- (1) agrees with, or induces, or attempts to induce any officer or member of the Regiment to neglect or to act in conflict with his military duty in that force; or
- (2) is a party to, or aids or abets, or incites to the commission of, any act whereby any lawful order given to any officer or member of the Regiment or any law or regulation with which it is the duty of any member of that force to comply may be evaded or infringed; or
- (3) supplies, or is a party to supplying, any officer or member of the Regiment with intoxicating liquor when that officer or member is on military duty and prohibited under regulations or instructions from receiving or taking intoxicating liquor;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Personation.

**36. Any officer or member who fraudulently personates or represents himself to be an officer or member of the Regiment travelling on service of that force, with the intent to obtain conveyance at special rates or to evade payment of any toll, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.**

Offences against commanding regulations.

**37. Any person who commits any offence against the regulations providing for and regulating the requisitioning in time of war of accommodation or supplies in pursuance of section 24 of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.**

Wrongful disposal of property.

**38. Any officer or member of the Regiment who, without proper authority and permission, gives, sells, pledges, lends or otherwise disposes of any moneys, animals, ammunition, accoutrements, clothing, supplies or any other article entrusted to or held by him for the service of the Regiment shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and, in addition to any penalty for such an offence which may be imposed under this Ordinance, he may be ordered by the court or other authority competent to impose that penalty to make good the loss or deficiency caused by the gift, sale, pledge, loan or other disposition; and every such gift, sale, pledge, loan or disposition shall be null and void.**

Penalty for contravening the Ordinance in any way.

**39. Any person who is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance or who wilfully contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or the regulations made**

or prescribed thereunder, shall, when no other penalty is provided for, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to a term of imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**40. For the protection of persons acting in the execution of this Ordinance, every civil action against, and every criminal prosecution of, any person in respect of anything done in pursuance or in contravention of this Ordinance shall be commenced within six months after the cause of the proceedings has arisen and notice in writing of any civil action and the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement thereof.** Limitation of action.

**41. Any officer or member of the Regiment or any person employed in the public service, who discloses any information or any other secret or confidential information relating to the defence of the Colony, which comes within his cognizance shall, unless acting under the due authority and in the execution of his duty (the burden of proof whereof shall be upon him) be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.** Disclosure of information.

**PART VII.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**42. The Governor may from time to time constitute for the Regiment a permanent staff, consisting of such officers, warrant officers, non-commissioner officers and men as he may deem necessary.** Power to constitute permanent staff.

**43. (1) In the case of any member of the Regiment who shall be temporarily or permanently disabled by reason of wound or injury received or sickness contracted by him, while on active service as provided in section 13 of this Ordinance, the Governor may award such gratuity or yearly pension as to him may seem fit, but, except with the sanction of the Legislative Council, no such gratuity shall exceed two hundred and fifty pounds and no such pension shall exceed one hundred pounds per annum.** Governor may award gratuity or pension in certain events.

(2) The Governor may assign to the widow or family of any such member who may be killed in action or on active service as provided in section 13 of this Ordinance a pension or allowance of such amount as may be prescribed.

(3) No pension or gratuity payable under this Ordinance shall be assignable, transferable, nor shall the same be attached, arrested, levied upon for or in respect of any debt or claim due by the recipient thereof or his wife.

44. The Governor may from time to time make regulations for all or any of the matters or things following connected with the Regiment:—

- (1) The numerical establishment of units of the Regiment and cadets, and the various grades, ranks and appointments therein.
- (2) The appointment, promotion, transfer, leave, resignation and release from service of officers.
- (3) The enrolment, posting, transfer, leave, promotion, reduction, discharge and dismissal of warrant officers, non-commissioner officers and men, and the disbandment of any units.
- (4) The appointment and posting of the permanent staff, together with rules for their control, discipline, pay, allowances, leave, transfer, release from service, discharge and dismissal.
- (5) The discipline of the Regiment.
- (6) The assemblage of courts of inquiry, and rules regarding the attendance of witnesses.
- (7) Exemption of officers or members of the Regiment from carrying out the full course of peace training for any one training year.
- (8) The issue and care of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, supplies, animals and transport, clothing and equipment for the Regiment and for cadets.
- (9) The conveyance by air, road, rail, or water of members of the Regiment and their transport and equipment when travelling on duty.
- (10) The general government and management of the Regiment.
- (11) Drill and peace training instruction.
- (12) Peace training, including camps of exercise.
- (13) Pensions, gratuities and compensation for losses sustained on duty.
- (14) The formation and control of the Regiment Reserve.
- (15) The formation and control of Cadet Units.
- (16) All matters which are by this Ordinance required or permitted to be, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, or for assuring the discipline and good government of the Regiment, or for carrying out and giving effect to this Ordinance.

45. The Territorial Force Ordinance and all regulations made thereunder are hereby repealed.

## APPENDIX VII

### A Bill to Provide for the Establishment of the Kenya Auxiliary Force.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

## PART I.

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Kenya Auxiliary Force Ordinance, 1936, and shall come into operation on such date as the Governor may appoint by notice published in the Gazette.

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following meanings:—

"active service" means every member of the Auxiliary Force when called out for the purpose of repelling external aggression or for aiding the civil authority in the protection of life and property and preventing and suppressing internal disorder in the Colony shall be deemed to be on active service;

"peace training" means all such training as may be prescribed under this Ordinance other than training on active service;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

"regulations" means regulations made under the provisions of this Ordinance.

3. (1) There shall be established in the Colony in connection with the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance, 1936, a force to be known as the Kenya Auxiliary Force, throughout this Ordinance referred to as the Auxiliary Force), which shall be under the supreme command of the Governor, and the members of which shall be liable, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, to be called out for active service within the limits of the Colony and to undergo such peace training as may be prescribed.

(2) The Governor may from time to time constitute for the Auxiliary Force a permanent staff, consisting of such officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men as he may deem necessary.

Organisation  
of the  
Auxiliary  
Force.

4. (1) The Auxiliary Force shall be under the command of the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda (hereinafter referred to as the Commander), who shall be responsible to the Governor for the organization, discipline and efficiency of the Auxiliary Force.

(2) The headquarters of the Auxiliary Force shall be in Nairobi, or at such other place as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

Auxiliary  
Force  
Districts.

5. (1) For the purposes of this Ordinance the Governor shall divide the Colony into districts to be known as Auxiliary Force Districts and shall designate the same respectively by such names as he may think fit, and may at any time alter or abolish such districts or designations and may appoint others in place thereof respectively.

(2) The Governor may appoint in each Auxiliary Force District a District Commandant and such other officers as he may deem expedient.

(3) Every such District and the members of the Auxiliary Force resident therein shall be organised in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and of any regulations made thereunder.

Power of  
Governor to  
dispense with  
services.

