

EAST AFR. PROT
57834

C.O
57834
REC'D
DEC 15 1915



Helpful 110

Rents of Town Plots.

1915
6 Nov.
Last previous Paper
for
USO 82

Deprecates adoption of principle of re-assessment
of — thinks that rent reserved at time of
sale of lease should as a rule remain
unaltered during continuation of the
duration of the term.

Hand of Miss [Name]

The Hon. Mr. G. F. [Name]

It will be seen from the [Name] 31440
13
It is not a question of what is the
record in the Protectorate but of what
is the [Name] of [Name] being
at home on this [Name] matter. He had,
when preparing his memo. [Name] 27282/12
deals with all the papers and there
is nothing with [Name] [Name]
Minute [Name] [Name] in the
memo. [Name] [Name] [Name]
expressed his [Name] in the [Name]
expressed by [Name] [Name] in the
next part of the minute after that
referring to town plots.

Attachment Paper
20/11/15
16

Mr. [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

question of town plots for local capitalists)







1/20/11 308

have no connection with the 1911 draft
Ord^{rs}. They are in the typewritten memo
attached to 29574/12 Here again there

is evidence in the 27232/12 memo that
the Gov^{ty} may saw the (C's) memo: since
he refers to their views above, as to

- (a) Mr. Tammahill's proposed re-valuation
working out essentially in excess of Lord
Ely's maximum and
- (b) making the transfer of an occupation
licence a criminal offence.

At the time of writing his memo, then, Sir H.
Bellfield was fully-informed on the point,
and the fact that he did not refer to it
must be taken - not as indicating that
he dissented from the view held here - but
as showing that he regarded it as being
in the (C's) proposal - for better or worse
Evidence of however he made in case of it
and it escaped his memory

As to the question of a branch of the if
revised  of town plots is
in  I do not know
It would be a  if  to
apply it to  cases of more than
30 years - if it were possible to do so,
and it would ^{probably} be desirable to allow
one vote on the non-revivable basis
to  & Nairobi to order

to prevent complaints from persons
who would object, that but for the war
they would have had the opportunity of
requiring protection that being before
this. But about property, it is
simply a matter of business. The
land office has is as free to impose
a condition as to a revision of rent in the
leases offered for sale as he is to fix
a rent higher than at the last sale -
the only question is on what terms the
Govt will find a purchaser and what
will be bid at the auction.

497

Apart from its effect on the auction
price, the fact that buildings revert
to the Crown at the end of a long lease
is not I think of special importance.

? I enclose receipt of this despatch and
write in the margin of the above. It would be
difficult not to indicate that
the Govt had before him left as to the
to be with a group
any occasion for offence.

Lein 2/24/16
is in complete.

W.C.S. 1/16

Sgt. Simon

H. J. R.

5/2/16

B.P.

Pr. H.

At Royal Law.

Dispatch is one of which you can
quite properly approve. It is simply a
question whether future loans of such
shall be subject to a periodical revision
of rate, so as to be high - because some
of the unshared increment. What may
be done in this case is much more than
more intricate circumstances, is much
more practicable in S. Africa, and
in any case the Dispatch only comes
out a policy previously decided on.

[I will ^{not} suggest - at any rate
in the first instance - that before
conditions are inserted insisting on
revision there shall be one rate on
the old conditions. This being the
day has one more way ^{and} to be
~~necessary~~ need to be asked for.]

AS 12. 13. 1

Am. 14. 1

6055-20

C O
57834
REC'D
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAME

493

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

CONFIDENTIAL No. 110.

November 6th, 1915.

Sir,

[Handwritten signature]
No 31110

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of July 22nd dealing with the question of rents of town plots in this Protectorate during the later years of the currency of future leases.

2. I have discussed the question fully with my Executive Council who are unanimously of opinion that it would be neither politic nor desirable to adopt a principle of re-assessment of rents of such plots, and that the rent reserved at the time of the sale of the lease should as a rule continue unaltered during the continuation of the duration of the term.



3. With this view I concur for the reasons set out in the following paragraphs.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOVING STREET, LONDON, S. W.

