

EAST AFR. PROT

36481

20 JUN 19

36481

Leave Pay (Exchange Benefit)

Consider essential to continue present system of pay... locally at current rate of exchange... must be allowed on leave to draw pay in rupees...

Mr. Buxton - Mr. Parkinson

Do you agree, please, that Article of Ord. 1905 (copy enclosed) binds us to pay officers on sterling salaries at Rs. to the £?

As regards Railway or other officials whose salaries in localities... Do you agree that they must be allowed to receive the benefit of the exchange? If so, it puts the officials on sterling salaries at a considerable disadvantage & will cause much trouble.

20 September 19... 225 - 30 September 19... 1000 424 108

do not. The Act only requires... if you say £ you must pay 15 rupees...

in my opinion mean it.

Yes. People payable in rubles
would be entitled, if paid in this country, to
be paid at the current rate of exchange.

W. G. B. 28/10/19

W. G. B. 28/10/19

This makes it all the more unsatisfactory
that the Hungarian officials did not be-
lieve the benefit of the exchange. I have
already had a complaint made by an
official, just such as I anticipated in
33128/19. I am quite sure that a
certain number have actually arranged
local payment before coming on leave.
The previous decision in 2. Sept. minutes
on 33128/19 could be held out, I admit,
from the very beginning, as I say, at least
that we are absolutely opposed to consider
any application for payment of persons locally.
The decision in 33128/19 must stand. I can
only suggest that we act. receipt of this
del. giving the substance of Mr. Bushe's
minutes, but it will create the gravest
dissatisfaction - & I am bound to say
that I think there will be grounds for the
Hungarian officials to complain.

W.G.B.
20.6.19

One of the 33128 said that
if it was considered necessary
to come starting pay locally at
Rs 15 we would agree to it temporarily.

So ~~that~~ no question arises at
the moment, & we are going to
have a conference tomorrow on
Optimum Currency arrangements,
which may make the rupee
stationary at $\frac{1}{15}$ in E. Africa

as to the rupee valuation, they
must go on as at present - i.e.
the office will have the
benefit of the exchange. If the
new currency scheme takes
effect they will lose this
advantage but be no worse
if than they were before the
Indian rupee appreciated.

I do not see that any
action is necessary - in
any case we can wait for
the result of the negotiations.

W.S. 30/6/49

Yr. Sg. 1.7.49

at 11
the Bottomly
Minute from PA attached. The EAP have brought the ruling in
our telegram of 3rd June on 33128/EAP into effect as from 1st July.
Uganda received a similar ruling on 20570/Uganda. The government

of Zanzibar is now raised on Sir J. W. Murray's
file 5431/EA. You agreed that we had better raise
the question of Zanzibar by teleg. & tell S.A. that
Somaliland v G.E.A. could wait until a case arises
or the general question is more settled.

9th Dec
1971

W.S. 14.7.14

P.
Misc 867.

M. Calder

*9 papers
file
9*

Mr. Bottomley,
Colonial Office.

With reference to the 3rd paragraph of Colonial Office letter 36481/1919 of the 25th September, regarding officials of Eastern Africa whose salaries are fixed in rupees, can you from what date this decision takes effect?

A. D. Pull

Pay Dept.
Crown Agents.
4/10/1919.

[Large handwritten signature]

Mr Bottomley

I suggest that the ruling as to rupee-salaried officials, which is given in para 3 of C.O. letter 36481/19, should be held to apply to all such officials on leave in England on 25 Sept or subsequently & should be made retrospective in respect of any payment of leave salary made before 25 Sept to such officials who were then on leave at that date.

*draft to
Mr Bottomley
Sept 29/19*

*sent
16.10.19*

Recd 16.10.19

Mr. Calder, *Pf below with Messrs J L*
Colonial Office.

As stated on the telephone to-day we have recently received a telegram from East Africa stating that the leave salary of various officials whose salaries while they are in this country on leave, are being paid locally, will after May last be paid at the current rate of exchange and not at the previous fixed exchange of 1/4 to the rupee.