6. The Governor may at any time dispense with the services of any officer or member of the Auxiliary Force.

Power of  
Governor to  
delegate  
authority.

7. The Governor may, for all or any of the purposes of this Ordinance, by writing under his hand delegate all or any of the functions, powers and duties under this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder to such person or persons as he may deem expedient.

## PART II.

### CONSTITUTION AND ENROLMENT.

8. Members of the Auxiliary Force shall be divided into the following Classes, namely:—

Class I—Persons who have attained the age of eighteen years and have not attained the age of thirty years.

Class II—Persons who have attained the age of thirty years.

Division of  
the Auxiliary  
Force into  
Classes.

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance every male British subject, both of whose parents are of European origin or descent, who has attained the age of eighteen years and who is ordinarily resident in the Colony shall attend at the office of the District Commissioner of his administrative district within one month of attaining the age of eighteen years or becoming so resident as aforesaid, as the case may be, and shall enrol himself as a member of the Auxiliary Force in the Class appropriate to his age, and if such person shall fail so to enrol himself he shall nevertheless be deemed to be enrolled as a member of the Auxiliary Force.

Compulsory  
enrolment of  
male British  
subjects of  
18 years and  
over.

Provided that any person failing to enrol himself as provided for in this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Subject to the permission of the Governor, any male person, not being a British subject but otherwise qualified in regard to age and origin or descent, may volunteer to serve in the Auxiliary Force, and in such case such person shall attend at the office of the District Commissioner as aforesaid and upon taking an oath in manner prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance shall enrol himself as a member of the Auxiliary Force in the Class appropriate to his age.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section containing members of the Medical and Veterinary professions in actual practice shall only be enrolled or deemed to be enrolled and liable to serve in the Auxiliary Force in their professional capacity.

(4) For the purpose of ascertaining what persons are liable to serve in the Auxiliary Force and the best use which can be made of their services in time of emergency, regulations may be prescribed requiring employers to give particulars of all persons in their employ and the nature of their employment, from time to time.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section contained, any person liable to be enrolled and to serve in the Auxiliary Force or who volunteers for service therein may, with the sanction of the Commander, elect to enrol as a member of the Class preceding the Class appropriate to his age:

Right of  
persons to  
elect as to  
Class in which  
they are  
enrolled.

Provided that upon such enrolment such person shall be liable to perform all the duties and shall be subject to all the obligations imposed by this Ordinance and by any regulation made thereunder upon the members of the Class in which he is enrolled.

Exemptions.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, the Classes of persons set out in the First Schedule to this Ordinance shall be exempted from such of the obligations imposed by this Ordinance as are specified in such Schedule.

Exemptions for health reasons.

12. (1) All persons who are certified under the hand of a medical officer to be medically unfit for service under this Ordinance by reason of bodily or mental infirmity or unfitness shall be exempt from service in the Auxiliary Force.

(2) The Governor in Council may by order exempt any person or any class of persons from all or any of the obligations imposed by this Ordinance or by any regulations made thereunder.

Preparation of lists of persons liable to serve.

13. (1) The District Commissioner of each administrative district shall, within two months after the commencement of this Ordinance, and during the month of January in each succeeding year, prepare a list, in the form given in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance, containing the names of all persons in the district who are liable for enrolment and service or who volunteer for service under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) When such list has been prepared the District Commissioner shall cause a copy thereof to be affixed in a conspicuous manner at his office and court-house, and shall cause a notice to be inserted in at least one newspaper of the day on which and the place at which he will hold a court for the purpose of hearing objections to such list, which day shall not be earlier than two weeks nor later than four weeks (unless for special reasons) after the date on which the copy of such list was affixed as aforesaid.

(3) Upon the date and at the place so notified the District Commissioner shall hold a court, and shall, on due proof by the oath of such person as he shall see fit to examine or by statutory declaration or affidavit, correct all errors in such list, either by adding thereto the names of persons liable to enrolment and service or by striking out the names of persons who have been exempted. Such court may be adjourned from

day to day until all questions as to the correctness of the list have been determined. The decision of the District Commissioner upon any question arising in regard to the correction of the list shall be subject to appeal to the Court of a First Class Magistrate.

(4) As soon as all questions as to the correctness of the list have been determined as aforesaid, the District Commissioner shall forthwith transmit such corrected list to the Commander.

Change of residence.

14. Any member of the Auxiliary Force who leaves the Auxiliary Force District to reside in another Auxiliary Force District shall forthwith notify the District Commissioner and the District Commandant of each such District and any such member who fails to make such notification shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

## PART III.

## ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING.

15. Such rifles, ammunition, equipment and uniform as may be prescribed shall be provided by the Government for members of the Auxiliary Force and will be issued in accordance with regulations.

Government to provide rifle and ammunition.

16. Every member of the Auxiliary Force in possession of a Government rifle, ammunition, equipment and uniform as hereinbefore provided shall be responsible for the same for keeping the same in a good and efficient condition and shall be liable for any loss or damage to such rifle, ammunition, equipment or uniform, due to his act, neglect or default.

Peace training.

17. (1) The peace training of each Class of the Auxiliary Force shall be carried out in accordance with regulations made under this Ordinance and every member of the Auxiliary Force shall undergo such peace training in any year as shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of this Ordinance.

(2) The time occupied in proceeding to or returning from a camp or place of assembly or instruction shall not be reckoned as part of the prescribed period of peace training.

18. A District Commissioner may, with the approval of the Commander, exempt any member of the Auxiliary Force in his District from the performance of the whole or any part

Power to exempt from peace training.

of his compulsory peace training under the provisions of section 17 of this Ordinance.

Notification of time and place of peace training.

19. The date and place of every course of peace training shall be notified by the Commander and notice of such date and place published in the Gazette and in the Auxiliary Force Orders and in such other manner as may be prescribed shall be sufficient notice to every member of the Auxiliary Force.

Penalty for non-attendance at peace training.

20. If any member of the Auxiliary Force without reasonable cause or excuse, after due publication of the notice prescribed by the last preceding section, fails to attend at the place mentioned in such notice for the purpose of undergoing the prescribed course of peace training, or fails to complete such course, then and in any such case such member shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate of the first and second Class, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment:

Provided that no such conviction shall be deemed to exempt the person convicted from all or any of his duties and obligations under this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder.

#### PART IV.

##### MOBILIZATION.

Calling out and mobilization of the Auxiliary Force.

21. (1) Whenever in the opinion of the Governor it shall be necessary to repel external aggression, or to aid the civil authority in the protection of life and property and to prevent and suppress internal disorder in the Colony, the Governor may, by proclamation, call out and mobilize the Auxiliary Force or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary for active service:

Provided that a proclamation under this sub-section may call out the members of either Class or both Classes mentioned in section 8 of this Ordinance, but so that the members enrolled in Class II shall not be called out until the members enrolled in Class I have been called out:

Provided further that the Governor, may by such proclamation, in lieu of calling out and mobilizing the Auxiliary Force or any part thereof as aforesaid, order the Auxiliary Force or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary to hold itself in readiness for immediate mobilization.