4. The revision of rent for township plots does not appear at any period to have been prominently before any of the numerous bodies and persons who have from time to time considered proposals to amend the law relating to land in this Protectorate and I can discover no evidence from the papers in my possession that at any time it was definitely laid down as a principle that the rent of township plots should be subject to revision in the same way as the rent of agricultural holdings. It is true that Mr. Tamahill in paragraph 21 b of his memorandum on the alienation of Crown Land cites various instances in which the rent, by the covenants of the lease, has been subject to periodical revision. These instances refer to godown and factory sites. Mr. Tamahill concluded his remarks by suggesting that the extension of the practice to other classes than godowns and factories was worthy of careful consideration. The inference I gather from his remarks is that the idea of revising the rent of township plots was an afterthought and was not in his mind when he wrote paragraphs 5 and 6 of the memorandum which were, I suggest, directed solely to agricultural leases.

5. The Bill which became law this year at no time contained any provision that the rent of town plots should be revisable at any stated periods or at all. The provisions of the Bill regarding agricultural land did include provision for revisable rent and the Bill has been enacted with such provisions.

6. The Bill was very fully discussed before its enactment by various associations and persons whose opinions were valuable as representing the public and the impression which I received and which I am sure was received by such associations and persons was that the principle of revisable rent applied only to agricultural land. I am of opinion that, although the terms of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, section 17, are wide enough to provide for revisable rent by covenants in the lease, any attempt to apply such principle generally to town plots without further legislation would be regarded as a breach of faith.

7. Recommendations of the Colonial Office Committee referred to in our despatch under reply are apparently only received in this Protectorate by an interleaved printed copy of the 1911 Bill containing printed

marginal

5. The Bill which became law this year at no time contained the provision that the rent of town plots should be revisable at any stated periods or at all. The provisions of the Bill regarding agricultural land did include provision for revisable rent and the Bill has been enacted with such provisions.

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7. The recommendations of the Colonial Land Commission referred to in your despatch of 21st July are apparently only recorded in this Report by an interleaved printed copy of the 1911 Bill containing printed

5. The Bill which became law this year at no time contained the provision that the rent of town plots should be revisable at any stated periods or at all. The provisions of the Bill regarding agricultural land did include provision for revisable rent and the Bill has been enacted with such provisions.

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7. [redacted] recommendations of the Colonial Office Committee referred to in your despatch under reply [redacted] apparently only recorded in this Memorandum by an interleaved printed copy of the 1911 Bill containing printed

marginal notes and some manuscript notes on the interleaved pages. This copy was enclosed with other papers in your predecessor's Confidential despatch of the 8th November, 1919. It is noteworthy that no amendment was suggested to Section 25 of that Bill in order to make a direct provision for revisable rents for township plots.

no
3188
12

8. The discussion concerning revisable rent appears to have centred on agricultural land and it was to such land that the remarks contained in paragraph 15 of my memorandum of the 27th August, 1919, were directed, as is shown by the context.

no B
27272
12

9. I would remind you that leases of town plots are by the provisions of the Ordinance for a term not exceeding 99 years (vide Section 16) and that the buildings erected thereon revert to the Crown on the termination of the lease save where the term does not exceed 30 years (vide Section 51). Any attempt to apply the principle of revisable rent would, I think, be accompanied by a demand from the public that payment

should

302
should be made for improvements on the
expiration of the term.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant.

A. Lowry Bey

GOVERNOR.

634

57834

503

6052-20

20/1/16
20/1/16
20/1/16

17th January 1916



DRAFT

E. H. P.
(Conf)

Gov. Sir H. C. Belfield

MINUTE.

- Mr. Proctor 8. 1. 16
- Mr. Read 8
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Sir W. Eddes 16
- Sir H. J. J.
- Sir J. Anderson 11
- Mr. Steel Maitland 13
- Mr. Bonar Law 14

for copy

...not come in
...being since
...to bring
...very

Bonar Law
...insufficient
...short
...the paper

Sir,

I have the honour to
ack the receipt of your
conf^d despatch no 110 of the
6th of November⁺ on the
question of the revision
of rents of town lots
land by the Crown
in the East Africa
Protectorate.