Can you say, please, if this arrangement also applies to all the East African Protectorates.

AD
Crown Agents,
Pay Dept.,
1/7/49.

C.

✓
H.C. C.P.

41

Telegram from the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to
the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received, Colonial Office, 6.20 p.m., 19th June, 1919.)

20 JUN 1919

No. 484. 17th June.

28

Your telegram 3rd June consider essential to
continue present system of paying sterling salaries at
15 rupees to the pound when officers actually serving
locally this being provided for in Article 13 East
Africa Order in Council 1905. I note your Lordship's
ruling that leave pay must be paid by Crown Agents for
the Colonies in sterling or locally at current rate of
exchange except in special cases ~~for~~ support of
family. But I consider that those railway employees
whose salaries are quoted in rupees must be allowed
when on leave to ~~draw~~ pay in rupees convertible into
current rate of exchange no question sterling having
ever entered ~~to~~ into their contract.

NORTHEY.



STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1905.

No. 98.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION.

Africa.

THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (CURRENCY) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 10th day of February, 1905.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates:

And whereas by an Order in Council made the 19th day of May, 1898, it was enacted that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the East Africa Protectorate and that certain subsidiary coins, being coins of British India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, should be legal tender in the said Protectorate for the respective amounts therein specified:

And whereas it is expedient that in place of the subsidiary copper coins, made legal tender by the aforesaid Order, new subsidiary copper coins representing decimal parts of the rupee should be substituted:

And whereas it is expedient that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the Uganda Protectorate, and that the same subsidiary coins should be legal tender for the same respective amounts in East Africa and Uganda:

And whereas it is expedient that British sovereigns should be made legal tender in East Africa and Uganda at the rate specified in this Order:

[*Proced.*]

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the issue of Government paper currency with the two Protectorates

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1894" or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1902."

2. In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless the context otherwise requires, that is to say:—

"East Africa" means the East Africa Protectorate as defined in the East Africa Order in Council, 1902.

"Uganda" means the Uganda Protectorate as defined in the Uganda Order in Council, 1902.

"The Protectorate" means East Africa or Uganda as the case may require.

The expression "Commissioner" means His Majesty's Commissioner for the Protectorate, and includes the person for the time being administering the Government of the Protectorate.

The expression "Treasurer" means the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The expression "person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

The expression "Gazette" means the Gazette of the Protectorate.

The expression "current coin" means coin which is the time being legal tender in the Protectorate.

The expression "imprisonment of either description" means rigorous or simple imprisonment as provided in the Indian Penal Code or any law of the Protectorate.

Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Article 2 of the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, and Article 4 of the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, are incorporated in this Order, for the purpose of application to the Protectorates respectively.

Currency Board

1. A Board of Commissioners of Currency in the order referred to also as "the Currency Board" shall be established for the purposes of this Order, and shall consist of the Treasurer of East Africa, or the person for the time being discharging his duties, and two other persons for the time being chosen by the public service of East Africa, to be nominated by the Commissioner for East Africa.

2. The Currency Board shall have an office at Mombasa, and also, if the Secretary of State so directs, at Bulalo, and any employ such officers and servants as he may see fit from time to time and from year to year.

3. Any act of the Currency Board may be signified in writing under the hands of the Commissioners of Currency.

4. If any nominated member of the Currency Board for the time being unable to act, the Commissioner may appoint a fit person to act in his place during such inability.

Coin

1. (1) The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and millesimal fineness specified in the First Schedule to this Order, shall be the standard coin of the Protectorates.

(2) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument of security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter, and thing whatever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pay, any money shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be held to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in the Protectorates respectively according to the standard coin.

