

No. 443. THE POST OFFICE LAWS, 1881 TO 1933.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8.

C. C. WOOLLEY,
Governor.

I, the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Post Office Laws, 1881 to 1933, on the representation of the Postmaster-General, do hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Post Office (Registration of Postal Packets) Regulations, 1942.

2. In these regulations—

“postal packet” shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it by the Law, and shall include parcels posted locally for delivery within the Colony.

3. Any fully prepaid postal packet complying with the regulations relating thereto may be accepted for registration. Parcels for places abroad cannot be registered.

4. No postal packet shall be accepted for registration unless the cover is in sound condition. Under no circumstances shall a postal packet be accepted for registration if selvaged stamped paper or other gummed paper is attached to the cover thereof, or if the postal packet bears the appearance of having been opened and resealed.

5. The address of every postal packet for registration shall be written in ink and in Roman characters. The use of initials, figures, christian names without surnames, fictitious names or conventional marks shall not be admitted for addressing registered postal packets.

6. The full postage and the prescribed registration fee must be prepaid at the time of posting, and the registered packet must be conspicuously marked “registered” at the head of the address side.

7. The value of the contents should not be indicated on the outside of any registered postal packet.

8.—(1) Postal packets for registration shall be handed to an officer appointed for that purpose during such hours as may be notified by the Postmaster-General and shall not be placed in any posting box.

(2) Any postal packet intended for despatch by a particular mail shall be presented for registration at such time before the closing of the mail as shall be indicated by a notice on the notice board signed by the Postmaster. Any registered postal packet tendered after the time appointed for the acceptance of registered postal packets for a particular mail shall, if intended for despatch by that mail, be accepted and forwarded on payment of the prescribed late posting fee, which shall be affixed in stamps to the postal packet.

9. Every postal packet duly handed in for registration shall be numbered with a consecutive number by the officer appointed to receive the same. A receipt bearing such number, the address of the relative postal packet, and an impression of the date stamp of the office at which the postal packet is handed in for registration shall be given by such officer to the sender thereof, and such receipt shall be *prima facie* evidence of the registration of such postal packet.

10. The sender of any registered postal packet may, upon application either at the time of registration thereof or at any time within one year thereafter and upon payment of the prescribed fee, in addition to the fee for registration, require to be furnished with an acknowledgment by the addressee of the receipt of such postal packet.

11.—(1) Any postal packet which may be posted otherwise than as laid down in regulation 8 and which may bear any inscription or mark which may reasonably be assumed to indicate that it was the intention of the sender that such postal packet should be registered, may, upon

detection, be registered and charged on delivery with the prescribed fee for compulsory registration less any amount prepaid in excess of the ordinary postage due upon such postal packet, and any unregistered postal packet which there is reasonable cause to believe contains jewellery, money (notes or coin) a blank uncrossed postal order, uncrossed bearer cheque or warrant, postage stamps, coupons having a marketable value or any other enclosure exceeding ten shillings in value in each case, may be similarly treated.

(2) Any postal packet which has been compulsorily registered under this regulation on the ground of its being supposed to contain a valuable enclosure and which may be opened in the presence of the officer delivering the same and found not to contain any such enclosure, shall be delivered free of charge in respect of registration.

12. Any person to whom any registered postal packet is delivered shall give to the officer delivering it a receipt for the same on a form to be provided by the Postmaster-General, which receipt shall be a complete discharge for the delivery of such registered postal packet.

13. Every registered postal packet which may from any cause be undeliverable to the person to whom it is addressed shall be returned to the sender, if known, by registered post without further charge for postage or registration. Any unregistered postal packet which may be likewise undeliverable and the contents of which may be found to be of intrinsic value may be returned to the sender, if known, through the registered post, and such sender shall be liable in respect of such postal packet for the fee prescribed for compulsory registration.

14.—(1) The Postmaster-General may (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily and as an act of grace), subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, give compensation up to a maximum limit of £2 for the loss, while in the custody of the Post Office, of any inland registered postal packet, or the whole or any portion of the contents thereof, which has been posted at a Post Office in the Colony for transmission to and delivery from any Post Office within the Colony, upon which the proper registration fee has been paid in addition to the ordinary postage.

(2) Subject to the same conditions and except in cases beyond control (e.g. tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, etc.), the Postal Administrations of the countries and places included in the Universal Postal Union undertake to pay an indemnity not exceeding 50 gold francs (£2) when it is proved to their satisfaction that a postal packet duly admitted to registration and complying with the regulations laid down has been entirely lost whilst in their custody. Countries and places not included in the Universal Postal Union recognize no title to compensation or indemnity, nor do those belonging to the Union recognize such a title in any other case than that of the loss of the entire postal packet.

15. No compensation for loss shall be given in respect of:—

- (a) any postal packet which has been posted unregistered and has been subjected to compulsory registration by the Post Office;
- (b) any postal packet containing anything which may not be lawfully sent by post;
- (c) money, whether coin or paper, unless sent by letter post, and then only if—
 - (i) the money has been enclosed in a registered letter envelope sold by the Post Office;
 - (ii) any coins enclosed in the letter have been packed in such a way that cannot move about;
 - (iii) the number, amount, bank of issue, and date of any bank note and the number and amount of any currency note enclosed be supplied to the Postmaster-General when required;

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- (iv) the amount, number and date of issue of any money order or postal order enclosed be supplied to the Postmaster-General when required ;
- (v) particulars sufficient to identify the document be supplied to the Postmaster-General in the case of any bill of exchange, bond, coupon, or other order or authority for the payment of money or security for money enclosed in the letter.

16. No compensation will be given for mere damage to the contents of any postal packet not involving loss or partial loss of the contents thereof.

17. In no case shall compensation be given where it appears that the loss has arisen from any neglect or omission on the part of the sender.

18. Compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the postal packet or any portion of the contents thereof which may be lost. No compensation shall be given for injury or damage consequent upon the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery or mis-delivery of any registered packet sent by post.

19. The Postmaster-General may re-instate or make good in kind the contents of any lost postal packet instead of giving pecuniary compensation for loss.

20. Where compensation has been given in respect of any postal packet and such packet subsequently comes into the hands of the Postmaster-General he may retain or dispose of the same as he may deem fit.

21. The Postmaster-General may if he thinks fit refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a mail carrier might, in like case, claim exemption from legal liability.

22. The receipt given to the sender at the time of registration of any postal packet in connection with the loss of which application is made for compensation shall be produced by the applicant whenever required by the Postmaster-General.

23. Every application for compensation in respect of a postal packet the contents of which are alleged to have been lost during transmission through the post shall be accompanied by the envelope or cover of such packet in as nearly as possible the condition in which it was delivered by the Department.

24. Under no circumstances shall an application for compensation be entertained if made after the expiration of one year from the date of posting of the relative postal packet, and the decision of the Postmaster-General on all questions of compensation shall be final.

Made at Nicosia, this 30th day of October, 1942.

(M.P. 752/42.)

No. 444.

THE DEFENCE REGULATIONS, 1940 TO (No. 8) 1942.

ORDER MADE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PORT OF FAMAGUSTA.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by regulation 45 of the Defence Regulations, 1940 to (No. 8) 1942, which were duly delegated to me by the Order of the Governor dated the 22nd December, 1941, and published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 31st December, 1941, under Notification No. 323, I, Archibald Benson Cavaghan, Superintendent of the Port of Famagusta, do hereby make the following order :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Port of Famagusta (Public Traffic) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942, and shall be read as one with the regulations published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 15th