

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS)

G.O. No. 1112, 23rd June 1920

Passports

Instructions to consuls — Passports to Egypt — letter from Government of India —
recorded.

ORIGINAL

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READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 8, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 5th August 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 1388-G, dated 28th July 1916, forwarding a copy of a Press Communiqué issued by that Government on the subject of the entry of persons into Egypt and directing that the Press Communiqué be republished.

II

Memorandum—from H. R. C. DOBBS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—Delhi, the 17th March 1920.

No.—632-G.

Reference Foreign and Political Department letter No. 1388-G, dated 28th July 1916, regarding passports for Egypt. High Commissioner now intimates that a Proclamation was promulgated on January 16th forbidding any person over 16 years of age of any nationality to enter Egypt after February 1st, without a passport visé for Egypt by a British Consul or other British authority empowered to visé passports. Proclamation provides that passports must have been issued not more than three years before date of arrival, that photograph of bearer should be attached and stamped by issuer and that in the event of a person coming from a country not issuing passports, a certificate of identity may be substituted, provided other conditions are complied with.

Egyptian Government will consider the visa as a guarantee that the holder of the passport is entitled to hold it and that there is no known objection to his admission into Egypt. If the officer in question cannot guarantee this, the visa should be refused and such doubtful case referred to the Egyptian Government. An example of doubtful cases is the case of Egyptians not in possession of permits for return to Egypt. The system now enforced replaces that of military control, and the procedure hitherto followed should be discontinued.

III

Endorsement No. 1839-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 24th March 1920.

Communicated to the Collector of Madras.

(By order)

C. H. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.

IV

Letter—from B. T. GOULD, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No.—1222-G.

In continuation of Foreign and Political Department Memorandum No. 632-G.,

1. "Instructions to Consuls, etc." dated 17th March 1920, I am directed to
2. High Commissioner, Egypt's letter enclose copies of the marginally-cited No. 86, dated 26th January 1920, pamphlet and papers for information and with enclosures. guidance.
2. With reference to section XI of "Instruction to Consuls", the Government of India have prepared and transmitted to the India Office a draft supplement (copy enclosed) embodying their requirements as regards the grant of visas to persons coming to India. The provisions of "Instructions to Consuls" only concern the grant of visas to persons proceeding to the United Kingdom and to the other countries mentioned therein.
3. With reference to section II of "Instructions", the Government of India have fixed Rs. 8 as the fee to be charged for an Ordinary visa, the existing fee of Rs. 2 to be retained for single-journey and transit visas. As however the validity of single-journey and transit visas needs to be extended in view of existing travelling conditions, "sixty days" should be substituted for "thirty days" in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section.
4. No existing orders of the Government of India are affected by the provisions of "Instructions to Consuls."
5. The Egyptian Government have informed the Government of India that they have no objection to visas for Egypt being made valid either for the single journey or for one year.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Passports of persons desiring to proceed to the oversea dominions and colonies.

Passports are required by Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa; but not, speaking generally, by Canada and Newfoundland. They are known also to be required by the following Colonies and Protectorates:—

East Africa Protectorate,	Hong Kong.
Zanzibar,	Mauritius.
Nigeria (only for aliens),	Ceylon, and
Malta,	Gibraltar,
Falklands,	

but in existing circumstances it would be better to proceed on the assumption that passports are required by all Colonies and Protectorates.

In the case of Gibraltar, all persons wishing to land must be in possession of a permit from the Governor before they can be allowed to do so.

As to visa-ing of passports—

Friendly Aliens, i.e., non-enemies but including nationals of new States such as Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia, passports may be visa-ed without reference to London, except those of Missionaries (see below) unless there is ground for suspicion or doubt, when such reference is necessary. Special attention should be called to the precautions to be taken to ensure that foreigners holding Bolshevik views are prevented from entering South Africa. It should be clearly understood that the grant of a visa does not carry with it the exemption from the laws and regulations governing immigration. As to missionaries reference is invited to Foreign Office Circular of 5th February 1918. All applications for visas from foreigners desirous of proceeding for missionary or educational work to the Union of South Africa (including South West Africa), Newfoundland and Labrador, the ex-German Colonies administered by the Commonwealth Government and British Colonies and Protectorates generally, including Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate should be referred to London. A fresh supply of forms has recently been sent to the Foreign Office. No prescribed form is required for other cases.

Dukhobors, Mennonites and Hutterites are not admitted into Canada.

Enemy Aliens: Passports of enemy aliens should not be visa-ed at present.

Colonially naturalised British Subjects: i.e., persons naturalised in the Dominions and Colonies under laws providing for local naturalisation only. As to these, reference is invited to Foreign Office Circular of the 15th October 1917.

The Canadian Government is being consulted as to the instructions to be given regarding the issue of passports to Canadian naturalised subjects desiring to return to Canada.

British Subjects: Visas are required by Australia, New Zealand and the Union. They should be granted without reference to London, except where there are strong reasons to the contrary.

Instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas.

In laying down rules to guide you in conducting your Passport Control it is desirable to state briefly the objects for which the Control is being continued in Peace time, and to explain the system by which the control attains its ends.

The object of the Control is to prevent or control the entry into the United Kingdom of:—

- (a) Bolsheviks, or other persons whose object is to assist in spreading Bolshevik propaganda, or in fomenting unrest.
- (b) Other undesirable aliens.

In addition the Control regulates the flow of alien labour into the United Kingdom, and the access of travellers to certain British Colonies and Dependencies, and to areas in British Military occupation and theatres of military operations.

It is essential, however, in the interests of British trade, and of the general passenger traffic which is of great value to shipping Companies and which brings much money into the country, that, in seeking to attain these objects, the Control should not hamper the ready access to the United Kingdom of satisfactory business men and other aliens of good character and standing. Sections V, VI, VII, VIII and XV, hereof relate to classes of aliens or individual aliens to whom the ordinary facilities for travelling freely are not to be granted. Your attention is therefore especially directed to these sections.

Every person who desires to enter the United Kingdom must be in possession of a Passport, or other sufficient Permit or papers of identity, and, on arrival at the Port of Landing in the United Kingdom must present himself or herself to the Immigration Officer, who primarily decides, in the case of an alien, whether he or she shall be—

- (a) Allowed to land unconditionally, or be
- (b) Allowed to land conditionally, or be
- (c) Refused permission to land.

If the whole burden of scrutinising aliens desirous of entering the United Kingdom were thrown on the Immigration Officers at the Ports of Landing, the delay involved would be irritating to bona fide travellers, and would cause hardship to others who would be rejected perhaps after a long and expensive journey.

It is therefore provided that, in addition to the possession of a Passport, an alien proceeding to the United Kingdom must obtain a visa from the local British Passport Authority. The application for this visa will afford the opportunity for some preliminary investigation based on local knowledge and experience.

You will appreciate that the Immigration Officers at the Ports of Landing in the United Kingdom must rely to a large extent on the investigation so made before a visa is granted, but in the majority of cases local knowledge of the applicant should enable you to decide without much delay whether he is a person who can properly be facilitated.

If you are doubtful for any reason whether a visa should be given, you should refer the question to your Central Passport Control Officer, who can either decide the matter, or, if he thinks fit, refer the case to London. Reference should, however, be reserved for cases of real difficulty, so that the number of applicants delayed is kept at a minimum.

When referring any application it is essential that you should state fully the particulars of the case, and your reasons for referring it. This is necessary in order that the case may be submitted to the particular Department which it concerns, and that attention may be focussed upon the point for decision.

You will notice that the regulations provide for three different kinds of visas, but the ordinary visa for the United Kingdom which will be given to satisfactory applicants is one which lasts for a year or for the validity of the passport, whichever period is the less. During such period this visa will enable the holder of the passport to make as many journeys to the United Kingdom as he chooses, and from whatever countries he happens to be in without the necessity of obtaining any further British visa. This is a new regulation which is being introduced into the Peace time Control, and, in order to avoid delay and inconvenience to travellers in making unnecessary applications for visas, it is desirable that you should make this regulation known in your district.

It sometimes happens that an undesirable, who has been unable to get the British visa in his country of residence, goes off to neighbouring countries in the hope of meeting with better success in a place where he is not known. An examination of the visas on his passport will probably disclose the history of his travels, but, in any case, if he is unable to satisfy you as to his reasons for not getting the British visa before he left home you may withhold your visa for the time being, and refer the application to your Central Passport Control Officer so that he can communicate with the Passport Control Officer in the country where applicant originally came from, and ascertain whether the British visa was refused or not.

Similarly, when you refuse a visa, and have reason to suppose that the applicant will try again in some other place you should immediately inform your Central Passport Control Officer, so that he may warn the other Control Officers concerned.

Generally, in conducting your control, if you should discover anything which would show that an applicant is an undesirable subject to be admitted into the United Kingdom, you should at once report the circumstances to your Central Passport Control Officer, who in his turn can pass the information on to London, and such other Controls as he may think fit. It is only by close co-operation in such matters that an efficient system of control can be exercised.

During the war it was necessary to restrict the journeys to the United Kingdom of even satisfactory aliens, unless they had sufficient reasons for travelling, but in Peace time, provided that the alien, whether male or female, is of good character and standing, and is not a person whose journeys should be prevented or controlled in accordance with the regulations laid down herein, his or her reasons for wanting to come to this country are immaterial.

It is only in cases where the applicant is of doubtful character or standing, or is a person who is indexed as not to be permitted to travel freely, that you need take into account the reasons for the journey when considering whether or not you should grant your visa.

Bearing in mind the reasons for which the Control is in existence, and with due regard to the regulations laid down herein and to any special instructions which may from time to time be given you, visas may be granted readily and without delay to all proper applicants *regardless of their reasons* for wishing to travel.

SECTION I.—Passports.

(a) Subject as hereinafter mentioned, every applicant for a visa must be in possession of a valid passport, or some other sufficient document establishing his nationality and identity, to which must be attached a photograph of the applicant.

(b) So far as British regulations are concerned a passport is valid for entry into the United Kingdom for a period of five years from the date of issue, but where a foreign passport which is out of date according to the regulations of the country of issue is presented to you for a visa, you should insist either on its being renewed or on a new passport being obtained.

(c) In cases under paragraph (a) of this section, a Consular Certificate of nationality may sometimes be accepted in lieu of a passport (e.g., in the case of seamen), but you should only vider such certificate for a single journey.

(d) It sometimes happens, as for instance, in the case of persons who are of doubtful nationality, that a person is unable to obtain a Passport or Consular Certificate. In such cases you should take full particulars from the applicant, and submit the case to your Central Passport Control Officer for reference to London. But British-born women who have become aliens by marriage may, on proof of British birth, usually be given an Emergency Certificate of British nationality to enable them to return to the United Kingdom without reference to London.

(e) Lettish and Esthonian Passports are recognised by the British Authorities as evidence of nationality. Armenian Passports are recognised only when issued by or on behalf of the Armenian Patriarch and signed by the Patriarchal Vicar. Syrians carry as a rule either French Passports as French protégées or Egyptian Passports and these may be accepted. All former enemy alien Passports can of course be accepted when the holders are granted visas under Section VI hereof.

SECTION II.—The Visa.