2. I regret that it was
not made clear in my
conf^d despatch of the 23rd
of Feb^r that the papers
referred to in para 2
of that despatch were
not to be the subject
of the Tenth...
of that...

in the past reference
in the past. a question
was to be raised by the [unclear]
U.S. Dept. dated the 1st of Dec.
1911, in which he wrote as follows:

"It is noted that they

(i.e. certain classes of the
Crown lands
1911 draft (Ordinance) do not
apply - nor do the revision
of rent classes apply - to
town lots. I should have
thought prima facie that it
was far more equitable and
important to insist on
periodical revision of rents
in the case of town lots than
in the case of agricultural
land. The share of the
unearned increment which
it is designed to secure for
the community increases
far more rapidly and
certainly in the case of
urban property than of
"agricultural." The
minutes referred
to in para. [redacted] of your
memorandum of the

27th of August, 1912.

3. As to the [unclear] to his [unclear]
[unclear], he had [unclear] to [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] of [unclear]

... by the ...
... of ...
... of ...

(1) certain clauses of the
1910 ... (Provision) do not
apply - as to the revision
of ... to
town lots. I should have
thought prima facie that it
was far more equitable and
important to insist on
periodical revision of rates
in the case of town lots than
in the case of agricultural
land. The share of the
unearned increment that
is designed to secure for
the community is many
times, rapidly and
certainly, in the case of
urban property than of
agricultural. The
amount is referred
to in para 16 of our
...

... of August 1910
... to the ...
... to

in the form of a resolution
was to be made by the Government.
Oct. 1911, dated the 1st of Dec-
1911, in which he wrote as follows:

"It is noted that they
(i.e. certain clauses of the
Crown Lands
1911 draft Ordinance) do not
apply - nor do the revision
of rent clauses apply - to
town lots. I should have
thought prima facie that it
was far more equitable and
important to insist on
periodical revision of rents
in the case of town lots than
in the case of agricultural
land. The share of the
increased increments which
is designed to secure for
the community increases
far more rapidly and
certainly in the case of
urban property than of
agricultural." The
minutes that referred
to in page 15 of 20
demonstrate of the

27th of August, 1911.

3. With regard to his Tenukulu
name, he had access to

DRAFT.

Office of the [unclear] and
considered [unclear] [unclear]
para. [unclear] [unclear] of [unclear]
was written with reference
to his [unclear] minute
than that [unclear] on
other [unclear] on [unclear]

The recommendation of
the Colonial Office Committee
mentioned
of [unclear] [unclear] in my
draft [unclear] was made in
the report on Mr. [unclear]
memorandum to which
you referred in paras: 10
(your [unclear]: 17)
and 17 of the 27th of
August 1912.

4. It is true that no reference
to the revision of rents of
land [unclear] was made in

it [unclear] [unclear] that
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
the [unclear] and that
you [unclear] the [unclear]
that the [unclear] [unclear]

should be taken into
the consideration of
the date.
The Government of Kenya have
considerable regard to
abandoning the title altogether
to secure for the community
the maximum of the increase
in the value of certain lands
which may confidently
be expected to accrue, and
I trust that you will give
the matter further con-
sideration. I am not
satisfied that, on
assumption of benefit of
faith by the East would
be better provided if a
special covenant providing
for conversion of land were
inserted in the conditions
of sale, as proposed in
the Gazette. Many of our
cases depend on a higher
rate of value than that

in the future,

[works out 6]
A.S.S.

505
The Government have
the care of previous purchases
sold. There can be no
question of obliging
the principle of revision of
land to existing leases of
town lots, and [it may be
desirable to give the
value of the title to
include the principle in
future, to state that
the sale of leases at
Mombasa and Nairobi
respectively will be
held on more reasonable
conditions, but subject
to [] I can see no
possible hardship in
the adoption of the
proposed terms and
not be [redacted]
conceded [redacted]
which is to be expected in
the future, but at
present
to [redacted]

Offers are received for
leases on the new conditions,
it may be found necessary
to reconsider the matter, but
so that even I should
be reluctant to agree to
any lease, being granted
on any reasonable conditions
for the full period of 99
years.

for cover

DRAFT.

7. I am not certain that I
clearly understand the bearing
on this question of the fact that
at the end of long leases of town
lots the buildings lapse to the
Govt. This provision in the draft
has the effect of reducing the
transfer value of the property,
especially in the later years
of the lease, and the tendency
of an increased assessment of
rent taxes, if it be considered
by itself, is in the same
direction. But the rent can
only be increased as a result
of an increased value of the
land due to a rise in the
letting value of the property.

with the same lease as above
536
the transfer value of the
property. It then contemplates
the fact of building on the
land at the end of the lease
and revision of rent during
the lease, and would have
an effect on the transfer
value when the lease is
granted, but they seem to be
to be entirely independent and
I cannot see that when the
second condition is inserted
there will be any ground for a
claim that the first should be
revised.