(2) In the case of sudden and imminent danger in any province or district, when it is not possible to obtain the authority of the Governor without undue delay, the civil officer

in charge of such province or district may, for the defence of the province or district or any part thereof, or for the protection of life and property therein, by proclamation in the name of the Governor call out the members of the Auxiliary Force resident in such province or district, but in such case such officer shall forthwith report to the Governor such calling out and any subsequent step taken by him.

22. Members of the Auxiliary Force shall, when they are on active service or when called out in a manner provided by the last preceding section or when ordered to hold themselves in readiness for mobilization in manner provided by the second proviso to section 21 (1), be subject to the provisions of the Army Act, 44 and 45 Vict. Ch. 58, and all Acts amending or substituted for the same, so far as applicable, but so that the Regulations under section 31 of this Ordinance may prescribe that any provisions of those Acts shall not apply to the Auxiliary Force:

Discipline of the Auxiliary Force on mobilization to be governed by Army Act, 44 and 45 Vict. Ch. 58.

Provided that—

- (a) the words "the Auxiliary Force" shall be read therein for the words "Regular Forces", the words "member of the Auxiliary Force" for the words "officer or soldier", as the case may be, and the word "Governor" for the words "His Majesty" and "Secretary of State";
- (b) no sentence of a court-martial upon the trial of a member of the Auxiliary Force shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Governor or such officer as he may appoint on his behalf.

23. On the mobilization of the whole or any part of the Auxiliary Force for active service, every resident (whether he is or he is not a member of the Auxiliary Force) shall be liable to provide transport and supplies in his possession if so required; and any person who without reasonable cause or excuse, fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate of the first or second class, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Liability of population to provide transport, etc.

24. No member of the Auxiliary Force shall be liable to be called out for ceremonial parades or for any purpose other than as provided in this Ordinance.

Auxiliary Force not to be called out for ceremonial parades.

Penalty for breach of duty.

25. Any member of the Auxiliary Force who, after any proclamation has been published in pursuance of the provisions of section 21 of this Ordinance, without reasonable cause or excuse fails to attend or absents himself without the permission of some competent authority, or refuses or neglects to obey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate of the first or second class, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment:

Provided always that no such conviction shall be deemed to exempt the person convicted from service or from any future liability to serve under the provisions of this Ordinance.

#### PART V.

##### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

26. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any member of the Auxiliary Force during his temporary absence from the Colony, nor to any person while serving in the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) established under the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance, 1936, or in the Reserve or Special Reserve thereof:

Provided that except as hereinafter provided every person on the date of the completion of his service with the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) or with the Reserve or Special Reserve thereof shall be deemed to be a member of the Auxiliary Force in Class II thereof as provided for in section 8 of this Ordinance and to be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Ordinance:

Provided further that the provisions of the above proviso shall not apply to any officer or member of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) (excluding the Reserve thereof) between the ages of eighteen and thirty who has been permitted to resign therefrom before having completed the full term of his service therewith, nor to any such officer or member of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) (excluding the Reserve thereof) whose service with the Regiment has been unsatisfactory. A certificate signed by the Commanding Officer of the unit to which such officer or member belongs to the effect that such officer or member was permitted to resign or a certificate signed by the Commanding Officer of such Unit and approved by the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda, to the effect that the service of any officer or member

of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) has been unsatisfactory shall be sufficient for the purposes of this proviso, provided that in the latter case the certificate shall be shown to the officer or member of the Auxiliary Force concerned before being sent to the Commander, Local Forces, Kenya and Uganda. Any such officer or member who has been permitted to resign or whose service has been unsatisfactory shall be deemed to be a member of the Auxiliary Force in Class I thereof and to be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Ordinance, except that the amount of peace training to be done by him shall be in the discretion of the Commander.

27. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to prevent any member of the Auxiliary Force from volunteering to serve in any of His Majesty's Regular or other Forces.

28. (1) It shall be the duty of every employer to give all proper facilities for enabling any person in his employ to enter upon and carry out any service or peace training in the Auxiliary Force for which he is liable or eligible.

(2) Any employer who—

- (a) fails to give the facilities aforesaid; or
- (b) by dismissing an employee or by reducing his wages or in any other manner whatever penalizes him for entering upon or carrying out any service or training as aforesaid: Provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to require an employer to pay any person in his employ any wages or salary for the time he is absent from work for the purpose of peace training or during the time he is engaged on active service; or
- (c) by words, conduct, or otherwise directly or indirectly compels, induces, or prevails upon, or attempts to compel, induce, or prevail upon, any person in or seeking his employ to do or refrain from doing any service or peace training under this Ordinance for which he is liable or eligible.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction before a first or second class magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) In proceedings under this section the burden shall lie upon the employer of proving that any person in his employ who has been dismissed or has suffered a reduction of wages, or has been in any other manner penalized, was dismissed,

Temporary absence of members, exemptions from service of certain persons.  
No. of 1936.

Right of members to volunteer service in His Majesty's Forces.

Co-operation of employers.



reduced or penalized for some good reason and that such reason is in no way connected with the service or peace training aforesaid.

Governor may award gratuity or pension in certain events.

29. (1) In the case of any member of the Auxiliary Force who is temporarily or permanently disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or sickness contracted by him when on active service as provided by section 21 of this Ordinance, the Governor may award to such member such gratuity or yearly pension as to him may seem fit, but, except with the sanction of the Legislative Council, no gratuity shall exceed two hundred and fifty pounds and no such pension shall exceed one hundred pounds per annum.

(2) The Governor may assign to the widow or family of any such member who may be killed in action or on active service as provided in section 21 of this Ordinance a pension or allowance of such amount as may be prescribed.

(3) No pension or gratuity payable under this Ordinance shall be assigned or transferable, nor shall the same be attached, arrested or levied upon for or in respect of any debt or claim due to the recipient thereof or his wife.

Penalty.

30. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance for which no other penalty is provided shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Power to make regulations.