2. The coin mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be treated as equal to the standard coin.

3. (1) Subsidiary coins may from time to time be coined in the Protectorates under the direction of the Master of Our Mints, or as one of Our Mints in British India, of the denominations, weights, and fineness specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, or of any of those denominations as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(2) These coins shall be of such form and shall have such impressions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mints and by a Secretary of State, together with an indication of the value of the piece in paise or hundredths of a rupee or otherwise as may be proper.

4. Each coin so coined shall be a legal tender for the amount of its denomination.

(3) Each of the subsidiary coins mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Order shall be a legal tender for the amount in that behalf in that Schedule mentioned.

4. (1) If the Commissioners of the two Protectorates, at any time request that any subsidiary coins of less value than the rupee, whether of silver, copper, bronze, or other metal or mixed metal be coined, and the Treasury and a Secretary of State approve the request, those subsidiary coins may be coined under the direction of the Master of Our Mint in one of Our Mints in British India.

(2) The subsidiary coins so coined in this Order, together with any subsidiary coins shall have the same appearance as the coins specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, and this Order referred to as "existing subsidiary coins," for such other impressions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mint and the Secretary of State.

(3) Any new subsidiary coin may be of the same denomination as any existing subsidiary coin or of a different denomination.

5. Every new subsidiary coin shall—

(a) If of silver, be of the millimal fineness of eight hundred, and of the standard weight, bearing the same proportion to the weight of the standard rupee as the denomination of the coin bears to that rupee; and

(b) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal, be of the standard weight specified in the Proclamation by virtue of which the coin under this Order becomes legal tender in the Protectorate.

6. In the making of any existing or new coin a "seignior" or variation from the standard weight, and in the case of silver coins, from the standard fineness required by this Order, shall be allowed from any existing coin of an amount not exceeding that specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, and for any new coin.

(a) As regards fineness of the coin is of silver of the amount specified in the Third Schedule to the Order; and

(b) As regards weight of the amount bearing the same proportion—

(1) If of silver, to the weight of the 20 annas piece as specified in the Third Schedule; and

(2) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal, to the weight of the 2-cent piece mentioned in the said Third Schedule.

7. In the denomination of the new coins bears in those cases respectively

(1) A tender of payment of money in the Protectorates, made in standard coins, or any coins specified in the Second, Third, or Fourth Schedule to this Order, and which are coins that have not been illegally dealt with, and which do not appear to have become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a tender of the amount in that behalf specified in the schedules to this Order as the legal tender weight, by a legal tender.

(2) In the case of rupees, for the payment of any amount, and the case of silver coins, this is for the payment of the amount specified, or a smaller amount, but for no greater amount.

(3) In the case of coins of copper, or mixed metal, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one-half of a rupee, but for no greater amount.

(4) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount so denominated.

8. If any new subsidiary coins are coined under this Order, this Article shall, after the date fixed by the Commissioner and the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, setting forth in a Schedule the like particulars with respect to each coin as are set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order, apply to the new subsidiary coins as if the Schedule to the Proclamation were altered to set out in this Order, in accordance with any previous Proclamation, under this Article, or the provisions of such Schedule, as is referred to in the Proclamation to be amended, and the Schedule, or so much thereof as is stated in such Proclamation, to be so amended, shall be so amended accordingly.

9. (1) For the purposes of this Order a coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with where the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened, or where it has been worn, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped or engraved thereon, where the coin has or has not been the only, imprinted, or lightened.

(2) Any coin which, by virtue of any Proclamation under this Order, has ceased to be legal tender, or which has ceased to be legal tender in British India, or which has been illegally dealt with, or is below the least current weight, may be called in, cut, broken or defaced under the authority of the Commissioner in accordance with such regulations as the Commissioner may make.

(3) From and after the commencement of this Order, and until a date to be fixed by the Commissioner by a Proclamation made under the instructions of a Secretary of State, the one-eighth rupee silver coin and the copper, bronze, or mixed metal coins at present current in East Africa under the provisions of the said recited Order of Council of the 19th May

1898, shall be a legal tender of payment in either of the Proclamations for any sum not exceeding one-half a rupee for the said coins to continue current until a date to be fixed by Proclamation, as aforesaid, at the same rate as regards the rupee as those to which they may refer.