John I. Shaw, Esq.

(SIGNED) A. BONAR LAW,
Solicitor

Agree.

I do not see how the
of a writing from conscripts
from certain respectable firms to
my counterpart in this country.

Shd. 30/1/15

General Dept. have a copy of the
despatch to send to G.O. with their letter.

Now aft. as at B, enclosing copy

of para 4 of Major Burdell's memo

Let us 10.1.15 at once

260

24 1915

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NATAL

ESTERHOF BAY AFRICA.

~~AFRICA PROTECT.~~

CONFIDENTIAL No. 111.

November 24th, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential Circular (2) of 4th ultimo requesting a report, under certain specified heads, on the working of the censorship of postal packets in this Protectorate.

2. I enclose, herewith, copies of reports I have received on the subject from the Postmaster General and the Military Censor which I trust will be found to furnish the information desired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

A. Conroy, Secretary.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

F.M.G.
encl.
15
Military
for with
19.
11-15

INCLOSURE

Postmaster General's Office

NAIROBI.

6th November, 1915.

59260

Recd
Reg 24 DEC 15

The Honourable

for Chief Secretary to the Government,

NAIROBI.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. S.5616/L5 of the 4th instant, enclosing a copy of a confidential letter from the Rt Hon. the Chief Secretary of State wherein details of the working of the postal censorship were requested.

2. The conduct of the censorship in this Colony is under the direction of the military authorities, the principal executive officer being Major Barclay, G.S.O.(2) (Censorship), Command Headquarters, Nairobi.

3. I enclose herewith a copy of our latest instructions, but as the Censorship operations are quite distinct from those of this Department, I would suggest that the Chief Censor be requested to furnish the required details.

Postmaster General

Reference No. 222/13 of the Director, containing confidential instructions from the Postmaster General to the Postal Staff.

The Post Office Nairobi will hand over for censorship:-

1. All Indian mails, inward, outward and local.
2. All Swahili and Arabic mails, inward, outward and local, and letters written in other African languages.
3. All neutral country's mails, inward and outward.
4. All hostile country's mails, inward and outward.
5. All mails to and from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and South Africa.
6. 7/8 of English homeward letters.
7. An Officer of the Censor Staff will be present while the English inward mail is sorted, and take what he requires, the Post Office informing the Censor by telephone when the mail is to be sorted.
8. The Post Office will hand over to the Censor all postal matter to and from the allied countries.
9. Letters already marked with a consecutive number (see specimen in margin) pasted up with a Censor slip or stamped "Passed by Censor" are not required.
10. Letters to and from His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. G. O. Bowring or any General Officer are exempt from censorship.
11. Written instructions from the Censor, Nairobi, O.Y.S.O. 2 (Censorship) - (not verbal) will be given to the P.M.G. who will transmit these to his staff.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| America | Holland | Germany |
| Curacao | Romania | Dominican |
| Sweden | Portugal | Spain |
| Spain | Peria | Switzerland |

HOSTILE COUNTRIES

- Germany Austria Turkey Bulgaria
and All their Colonies and Dependencies.

ALLIES

- France BELGIUM Italy.

SD/- S. BARCLAY
C.S.O. 2

SECRET.

NO. 14/19.

Command Headquarters,

Nairobi, November 24, 1915.

From

General Staff Officer (2)

(Censorship)

To

The Honourable

The Chief Secretary to the Government,

Nairobi.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 9816/58 of the 4th
November; herewith the information asked for.

I have, etc.

SG/- P. Barclay Major,
General Staff (Censor)

Comp. INF. COS. 122 722
in/Dep. Sec. to. W. - 200.922. 118

SECRET.

No. 14719.

Command Headquarters,

Nairobi, November 8th, 1915.

From

General Staff Officer (2)
(Censorship)

To

The Honourable

The Chief Secretary to the Government,
Nairobi.

Sir,

in reply to your No. 9816/53 of the 4th
November; herewith the information asked for.

I have, etc.