31. (1) The Governor may from time to time make regulations providing for all or any purposes whether general or to meet particular cases that may be convenient for the administration of this Ordinance or that may be necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects or purposes of this Ordinance and where there may be in this Ordinance no provision or no sufficient provision in respect of any matter or thing necessary or expedient for giving full effect to this Ordinance, providing for or supplying such omission or insufficiency and without prejudice to the foregoing powers, providing for all or any of the following matters—

- (a) the general government, discipline, peace training and management of the Auxiliary Force;
- (b) the establishment of units of the Auxiliary Force and the various grades, nomenclature, establishment, ranks and appointments therein;
- (c) the attendance at drills, inspection, classes and courses of instruction of members of the Auxiliary Force

and the examination of members of the Auxiliary Force as to proficiency in military professional subjects, and the granting of certificates of proficiency in military professional subjects;

- (d) the appointment to, seniority of, promotion in and tenure of commissioned or non-commissioned ranks in the Auxiliary Force;
- (e) the leave of absence, suspension, reduction and discharge of members of the Auxiliary Force;
- (f) the condition as to physical fitness for service in the various units of the Auxiliary Force;
- (g) the fixing of rates of pay and allowances and issues of rations to members of the Auxiliary Force when called out under section 21 of this Ordinance;
- (h) the enrolment of all persons liable for service in the Auxiliary Force;
- (i) the convening, composition, procedure and power of boards of officers and courts of inquiry;
- (j) the payment of compensation to widows and families of members of the Auxiliary Force as provided in section 29 of this Ordinance;
- (k) the requisitioning of means of conveyance and transport for service with the Auxiliary Force when called out under section 21 of this Ordinance;
- (l) the conveyance by air, road, rail, or water of members of the Auxiliary Force and their transport and equipment when travelling on duty;
- (m) the requisitioning of goods, provisions, supplies and accommodation for members of the Auxiliary Force when called out under section 21 of this Ordinance;
- (n) the issue and care of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, supplies, animals and transport, clothing and equipment for the Auxiliary Force;
- (o) the compiling of registers of transport and the duties of members of the Auxiliary Force in connection therewith;
- (p) the establishment and conduct of camp, regimental, or district institutions for providing recreation and refreshment to members of the Auxiliary Force;
- (q) the return of books, forms and correspondence relating to the Auxiliary Force;
- (r) all matters which are by this Ordinance required or permitted to be prescribed.

(2) Such regulations may provide as a penalty in respect of any breach thereof for a fine not exceeding fifty pounds which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction at the instance of the District Commandant of the Auxiliary Force District in which the person infringing the same resides.

32. Any member of the permanent staff of the Auxiliary Force may institute proceedings against any officer or member of the Auxiliary Force for offences against this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder, and may thereafter appear in any magistrate's court and prosecute the person against whom such proceedings have been instituted, and for such purpose every member of the permanent staff of the Auxiliary Force shall have the right of audience in any magistrate's court. This provision shall be in addition to and not derogation of any similar provisions or part thereof relating to any person under this Ordinance or under any other Ordinance.

33. The Defence Force Ordinance, 1927, as amended by the Defence Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 1930, and the Defence Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, and all regulations made thereunder are hereby repealed.

Member of permanent staff may institute proceedings and appear thereat.

Repeal.  
No. 12 of 1928.  
No. 17 of 1930.  
No. 47 of 1931.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

- (1) The following persons are exempted from all the obligations imposed by the Ordinance—
- Ministers of Religion who have undergone a ceremony of ordination in a recognized church;
  - Judges of the Supreme Court;
  - Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils;
  - Officers and non-commissioned officers of the King's African Rifles;
  - Officers of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers;
  - Officers of the Territorial Army Reserve;
  - Officers and personnel of the Royal Naval Reserve or the Reserve of the Royal Marines;
  - Serving officers and men of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve;
  - Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Police Force;
  - European officers of the Prisons Service.

(2) Duly accredited members of missionary bodies are exempted from the obligations imposed by the Ordinance except from the liability to perform after mobilization services of a non-combatant nature.

(3) Administrative officers and resident magistrates are exempted from all the obligations imposed by the Ordinance except where specified duties are assigned to them under the Ordinance.

### SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### REGISTRATION LIST

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT  
AUXILIARY FORCE DISTRICT

No.	Name	Residence	Calling	Nationality	Previous Military Service (if any) and Technical Qualifications	Class in which Enrolled

C. O.

- Mr. Crossmith. 2/1/
- Mr. [unclear] [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear] [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear] 29/4/36
- Sir C. Parkinson
- Sir G. Tomkinson
- Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Perm. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

C.D.  
Kenya  
19/4/36

Downing Street,

AIR MAIL.

~~May 1936~~  
2 JUN 1936

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your Secret despatch of the 2nd<sup>1</sup>/April regarding the arrangements for the raising and organisation of the Coast Defence Unit for service at Kilindini, and to confirm ~~my~~ <sup>Mr. Thomas's Secret</sup> telegram No. 112 of the 8th of May which read as follows:-

" Your Secret despatch of 2nd April. Coast Defence Unit. As a practical measure to enable immediate steps to be taken to organis~~ed~~ the Unit I approve the proposals. The arrangements to be made should, however, be regarded as without prejudice to any alternative proposals which

DRAFT.

(No. 9.)

KENYA.

SECRET.

GOVERNOR.

~~From War Office~~

(14)

copy to [unclear] (19)

FURTHER ACTION.

can 16/4/36  
[unclear]

be submitted by the local Committee  
for the future permanent organisation  
of the Unit. The suggested establishments  
for European and African personnel and  
the period of training which the former  
are to undergo is receiving further study  
at the War Office. I will communicate  
with you again on this point."

2. I now enclose for your information a  
copy of a letter from the War Office containing  
the views of the Army Council on the establishment  
and training proposed for the Coast Defence Unit,  
*which you will no doubt take into account*  
I have, etc.

(Signed) W. CRMSEY GORE

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
The War Office,  
London, S.W.1,  
and the following number quoted.

0165/2297 (M.O.2).



THE WAR OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

25th May, 1936.

SECRET

Sir,

(13)

In continuation of War Office letter No.0165/2297 (M.O.2) dated 7th May, 1936, on the subject of the proposals of the Governor of Kenya for raising a coast defence unit for service at Kilindini, I am commanded by the Army Council to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Thomas, that they have the following comments to make on the establishment proposed for this unit.

copy to Kenya (8)

2. I am to say that the War Establishment for an examination battery is as shown in Appendix 'A' to this communication. In peace, however, coast defence batteries abroad are manned with a reduced establishment (Colonial establishment), the intention being to raise them to War establishment during the precautionary period or as soon after as possible. As there would be no reserve of trained men in Kenya from which to raise the unit to War establishment and from which casualties could be replaced, it might be considered advisable to recruit in peace up to full War establishment with the addition of an allowance for casualties.

Alternatively a peace establishment equivalent to the War Office Colonial establishment might be adopted with the addition of an allowance for casualties, the additional men, required to raise the battery to War establishment, being enlisted during the precautionary period and trained in duties for which skilled men are not required and which are performed in regular British Batteries by unskilled men who, at present, are not enlisted until the precautionary period. Colonial establishment makes provision for no relief detachments for the guns and only 50% reliefs for the range-finding personnel. The gun detachments are, however, able to be

split/

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.



split up into two watches, providing the watch off duty is kept close enough to the guns to be able to assist in manning them within 5 minutes of receiving the alarm.