(a) There are three classes of visa which you may grant—

- (1) The ordinary visa.
- (2) The single journey visa.
- (3) The transit visa.

The *ordinary visa* is available for any visit to the United Kingdom, for a period of twelve calendar months from the date on which it is granted, provided that the passport is so long valid under the regulations of the country of issue, and, during such period, the holder of the Passport will not be required to obtain any further British visa to enable him to visit the United Kingdom from whatever country he comes. This ordinary visa should be granted to all satisfactory applicants who do not desire the single journey visa in preference.

The *single journey visa* is available only for a single journey to the United Kingdom during a period of thirty days from the date on which the visa is given, and should be granted to any satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to the ordinary visa, or to any applicant

about whose bona fides you are in such doubt that it appears desirable that his movements should be followed up. The validity of a visa given under this paragraph may be extended by any Control beyond the thirty days above mentioned without payment of any further fee, provided that the applicant is able to furnish satisfactory reasons why the journey has not been made within the thirty days.

The *transit visa* is available only for a single journey through the United Kingdom during a period of thirty days from the date on which the visa is given. It should be granted to all satisfactory applicants who propose travelling to other countries via the United Kingdom and who do not prefer to have an ordinary visa. (But see Section X hereof as to Transmigran. The validity of a visa granted under this paragraph may be extended under the same conditions as are mentioned above with regard to the extension of a single journey visa.

(b) Before granting an ordinary visa, you should satisfy yourself that the applicant is a desirable person to be permitted to visit the United Kingdom freely, and does not belong to any class of persons whose journeys it is desired to prevent or restrict having regard to the regulations laid down herein.

(c) Where you are unable to satisfy yourself that the applicant is a suitable person for an ordinary visa, you should, having regard to the circumstances of the case, either grant a single journey visa or else withhold your visa temporarily and refer the application to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(d) In all cases where you refuse your visa, or where you grant a single journey visa by reason of your doubt as to the suitability of the applicant, you should immediately report the details to your Central Passport Control Officer. It will not be necessary for you to report cases where you grant the single journey visa to a satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to the ordinary, or where you refuse a visa under a definite instruction, e.g., the absence of a Ministry of Labour Permit.

(e) Unless you are specially authorised to do so, you should not, without reference, grant a transit visa to an applicant to whom you would not be prepared to grant an ordinary visa or a single journey visa.

(f) Where you grant a transit visa to an applicant as to whose suitability you are not satisfied, you should report the circumstances in like manner as you would a case under paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) You should not grant a transit visa to the United Kingdom to any applicant unless he has first obtained a visa enabling him to enter the next foreign country in his line of route after leaving the United Kingdom. Visas are required for practically all non-British countries. As to passages in transit to India or a British Dominion see Sections XI and XII hereof.

(h) The single journey visa and the transit visa will consist of an endorsement on the ordinary visa, and should be in the following terms respectively: "Good only for the single journey to the United Kingdom within 30 days from the date hereof" and "Good only for transit through the United Kingdom *en route* for (e.g., France) within 30 days from the date hereof." It is very important that these endorsements should be made in all cases of single journey and transit visas, otherwise the Immigration Officers will be unable to distinguish between them and an ordinary visa.

(i) When granting a single journey visa *by reason of your doubt as to the applicant*, you should always state in your visa clearly but briefly the reasons for which the journey is being undertaken. This is very necessary, as it will enable the Immigration Officer at the port of landing to decide more readily how the case should be dealt with.

(j) When granting a single journey visa to a satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to an ordinary visa, you should *not* state in your visa the reasons for the journey. This will enable the Immigration Officer to know that you have no reasons to doubt the bona fides of the traveller.

(k) Where you grant a visa to an applicant in respect of whom a Ministry of Labour Permit has been issued under Section VIII hereof, you should state in your visa "Ministry of Labour Permit No. . . . granted . . . date."

(l) Under the Aliens Order, 1919, aliens will not be required to register with the police until they have resided for one month in the United Kingdom. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to add to the visa as in the past has been frequently done, that the holder must register in the United Kingdom within 24 hours. No reference at all to registration need be made on the visa.

(m) The scale of fees which you are authorised to demand in respect to the grant of your visa is as follows:—

- For an ordinary visa, £1 sterling.
- For a single journey visa, 5/- sterling.
- For a transit visa, 5/- sterling.

(n) The secret method by means of which you can indicate your opinion as to the desirability or character of any person to whom you have granted your visa will be communicated to you by your Central Passport Control Officer. This must be regarded with the strictest confidence and secrecy, and must not be disclosed to any person whatsoever.

Section III.—British Subjects.

(a) A British subject in possession of a British Passport is not required to obtain any British visa to his passport to enable him to come to the United Kingdom.

(b) It sometimes happens that where the journey of a British subject to the United Kingdom involves his passing in transit through some other country, the Passport Authorities in such other country require the traveller to obtain a British visa before they will grant their transit visa. In such cases although the British visa is not necessary, it may be given on application in order to save inconvenience to the traveller and no fee should be charged.

Section IV.—Aliens in general.

(a) Subject as hereafter provided your visa should be given freely and without delay to aliens both male and female, who are of good character or standing regardless of their reasons for wishing to travel.

(b) It is desirable to encourage the visits to the United Kingdom of alien business men of good character, who have serious business to transact in this country, and whose firms are of sufficient standing to carry out their engagements. When you are satisfied that any applicant falls within the terms of this paragraph your visa should be granted on sight.

(c) When the person or firm applying is doubtful or altogether unknown to you, you may, in the case of business men, ask that the application be supported by a letter of recommendation from a bank or business house, or by a letter or telegram from the firm in the United Kingdom with whom the applicant desires to do business.

(d) Where you are doubtful as to the standing of the firm in the United Kingdom with whom the applicant desires to do business, the commercial information in possession of the Consulate should be referred to.

(e) Recommendations from the Department of Overseas Trade or the local British Commercial Attaché are to be accepted as sufficient evidence of business in the United Kingdom.

(f) Aliens established in business or ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom who have gone abroad on a business visit or for a holiday, or for other sufficient reasons, should ordinarily be given a visa to return to the United Kingdom without question. Their domicile in the United Kingdom can generally be proved by their Identity Book or Police Registration Certificate.

(h) If you are unable to satisfy yourself to a reasonable extent by any of the above means, as to the character and standing of the applicant and his business, the case should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer. When referring any such application you should state clearly your reasons for referring it.

Section V.—Article I of the Aliens Order, 1919.

(a) Article I of the Order in Council under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, lays down the restrictions imposed in respect of the landing of aliens in the United Kingdom. This article is especially important, as it forms the basis of these regulations, and it is set out for your guidance in the First Schedule hereto.

(b) Whilst it is desirable that you should be acquainted with the provisions of this article in order that you may refuse your visa to an alien who you know does not comply with any of the conditions laid down therein, it is not to be supposed that you are required to take steps in every case to satisfy yourself that the applicant complies with all such conditions.

Section VI.—Former Alien Enemies.

(a) The expression 'former enemy alien' means an alien who is a subject or citizen of a state with which His Majesty was at war at any time during the year 1918.

(b) Article I, Sub-section (2), of the Order in Council referred to in Section V hereof, provides that leave shall not be given a former enemy alien to land in the United Kingdom except by permission of the Secretary of State. It would be impracticable for the Secretary of State to grant individual permissions to land in all cases and in exercise of his discretion the Secretary of State has laid down the following rules:—

(1) British born wives and widows of German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects may be permitted to land unconditionally in the United Kingdom.

(2) British born mothers may be accompanied by their British born children and also by their foreign born daughters if unmarried and living with their mother, and their foreign born sons if under 16 years of age.

(3) British born wives and widows and sons over 16 years of age must produce satisfactory evidence of British birth.

(4) In order to help in the restoration of British trade in Germany and other former enemy countries, and in view of the fact that except in certain cases, as hereinafter mentioned, the import restrictions on goods into the United Kingdom has now been removed, German, Austrian and Hungarian business men who can show that their visit may be for the benefit of trade between the United Kingdom and Germany, and does not relate to any trade still subject to Import restrictions may be allowed to land.

(5) Although the general import restrictions have as above stated been removed, certain trades are still being protected by such restrictions, and where a former enemy alien is desirous of visiting the United Kingdom in regard to any of these trades he will not be allowed to land. The trades being so protected are set out in the second schedule hereto.

(6) As a general rule, the provisions as to former enemy aliens shall apply only to German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects. Turkish and Bulgarian subjects may therefore as a rule be treated as of neutral nationality, but shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section.

(c) Where the conditions of paragraph (b), sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this section are complied with, visas may in such cases be freely granted without reference, and if the British born wives and widows are not in possession of passports or other satisfactory documents of identity, Emergency Certificates of British nationality may be granted for the journey to the United Kingdom, any children accompanying being also included in the Emergency Certificate.

(d) Where you are not satisfied as to the British birth either of the mother, or of a son over 16, the case should be referred to London for verification.

(e) Where you are satisfied that a German, Austrian or Hungarian business man fulfils the conditions of paragraph (b), sub-paragraph (4), of this section as restricted by sub-paragraph (5) he may be granted a *single journey* visa without reference, unless there are personal reasons, which, in your opinion, make him undesirable. In the latter case you should refer to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(f) Former enemy aliens, who are granted visas under paragraph (e) of this section will be subject to certain conditions as to length of stay in the United Kingdom and registration with the police which will be imposed on their landing. These conditions, together with the purpose for which they are coming to the United Kingdom will be endorsed by the Immigration Officer on their passports.

(g) Turkish and Bulgarian subjects should be subjected to a close scrutiny and should only be granted a *single journey* visa.

(h) Turkish subjects will include for the present Armenians and Syrians, many of whom are now entering the United Kingdom in the interests of British trade with the Levant. Applications from Armenians and Syrians have been in the past frequently referred to London, and it is desirable to avoid these references as far as possible.

(i) Applications for visas will probably be received from German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects, which do not fall within the rules laid down by the Secretary of State as set out in paragraph (b) of this section. Where you think that such an application is worthy of favourable consideration, either on compassionate grounds, or by reason of expediency or urgency you may refer the case to your Central Passport Control Officer for reference to London.

(j) The desire of a German, Austrian or Hungarian subject who has been repatriated during the war to join his family left behind in the United Kingdom, is not to be regarded for the present as deserving of favourable consideration.

(k) Any application for a visa for the United Kingdom by any former enemy alien which is not provided for by this section should be refused.

Section VII.—Russians.

(a) The expression "Russians" includes all persons who are members of States comprising the former Russian Empire other than Poles who are in possession of passports issued by the present Polish Government or a Polish National Committee.

(b) In view of the danger of the spread of Bolshevism, it is provided that, with the exceptions in this section hereinafter specially mentioned, all applications by Russians which are not refused by you must be referred to London before a visa is granted.

(c) Russian business men desirous of coming to the United Kingdom for *business purposes* may be given visas without reference to London on the lines laid down in section IV hereof, but such applications will require the closest scrutiny, and a visa should not be granted unless you are reasonably satisfied that the applicant is not likely to become a possible danger in the United Kingdom.

(d) Officials of the *recognized Russian Government* who are travelling on official business may have visas without reference to London, provided they are vouched for by the duly accredited local representative of their Government.