SD/- P. Barclay Major,
General Staff (Censor)

1. The following letters are handed over to the Censorship, (Postal, Press and Cable).
2. The following letters are handed over by the Post Office to the censors who are posted throughout East Africa and Uganda:-

- (a) All Indian mails, inward, outward and local.
- (b) All Swahili and Arabic letters, inward, outward and local, also letters written in other African languages.
- (c) All neutral countries mails inward and outward.
- (d) All hostile countries mails inward and outward.
- (e) All mails to and from ports in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea or South Africa.
- (f) 5% of English homebound letters.
- (g) All postal matter to and from allied countries.

Of the above, all the Indian, Arabic and Swahili letters delivered to the Postal Censor at Mombasa are opened and read, and about 10% at other censor stations; other letters are opened or not, as each censor considers advisable. An Officer is detailed as travelling censor, and pays surprise visits to Post Offices.

A list of suspected persons has been circulated to all censors, and their correspondence is always examined.

3. The correspondence of H.E. the Governor of East Africa and the Governor of Uganda, all Colonial Officers and that of the Chief Secretaries and obviously official correspondence G.H.M.S., also the correspondence of certain reputable firms when franked by the Post Office, is exempt from censorship.

That portion of the English inward mail which is obviously

especially with British people is not censored.

4. Letters for British Prisoners of War in Germany East Africa are from time to time sent through the Intelligence Department or through the Royal Navy to Germany East Africa ^{after} being censored in East Africa.

A few letters for British Prisoners of War in Germany, also a few from German Prisoners of War have been sent to the Prisoners of War Bureau in London.

Letters for German Prisoners of War in East Africa, after being censored, are delivered to addressees; those received here for Prisoners of War at Ahmednagar are censored here and sent to the Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

No letters have been received for German Prisoners of War in England.

5. All the Indian vernacular papers, and some Indian papers printed in English, are censored, and a number are destroyed which though passed in India would do much harm here. The "Chadr" from San Francisco is intercepted from every American mail and destroyed; a few copies have escaped the censorship. American papers are now receiving more careful scrutiny.

A small percentage of inward and outward parcels are examined.

6. The hand-carriage of uncensored letters is forbidden as a proclamation was published to that effect in the Official Gazette of September 1st 1915. Non-European travellers on the railway are searched in both Areas without exception. Letters found are examined by a censor.

200
10

4. Only the British people is not censored.

4. Letters for British Prisoners of War in German East Africa are from time to time sent through the Intelligence Department or through the Royal Navy to German East Africa, ^{after} being censored in East Africa.

A few letters for British Prisoners of War in Germany, also a few from German Prisoners of War have been sent to the Prisoners of War Bureau in London.

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No letters have been received for German Prisoners of War in England.

5. All the Indian vernacular papers, and some Indian papers printed in English, are censored, and a number are destroyed which though passed in India would do much harm here. The "Ghadr" from San Francisco is intercepted from every American mail and destroyed; a few copies have escaped the censorship. American papers are now receiving more careful scrutiny.

A small percentage of inward and outward parcels are examined.

6. The hand-carriage of uncensored letters is forbidden and a proclamation was published to that effect in the Official Gazette of September 1st 1915. Non-European travellers on the Railway are searched in both Areas, without permits, and any postal matter found is examined by a censor.

13
13
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Extra
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A small percentage of inward and outward parcels are examined.

6. The hand-writing of uncensored letters is forbidden and a proclamation was published to that effect in the Official Gazette of September 1st 1918. Non-European travellers on the Railway are searched in both directions without warning, and all postal matter found is examined by a censor.

Specimens of a News received from Enemy

arrangements adapted to local conditions.

1. It has been found necessary to insist more strongly on the necessity of examining commercial correspondence not only with a view to hampering the enemy's trade and restricting his supplies, but also to detect the presence of hidden messages, whether in code or sympathetic ink or both.

2. Correspondence to and from Enemy Countries.

Only letters to or from British subjects in enemy countries, or enemy subjects in British territory who are actually confined in places of internment other than common Gaols, are to be forwarded or delivered.

Exempted Correspondence.