The Colonial establishment for an examination battery equipped with an 18 ft. Barr and Stroud is also shewn at Appendix 'A'.

3. With regard to the personnel required to man the Defence Electric Lights, I am further to say that in view of the fact that none of the duties can be performed by unskilled personnel, it is recommended that full War establishments plus an allowance for casualties should be provided in peace. The War and Colonial establishments of units to man two lights are shown in Appendix 'B'.

4. Concerning the period of training, I am to add that the Council is of the opinion that the training of the European personnel should be on the same lines as that of the Territorial Army at home and should consist of drills throughout the year combined with an annual period of intensive training.

The twelve days training, referred to in Enclosure No.2. to the Governor's Despatch forwarded under Colonial Office letter No.38240/1/36, dated 25th April, 1936, presumably refers to the intensive period of annual training and should be sufficient. In addition, the personnel should, if possible, carry out the following minimum number of drills throughout the year:-



In the first year	40 drills.
In subsequent years	20 "

In view, however, of the fact that all the personnel concerned are specialists they should be encouraged to carry out additional drills.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

*A. H. Wilson*

War establishment for an examination battery  
equipped with an 18 ft. Barr and Stroud.

	<u>Officers.</u>	<u>O. Rs.</u>
Battery Commander	1	
Section Commanders.	2	
R.F. personnel		8
Telephonists.		6 (a)
Signallers.		6 (b)
Gun detachments complete with reliefs.		76
Battery Commanders' Assistants.		2
Gun storemen.		1
Artificer.		1
Administrative personnel.		7 (c)
Total	3	107

Colonial establishment for an examination battery  
equipped with an 18 ft. Barr and Stroud.

	<u>Officers.</u>	<u>O. Rs.</u>
X Battery Commander.	1	
X Section Commanders.	2	
X Range Finding personnel.		6
X Telephonists.		6 (a)
X Signallers.		6 (b)
X Gun detachments.		36
X Battery Commanders' Assistants.		2
X Gun storeman.		1
X Artificer.		1
X Administrative personnel.		7 (c)
Total	3	87

Notes.

(a) 2 telephonists are for communication to the guns and will not be required when dials have been provided.

(b) 6 are required for the battery end of the examination service. It is understood that the floating end is being found by the R.N.V.R. It would be better and conform to our general policy if both ends could be found by one Service preferably the R.N.V.R.

(c) Administrative personnel consist of 1 B.S.M., 1 B.C.M.S., 1 Clerk, 1 Assistant Pay Serjeant, 2 Transporters and 1 Administrative Storeman.



War establishment for two defence electric lights.

	<u>Officers.</u>	<u>O.Rs.</u>
E.L.O.	1	
Other ranks in Emplacements.		4
 <u>Engine Room personnel.</u>		
Switchboard operator.		1
Engine attendants (one of which should be a N.C.O.).		2
 <u>Combined E.L.O. Post and Directing Station.</u>		
N.C.O. i/c Emplacements.		1
Switch operators.		2
Telephonist.		1
Total	1	11

Full relief detachments are allowed in War, but the officer can be relieved by a senior N.C.O. Total for two D.E.Ls. with reliefs is, therefore, 2 Officers and 22 Other Ranks or 1 Officer and 23 Other Ranks, + 2 Administrative personnel (1 Clerk, 1 Storeman).

The Colonial establishment for two defence electric lights is the same as War establishment with the exception that a reduced relief detachment is provided as follows:-

Other ranks in Emplacements	1
Engine room attendant.	1
N.C.O. i/c emplacements.	1
Switch operator in directing station.	1

Total 4

Drawn on 62/4/27/36/Gen.

16 66

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
DOWNING STREET.

SECRET (2)

16<sup>th</sup> May, 1936.

Sir,

With reference to my Secret telegram No. 118 of the 5th of May in regard to the arrangements for raising the Coast Defence Unit, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence with the War Office from which it will be observed that, in view of the importance of raising and training this unit with as little delay as possible, arrangements are being made for the loan to your Government of two Royal Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers and one Royal Engineer Officer to assist the permanent staff in training this unit.

It is assumed that, pending a decision as to the eventual incidence of the cost of this and other emergency measures which it has been necessary to take in view of the international situation, you will agree to the charge for this additional personnel to be borne in the first instance by Kenya funds.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) J. H. THOMAS

GOVERNOR

BRIGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH SYKES, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

etc., etc., etc.

Fr. War Office  
18.5.36  
To Gen. V. S. S. S.

14 67  
Received & Sent  
80 Pm  
85.567  
R 9 MAY  
B 9 4

C. O.

- Mr. Crossmith. *As-*
- Mr. *Patkin* *9/11*
- Mr. *Flood* *8 stone*
- Sir C. Parkinson.
- Sir G. Tomkinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

No. 112. Secret.

Your Secret despatch

(9) of 2nd of April. Coast Defence Unit.

**DRAFT.** Tel.  
Re-cypher.

GOVERNOR  
NAIROBI.

(51) *dir by log*

As a practical measure to enable immediate steps to be taken to organize the unit I approve the proposals. The arrangements now *to be made* should *be* regarded as without prejudice to any alternative proposals which may be submitted by the local Committee for the future permanent organisation of the unit. The suggested establishments for European and *African* personnel and the period of *training* which the former are to undergo is receiving further study at War Office. I will communicate with you again on this point.

**FURTHER ACTION.**  
*Copy to War Office  
recd.*  
Dep. required.

Tel. No. - Whitehall 9600.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
The War Office,  
London, S.W.1.  
and the following number quoted.

0185/2297 (M.O.-2)



SECRET.

68 13  
THE WAR OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.  
7th May, 1936.

Sir,

(10) With reference to Colonial Office letter No. 38240/1/36 dated 25th April, 1936, I am commanded by the Army Council to say that they have studied the proposals of the Governor of Kenya for raising a Coast Defence Unit for service at Kilindini, and to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Thomas, that they consider that, in general, the arrangements proposed for the raising and organization of the Unit appear to be sound.

2. I am, however, to add to that the suggested establishments for European and African personnel and the period of training which the former are to undergo is receiving further study, and that a communication dealing with that aspect will be addressed to you at an early date.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*A. L. Widdow*

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

C. O.

38200/1/30.

69

Mr. ~~Finlay~~ 29/4 6.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Boltonley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

25 APR 1935

Handwritten: 13

Sir,

with ref. to L. Comm. in regard  
to the arrangements for manning  
the Coast Defense Battery at  
Newbury, I am in honor to transmit  
to you for the Comm. of the  
A.C. the accompanying copy  
of a despatch from the Gov. of  
Kenya - wh. proposals  
are submitted for raising  
a Coast Defense Unit. A  
copy of the S. of S.'s despatch, wh.  
is referred to by the Governor,  
was sent to Lt. Col. Lane with  
a semi-official letter from  
his Dept., dated the 7<sup>th</sup> of Feb.