(e) Refugees from Russia are not to be given visas for the United Kingdom, unless they show *good business reasons*.

(f) Evidence of means, or the mere settlement of accounts are not to be regarded as *good business reasons*, without reference to London.

(g) Children under 16 may be allowed to come to the United Kingdom for education without reference, and may be accompanied by their parents if necessary and desirable.

(h) Russians, ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, who have gone abroad on business visits, or for a holiday, or for other sufficient reasons, should be given visas to return to the United Kingdom without reference.

(i) Applications are frequently received from Russians domiciled in the United Kingdom, that their wives and children, who left for Russia or elsewhere before the war may be allowed to return. In such cases, if you are satisfied that the husband is really domiciled in the United Kingdom, and wishes his wife and children to return, you may grant visas to the wife and children without reference. The production of letters from the husband will generally be good evidence.

(j) Russians who left the United Kingdom to join the Russian Army under the Military Convention with that country, should not be granted visas to return to the United Kingdom unless they can prove that after leaving the United Kingdom they served in some force fighting in the Allied cause.

(k) All other applications by Russians to come to the United Kingdom should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer to be forwarded to London.

Section VIII—Aliens coming to the United Kingdom for employment.

(a) The purpose of article I, sub-section (3) (b), of the Order in Council referred to in section V hereof, is to provide the means of exercising general control over the immigration of alien labour of all classes both male and female, in the interest of the home labour market. Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section a visa should not be granted to any alien who is desirous of coming to the United Kingdom to enter employment, unless a Ministry of Labour Permit has first been granted.

(b) An alien who desires to come to the United Kingdom to look for work should be refused a visa.

(c) A Ministry of Labour Permit is necessary only where the alien is coming to this country with the primary object of entering into a contract of service with an employer in this country.

(d) A Ministry of Labour Permit is not necessary if:

(1) the primary object is education, study or to learn a trade or business, or qualify for a profession;

(2) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of entering into a partnership;

(3) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of rejoining his or her family, who are domiciled in this country;

(4) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of acting as agent of a corporation, firm or business abroad;

(5) the alien is a demobilized French or Italian soldier who was domiciled in the United Kingdom when called up for service;

(6) the alien is a seaman under contract to join a ship in British waters.

(e) The procedure in cases where a permit is necessary, is for the employer in the United Kingdom to make application to the Ministry of Labour for a permit to enable him to employ the alien, and if the permit is granted, it is forwarded, together with a duplicate, to the employer. The employer should forward the duplicate permit to the alien who should produce it to you when applying for his visa and it will constitute your authority to grant the visa. The duplicate permit should not be retained by you but should be stamped with your Consular Stamp and handed back to the alien for production to the Immigration Officer at the port.

(f) The fact that Ministry of Labour Permit has been granted need not prevent you from refusing your visa, if the applicant is for other reasons unsatisfactory. You should not, however, in such cases refuse your visa, unless you have good reasons for doing so, and if you do refuse it, you should immediately report the circumstances to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(g) Aliens who are already employed in the United Kingdom and have merely gone abroad on a visit, or on business for their firm, may have a visa to return without a Ministry of Labour Permit. The point to be considered in such cases is whether or not there has been any break in the employment. If it is a question of an alien returning to a new employment, a Ministry of Labour Permit will be necessary.

(h) When an alien is in, or is proceeding to, employment in the United Kingdom which is of a permanent nature, there is no objection to his wife and children coming to the United Kingdom also.

(i) Where a Ministry of Labour Permit has been granted you should only give a single journey visa, and in giving it the provision of Section II, paragraph (k) hereof, should be borne in mind.

Section IX—Alien Seamen.

(a) Alien seamen travelling to the United Kingdom on articles do not require the British visa.

(b) Alien seamen travelling to the United Kingdom as passengers require passports or some other document of nationality or identity, and the British visa, and should be dealt with in accordance with the regulations laid down herein respecting other travellers, except that they need not be refused a visa if coming to the United Kingdom to look for sea employment at British ports, nor do they require a Ministry of Labour Permit if they have obtained such employment.

(c) From time to time it is found necessary to stop the flow of alien seamen into the United Kingdom, especially from Scandinavian ports, and you will be advised as to this when necessary by your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section X.—Transmigrants.

(a) Transmigrants, i.e., the emigrant class, who pass through the United Kingdom mainly from West to East, and from East to West, en route for other countries, are regulated as before the war under bonds from the shipping companies, and are exempted from visa requirements.

(b) Transmigrants must not be confused with ordinary passengers who will pass in transit through the United Kingdom, and who will require transit or ordinary visas.

Section XI—India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

(a) Aliens who are desirous of proceeding to the above-mentioned countries *via the United Kingdom* will be required to obtain the Foreign Office visa at the Passport Office in London to enable them to proceed to their destination.

(b) In the case of *satisfactory* applicants, there is no objection to their being given visas to come to the United Kingdom for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section, but in view of the limited shipping accommodation at the present time, they should be informed that there may be some delay in their securing passages to proceed.

(c) With regard to aliens desirous of proceeding *direct* to the above countries, instructions will be prepared, and will be issued to you as a supplement hereto. In the meantime you should refer all such applications to your Central Passport Control Officer to be dealt with in accordance with the existing procedure.

Section XII—Canada.

(a) No passport or visa is required by persons desirous of entering the above country, the only restriction being that they must comply with the immigration rules for the time being in force.

(b) Aliens (other than transmigrants referred to in section X hereof) who propose to travel to Canada *via the United Kingdom* must however be in possession of passports and must obtain an ordinary or transit visa to enable them to enter the United Kingdom.

Section XIII—Territory in British Military occupation in Germany.

(a) The consent of the British Military Permit Office, Cologne, must be obtained in respect of *all persons* desirous of entering such territory.

(b) In the case of persons desirous of proceeding direct, their applications should be forwarded to your Central Passport Control officer, who will communicate with the authorities at Cologne.

(c) In the case of persons travelling *via the United Kingdom*, they can, if they so desire, apply for the consent at the Military Permit Office in London.

Section XIV—Other territory in British Military occupation or theatres of Military operations, e.g., Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Turkey and Russia.

(a) The consent of the local Civil or Military Authorities is necessary in the case of persons desirous of proceeding to these territories, and the procedure to be adopted is similar to that set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) of Section XIII hereof.

(b) If it is hereafter found to be desirable, more detailed instructions as to the methods to be adopted in dealing with applications under this section will be prepared and issued as a supplement.

Section XV—Black List.

(a) A black list will be issued to you containing the names and necessary particulars of certain individuals who are to be refused a visa, or who should only be granted a visa subject to such conditions as are laid down in the black list, or which may be given to you by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(b) From time to time additions and alterations may be made to this black list, and all such should be carefully noted.

(c) All applications from persons whose names appear in this black list, which are not refused by you, should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer. It is of the utmost

importance to ensure the successful working of the control that a visa should not be granted to any person whose name appears on the black list, unless it is expressly authorised by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(d) All applications for visas from persons on the black list whether refused by you or not, should be immediately reported to your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section XVI—No return permits.

(a) During the war it was a very common practice with regard to aliens leaving the United Kingdom to give them permits to go out, but their passports were marked "No return" or "Not to return during the war." Very often this was done not on account of the unsatisfactory character of the applicant, but because further travel during hostilities was considered unnecessary. You may use your discretion as to whether holders of passports which bear "No return permits" should be given visas or not, but you should not refuse a visa merely on the ground that a "No return" has been given, unless your refusal has been previously confirmed by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(b) Similarly during the war "Special no return" permits were given to aliens. This was a system by which the passport was marked by a secret method which was recognised by the Passport Control Officers, and which prevented the alien from obtaining any further British visa although the alien was not aware that he was under this disability. Applications for visas for persons whose passports are so endorsed should be dealt with in the same way as applications from persons who were given "No return" permits.

(c) The secret method by which the passports so marked may be recognised by you will be communicated to you by your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section XVII—Records.

(a) You should keep a record of all applications for visas made to you, and such record should be in form set out in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) A copy of the particulars should be sent to your Passport Control Officer for filing.

- (c) (1) Full name of applicant *
 (2) Address and occupation.
 (3) Nationality.
 (4) Number of passport and date †.
 (5) Where passport issued and by whom †.
 (6) Documents produced †.
 (7) Reasons for journey †.
 (8) How application disposed of ‡.

*The surname of the applicant should be stated first and should be written in Block Capitals.

† These particulars need not be filled in where an ordinary or transit visa is granted, or where a single journey visa is granted to a satisfactory applicant at his own request.

‡ Here should be stated the date and nature of the visa granted or the fact that it has been refused. If a transit visa is granted the country to which the applicant is going on leaving the United Kingdom should also be stated.

Section XVIII—Proof.

(a) A letter certified by the Police in the United Kingdom, or an entry in an Aliens Identity Book, or Police Registration Certificate signed by an official of the Home Office should be accepted as sufficient evidence of the facts to which they relate.

(b) A letter or telegram produced to you by an applicant in support of his application should usually be accepted by you as genuine, unless you have reason to doubt the applicant. Such document should not be retained by you, but should be stamped with your Consular Stamp in order to show that you have seen it and handed back to the applicant so that it can, if necessary, be produced to the Immigration Officer at the port of landing.

(c) Where you are doubtful as to the genuineness of any letter or telegram produced to you, or the truth of any statement contained therein, you can either grant a single journey visa, or, if you consider the case of sufficient importance, you can withhold your visa temporarily and report the facts to your Central Passport Control Officer, and, if necessary, forward him the documents produced so that inquiries may be made.

Section XIX—Interpretation.

The regulations laid down herein must be read as a whole, and no one section or paragraph is to be taken as authorising the grant of a visa to any individual or class of persons whose journeys are to be prevented or restricted under any other section or paragraph hereof.

THE 1ST SCHEDULE.

Text of article I of the Aliens Order, 1919.

An alien coming from outside the United Kingdom shall not land in the United Kingdom except with the leave of an immigration officer.

2. Leave shall not be given to a former enemy alien to land in the United Kingdom except by permission of the Secretary of State.

3. Leave shall not be given to an alien to land in the United Kingdom unless he complies with the following conditions, that is to say—

- (a) he is in a position to support himself and his dependents;
 (b) being desirous of entering the service of an employer in the United Kingdom he produces a permit in writing for his engagement issued to the employer by the Minister of Labour;
 (c) he is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient;
 (d) he is not the subject of a certificate given to the immigration officer by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land;
 (e) he has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906;
 (f) he is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, or any Order in Council thereunder, or of an expulsion order under the Aliens Act, 1905;
 (g) he has not been prohibited from landing by the Secretary of State;
 (h) he fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State.

4. An immigration officer may, in accordance with general or special direction of the Secretary of State, attach such conditions as he may think fit to the grant of permission to an alien to land, and the alien shall comply with the conditions so attached.

THE 2ND SCHEDULE.

Restricted imports.

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable as being adopted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs, all direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

2. (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings; synthetic photographic chemicals; synthetic tannins; esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydro-carbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine); and the following organic chemicals:—Acetamide; acetic acid; acetic anhydride; acetyl chloride; camphor bromide; cinnamic acid and its salts; ethylene bromide formamide; formic acid and its salts; gallic acid; lactic acid and its salts; nuclein; paraldehyde; pyrogallol acid; saccharine or other substances of like nature or use; salicin; thymol.