3. (a) Letters which appear to be on His Majesty's Service.
(b) Letters addressed to, or known to be, used by the diplomatic Representatives of Allied or Neutral States or persons at the Embassies or Legations of those States, or the Consuls General in London of those Neutral States which are not diplomatically represented.
(c) Letters to or known to be from the Government Department of Allied or Neutral Countries.
(d) Letters to or from British Consular Officers of all ranks and the Consuls General and Consuls of Allied Countries.
4. In the mails from the U.S. of America there are many enemy publications, whose object it is to influence allied and neutral populations; these should only be passed when addressed to persons whose loyalty is beyond doubt.
5. Unduly long or illegible letters are liable to be stopped and detained or returned to the sender.
6. All local papers despatched from the offices of the "Standard" or "Leader" to British, Allied country or Neutral country addresses will be passed without censorship.

October 5th, 1915.

57260/1915

1915

11 January

DRAFT

Re Secy.
G.P.O.

(670
57260/15)

MINUTE

Mr. Harper 10 Jan 1915

Mr. Bottomley 10 11 16

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. G. Fiddes.

Mr. H. J. D.

Mr. J. Anderson.

Mr. Street-Moatland.

Mr. Bonar Law.

With reference to the
letter from this Office of

the 24th inst., and
previous correspondence
to transmit to you

for the info. of the Comd.

the acc^d extract from

a memorandum by

the General Staff Officer

(Censorship) in regard

relating to ~~many~~ letters

addressed to ~~the~~ British

& German ~~processors~~

Memo
to Mr. G. Fiddes
Re: Secy. G.P.O.
10 Jan 1915

265 (slon) to return
to G. D. Clerk, H. S. L.

80-9260-15

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE
CONFIDENTIAL NO. 111

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

November 9th, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential Circular (21) of 4th ultimo requesting a report, under certain specified heads, on the working of the censorship of postal packets in this Protectorate.

P.O.G. 5-11-15
Military Censor
15.

2. I enclose herewith, copies of reports I have received on the subject from the Postmaster General and the Military Censor which I trust will be found to furnish the information desired.

I have etc.

(SG) H. CONWAY BELFIELD.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

DOWNING STREET

LONDON, E.C.

Registered No. 2242/13.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

NAIROBI.

5th November, 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary to the D.V. Dept.,
Nairobi.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 3676 of the 2nd inst., enclosing a copy of a report submitted from the Right Honorable the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and the details of the work done in the past year. The copy were requested.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in this connection is the Secretary of the Military Department, the principal officer being the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Nairobi.

I enclose a copy of our latest instructions, but as the operations are quite distinct from those of this Department, I would suggest that the Chief Clerk be requested to furnish the required details.

(Sd/-) W. B. GIBSON.

Postmaster General.

Reference No. 2242/14 of 9th September, containing confidential instructions from the Postmaster-General to the Postal Staff.

The Post Office Nairobi will hand over for censorship:

1. All Indian mails, inward, outward and local.
2. All Swahili and Arabic mails, inward, outward and local; and letters written in other African languages.
3. All neutral country's mails inward and outward.
4. All hostile country's mails, inward and outward.
5. All mails to and from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and South Africa.
6. 5% of English homeward letters.
7. An Officer of the Censor Staff will be present while the English inward mail is sorted, and take what he requires, the Post Office informing the Censor by telephone when the mail is to be sorted.
8. The Post Office will hand over to the Censor all postal matter to and from the allied countries.
9. Letters already marked with a consecutive number (see specimen in margin) pasted up with a Censor slip or stamped "Passed by Censor" are not required.
10. Letters to and from His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. C. C. Bowring or any General Officer are exempt from censorship.
11. Written instructions from the Censor, Nairobi, or C.S.O. 2 (Censorship) - (not verbal) will be given to the P.M.G. who will transmit these to his staff.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

America
Norway
Sweden
Spain

Holland
Rumania
Portugal
Persia

Greece
Denmark
Egypt
Switzerland

HOSTILE COUNTRIES.

Germany Austria Turkey Bulgaria
and all their Colonies and Dependencies.

ALLIES

ALLIES

France, Belgium, Italy.

(Signed) P. BARCLAY
Major.

G.S.O. 2 Censorship.

20.8.1915.



No. 14/19.

Command Headquarters.
Nairobi.

November 8th, 1953.

From General Staff Officer (2)
(Censorship)

To
The Honourable
The Chief Secretary to the Government
Nairobi.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 9616/53 of the 4th
November; herewith the information asked for

I have etc.,

(Sd) P. Barclay.