Subject to any  
observations that the A.C. may  
have to offer, the Comm.  
will prepare to approve the  
Gov's proposals.

Having regard  
however to the fact that  
the suggestion  
in the S. of S.'s  
despatch of the 5<sup>th</sup> of February  
are being referred to

DRAFT.

The U.S. of S.

W.O.

Mr. Sec. (No. 9)  
Handwritten signature and initials

(No. 7) -  
38090/1/35

FURTHER ACTION.

a Local Committee, wh. will include  
non-official members, it is proposed,  
for political reasons, to inform  
the Gov. that his proposals are  
approved as a practical measure  
to enable immediate steps to be  
taken to organize the Unit, &  
that the arrangements now to  
be made are to be regarded as  
without prejudice to any alternative  
proposals wh. may be submitted  
by the local Committee for the <sup>future</sup> permanent  
organization of the Unit.

I am to request that this  
Dept. may be informed, as soon as  
possible, whether the A.C. concurs  
in these proposals.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD



AIR MAIL

KENYA  
NO.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

4. When I first suggested in earlier correspondence on this subject that in place of the Kenya Defence Force at Mombasa an Artillery and Engineer Unit should be raised under the Territorial Force Ordinance, it was thought that all or nearly all of the personnel would be Europeans. It has, however, now become clear that not only will it be impossible to obtain sufficient numbers of Europeans from the small and continually changing population of Mombasa, but that the duties which most of the men will be called upon to perform will not in many instances be duties suitable for Europeans in the Tropics, and will further demand an amount of continuous training in excess of that which Volunteers raised under the Ordinance could be expected to give. Colonel Barry and Captain Beach after discussing the matter very fully and frankly with me considered that at the start the Unit should consist of certain European Volunteer Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, and 66 Non-European ranks, and further advised me strongly that, at least for the first few years, the Non-European ranks should be regular soldiers. The Commander, Northern Brigade, The King's African Rifles, unreservedly agrees with this advice. I attach ( Enclosure 1 ) the proposed establishment which you will observe follows Tables B and D of Appendix F of the Barry-Beach Report, transmitted to you under my Secret Despatch of 12th February.

4/30/36  
5. It is clearly impossible to enrol these Non-Europeans under the existing Territorial Force Ordinance, as it is a fundamental principle of that Ordinance that all Members shall be of European descent, and any attempt to amend the law so as to provide for the enlistment of Non-Europeans ( even if such enlistment were restricted to the Mombasa Unit ), would, I am satisfied, raise a political issue which it is desirable to avoid. The Asiatics, it is anticipated, would claim to be





I am, however, advised that there will be no difficulty in enlisting Africans for this duty under The King's African Rifles Ordinance, but it would not in my view be proper, if it were possible, to attach so large a body of regular soldiers for permanent duty with a Territorial Unit even though the Unit is to be under the command of a regular officer seconded to the Northern Brigade, but supernumerary to present establishment.

6. As regards the European personnel there would appear to be no legal difficulty to raising them under the Territorial Force Ordinance. The Attorney General has advised me that the Territorial Force Ordinance was brought into operation in 1930 and a Territorial Force for the Colony established by Government Notices 440 and 441 of 1930 ( see pages 194 and 195 of the Proclamations, Rules and Regulations, 1930 ), and that, as extensive regulations vesting the command in the Officer Commanding Troops and setting up all the necessary machinery have been made ( vide Cap 42 of the Revised Subsidiary Legislation - page 290 Proclamations, Rules and Regulations, 1926 ), there would appear to be no practical difficulty in organising the Force without delay.

7. Accordingly, I suggest for the present and until further experience has been gained the most practical way of raising without delay the necessary personnel would be:

- (a). To recruit Africans under The King's African Rifles Ordinance ( certain serving soldiers may desire to transfer to the new Unit, their places with the Infantry being taken by new recruits ).
- (b). To raise the European personnel ( all Officers or Non-Commissioned Officers ) as the Coast Defence Unit Territorial Force, under the Territorial Force Ordinance and to attach them for duty and training ( drills, camps, courses or other military duty as is set out in the Ordinance and Regulations ) to The King's African Rifles ( Coast Defence Unit ).

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No.



13

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

8. I attach ( Enclosure 2 ) a rough estimate of the cost of maintaining this combined Unit and also ( Enclosure 3 ) a rough estimate of capital expenditure, both to be shared by the East African Colonies.

9. I do not anticipate any difficulty on obtaining the small number of Europeans for the Unit, and I have already received assurance from the local directors of the main commercial interests in Mombasa e.g. the Shipping and Oil Companies, and the Electric Light Company, that they will do all in their power to assist Government to obtain recruits and they have intimated that they consider that the numbers required can easily be obtained from their interests alone.

10. I should be grateful to receive your observations on these proposals by telegram in order that, if they meet with your general approval, I may proceed to raise this Force immediately on the arrival in the Colony of the Battery Commander.

11. I have sent a copy of this Despatch to the Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda, to the British Resident of Zanzibar, and to the Secretary of the Governors' Conference.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL,  
GOVERNOR.

SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT COAST DEFENCE UNIT.ARTILLERY UNIT:

	European Volunteers.			Non-European Regulars.	
	Offi- cers.	N.C.O.'s.	Men.	N.C.O.'s.	Men.
Battery Commander. (Regular Capt. R.A.).	1				
Section Commanders.	2				
Gun Detachments.		2		4	20
Range Finder Detach- ment.		1			3
Telephonists.					2
Mechanical Dial No's.					2
Artificer.	1				
Spare Gun Detachment (Examination Service).		1		2	10
B. C. A.		1			
	3	6		6	37

ENGINEER UNIT:

	Offi- cers.	N.C.O.'s.	Men.	N.C.O.'s. & Men.	
E.L. Officer.	1				
N.C.O.i/c D.S. (R.E.Regular P.S.I.).		1			
N.C.O.i/c Engine Room.		1			
Electricians. S.L.O. Switchboard. Maintenance Fitter.					11,
Engine Drivers.					4
Switchmen.					4
Linesmen (Internal).					2
Storeman, D.E.L. Stores.					1
Clerk.					1
	1	2			23.