(iii) Analytical reagents; and the following fine chemicals:—Barium compounds; cerium fluoride and fluorides of other rare earth metals; hydro-sulphites and allied bleaching compounds; hypo-phosphorus acids; iron and ammonium citrate; iron tartrate; molybdic acid and its salts; phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds; salts of per-acids and artificial peroxides; silver nucleinate and proteinate; tungstics and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms and like optical devices. (4) Scientific glassware. (5) Illuminating glassware. (6) Laboratory porcelains. (7) Scientific and optical instruments. (8) Potassium compounds. (9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten. (10) Zinc oxide. (11) Lithopone. (12) Thorium nitrates. (13) Gas mantles and mantle rings. (14) Magnetos. (15) Hosiery needles, latch. (16) Gauges.

In addition to the above the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

(2)

Letter—from M. CHEETHAM, Esq., High Commissioner, Egypt.

To—the Right Hon'ble EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., etc., etc.

Dated—The Residency Cairo, the 26th January 1920.

No.—86 (2480/295).

With reference to Your Lordship's telegram No. 4 of the 2nd instant, and in continuation of my telegram No. 65 of the 26th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Proclamation under Martial Law promulgated on the 16th instant relative to passport regulations affecting persons entering this country, together with copies of a memorandum drawn up by the Adviser to the Ministry of Interior explaining these regulations.

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(i)

Memorandum.

During the war the control of immigration into Egypt was in the hands of the Military Authorities. Permission to enter Egypt could only be obtained from the Permits Office, London, and was only granted after consultation with the Director-General of Public Security Department in Cairo, who represented the Military Authorities, referred all matters of doubt to them, and from them derived most of his information.

2. That system is no longer appropriate, because in the first place, with increased travelling facilities and the greater liberty to enter Egypt which must be accorded in peace time, the Egyptian Government is not in a favourable position to decide who are suitable people to admit into the country. During the war they either excluded all persons of whom they had no certain knowledge, or else referred the matter to the military authorities. Now that they have to admit many such persons, who can no longer be excluded for military reasons, it is most desirable that there should be some guarantee from a responsible person in the country from which the immigrant comes. Furthermore the system could not be continued because the military authorities no longer had the staff to carry out the duties of information and reference.

3. A new system has therefore been put into force by a Proclamation which was promulgated on the 16th January 1919 and will come into force on the 1st February 1920. By this system permission to land in Egypt is dispensed with, and the visa of some British authority is substituted.

4. In the case of persons coming from foreign countries, the authority is the British Consul. Section XIV of the instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas, dated 1st October 1919, will require to be modified and amplified as regards Egypt, in the light of the Proclamation referred to, and of this despatch.

5. I beg to point out here that it is of extreme importance to Egypt that it should be clearly realised by all concerned that the giving of the visa is a responsible act, operating as a guarantee, not only that the holder of the passport is entitled to hold it, but also that he is a person to whose admission into Egypt there is no known objection. If the officer in question cannot guarantee this he should refuse the visa and refer the applicant to the Egyptian Government. It will very commonly be necessary for him to take this course in the case of Egyptians who are not in possession of a permit to return to Egypt.

6. In the case of persons coming from the United Kingdom or British Possessions the Proclamation leaves the identity of the officer whose visa is required intentionally undetermined. This is because we do not know who in each case the officer is, nor do we suppose that the officer is in every case the same. But in every colony and dominion there must be some officer whose authority to visa passports is recognized by British and Foreign Governments. In Foreign Office, telegram No. 1230, dated 12th November 1919, it is stated: 'As regards visitors from the United Kingdom the visa of the Passports Office, Foreign Office, could take the place of the military permit now required.' This is not a matter as to which I am in a position to give a decision or even an opinion. I do not know what system is now in force in England for the regulation of passports. But if all persons entering or leaving England require passports, it is to be supposed that there is more than one Passport Office, and I would suggest that the more widely, within reasonable limits, the authority to visa passports is extended the greater is the likelihood that the control which the Egyptian Government looks for will be effectively exercised.

7. It is proposed to develop the control of immigration instituted by this Proclamation on the lines of the British Alien Act. For this purpose a draft decree is being prepared embodying the provisions of the Proclamation as to passports and setting up the additional control of immigration officers. This control is not intended to replace the system instituted by the Proclamation. It supplements it, and the visa of the British Consul or Local authority will continue to be as necessary and important a preliminary to admission into Egypt after the decree as it is now.

The decree in fact would only alter the system in force under the Proclamation by giving to the Council of Ministers and other authorities power which can now in case of urgency be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief under Martial Law.

8. In order to apply the Proclamation or the decree it will be necessary for the Egyptian Government to be informed who are authorized to visa passports in the United Kingdom, and the Colonies. At the same time I should be glad if you would inform me what is the general system which is now in force in the United Kingdom for the regulation of passports, both for those entering and those leaving the country.

(ii)

PROCLAMATION.

I, Edmund Henry Hynman Viscount Allenby, in exercise of the powers with which I am invested as Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Egypt;

Hereby order as follows:—

1. Except as herein provided, no person over the age of sixteen shall, after February 1, 1920, enter Egypt except upon production of a passport sufficiently complying with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the competent authority:—

(a) The passport shall have been duly issued not more than three years before the date of arrival of the holder.

(b) A photograph of the holder shall be attached to the passport and the photograph shall have been stamped by the issuer in such manner as to identify the photograph with the passport.

(c) The passport shall have been duly visaed for Egypt by a British Consul or other competent British authority authorized to visa passports for Egypt.

(d) In the event of a person coming from a country which does not issue passports a certificate of identity may be substituted for a passport provided that it complies with conditions (a), (b), and (c) hereof.

2. The visa mentioned in Article I (c) hereof shall be dispensed with in the case of any person ordinarily resident in Egypt, who produces a written permit to enter Egypt issued under the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

3. The competent authority may permit any member of the crew of any ship to land without a passport on production of a certificate furnished by the master of the ship identifying the holder of the same and certifying that he is a permanent member of the crew.

4. The Minister of the Interior may exempt any person or class of persons from complying with article I hereof.

5. The Minister of the Interior may appoint such persons as he shall deem fit to act as the competent authority for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of this Proclamation.

6. Any person who acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence under Martial Law.

God save the King.

CAIRO,
16th January 1920.

ALLENBY, Field Marshal,
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Egypt.

(3)

*Draft Supplement to 'Instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas'
dated 1st October 1919.*

1. *Visas.*—There will be only two classes of visa for India:—

- (1) the ordinary visa,
- (2) the single journey visa.

The instructions in section II regarding the ordinary and single journey visas for the United Kingdom will apply to the corresponding visas for India, the ordinary visa being valid for twelve months, and the single journey visa for two months. There will be no transit visa for India. In the case of a single journey visa for India the endorsement should be in the following terms, 'Good only for the single journey to India within two months from the date hereof.' The scale of fees will be same as those prescribed for ordinary and single journey visas for the United Kingdom.

2. *British subjects.*—The Government of India require all British passports held by persons proceeding to India to be endorsed 'available for India'. No charge will be made for this endorsement and once given it will be valid as long as the passport bearing it is valid. In order to reduce restrictions on the movements of British subjects to a minimum you may exercise wide discretion in granting it. You should, however, withhold the endorsement or refer to the Government of India for instructions when the applicants have been notified to you as undesirable or may be known to you as having been convicted of grave offences or as likely to cause disorder or foment sedition. Rulers and subjects of Indian States should be regarded as British subjects for the purpose of these instructions.

3. *Aliens other than former enemy aliens and Russians.*—Subject as hereafter provided aliens other than former enemy aliens and Russians who are of good character or standing may ordinarily be allowed to proceed to India. Section IV—'Aliens in General' will apply generally to visas for India, India being substituted for United Kingdom wherever it occurs. Recommendations from the Department of Overseas Trade, or the Local British Commercial Attache, or from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, or from the Indian Trade Commissioner in London are to be accepted as sufficient evidence of business in India.

- (1) that he is in a position to support himself and his dependants ;
- (2) that he is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient ;
- (3) that he is not the subject of a certificate given to the Passport Authorities by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land ;
- (4) that he has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime ;
- (5) that he is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the Foreigners Act, 1864, or the Defence of India Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1915 or the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 ;
- (6) that he has not been prohibited from landing by the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India ;
- (7) that he is not known to be likely to cause disorder or foment sedition by reason of his revolutionary view ;
- (8) that he fulfils such other requirement as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Government of India.

Former enemy aliens other than Germans and Asiatic subjects of Turkey will generally be prohibited from entering India for the same period but exceptions will be granted more freely than in the case of Germans. Asiatic subjects of Turkey will, as a rule, be allowed to proceed to India.

No visa for India should be granted without a reference to the Government of India on the passport of a person naturalized as a British subject under the abovementioned Act whose certificate of naturalization has been impounded during the war and is likely to be revoked if he returns to India.

5. *Russians*.—All applications by Russians to come to India should be referred to the Government of India before a visa is granted, except in the case of officials of a recognized Government of any territory which formerly formed part of the Russian Empire travelling on official business, who may be granted visas without reference, provided they are vouched for by the duly accredited local representatives of their Government.

Order—No. 1112, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 23rd June 1920.

Recorded.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.
 „ the Publicity Officer.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent in charge,
Home Department.

Ne/ ~~Consul of Amoy~~ ~~and~~ ~~passports to Egypt~~ — Letter from Govt of India, ~~Amoy~~
Instructions to Consuls ~~Amoy~~ ~~and~~ ~~passports to Egypt~~
~~Amoy~~ recorded

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 8 Home (un) dated 5th August 1916.

" " Enob 1839-1 u, 24-3, 420, 191.

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 3052, From the Govt. of India For P.W. Dep. No. 12229, dated 5th June 1920.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191

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Passports

ORDER

No. 1112, dated 23rd June 1926

Receiving letter from the C. P. J.
R. O. Dep. No 1355-9 of 28.7.96 Press.
forwarding a copy papers concerning
issued to that Govt. with a copy of the entry
of persons into Egypt & directing that the
Press Communiqué be reproduced with
a W. with

To
The Collector of Madras ^{MS}
The Publicity Officer. 39. 20
The Commr. of Police

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G.O. No. 1112, 23rd June 1920

Passports

Instructions to consuls and passports to Egypt — letter from Government of India — recorded.

Read—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 8, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 5th August 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 1388-G, dated 28th July 1916, forwarding a copy of a Press Communiqué issued by that Government on the subject of the entry of persons into Egypt and directing that the Press Communiqué be republished.

II

Endorsement No. 1839-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 24th March 1920.
Communicated to the Collector of Madras.

(By order)

C. H. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.

Memorandum—from H. R. C. DOBBS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To—Chief the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—Delhi, the 17th March 1920.

No.—632-G.

Reference Foreign and Political Department letter No. 1388-G., dated 28th July 1916, regarding passports for Egypt. High Commissioner now intimates that a Proclamation was promulgated on January 16th forbidding any person over 16 years of age of any nationality to enter Egypt after February 1st, without a passport visé for Egypt by a British Consul or other British authority empowered to visé passports. Proclamation provides that passports must have been issued not more than three years before date of arrival, that photograph of bearer should be attached and stamped by issuer and that in the event of a person coming from a country not issuing passports, a certificate of identity may be substituted, provided other conditions are complied with.