Major
General Staff (Censor)

1. Major Barclay, G.S.O., 2, (Censorship), conducts the Censorship, (Postal, Press and Cable).

2. The following letters are handed over by the Post Offices to the censors who are posted throughout East Africa and Uganda:-

- (a) All Indian mails inward, outward and local.
- (b) All Swahili and Arabic letters, inward, outward, and local, also letters written in other African languages.
- (c) All neutral countries mails inward and outward.
- (d) All hostile countries mails inward and outward.
- (e) All mails to and from ports in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and South Africa.
- (f) 5% of English homeward letters.
- (g) All postal matter to and from allied countries. Of the above, all the Indian, Arabic and Swahili letters delivered to the Postal Censor at Mombasa are opened and read, and about 10% at other censor stations: other letters are opened or not, as each censor considers advisable. An Officer is detailed as travelling censor, and pays surprise visits to Post offices.

A list of suspected persons has been circulated to all censors, and their correspondence is always examined.

3. The correspondence of H.E. the Governor of East Africa and the Governor of Uganda, all General Officers and that of the Chief Secretaries and all obviously official correspondence C.H.M.S. Also the correspondence of certain reputable firms when franked by the said firms, is exempt from censorship.

That

Major Barclay, J.S.O., B. (Censorship), conducts the Censorship, (Postal, Press and Cable).

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A list of suspected persons has been circulated to all censors, and their correspondence is always examined.

3. The correspondence of H.E. the Governor of East Africa and the Governor of Uganda, all General Officers and that of the Chief Secretaries and all obviously official correspondence of the G.O.A. also the correspondence of certain reputable firms when sanctioned by the said firms, is exempt from censorship.

That

That portion of the English inward mail which is obviously for British people is not examined.

4. Letters for British Prisoners of War in German East Africa are from time to time sent through the Intelligence Department or through the Royal Navy to German East Africa after being censored in East Africa.

A few letters for British Prisoners of War in Germany, also a few from German Prisoners of War have been sent to the Prisoners of War Bureau in London.

Letters for German Prisoners of War in East Africa, after being censored, are delivered to addressees; those received here for Prisoners of War at Ahmednagar are censored here and sent to the Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

No letters have been received for German Prisoners of War in England.

5. All the Indian vernacular papers, and some Indian papers printed in English are censored, and a number are destroyed which though passed in India would do much harm here. The "Ghadir" from San Francisco is intercepted from every American mail and destroyed; a few copies have escaped the censorship. American papers are now receiving more careful scrutiny.

A small percentage of inward and outward parcels are examined.

6. The hand-carriage of uncensored letters is forbidden and a proclamation was published to that effect in the Official Gazette of September 1st 1915. Non-European travellers on the Railway are searched in both Ardes without warning, and any postal matter found is examined by a censor.

Non-European ship passengers are
searched at Mombasa and Kilindini and their letters
inspected.

The steamers on the Lake and the ferries at Mombasa
are similarly treated.

A report, adapted to local conditions, of the
Confidential notes sent with your 9618/58 of 4th
November has been sent to all consuls (copy attached).

arrangements adapted to local conditions.

1. It has been found necessary to insist more strongly on the necessity of examining commercial correspondence not only with a view to hampering the enemy's trade and restricting his supplies, but also to detect the presence of hidden messages, whether in code or sympathetic ink or both.

2. Correspondence to and from Enemy Countries.

Only letters to or from British subjects in enemy countries, or enemy subjects in British territory who are actually confined in places of internment other than common Gaols, are to be forwarded or delivered.

Exempted Correspondence.

3. (a) Letters which appear to be on His Majesty's Service.

(b) Letters addressed to or known to be from the Diplomatic Representatives of Allied or Neutral States or persons at the Embassies or Legations of those States, or the Consuls General in London of those Neutral States which are not diplomatically represented.

(c) Letters to or known to be from the Government Department of Allied or Neutral Countries.

(d) Letters to or from British Consular Officers of all ranks and the Consuls General and Consuls of Allied Powers.

4. In the mails from the U.S. of America there are many enemy publications, whose object it is to influence allied and neutral populations. These should only be passed when addressed to persons whose loyalty is beyond doubt.

5. Unduly long or illegible letters are to be stopped and detained or returned to the sender.

6. If a letter is found to contain any of the above mentioned items it is to be stopped and detained or returned to the sender.

Sept. 22 English called country
country addresses

November 5th, 1916.