12. Whether any denomination of the currency of British India (other than rupees) as specified in any Ordinance, Proclamation, Regulation, Rule, or Contract in force in either of the Proclamations at the commencement of this Order in relation to any payment to be made to or by the Government of that Proclamation such sums shall be respectively received and paid in the legal subordinate currency established by this Order, or until the date to be fixed by the said Proclamation, in the subordinate currency established by the said recited Order.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to every other Contract or engagement, unless it contains any special provision to the contrary.

The equivalents of the subordinate currency of British India and of the legal subordinate currency established by this Order may be fixed for the purposes of this Article by a Proclamation under this Order.

13. Sovereigns, whether coined at Our Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of Our Mint, shall be a legal tender in payment or on account of the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Act as the least current weight.

Currency Notes.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Currency Board may from time to time provide and issue and re-issue, in exchange either for current coin or for notes previously issued under this Order, notes in this Order referred to as *currency notes*.

15. A currency note shall be a promise on the part of the Government of East Africa to pay to the bearer on demand the amount named therein, and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Currency Board under this Order, and on the general revenue of East Africa, and if a sum is required to meet any such note, and the said moneys are insufficient to meet it, the sum shall forthwith on the demand of the Currency Board be issued under the order of the Commissioner out of such general revenue.

16. The holder of a currency note shall be entitled to obtain on demand during office hours, at the office of the Currency Board, payment in current coin of the amount expressed in a note.

17. Currency notes may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, be for any of the following denominations, namely, 50 rupees, 10 rupees, 20 rupees, 50 rupees, and any multiple of 50 rupees, and the amount of notes of each denomination shall be such as may be fixed by the Currency Board with the approval of the Secretary of State.

18. Currency notes shall be in such form, and of such design and printed from such plates and on such paper, and be authenticated in such manner (whether by the signatures of the Commissioners of Currency for the time being, or facsimiles of those signatures or otherwise) as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

19. The plates shall be prepared and kept, and the notes printed, issued, and cancelled under such regulations as the Secretary of State may make for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper issue.

20. A currency note shall be a legal tender in either of the Proclamations of the amount expressed therein, except a tender by the Currency Board at their office.

21. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the coin received in exchange for currency notes shall form the Note Guarantee Fund, and be held by the Currency Board for meeting the payment of the notes, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

22. Of the Note Guarantee Fund a portion in this Order referred to as the coin portion of the fund) not being less than the fixed proportion hereinafter mentioned shall be in coin and shall be kept in the custody of the Currency Board, and the balance may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, and the portion so invested is in this Order referred to as the invested portion of the fund.

23. The coin portion of the fund shall not be less than the fixed proportion of the notes for the time being in circulation, and if and so far as necessary, the securities forming the invested portion of the fund shall be sold so as to maintain the coin portion at or above the fixed proportion.

24. Provided that if the deficiency of the coin portion below the fixed proportion does not exceed one-fourth of that proportion, the sale of securities may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be temporarily postponed for a period not exceeding three months; but until the coin portion amounts to that fixed proportion, no further investment of securities shall be

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C.O.
C. O.
36481
41
Telegram from the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to
the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received, Colonial Office, 5.20 p.m. 19th June 1919.)

No. 484. 17th June

Your telegram 3rd June consider essential to
continue present system of paying sterling salaries at
15 rupees to the pound when officers actually serving
locally this being provided for in Article 13 East
Africa Order in Council 1905. I note your Lordship's
ruling that leave pay must be paid by Crown Agents for
the Colonies in sterling or locally at current rate of
exchange except in special cases for support of
family. But I consider that those railway employees
whose salaries are quoted in rupees must be allowed
when on leave to draw pay in rupees convertible into
current rate of exchange no question sterling having
ever entered into their contract.