Egyptian Government will consider the visa as a guarantee that the holder of the passport is entitled to hold it and that there is no known objection to his admission into Egypt. If the officer in question cannot guarantee this, the visa should be refused and such doubtful case referred to the Egyptian Government. An example of doubtful cases is the case of Egyptians not in possession of permits for return to Egypt. The system now enforced replaces that of military control, and the procedure hitherto followed should be discontinued.

IV

Letter—from B. T. GOULD, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No.—1222-G.

In continuation of Foreign and Political Department Memorandum No. 632-G.,

1. "Instructions to Consuls, etc." dated 17th March 1920, I am directed to
2. High Commissioner, Egypt's letter No. 86, dated 26th January 1920, pamphlet and papers for information and guidance.

2. With reference to section XI of "Instruction to Consuls", the Government of India have prepared and transmitted to the India Office a draft supplement (copy enclosed) embodying their requirements as regards the grant of visas to persons coming to India. The provisions of "Instructions to Consuls" only concern the grant of visas to persons proceeding to the United Kingdom and to the other countries mentioned therein.

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For approval

27.20.

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Please Note It

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3. With reference to section II of "Instructions", the Government of India have fixed Rs. 8 as the fee to be charged for an Ordinary visa, the existing fee of Rs. 2 to be retained for single-journey and transit visas. As however the validity of single-journey and transit visas needs to be extended in view of existing travelling conditions, "sixty days" should be substituted for "thirty days" in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section.

4. No existing orders of the Government of India are affected by the provisions of "Instructions to Consuls."

5. The Egyptian Government have informed the Government of India that they have no objection to visas for Egypt being made valid either for the single journey or for one year.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

~~INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSULS REGARDING GRANTING OF VISAS~~

Passports of persons desiring to proceed to the overseas dominions and colonies.

Passports are required by Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa; but not, speaking generally, by Canada and Newfoundland. They are known also to be required by the following Colonies and Protectorates:—

East Africa Protectorate,	Hong Kong.
Zanzibar,	Mauritius.
Nigeria (only for aliens),	Ceylon, and
Malta,	Gibraltar,
Falklands,	

but in existing circumstances it would be better to proceed on the assumption that passports are required by all Colonies and Protectorates.

In the case of Gibraltar, all persons wishing to land must be in possession of a permit from the Governor before they can be allowed to do so.

As to visa-ing of passports—

Friendly Aliens, i.e., non-enemies but including nationals of new States such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, passports may be visa-ed without reference to London, except those of Missionaries (see below) unless there is ground for suspicion or doubt, when such reference is necessary. Special attention should be called to the precautions to be taken to ensure that foreigners holding Bolshevik views are prevented from entering South Africa. It should be clearly understood that the grant of a visa does not carry with it the exemption from the laws and regulations governing immigration. As to missionaries reference is invited to Foreign Office Circular of 5th February 1918. All applications for visas from foreigners desirous of proceeding for missionary or educational work to the Union of South Africa (including South West Africa), Newfoundland and Labrador, the ex-German Colonies administered by the Commonwealth Government and British Colonies and Protectorates generally, including Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate should be referred to London. A fresh supply of forms has recently been sent to the Foreign Office. No prescribed form is required for other cases.

Dukhobors, Mennonites and Hutterites are not admitted into Canada.

Enemy Aliens: Passports of enemy aliens should not be visa-ed at present.

Colonially naturalised British Subjects: i.e., persons naturalised in the Dominions and Colonies under laws providing for local naturalisation only. As to these, reference is invited to Foreign Office Circular of the 15th October 1917.

The Canadian Government is being consulted as to the instructions to be given regarding the issue of passports to Canadian naturalised subjects desiring to return to Canada.

British Subjects: Visas are required by Australia, New Zealand and the Union. They should be granted without reference to London, except where there are strong reasons to the contrary.

Instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas.

In laying down rules to guide you in conducting your Passport Control it is desirable to state briefly the objects for which the Control is being continued in Peace time, and to explain the system by which the control attains its ends.

The object of the Control is to prevent or control the entry into the United Kingdom of:—
 (a) Bolsheviks, or other persons whose object is to assist in spreading Bolshevik propaganda, or in fomenting unrest.

(b) Other undesirable aliens.

In addition the Control regulates the flow of alien labour into the United Kingdom, and the access of travellers to certain British Colonies and Dependencies, and to areas in British Military occupation and theatres of military operations.

It is essential, however, in the interests of British trade, and of the general passenger traffic which is of great value to shipping Companies and which brings much money into the country, that, in seeking to attain these objects, the Control should not hamper the ready access to the United Kingdom of satisfactory business men and other aliens of good character and standing. Sections V, VI, VII, VIII and XV, hereof relate to classes of aliens or individual aliens to whom the ordinary facilities for travelling freely are not to be granted. Your attention is therefore especially directed to these sections.

Every person who desires to enter the United Kingdom must be in possession of a Passport, or other sufficient Permit or papers of identity, and, on arrival at the Port of Landing in the United Kingdom must present himself or herself to the Immigration Officer, who primarily decides, in the case of an alien, whether he or she shall be:—

- (a) Allowed to land unconditionally, or be
- (b) Allowed to land conditionally, or be
- (c) Refused permission to land.

If the whole burden of scrutinising aliens desirous of entering the United Kingdom were thrown on the Immigration Officers at the Ports of Landing, the delay involved would be irritating to bona fide travellers, and would cause hardship to others who would be rejected perhaps after a long and expensive journey.

It is therefore provided that, in addition to the possession of a Passport, an alien proceeding to the United Kingdom must obtain a visa from the local British Passport Authority. The application for this visa will afford the opportunity for some preliminary investigation based on local knowledge and experience.

You will appreciate that the Immigration Officers at the Ports of Landing in the United Kingdom must rely to a large extent on the investigation so made before a visa is granted, but in the majority of cases local knowledge of the applicant should enable you to decide without much delay whether he is a person who can properly be facilitated.

If you are doubtful for any reason whether a visa should be given, you should refer the question to your Central Passport Control Officer, who can either decide the matter, or, if he thinks fit, refer the case to London. Reference should, however, be reserved for cases of real difficulty, so that the number of applicants delayed is kept at a minimum.

When referring any application it is essential that you should state fully the particulars of the case, and your reasons for referring it. This is necessary in order that the case may be submitted to the particular Department which it concerns, and that attention may be focussed upon the point for decision.

You will notice that the regulations provide for three different kinds of visas, but the ordinary visa for the United Kingdom which will be given to satisfactory applicants is one which lasts for a year or for the validity of the passport, whichever period is the less. During such period this visa will enable the holder of the passport to make as many journeys to the United Kingdom as he chooses, and from whatever countries he happens to be in without the necessity of obtaining any further British visa. This is a new regulation which is being introduced into the Peace time Control, and, in order to avoid delay and inconvenience to travellers in making unnecessary applications for visas, it is desirable that you should make this regulation known in your district.

It sometimes happens that an undesirable, who has been unable to get the British visa in his country of residence, goes off to neighbouring countries in the hope of meeting with better success in a place where he is not known. An examination of the visas on his passport will probably disclose the history of his travels, but, in any case, if he is unable to satisfy you as to his reasons for not getting the British visa before he left home you may withhold your visa for the time being, and refer the application to your Central Passport Control Officer so that he can communicate with the Passport Control Officer in the country where applicant originally came from, and ascertain whether the British visa was refused or not.

Similarly, when you refuse a visa, and have reason to suppose that the applicant will try again in some other place you should immediately inform your Central Passport Control Officer, so that he may warn the other Control Officers concerned.

Generally, in conducting your control, if you should discover anything which would show that an applicant is an undesirable subject to be admitted into the United Kingdom, you should at once report the circumstances to your Central Passport Control Officer, who in his turn can pass the information on to London, and such other Controls as he may think fit. It is only by close co-operation in such matters that an efficient system of control can be exercised.

During the war it was necessary to restrict the journeys to the United Kingdom of even satisfactory aliens, unless they had sufficient reasons for travelling, but in Peace time, provided that the alien, whether male or female, is of good character and standing, and is not a person whose journeys should be prevented or controlled in accordance with the regulations laid down herein, his or her reasons for wanting to come to this country are immaterial.

It is only in cases where the applicant is of doubtful character or standing, or is a person who is indexed as not to be permitted to travel freely, that you need take into account the reasons for the journey when considering whether or not you should grant your visa.

Bearing in mind the reasons for which the Control is in existence, and with due regard to the regulations laid down herein and to any special instructions which may from time to time be given you, visas may be granted readily and without delay to all proper applicants regardless of their reasons for wishing to travel.

SECTION I.—Passports.

(a) Subject as hereinafter mentioned, every applicant for a visa must be in possession of a valid passport, or some other sufficient document establishing his nationality and identity, to which must be attached a photograph of the applicant.

(b) So far as British regulations are concerned a passport is valid for entry into the United Kingdom for a period of five years from the date of issue, but where a foreign passport which is out of date according to the regulations of the country of issue is presented to you for a visa, you should insist either on its being renewed or on a new passport being obtained.

(c) In cases under paragraph (a) of this section, a Consular Certificate of nationality may sometimes be accepted in lieu of a passport (e.g., in the case of seamen), but you should only vicer such certificate for a single journey.

(d) It sometimes happens, as for instance, in the case of persons who are of doubtful nationality, that a person is unable to obtain a Passport or Consular Certificate. In such cases you should take full particulars from the applicant, and submit the case to your Central Passport Control Officer for reference to London. But British born women who have become aliens by marriage may, on proof of British birth, usually be given an Emergency Certificate of British nationality to enable them to return to the United Kingdom without reference to London.

(e) Lettish and Esthonian Passports are recognised by the British Authorities as evidence of nationality. Armenian Passports are recognised only when issued by or on behalf of the Armenian Patriarch and signed by the Patriarchal Vicar. Syrians carry as a rule either French Passports as French protégées or Egyptian Passports and these may be accepted. All former enemy alien Passports can of course be accepted when the holders are granted visas under Section VI hereof.

SECTION II.—The Visa.

(a) There are three classes of visa which you may grant—

- (1) The ordinary visa.
- (2) The single journey visa.
- (3) The transit visa.

The ordinary visa is available for any visit to the United Kingdom, for a period of twelve calendar months from the date on which it is granted, provided that the passport is so long valid under the regulations of the country of issue, and, during such period, the holder of the Passport will not be required to obtain any further British visa to enable him to visit the United Kingdom from whatever country he comes. This ordinary visa should be granted to all satisfactory applicants who do not desire the single journey visa in preference.

The single journey visa is available only for a single journey to the United Kingdom during a period of thirty days from the date on which the visa is given, and should be granted to any satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to the ordinary visa, or to any applicant about whose bona fides you are in such doubt that it appears desirable that his movements should be followed up. The validity of a visa given under this paragraph may be extended, by any control beyond the thirty days above mentioned without payment of any further fee, provided that the applicant is able to furnish satisfactory reasons why the journey has not been made within the thirty days.