Rough Estimate Recurrent Costs of Coast Defence Unit:  
(ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS AT MOROCCO)

Item No.	Estab-lish-ment.	Details.	Esti-mate. £	Notes.
<u>BRITISH RANKS.</u>				
1	1	Capt. R.A. - Battery Commander.	700	Regular Army.
2	2	Subalterns - Sec. Cmdrs.	15	For 12 days.
3	2	B.N.C.Os. - Gun Dets.		-do-
4	1	B.N.C.O. - Range Finder Det.		-do-
5	1	" - Artificer.	33	-do-
6	1	" - Spare Gun Det Examination S'vice.		-do-
7	1	" - B.C.A.		-do-
8	1	Subaltern.	7	-do-
9	1	B.W.O., R.E. - Permanent Staff Instructor.	450	Seconded from Regular Army.
10.	1	B.N.C.O. - Engine Room.	5	For 12 days.
11		Pension Contribution.	123	
12		Housing Allowance Battery Commander @ 15% of salary.		
		Housing Allowance Sergeant R.E. (P.S.I.) @ 7 1/2% of salary.	139	
Total Personal Emoluments British Ranks.			1,472.	

NON-EUROPEAN RANKS.

13	2	African Sgts., K.A.R.,	@ Sh. 75 p.m.	
14	1	" Cpl.	" Gun Dets.	90
15	1	" L/Cpl.	" " "	33
16	20	" Ptes.	" " "	27
17	3	" " "	" " "	336
18	2	" " "	" 28 Range Finder Det.	50
19	2	" " "	" 28 Telephonists.	34
20	1	" Cpl.	" 55 Mech. Dial N.Os.	74
21	1	" L/Cpl.	" 45 p.m. Spare Gun Det Examination Service.	33
22	10	" Ptes.	" 28 p.m. Spare Gun Det Ex. S'vice.	27
			" 28 p.m. Spare Gun Det Ex. S'vice	168
			£	832

CARRIED FORWARD..... £1,472.

Item No.	Estab-lish-ment.	Details.	Esti-mate. £	Notes.
BROUGHT FORWARD.			1,472.	
			832	
23	1	African Sgt. K.A.R. @ Sh. 75 p.m.	45	Electricians
24	1	" Cpl. " " " 55 "	33	S.L.O.
25	9	" Ptes. " " " 28 "	151	Switchboard Maintenance Fitters.
26	4	" " " " " 28 "	68	Engine Drivers.
27	4	" " " " " 28 "	67	Switchmen.
28	2	" " " " " 28 "	34	Linesmen - Internal.
29	1	" " " " " 28 "	17	Storeman - D.E.L.S.
30	1	" Clerk " " " 90 "	54	
31	Proficiency Pay:			
	1st class - 9 @ Sh. 12 p.m.			
	2nd " - 18 " " 8 "		209	
	3rd " - 30 " " 4 "			
32.	Good conduct Pay:		50	
	Total Personal Emoluments - Non-European Ranks.		1,560	
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS:</b>			£ 3,032.	

OTHER CHARGES.

Passages.	113	First year.
Transport and Local travelling.	200	Conjectural.
Uniforms and Equipments:	444	
Rations - African Ranks @ cts.-/30 per diem.	362	
Stationery and Publications.	25	Conjectural.
Telephone.	15	
Conservancy, Water & Lighting.	76	Conjectural.
Contingencies and Miscellaneous Stores.	100	Conjectural.
Outfit Allowances.	70	
Ammunition for Annual Practice firing ½ charge or sub-calibre, say,	100 x	
<b>TOTAL OTHER CHARGES:</b>	1,504.	

Total approx: Recurrent Expenditure £ 4,536

**NOTE:** Add from 5th year £1,100 for five years to meet cost of cordite replacement.

x The actual cost is not known. See Kenya Secret Despatch of 5th March, 1936, to the Secretary of State.

SECRET.

Enclosure No. 3.

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - FIXED DEFENCES, MOMBASA.

( Note: All Defence Equipment, Guns, Lights, &c. issued on Long Loan ).

COAST DEFENCE UNIT:

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEER:

	£		
Passages, Allowances, Reconnaissance Party and Technical N.C.O., R.A., R.E., & R.A.O.C., loaned for period of installation.....	300.	0.	0.
Construction of works, buildings, &c. and mounting of guns, lights &c.....	7,300.	0.	0.
Handling charges at Port @ Sh.4/- a B/L Ton.....	16.	0.	0.
Freight - England or Egypt to Kilindini @, say, Sh.80/- a B/L Ton (80 Tons)....	320.	0.	0.
Barrack accommodation for 66 Non-European Ranks.....	400.	0.	0.
Freight and handling charges on ammunition, say, 50 tons, say.....	210.	0.	0.

---

£ 8,546. 0. 0.

---

KENYA.No. 208

DOWLING STREET.

30 March, 1936.

Sir.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence with the War Office in regard to the selection of an Artillery Officer for employment with the Volunteer Artillery Coast Defence unit at Mombasa. A copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Officer recommended by the War Office for this employment is also enclosed.

From W.O.To do.To Lt. House

It will be observed that I have thought it desirable that this Officer should be appointed to the King's African Rifles for employment with the Coast Defence Unit.

The reference in the letter from the War Office of the 15th of March to Lieutenant House being selected to command this unit was due to a misunderstanding and in this connection I invite attention to paragraph 2 of the enclosed letter to this Officer.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

J. H. THOMAS

GOVERNOR,

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

cc.

cc.

cc.

30 March, 1936. 7

52545 K.A.R. Immediate.

*(J. Harry)*  
Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Thomas to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of March, No. 0165/2290 (AG7.), furnishing particulars of certain non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers who are recommended for employment with the local Volunteer Artillery Coast Defence unit which is being raised at Mombasa.

As Sergeant Bell is married and is also above the normal age limit of candidates selected for first appointment in East Africa, Lance Sergeant J. Harry has been selected for the appointment, and I am to ask that, if the Army Council sees no objection, the enclosed letter may be forwarded to the Officer Commanding, 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Group, Royal Engineers, as soon as possible.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

WAR OFFICE.



C. O.

Mr. Passin 2673

Major Cole 1673.

Mr. Howd 26 above

Mr. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Cottonley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt U.S. of S.

Parly U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

**DRAFT. Tel. SECRET**

Governor

Nairobi

~~16~~

32000/36 Kenya.

Code & Tel

Sp 26/3/36  
HM

SECRET  
No. 83

Your tel No. 81

offers of

Appointment now being  
made to artillery  
officer at Aden and  
to N.C.O. in this

country. Dates of  
departure & will be

Telegraphed when known

Provisional date for N.C.O. is  
20 May from London.

FURTHER ACTION.

Stamp: R 2 1936  
B 27

Tel. No.—Whitehall 9400.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—  
The Under-Secretary of Staff,  
The War Office,  
London, S.W.1,  
and the following number quoted



THE WAR OFFICE  
LONDON, S.W.1

0165/2290 (A.G.T.)

17<sup>th</sup> March, 1936.