NORTHEY.

H.S. C.A.

C. O.
36481
20 JUN 19

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(Received, Colonial Office, 5.20 p.m. 19th June 1919.)

No. 484. 17th June.

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NORTHEY.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1905.

No. 98.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION.

Africa.

THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (CURRENCY) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of February, 1905.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, substance, and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates:

And whereas by an Order in Council made the 19th day of May, 1898, it was enacted that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the East Africa Protectorate, and that certain subsidiary coins, being coins of British India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, should be legal tender in the said Protectorate for the respective amounts therein specified;

And whereas it is expedient that in place of the subsidiary copper coins, made legal tender by the aforesaid Order, new subsidiary copper coins representing decimal parts of the rupee should be substituted;

And whereas it is expedient that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the Uganda Protectorate, and that the same subsidiary coins should be legal tender for the same respective amounts in East Africa and Uganda;

And whereas it is expedient that British sovereigns should be made legal tender in East Africa and Uganda at the rate specified in this Order:

[*Price Id.*]

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the issue of Government paper currency with the two Protectorates

Now, therefore His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1896," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1905."

2. In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless the context otherwise requires, that is to say:

"East Africa" means the East Africa Protectorate as defined in the East Africa Order in Council, 1902.

"Uganda" means the Uganda Protectorate as defined in the Uganda Order in Council, 1902.

"The Protectorate" means East Africa or Uganda as the case may require.

The expression "Commissioner" means His Majesty's Commissioner for the Protectorate, and includes the person for the time being administering the Government of the Protectorate.

The expression "Treasury" means the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The expression "person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

The expression "Gazette" means the Gazette of the Protectorate.

The expression "current coin" means coin which is at the time being legal tender in the Protectorate.

The expression "imprisonment of either description" means rigorous or simple imprisonment as provided in the Indian Penal Code or any law of the Protectorate.

Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Article 3 of the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, and Article 3 of the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, are incorporated in this Order, for the purpose of application to the Protectorates respectively.

Currency Board.

(1.) A Board of Commissioners of Currency (in this Order referred to also as "the Currency Board") shall be established for the purposes of this Order, and shall consist of the Treasurer of East Africa, or the person for the time being discharging his duties, and two other persons being officers in the public service of East Africa, to be nominated by the Commissioner for East Africa.

(2.) The Currency Board shall have an office at Mombasa, and also, if the Secretary of State so directs, at Addis Ababa, and shall employ such officers and persons as may be found requisite in the territories under the Commissioner.

(3.) Any act of the Currency Board may be signified in writing under the hands of the Commissioners of Currency.

(4.) If any nominated member of the Currency Board is for the time being unable to act, the Commissioner may appoint a fit person to act in his place during such inability.

Coins.

(1.) The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and millesimal fineness specified in the First Schedule to this Order, shall be the standard coin of the Protectorates.

(2.) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument, and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter, and thing whatever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pass any money shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be held to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in the Protectorates respectively according to the standard coin.

(3.) The coin mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be treated as equal to the standard coin.

(4.) Subsidiary coins may from time to time be coined for the Protectorates under the direction of the Master of Our Mint or as one of Our Mints in British India, of the denominations, weights, and fineness specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, or of any of those denominations as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(5.) Those coins shall be of such form and shall have such inscriptions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mint and by the Secretary of State, together with an indication of the value of the piece in cents or hundredths of a rupee or otherwise as may be proper.

(6.) Each coin so coined shall be a legal tender for the amount of its denomination.

(4) Each of the subsidiary coins mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Order shall be a legal tender for the amount in that behalf in that Schedule mentioned.

(5) If the Commissioners of the two Protectorates at any time request that any subsidiary coins of less value than copper, whether of silver, copper, bronze, or other metal or mixed metal be coined, and the Treasury and a Secretary of State approve the request, those subsidiary coins may be coined under the direction of the Master of Our Mint, or of one of Our Mints in British India.