The transit visa is available only for a single journey through the United Kingdom during a period of thirty days from the date on which the visa is given. It should be granted to all satisfactory applicants who propose travelling to other countries via the United Kingdom and

who do not prefer to have an ordinary visa. (But see Section X hereof as to Transmigrants.) The validity of a visa granted under this paragraph may be extended under the same conditions as are mentioned above with regard to the extension of a single journey visa.

(b) Before granting an ordinary visa, you should satisfy yourself that the applicant is a desirable person to be permitted to visit the United Kingdom freely, and does not belong to any class of persons whose journeys it is desired to prevent or restrict having regard to the regulations laid down herein.

(c) Where you are unable to satisfy yourself that the applicant is a suitable person for an ordinary visa, you should, having regard to the circumstances of the case, either grant a single journey visa or else withhold your visa temporarily and refer the application to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(d) In all cases where you refuse your visa, or where you grant a single journey visa by reason of your doubt as to the suitability of the applicant, you should immediately report the details to your Central Passport Control Officer. It will not be necessary for you to report cases where you grant the single journey visa to a satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to the ordinary, or where you refuse a visa under a definite instruction, e.g., the absence of a Ministry of Labour Permit.

(e) Unless you are specially authorised to do so, you should not, without reference, grant a transit visa to an applicant to whom you would not be prepared to grant an ordinary visa or a single journey visa.

(f) Where you grant a transit visa to an applicant as to whose suitability you are not satisfied, you should report the circumstances in like manner as you would a case under paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) You should not grant a transit visa to the United Kingdom to any applicant unless he has first obtained a visa enabling him to enter the next foreign country in his line of route after leaving the United Kingdom. Visas are required for practically all non-British countries. As to passages in transit to India or a British Dominion see Sections XI and XII hereof.

(h) The single journey visa and the transit visa will consist of an endorsement on the ordinary visa, and should be in the following terms respectively: "Good only for the single journey to the United Kingdom within 30 days from the date hereof" and "Good only for the transit through the United Kingdom en route for (e.g., France) within 30 days from the date hereof." It is very important that these endorsements should be made in all cases of single journey and transit visas, otherwise the Immigration Officers will be unable to distinguish between them and an ordinary visa.

(i) When granting a single journey visa by reason of your doubt as to the applicant, you should always state in your visa clearly but briefly the reasons for which the journey is being undertaken. This is very necessary, as it will enable the Immigration Officer at the port of landing to decide more readily how the case should be dealt with.

(j) When granting a single journey visa to a satisfactory applicant who desires it in preference to an ordinary visa, you should not state in your visa the reasons for the journey. This will enable the Immigration Officer to know that you have no reasons to doubt the bona-fides of the traveller.

(k) Where you grant a visa to an applicant in respect of whom a Ministry of Labour Permit has been issued under Section VIII hereof, you should state in your visa "Ministry of Labour Permit No. . . . granted . . . date."

(l) Under the Aliens Order, 1919, aliens will not be required to register with the police until they have resided for one month in the United Kingdom. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to add to the visa as in the past has been frequently done, that the holder must register in the United Kingdom within 24 hours. No reference at all to registration need be made on the visa.

(m) The scale of fees which you are authorised to demand in respect to the grant of your visa is as follows:—

For an ordinary visa, £1 sterling.
For a single journey visa, 5/- sterling.
For a transit visa, 5/- sterling.

(n) The secret method by means of which you can indicate your opinion as to the desirability or character of any person to whom you have granted your visa will be communicated to you by your Central Passport Control Officer. This must be regarded with the strictest confidence and secrecy, and must not be disclosed to any person whatsoever.

Section III.—British Subjects.

(a) A British subject in possession of a British Passport is not required to obtain any British visa to his passport to enable him to come to the United Kingdom.

(b) It sometimes happens that where the journey of a British subject to the United Kingdom involves his passing in transit through some other country, the Passport Authorities in such other country require the traveller to obtain a British visa before they will grant their transit visa. In such cases although the British visa is not necessary, it may be given on application in order to save inconvenience to the traveller and no fee should be charged.

Section IV.—Aliens in general.

(a) Subject as hereafter provided your visa should be given freely and without delay to aliens both male and female, who are of good character or standing regardless of their reasons for wishing to travel.

(b) It is desirable to encourage the visits to the United Kingdom of alien business men of good character, who have serious business to transact in this country, and whose firms are of sufficient standing to carry out their engagements. When you are satisfied that any applicant falls within the terms of this paragraph your visa should be granted on sight.

(c) When the person or firm applying is doubtful or altogether unknown to you, you may in the case of business men, ask that the application be supported by a letter of recommendation from a bank or business house, or by a letter or telegram from the firm in the United Kingdom with whom the applicant desires to do business.

(d) Where you are doubtful as to the standing of the firm in the United Kingdom with whom the applicant desires to do business, the commercial information in possession of the Consulate should be referred to.

(e) Recommendations from the Department of Overseas Trade or the local British Commercial Attaché are to be accepted as sufficient evidence of business in the United Kingdom.

(f) Aliens established in business or ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom who have gone abroad on a business visit or for a holiday, or for other sufficient reasons, should ordinarily be given a visa to return to the United Kingdom without question. Their domicile in the United Kingdom can generally be proved by their Identity Book or Police Registration Certificate.

(g) If you are unable to satisfy yourself to a reasonable extent by any of the above means, as to the character and standing of the applicant and his business the case should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer. When referring any such application you should state clearly your reasons for referring it.

Section V.—Article I of the Aliens Order, 1919.

(a) Article I of the Order in Council under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, lays down the restrictions imposed in respect of the landing of aliens in the United Kingdom. This article is especially important, as it forms the basis of these regulations, and it is set out for your guidance in the First Schedule hereto.

(b) Whilst it is desirable that you should be acquainted with the provisions of this article in order that you may refuse your visa to an alien who you know does not comply with any of the conditions laid down therein, it is not to be supposed that you are required to take steps in every case to satisfy yourself that the applicant complies with all such conditions.

Section VI.—Former Alien Enemies.

(a) The expression 'former enemy alien' means an alien who is a subject or citizen of a state with which His Majesty was at war at any time during the year 1918.

(b) Article I, Sub-section (2), of the Order in Council referred to in Section V hereof, provides that leave shall not be given a former enemy alien to land in the United Kingdom except by permission of the Secretary of State. It would be impracticable for the Secretary of State to grant individual permissions to land in all cases and in exercise of his discretion the Secretary of State has laid down the following rules:—

(1) British born wives and widows of German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects may be permitted to land unconditionally in the United Kingdom.

(2) British born mothers may be accompanied by their British born children and also by their foreign born daughters if unmarried and living with their mother, and their foreign born sons if under 16 years of age.

(3) British born wives and widows and sons over 16 years of age must produce satisfactory evidence of British birth.

(4) In order to help in the restoration of British trade in Germany and other former enemy countries, and in view of the fact that except in certain cases, as hereinafter mentioned, the import restrictions on goods into the United Kingdom has now been removed, German, Austrian and Hungarian business men who can show that their visit may be for the benefit of trade between the United Kingdom and Germany, and does not relate to any trade still subject to Import restrictions may be allowed to land.

(5) Although the general import restrictions have as above stated been removed, certain trades are still being protected by such restrictions, and where a former enemy alien is desirous of visiting the United Kingdom in regard to any of these trades he will not be allowed to land. The trades being so protected are set out in the second schedule hereto.

(6) As a general rule, the provisions as to former enemy aliens shall apply only to German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects. Turkish and Bulgarian subjects may therefore as a rule be treated as of neutral nationality, but shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section.

(a) Where the conditions of paragraph (b), sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this section are complied with, visas may in such cases be freely granted without reference, and if the British born wives and widows are not in possession of passports or other satisfactory documents of identity, Emergency Certificates of British nationality may be granted for the journey to the United Kingdom. Any children accompanying being also included in the Emergency Certificate.

(d) Where you are not satisfied as to the British birth either of the mother, or of a son over 16, the case should be referred to London for verification.

(e) Where you are satisfied that a German, Austrian or Hungarian business man fulfils the conditions of paragraph (c), sub-paragraph (4), of this section as restricted by sub-paragraph (5) he may be granted a *single journey visa* without reference, unless there are personal reasons, which, in your opinion, make him undesirable. In the latter case you should refer to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(f) Former enemy aliens, who are granted visas under paragraph (e) of this section will be subject to certain conditions as to length of stay in the United Kingdom and registration with the police which will be imposed on their landing. These conditions, together with the purpose for which they are coming to the United Kingdom will be endorsed by the Immigration Officer on their passports.

(g) Turkish and Bulgarian subjects should be subjected to a close scrutiny and should only be granted a *single journey visa*.

(h) Turkish subjects will include for the present Armenians and Syrians, many of whom are now entering the United Kingdom in the interests of British trade with the Levant. Applications from Armenians and Syrians have been in the past frequently referred to London, and it is desirable to avoid these references as far as possible.

(i) Applications for visas will probably be received from German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects, which do not fall within the rules laid down by the Secretary of State as set out in paragraph (c) of this section. Where you think that such an application is worthy of favourable consideration, either on compassionate grounds, or by reason of expediency or urgency you may refer the case to your Central Passport Control Officer for reference to London.

(j) The desire of a German, Austrian or Hungarian subject who has been repatriated during the war to join his family left behind in the United Kingdom, is not to be regarded for the present as deserving of favourable consideration.

(k) Any application for a visa for the United Kingdom by any former enemy alien which is not provided for by this section should be refused.

Section VII—Russians.

(a) The expression "Russians" includes all persons who are members of States comprising the former Russian Empire other than Poles who are in possession of passports issued by the present Polish Government or a Polish National Committee.

(b) In view of the danger of the spread of Bolshevism, it is provided that, with the exceptions in this section hereinafter specially mentioned, all applications by Russians which are not refused by you must be referred to London before a visa is granted.

(c) Russian business men desirous of coming to the United Kingdom for *business purposes* may be given visas without reference to London on the lines laid down in section IV hereof, but such applications will require the closest scrutiny, and a visa should not be granted unless you are reasonably satisfied that the applicant is not likely to become a possible danger in the United Kingdom.

(d) Officials of the *recognized Russian Government* who are travelling on official business may have visas without reference to London, provided they are vouched for by the duly accredited local representative of their Government.

(e) Refugees from Russia are not to be given visas for the United Kingdom, unless they show *good business reasons*.

(f) Evidence of means, or the mere settlement of accounts are not to be regarded as good business reasons, without reference to London.

(g) Children under 16 may be allowed to come to the United Kingdom for education without reference, and may be accompanied by their parents if necessary and desirable.

(h) Russians, ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, who have gone abroad on business visits, or for a holiday, or for other sufficient reasons, should be given visas to return to the United Kingdom without reference.

(i) Applications are frequently received from Russians domiciled in the United Kingdom, that their wives and children, who left for Russia or elsewhere before the war may be allowed to return. In such cases, if you are satisfied that the husband is really domiciled in the United Kingdom, and wishes his wife and children to return, you may grant visas to the wife and children without reference. The production of letters from the husband will generally be good evidence.