Sir,

C. O. REG.

29  
see (1) lum

With reference to Colonial Office letter No. 6214/30/36, dated 6th February, 1936, I am commanded by the Army Council to state for the information of Mr. Secretary Thomas that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, have been recommended, in order of seniority, for employment with a volunteer European detachment at Mombasa. Army Forms B.251 regarding these Non-Commissioned Officers are attached.

No. 1854463, Sergeant A. Bell.

Very good reports. Not afraid of accepting responsibility. Full of initiative. Controls men well. No Field Company experience. Was a Junior Non-Commissioned Officer in the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, in 1927.

No. 1853741, Lance Sergeant J. Harry.

Very good reports, but service as a Non-Commissioned Officer mostly in Fortress type of unit. Field Company experience from February 1928 to September 1930.

No. 4683046, Lance Sergeant H. Gilbert.

Fairly good reports. Good power of command, but in one report is stated to be "moody". Qualified Association Football Referee. No Field Company experience.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
S.W.1.

2./

2. I am to enquire which of the above non-commissioned officers is considered to be suitable for the appointment in question and to request that the date on which the selected Non-Commissioned Officer will be required to embark may be notified to this Office as early as possible.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*W. Widdows*

RETURN of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the (Unit)

1st A.A.S/L. Group R.E.

Royal Engineers  
P. Signals

proposed and recommended for East African Rifles. (Instructors.)

Army No.	Rank	Name	Age	Service	Length of unexpired service (for promotion)	Total service abroad	Date of last return home	If less than 3 years' unexpired service whether written and recommended for extension, re-employment or continuation in the Service beyond 31 years	Trade in which mastered	Group and Class	Other trades or special qualifications	Class of Certificate of Education	Manuscript class	How normally employed	Character	Whether recommended for promotion	If at present undergoing a course of instruction, or being trained for one in the near future (with dates and nature of course)	REMARKS State if married, and if for service abroad, number, ages, and sex of children in the case of Non-Commissioned Officers and men on the Married Quarters Roll
1951463	Sergt.	Beall, Alfred, Lewis	36 1/2	11 yrs 1/2	9 yrs 5 1/2	7-1-36	—	—	Letter.	A III	School of Instruction Blomfield Q.I.	2nd	1st	T.A.P.S. Course	Exemplary	Yes	N/A T.A.P.S. course G.S.M. 1936 Class.	Yes. Co.
1953741	S/Sergt.	Hogg, John Edwin	33 10/16	19 yrs 8/16	14 1/2	5 1/2	19-2-28	yes. To complete 21 years in R.E. (Serg. H.M.S. Coy service)	Electrician.	A III	Training being given	1st	1st	T.A.P.S. Course	Exemplary	Yes	T.A.P.S. course 1936 Class	No. Co.
1952260	S/Sergt.	James Douglas, James	31 8/16	14 yrs 6/16	9 1/2	—	—	—	Classroom	A III	1st A.A.S/L. Group R.E. Blomfield Q.I.	1st	1st	T.A.P.S. Course	Exemplary	Yes	1936 Class	Deleted in Record Office Co.

(All three under instruction with 1936 TAPSI Class)

*W. W. Atteridge*

O.C. "D" Company 1st A.A.S/L. Group R.E.

Officers in charge of R. E. Records

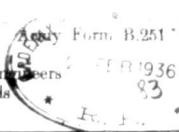
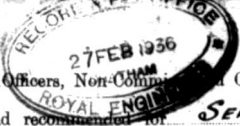


transmitted, Date 26 FEB 1936

Commanding Officer, R.E. COMDG, 1ST A. A. S/L GROUP, R.E.

(Station) BLACKDOWN

\*Words not applicable to be deleted.



RETURN of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the (Unit) **H.Q.N.T.BRE**  
 proposed and recommended for **SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR - KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.**

Army No.	Rank	Name	Age	Service	Length of unexpired service (See Remarks)	Total service abroad	Date of last return home	If less than 3 years unexpired service, whether recommended for extension, re-engagement or continuance in the Service beyond 21 years	Trade in which mustered	Group and Class	Other trades or special qualifications	Class of Certificate of Education	Musketry class	How normally employed	Character	Whether recommended for promotion	Remarks
4683046	HSJ.	GILBERT. H.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{12}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				Jr. Rly. Eng. OVR AM		Pay Dublin (Low Sp.) T.R.P.S COURSE 1926.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	NCO 76 REC CENTRE.		Extremely	Yes	M/A/R

Forwarded

for/for 24/41  
 Capt. R.E.  
 O.C. R.Q. W.M. 7th Batta R.R.

Officer in charge of **R. E. Records,**  
**R. Signals Records.**

Transmitted, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 26-2-36  
 (Station) **Chercher**

\* Words not applicable to be deleted.

84  
February, 1936.

6214/30/36.

~~Secret.~~  
~~Urgent.~~

(H)  
Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Thomas to refer to the previous correspondence regarding the defence of Kilindini and to transmit to you, to be laid before the Army Council, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Kenya from which it will be observed that, on the recommendation of the reconnaissance party sent from Aden, a site has been selected at Ras Sevani for the emplacement of the 6" guns.

2. It appears also that the reconnaissance party have recommended that storage for all the ammunition should be provided close to the battery. The Governor sees no serious objection to this. Mr. Thomas would, however, be glad to receive the views of the Army Council on this point and on the question of the provision of magazine barrack accommodation.

1.2.36.  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WAR OFFICE.

3.

It will be seen from the Governor's telegram of the 4th of February, a copy of which is also enclosed, that the completion of the magazine to take the full complement of ammunition is not likely to be effected before the 15th of April. But if the international situation is such that ammunition should be despatched immediately, accommodation for 50 rounds per gun could be provided at once.

4.2.36.

4. The Governor states that the recruitment and training of local personnel to man the guns and the lights will take at least six months, so that if, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government the present international situation demands earlier completion of the defence arrangements, it would be necessary for a trained nucleus of regular personnel to be despatched forthwith. In any case it is desired that one Royal Artillery Officer and a Royal Engineer Sergeant should reach Bombay as soon as possible after the arrival of the equipment, to train the local personnel, and Mr. Thomas suggests that subject to the concurrence of the Army Council, this officer and Non-commissioned Officer should be appointed on the usual conditions

of



16  
112

of a Company Officer and a Company Sergeant Major, respectively, of The King's African Rifles, for employment with the Mombasa local volunteer artillery unit. It is desirable that the personnel selected for these appointments should be unmarried. - Copies of the Conditions of Service for Officers and British Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of The King's African Rifles are enclosed.

Afr. 783.  
Afr. 784.

5. Mr. Thomas will be glad to learn, as early as possible, whether, in the opinion of the Army Council, it will be desirable to send out the larger nucleus of regular personnel on the scale suggested. He would also be glad to receive the observations of the Army Council on the financial aspects mentioned in the 6th paragraph of the Governor's telegram of the 1st of February.

6. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Admiralty and to the Air Ministry.

I am,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