(6) The subsidiary coins so coined under this Order referred to as new subsidiary coins shall have either the same impressions as the coins specified in the Third Schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as existing subsidiary coins), or such other impressions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mint and by a Secretary of State.

(7) Any new subsidiary coin may be of the same denomination as any existing subsidiary coin or of a different denomination.

- 7. Every new subsidiary coin shall—
 - (a.) If of silver be of the minimal fineness of eight hundred, and of a standard weight bearing the same proportion to the weight of the standard rupee as the denomination of the new coin bears to that rupee; and
 - (b.) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal be of the standard weight specified in the Proclamation by virtue of which the coin under this Order becomes legal tender in the Protectorate.

8. In the making of any existing or new coin a "tolerance" or variation from the standard weight, and in the case of silver coins from the standard fineness, required by this Order shall be allowed from any existing coin of an amount not exceeding that specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, and for any new coin—

- (a.) As regards fineness if the coin is of silver of the amount specified in the Third Schedule to this Order; and
- (b.) As regards weight if an amount bearing the same proportion—
 - (i.) If of silver, to the weight of the 50-cent piece mentioned in the said Schedule; and
 - (ii.) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal, to the weight of the 5-cent piece mentioned in the said Schedule.

as the denomination of the new coin bears to those pieces respectively.

(1.) A tender of payment of money in the Protectorates in standard coins, or any coins specified in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedule to this Order, shall not be deemed to have not been illegally dealt with, and when it is so deemed not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise, as if it were a coin which the weight in that behalf specified in the Schedule to this Order as the legal tender weight, be a legal tender.

(2) In the case of payment for the payment of any amount in any of the rupee pieces specified for the payment of a greater amount, but exceeding one rupee, but for no more than one rupee.

(3) In the case of coins of copper or mixed metal, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one-half of a rupee, but for no greater amount.

(4) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

(5) New subsidiary coins are coined under this Order, this Article shall, after the date fixed by the Commissioner and a Secretary of State, setting forth in a Schedule the like particulars with respect to each coin as are set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order, apply to the new subsidiary coins, as if the Schedule to the Proclamation were added to, or substituted for, that Schedule, either as set out in this Order, or as altered by any previous Proclamation under this Article, or as amended or substituted as provided in the Proclamation to be provided, and the Schedule, or so much thereof as is stated in such Proclamation to be so amended, shall be rescinded accordingly.

(6) For the purposes of this Order a coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with where the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened, otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped or engraved thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

(7) Any coin which, by virtue of any Proclamation, under this Order, has ceased to be legal tender, or which has ceased to be legal tender in British India, or which has ceased to be legal tender in or below the least current weight, may be called in, cut, broken, or melted under the authority of the Commissioner, in accordance with such regulations as the Commissioner may make.

HE FROM and after the commencement of this Order, and until a date to be fixed by the Commissioner by a Proclamation made under the instructions of a Secretary of State, the one-eighth rupee, silver coin and the copper, bronze, or mixed metal coins at present current in East Africa under the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 19th May

1898) shall be a legal tender of payment in either of the Protectorates for any sum not exceeding one-half a rupee, the said coins to continue current until a date so to be fixed by Proclamation as if assent at the same rate as regards the rupee as those described in section 10.

12. Wherever any denomination of the currency of British India (other than rupees) is specified in any Ordinance, Proclamation, Regulation, Rule, or Contract in force in either of the Protectorates at the commencement of this Order in relation to any payment to be made to or by the Government of that Protectorate, such sums shall be respectively received and paid in the legal subordinate currency established by this Order, or, until the date to be fixed by the said Proclamation, in the subordinate currency established by the said recited Order.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to every other contract or engagement, unless it contains any special provision or agreement to the contrary.

The equivalents of the subordinate currency of British India and of the legal subordinate currency established by this Order may be fixed for the purposes of this Article by a Proclamation under this Order.