(j) Russians who left the United Kingdom to join the Russian Army under the Military Convention with that country, should not be granted visas to return to the United Kingdom unless they can prove that after leaving the United Kingdom they served in some force fighting in the Allied cause.

(k) All other applications by Russians to come to the United Kingdom should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer to be forwarded to London.

Section VIII—Aliens coming to the United Kingdom for employment.

(a) The purpose of article I, sub-section (3) (b), of the Order in Council referred to in section V hereof, is to provide the means of exercising general control over the immigration of alien labour of all classes both male and female, in the interest of the home labour market. Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section a visa should not be granted to any alien who is desirous of coming to the United Kingdom to enter employment, unless a Ministry of Labour Permit has first been granted.

(b) An alien who desires to come to the United Kingdom to look for work should be refused a visa.

(c) A Ministry of Labour Permit is necessary only where the alien is coming to this country with the primary object of entering into a contract of service with an employer in this country.

(d) A Ministry of Labour Permit is not necessary if:

- (1) the primary object is education, study or to learn a trade or business, or qualify for a profession;

- (2) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of entering into a partnership;

- (3) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of rejoining his or her family, who are domiciled in this country;

- (4) the alien is coming to this country for the purpose of acting as agent of, a corporation, firm or business abroad;

- (5) the alien is a demobilized French or Italian soldier who was domiciled in the United Kingdom when called up for service;

- (6) the alien is a seaman under contract to join a ship in British waters.

(e) The procedure in cases where a permit is necessary, is for the employer in the United Kingdom to make application to the Ministry of Labour for a permit to enable him to employ the alien, and if the permit is granted, it is forwarded, together with a duplicate, to the employer. The employer should forward the duplicate permit to the alien who should produce it to you when applying for his visa and it will constitute your authority to grant the visa. The duplicate permit should not be retained by you but should be stamped with your Consular Stamp and handed back to the alien for production to the Immigration Officer at the port.

(f) The fact that Ministry of Labour Permit has been granted need not prevent you from refusing your visa, if the applicant is for other reasons unsatisfactory. You should not, however, in such cases refuse your visa, unless you have good reasons for doing so, and if you do refuse it, you should immediately report the circumstances to your Central Passport Control Officer.

(g) Aliens who are already employed in the United Kingdom and have merely gone abroad on a visit, or on business for their firm, may have a visa to return without a Ministry of Labour Permit. The point to be considered in such cases is whether or not there has been any break in the employment. If it is a question of an alien returning to a new employment, a Ministry of Labour Permit will be necessary.

(h) When an alien is in, or is proceeding to, employment in the United Kingdom which is of a permanent nature, there is no objection to his wife and children coming to the United Kingdom also.

(i) Where a Ministry of Labour Permit has been granted you should only give a single journey visa, and in giving it the provision of Section II, paragraph (k) hereof, should be borne in mind.

Section IX—Alien Seamen.

(a) Alien seamen travelling to the United Kingdom on articles do not require the British visa.

(b) Alien seamen travelling to the United Kingdom as passengers require passports or some other document of nationality or identity, and the British visa, and should be dealt with in accordance with the regulations laid down herein respecting other travellers, except that they need not be refused a visa if coming to the United Kingdom to look for sea employment at British ports, nor do they require a Ministry of Labour Permit if they have obtained such employment.

(c) From time to time it is found necessary to stop the flow of alien seamen into the United Kingdom, especially from Scandinavian ports, and you will be advised as to this when necessary by your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section X.—Transmigrants.

(a) Transmigrants, i.e., the emigrant class, who pass through the United Kingdom mainly from West to East, and from East to West, en route for other countries, are regulated as before the war under bonds from the shipping companies, and are exempted from visa requirements.

(b) Transmigrants must not be confused with ordinary passengers who will pass in transit through the United Kingdom, and who will require transit or ordinary visas.

Section XI.—India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

(a) Aliens who are desirous of proceeding to the above-mentioned countries *via* the United Kingdom will be required to obtain the Foreign Office visa at the Passport Office in London to enable them to proceed to their destination.

(b) In the case of *satisfactory* applicants, there is no objection to their being given visas to come to the United Kingdom for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section, but in view of the limited shipping accommodation at the present time, they should be informed that there may be some delay in their securing passages to proceed.

(c) With regard to aliens desirous of proceeding *direct* to the above countries, instructions will be prepared, and will be issued to you as a supplement hereto. In the meantime you should refer all such applications to your Central Passport Control Officer to be dealt with in accordance with the existing procedure.

Section XII.—Canada.

(a) No passport or visa is required by persons desirous of entering the above country, the only restriction being that they must comply with the immigration rules for the time being in force.

(b) Aliens (other than transmigrants) referred to in section X hereof who propose to travel to Canada *via* the United Kingdom must however be in possession of passports and must obtain an ordinary or transit visa to enable them to enter the United Kingdom.

Section XIII.—Territory in British Military occupation in Germany.

(a) The consent of the British Military Permit Office, Cologne, must be obtained in respect of all persons desirous of entering such territory.

(b) In the case of persons desirous of proceeding *direct* their applications should be forwarded to your Central Passport Control officer, who will communicate with the authorities at Cologne.

(c) In the case of persons travelling *via* the United Kingdom, they can, if they so desire, apply for the consent at the Military Permit Office in London.

Section XIV.—Other territory in British Military occupation or theatres of Military operations, e.g., Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Turkey and Russia.

(a) The consent of the local Civil or Military Authorities is necessary in the case of persons desirous of proceeding to these territories, and the procedure to be adopted is similar to that set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) of Section XIII hereof.

(b) If it is hereafter found to be desirable, more detailed instructions as to the methods to be adopted in dealing with applications under this section will be prepared and issued as a supplement.

Section XV.—Black List.

(a) A black list will be issued to you containing the names and necessary particulars of certain individuals who are to be refused a visa, or who should only be granted a visa subject to such conditions as are laid down in the black list, or which may be given to you by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(b) From time to time additions and alterations may be made to this black list, and all such should be carefully noted.

(c) All applications from persons whose names appear in this black list, which are not refused by you, should be referred to your Central Passport Control Officer. It is of the utmost importance to ensure the successful working of the control that a visa should not be granted to any person whose name appears on the black list, unless it is expressly authorised by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(d) All applications for visas from persons on the black list whether refused by you or not, should be immediately reported to your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section XVI—No return permits.

(a) During the war it was a very common practice with regard to aliens leaving the United Kingdom to give them permits to go out, but their passports were marked "No return" or "Not to return during the war." Very often this was done not on account of the unsatisfactory character of the applicant, but because further travel during hostilities was considered unnecessary. You may use your discretion as to whether holders of passports which bear "No return permits" should be given visas or not, but you should not refuse a visa merely on the ground that a "No return" has been given, unless your refusal has been previously confirmed by your Central Passport Control Officer.

(b) Similarly during the war "Special no return" permits were given to aliens. This was a system by which the passport was marked by a secret method which was recognised by the Passport Control Officers, and which prevented the alien from obtaining any further British visa although the alien was not aware that he was under this disability. Applications for visas for persons whose passports are so endorsed should be dealt with in the same way as applications from persons who were given "No return" permits.

(c) The secret method by which the passports so marked may be recognised by you will be communicated to you by your Central Passport Control Officer.

Section XVII—Records.

(a) You should keep a record of all applications for visas made to you, and such record should be in form set out in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) A copy of the particulars should be sent to your Passport Control Officer for filing.

- (c)
- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) | Full name of applicant | |
| (2) | Address and occupation | |
| (3) | Nationality | |
| (4) | Number of passport and date of issue | |
| (5) | Where passport issued and by whom | |
| (6) | Documents produced | |
| (7) | Reasons for journey | |
| (8) | How application disposed of | |

*The surname of the applicant should be stated first and should be written in Block Capitals.
 † These particulars need not be filled in where an ordinary or transit visa is granted, or where a single journey visa is granted to a satisfactory applicant at his own request.
 ‡ Here should be stated the date and nature of the visa granted or the fact that it has been refused. If a transit visa is granted the country to which the applicant is going on leaving the United Kingdom should also be stated.

Section XVIII—Proof.

(a) A letter certified by the Police in the United Kingdom, or an entry in an Aliens Identity Book, or Police Registration Certificate signed by an official of the Home Office should be accepted as sufficient evidence of the facts to which they relate.

(b) A letter or telegram produced to you by an applicant in support of his application should usually be accepted by you as genuine, unless you have reason to doubt the applicant. Such documents should not be retained by you, but should be stamped with your Consular Stamp in order to show that you have seen it and handed back to the applicant so that it can, if necessary, be produced to the immigration officer at the port of landing.

(c) Where you are doubtful as to the genuineness of any letter or telegram produced to you, or the truth of any statement contained therein, you can either grant a single journey visa, or, if you consider the case of sufficient importance, you can withhold your visa temporarily and report the facts to your Central Passport Control Officer, and, if necessary, forward him the documents produced so that inquiries may be made.

Section XIX—Interpretation.

The regulations laid down herein must be read as a whole, and no one section or paragraph is to be taken as authorising the grant of a visa to any individual or class of persons whose journeys are to be prevented or restricted under any other section or paragraph hereof.

THE 1ST SCHEDULE.

Text of article I of the Aliens Order, 1919.

An alien coming from outside the United Kingdom shall not land in the United Kingdom except with the leave of an immigration officer.

2. Leave shall not be given to a former enemy alien to land in the United Kingdom except by permission of the Secretary of State.

3. Leave shall not be given to an alien to land in the United Kingdom unless he complies with the following conditions, that is to say—

- (a) he is in a position to support himself and his dependents;

(b) being desirous of entering the service of an employer in the United Kingdom he produces a permit in writing for his engagement issued to the employer by the Minister of Labour;

(c) he is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient;

(d) he is not the subject of a certificate given to the immigration officer by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land;

(e) he has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906;

(f) he is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, or any Order in Council thereunder, or of an expulsion order under the Aliens Act, 1905;

(g) he has not been prohibited from landing by the Secretary of State;

(h) he fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State.

4. An immigration officer may, in accordance with general or special direction of the Secretary of State, attach such conditions as he may think fit to the grant of permission to an alien to land, and the alien shall comply with the conditions so attached.

THE 2ND SCHEDULE.

Restricted imports.

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable as being adopted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs, all direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

2. (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings; synthetic photographic chemicals; synthetic tannins; esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydro-carbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine); and the following organic chemicals:—Acetamide; acetic acid; acetic anhydride; acetyl chloride; camphor bromide; cinnamic acid and its salts; ethylene bromide formamide; formic acid and its salts; gallic acid; lactic acid and its salts; nuclein; paraldehyde; pyrogallol acid; saccharine or other substances of like nature or use; salicin; thymol.

(iii) Analytical reagents; and the following fine chemicals:—Barium compounds; cerium compounds; hypophosphorus acids; iron and ammonium citrate; iron tartrate; molybdc acid and its salts; phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds; salts of per-acids and artificial peroxides; silver nucleinate and proteinate; tungstics and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms and like optical devices. (4) Scientific glassware. (5) Illuminating glassware. (6) Laboratory porcelains. (7) Scientific and optical instruments. (8) Potassium compounds. (9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten. (10) Zinc oxide. (11) Lithopone. (12) Thorium nitrates. (13) Gas mantles and mantle rings. (14) Magnetos. (15) Hosiery needles, latch. (16) Gauges.