13. Sovereigns, whether coined at Our Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of Our Mint, shall be a legal tender to payment or on account of the value of fifteen rupees for one sovereign. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1871, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Act as the least current weight.

Currency Notes.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Currency Board may from time to time provide and issue and withdraw, at its charge either for current coin or for notes previously issued under this Order, notes in this Order referred to as "currency notes."

(2) A currency note shall be a promise on the part of the Government of East Africa to pay to the bearer on demand the amount named therein; and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Currency Board under this Order, and on the general revenue of East Africa; and if a sum is required to meet any such note, and the said moneys are insufficient to meet it, the sum shall forthwith on the demand of the Currency Board be issued under the order of the Commissioner out of such general revenue.

(3) The holder of a currency note shall be entitled to obtain on demand during office hours, at the office of the Currency Board, payment in current coin of the amount expressed in the note.

(4) Currency notes may, subject to the approval of a Secretary of State, be for any of the following denominations, namely, 5 rupees, 10 rupees, 20 rupees, 50 rupees, and any multiple of 40 rupees, and the amount of notes of each denomination shall be such as may be fixed by the Currency Board with the approval of a Secretary of State.

(5) Currency notes shall be in such form, and of such design, and printed from such plates and on such paper, and be authenticated in such manner (whether by the signatures of the Commissioners of Currency for the time being, or facsimiles of those signatures or otherwise), as may be approved by a Secretary of State.

(6) The plates shall be prepared and kept, and the notes printed, issued, and cancelled under such regulations as a Secretary of State may make for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper issue.

16. A currency note shall be a legal tender in either of the Protectorates of the amount expressed therein, except a tender by the Currency Board at their office.

17. (1) Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the coin received in exchange for currency notes shall form the Note Guarantee Fund, and be held by the Currency Board for meeting the payment of the notes, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

(2) Of the Note Guarantee Fund, a portion (in this Order referred to as the coin portion of the fund), not being less than the fixed proportion hereinafter mentioned shall be in coin and shall be kept in the custody of the Currency Board, and the balance may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, and the portion so invested is in this Order referred to as the vested portion of the fund.

(3) The coin portion of the fund shall not be less than the fixed proportion of the notes for the time being in circulation, and, if and so far as necessary, the securities forming the invested portion of the fund shall be sold so as to maintain the coin portion at or above the fixed proportion:

Provided that if the deficiency of the coin portion below the fixed proportion does not exceed one-fourth of that proportion, the sale of securities may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be temporarily postponed for a period not exceeding three months; but until the coin portion amounts to that fixed proportion no further investment of securities shall be

made, and the whole income of the invested portion of the fund shall be carried to and form part of the coin portion of the fund.

(4) The fixed proportion shall in the first instance be two-thirds, but if the Commissioner for East Africa satisfies the Secretary of State that, having regard to the amount of indebtedness now outstanding, the fixed proportion may be diminished without danger to the convertibility of the currency notes, and obtains the authority of a Secretary of State for the purpose, he may by Proclamation fix another proportion so that it be not less in any case than one-half.

(5) Any such Proclamation may be revoked by an order of a Secretary of State without prejudice to the issue of a new Proclamation.

Investments with the Depreciation Fund.

18.—(1) The portion of the Note Guarantee Fund authorized to be invested shall not be invested in any securities of the Government of East Africa or of Uganda, but, save as aforesaid, may be invested in such securities of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions, or in such other securities as a Secretary of State may approve.

(2) The investments shall be made in the names of such officers or persons as the Secretary of State may direct, and the investments shall be from time to time varied, and the securities sold, in accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

(3) The securities shall be applicable to the payment of currency notes and to no other purpose.

(4) The income derived from the securities shall be applied:—

(a) In paying the expenses of and incidental to the circulation of the Order; and

(b) In the payment of a sum equal to one per cent. on the cost price of the securities to a Depreciation Fund; and

(c) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, as part of the ordinary revenue of East Africa.