In addition to the above the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

Letter—from M. CHEETHAM, Esq., High Commissioner, Egypt.
To—the Right Hon'ble EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., etc., etc.
Dated—The Residence, Cairo, the 26th January 1920.
No.—86 (2480/295).

With reference to Your Lordship's telegram No. 4 of the 2nd instant, and in continuation of my telegram No. 65 of the 26th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Proclamation under Martial Law promulgated on the 16th instant relative to passport regulations affecting persons entering this country, together with copies of a memorandum drawn up by the Adviser to the Ministry of Interior explaining these regulations.

ENCLOSURES

Memorandum.

During the war the control of immigration into Egypt was in the hands of the Military Authorities. Permission to enter Egypt could only be obtained from the Permits Office, London, and was only granted after consultation with the Director-General of Public Security Department in Cairo, who represented the Military Authorities, referred all matters of doubt to them, and from them derived most of his information.

2. That system is no longer appropriate, because in the first place, with increased travelling facilities and the greater liberty to enter Egypt which must be accorded in peace time, the Egyptian Government is not in a favourable position to decide who are suitable people to admit into the country. During the war they either excluded all persons of whom they had no certain knowledge, or else referred the matter to the military authorities. Now that they have to admit many such persons, who can no longer be excluded for military reasons, it is most desirable that there should be some guarantee from a responsible person in the country from which the immigrant comes. Furthermore the system could not be continued because the military authorities no longer had the staff to carry out the duties of information and reference.

3. A new system has therefore been put into force by a Proclamation which was promulgated on the 16th January 1919 and will come into force on the 1st February 1920. By this system permission to land in Egypt is dispensed with, and the visa of some British authority is substituted.

4. In the case of persons coming from foreign countries, the authority is the British Consul. Section XIV of the instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas, dated 1st October 1919, will require to be modified and amplified as regards Egypt, in the light of the Proclamation referred to, and of this despatch.

5. I beg to point out here that it is of extreme importance to Egypt that it should be clearly realised by all concerned that the giving of the visa is a responsible act, operating as a guarantee, not only that the holder of the passport is entitled to hold it, but also that he is a person to whose admission into Egypt there is no known objection. If the officer in question cannot guarantee this he should refuse the visa and refer the applicant to the Egyptian Government. It will very commonly be necessary for him to take this course in the case of Egyptians who are not in possession of a permit to return to Egypt.

6. In the case of persons coming from the United Kingdom or British Possessions the Proclamation leaves the identity of the officer whose visa is required intentionally undetermined. This is because we do not know who in each case the officer is, nor do we suppose that the officer is in every case the same. But in every colony and dominion there must be some officer whose authority to visa passports is recognized by British and Foreign Governments. In Foreign Office, telegram No. 1230, dated 12th November 1919, it is stated: "As regards visitors from the United Kingdom the visa of the Passports Office, Foreign Office, could take the place of the military permit now required." This is not a matter as to which I am in a position to give a decision or even an opinion. I do not know what system is now in force in England for the regulation of passports. But if all persons entering or leaving England require passports, it is to be supposed that there is more than one Passport Office, and I would suggest that the more widely, within reasonable limits, the authority to visa passports is extended the greater is the likelihood that the control which the Egyptian Government looks for will be effectively exercised.

7. It is proposed to develop the control of immigration instituted by this Proclamation on the lines of the British Alien Act. For this purpose a draft decree is being prepared embodying the provisions of the Proclamation as to passports and setting up the additional control of immigration officers. This control is not intended to replace the system instituted by the Proclamation. It supplements it, and the visa of the British Consul or Local authority will continue to be as necessary and important a preliminary to admission into Egypt after the decree as it is now.

The decree in fact would only alter the system in force under the Proclamation by giving to the Council of Ministers and other authorities power which can now in case of urgency be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief under Martial Law.

8. In order to apply the Proclamation or the decree it will be necessary for the Egyptian Government to be informed who are authorized to visa passports in the United Kingdom, and the Colonies. At the same time I should be glad if you would inform me what is the general system which is now in force in the United Kingdom for the regulation of passports, both for those entering and those leaving the country.

PROCLAMATION.

I, Edmund Henry Hynman Viscount Allenby, in exercise of the powers with which I am invested as Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Egypt;

Hereby order as follows:—

1. Except as herein provided, no person over the age of sixteen shall, after February 1, 1920, enter Egypt except upon production of a passport sufficiently complying with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the competent authority:—

(a) The passport shall have been duly issued not more than three years before the date of arrival of the holder.

(b) A photograph of the holder shall be attached to the passport and the photograph shall have been stamped by the issuer in such manner as to identify the photograph with the passport.

(c) The passport shall have been duly visaed for Egypt by a British Consul or other competent British authority authorized to visa passports for Egypt.

(d) In the event of a person coming from a country which does not issue passports a certificate of identity may be substituted for a passport provided that it complies with conditions (a), (b), and (c) hereof.

2. The visa mentioned in Article I (c) hereof shall be dispensed with in the case of any person ordinarily resident in Egypt, who produces a written permit to enter Egypt issued under the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

3. The competent authority may permit any member of the crew of any ship to land without a passport on production of a certificate furnished by the master of the ship identifying the holder of the same and certifying that he is a permanent member of the crew.

4. The Minister of the Interior may exempt any person or class of persons from complying with article I hereof.

5. The Minister of the Interior may appoint such persons as he shall deem fit to act as the competent authority for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of this Proclamation.

6. Any person who acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence under Martial Law.

God save the King.

CAIRO,
16th January 1920.

ALLFNBV, Field Marshal,
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Egypt.

(3)

Draft Supplement to 'Instructions to Consuls regarding granting of visas.'
dated 1st October 1919.

1. *Visas*—There will be only two classes of visa for India :—

- (1) the ordinary visa,
- (2) the single journey visa.

The instructions in section II regarding the ordinary and single journey visas for the United Kingdom will apply to the corresponding visas for India, the ordinary visa being valid for twelve months, and the single journey visa for two months. There will be no transit visa for India. In the case of a single journey visa for India the endorsement should be in the following terms, 'Good only for the single journey to India within two months from the date hereof.' The scale of fees will be same as those prescribed for ordinary and single journey visas for the United Kingdom.

2. *British subjects*.—The Government of India require all British passports held by persons proceeding to India to be endorsed 'available for India'. No charge will be made for this endorsement and once given it will be valid as long as the passport bearing it is valid. In order to reduce restrictions on the movements of British subjects to a minimum you may exercise wide discretion in granting it. You should, however, withhold the endorsement or refer to the Government of India for instructions when the applicants have been notified to you as undesirable or may be known to you as having been convicted of grave offences or as likely to cause disorder or foment sedition. Rulers and subjects of Indian States should be regarded as British subjects for the purpose of these instructions.

3. *Aliens other than former enemy aliens and Russians*.—Subject as hereafter provided aliens other than former enemy aliens and Russians who are of good character or standing may ordinarily be allowed to proceed to India. Section IV—'Aliens in General' will apply generally to visas for India, India being substituted for United Kingdom wherever it occurs. Recommendations from the Department of Overseas Trade, or the Local British Commercial Attache, or from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, or from the Indian Trade Commissioner in London are to be accepted as sufficient evidence of business in India.

Any doubt regarding domicile in India should be referred to the Government of India.

No alien should be granted a visa for India unless he complies with the following conditions :—

- (1) that he is in a position to support himself and his dependants;
- (2) that he is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient;
- (3) that he is not the subject of a certificate given to the Passport Authorities by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land;
- (4) that he has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime;
- (5) that he is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the Foreigners Act, 1864, or the Defence of India Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1915 or the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914;
- (6) that he has not been prohibited from landing by the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India;
- (7) that he is not known to be likely to cause disorder or foment sedition by reason of his revolutionary view;
- (8) that he fulfils such other requirement as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Government of India.

No. 1112, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS), 23RD JUNE 1920

4. *Former Alien Enemies.*—No visa for India should be granted to any former enemy alien without a reference to the Government of India. Germans will not be allowed to enter India during a period of five years after the conclusion of the war, unless the Government of India are satisfied that very special reasons to justify admission into India exist, e.g., if the individual in question served in the British or allied forces during the war, was by birth a British subject or is a native of territory which has ceased to be a German territory as a result of the Peace Treaty. Former enemy aliens other than Germans and Asiatic subjects of Turkey will generally be prohibited from entering India for the same period but exceptions will be granted more freely than in the case of Germans. Asiatic subjects of Turkey will, as a rule, be allowed to proceed India.

Visas for India should ordinarily be refused on the passport of a person naturalized as a British subject under the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852 (XXX of 1852) as amended by the Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XVI of 1919), whose certificate of naturalization has been revoked.

No visa for India should be granted without a reference to the Government of India on the passport of a person naturalized as a British subject under the abovementioned Act whose certificate of naturalization has been impounded during the war and is likely to be revoked if he returns to India.

5. *Russians.*—All applications by Russians to come to India should be referred to the Government of India before a visa is granted, except in the case of officials of a recognized Government of any territory which formerly formed part of the Russian Empire travelling on official business, who may be granted visas without reference, provided they are vouched for by the duly accredited local representatives of their Government.

(True copy)

STBBBY

Superintendent Foreign and Political Department.

Order—No. 1112, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 23rd June 1920.

Recorded.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.
the Publicity Officer.

Current No., dated..... 191

G.O. No. 1112..., dated 23-6.....1920

Number of MS. pages sent *thirty* { (b) Correspondence... *41 + 1*
(b¹) Notes... *nil*

Brief subject

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Law Camp No. 134

24.6.21

Gulshan

Ootacamund

June 24 21.

Dear Sir
I am sending herewith my passport and should be much obliged if you would kindly have it renewed to enable me to travel Home next month.
Should it not be possible to renew it with in be so good as to issue another form for me to fill in in order to obtain another passport.
As I am going home July 10th I want to have the passport visé.d by the French Consul in Madras I shall be glad if you would let me have the passport in time to do this.

26/6

D.O. No. 134-1 Camp Law Dept
24/6/21
Dear Madam.

Your letter of the 24th instant. I return herewith your passport endorsed for Empire wide validity. It is valid till the 3rd Novr next and ~~therefore~~ ^{no} needs to renewal ~~it~~ just now.

As regards your sons, you may either have their names ~~included in~~ inserted in your passport at the Foreign Office on your arrival in London or you may arrange for their taking out separate passports before your arrival there.

Yours faithfully

24/6/21

24/6/21

24.6.21

70

Mrs E. S. Turing,
Gulshan, Ostacamm
with passport.

Very with fair

2. Could you kindly advise me on the following point? On my return home I intend staying about a week or less in England & then going to France August 11th with two sons of 12 & 9. I shall be rather pressed for time and it will be a great convenience if I could arrange for two sons to get their passports before my return, and use the accompanying passport for myself on entering France from England. Would this passport be still valid for this purpose and for use in France up till the end of September? Of course I understand that it would have to be freshly visé by the French Consul in London for this.

Yours faithfully

E. S. Turing

The Secy to Government Law Dept.