19.—(1) A separate account shall be kept of the Depreciation Fund, and the monies of the fund shall be invested in any of accumulation so as to form part of the fund; but save as aforesaid, or as is otherwise expressly provided by this Order, the Depreciation Fund shall form part of the portion of the Note Guarantee Fund to be invested, and the provisions of this Order shall apply thereto accordingly.

(2) When the Commissioner for East Africa satisfies the Secretary of State that the Depreciation Fund is not less than ten per cent. of the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund, and such an amount that it is unnecessary further to increase the Depreciation Fund, he may order the annual appropriation of the said one per cent. to be discontinued, and the annual income of the Depreciation Fund to be wholly or partly applied in aid of the general revenue of East Africa until he shall, with the approval or by direction of a Secretary of State, otherwise order.

Accounts and Expenses.

20.—(1) The accounts of all transactions of the fund authorized under this Order shall be audited by such persons as may be appointed by the Secretary of State, and such auditors shall submit to the Secretary of State a statement.

(2) An abstract of such accounts shall be forthwith, after such audit, published in the Gazette.

(3) If it appears upon such audit that the market value of the securities forming the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund (including the Depreciation Fund) is less than the amount of coin taken for investment from the Note Guarantee Fund, the amount of the deficiency shall forthwith be paid into the Note Guarantee Fund by order of the Commissioner for East Africa out of the general revenue of that Protectorate.

(4) The Currency Board shall on the tenth day of every calendar month, or if that day be Sunday, on the next day thereafter, and forthwith publish in the Gazette or such other public place as abstract showing:

(a) The whole amount of currency notes in circulation on the said day, and the average daily amount in circulation during the month ending that day; and

(b) The amount of the coin portion of the Note Guarantee Fund on the said day, and the average daily amount during the month ending that day; and

(c) The nominal value of, price paid for, and the latest known market price of, the securities forming the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund.

(5) The amount of notes in circulation at a particular date shall be the total nominal amount of notes issued to the public by the Currency Board prior to that date, after deducting the total nominal amount of notes received by the Currency Board prior to that date.

Fourth Schedule.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS OF BRITISH INDIA, AND OF THE
IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Portion of Rupee for which Tender.	Coin.	Millimetre Thickness.	Standard Weight.		Least Ob- vious Weight.	
			Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
<i>Coins of British India.</i>						
0-1	Half rupee	916-6	80	3-632	18-2	
0-25	Quarter rupee	916-6	45	2-916	14-1	
<i>Coins of the late Company</i>						
	Half rupee	916-6	80	3-632	18-2	
	Quarter rupee	916-6	45	2-916	14-1	

PRINTED BY HAWLING & SON, LTD.

1914

T. DIGHT PRITCHARD, Esq., C.B., the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
 WYMAN AND SON'S LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C. 4
 OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH or
 EDWARD TONSONBY, THE GRAYSON STREET, DUBLIN.

36681/EHP

30 per

11/4/19

9M

50

Quarterly

14 July

DRAFT

Lo

Munich

MINUTE.

- Mr. Callan 7.19
- Mr. Bottrill 7.19
- Mr.
- Mr. Grindle
- Mr. H. Lambert
- Mr. H. Reed
- Mr. G. Fiddie
- Mr. Anney
- Mr. Milner
- (for name)

urgently
forwarding 17th from No. 484

quarterly
quarterly

file included
proceed you will enforce apply

nothing regarding leave payments
can't go
by ~~committee~~ in case of

Financial Officials

Minutes

(minutes to CPA)

with use how CA come to
H. enough for them others
X - can find money for
at the expense of
along. 500.

Mr. Purcell
Ch. for the Colonies

with reference to No. 1748 $\frac{P}{R}$

regarding the payment of leave salaries,
a ruling similar to that sent to [redacted]

11/5/19

24/5

the S.A.P. was sent to be issued on the
19th of April. A telegram has been
sent to the High Comm^r of Tanganyika

saying we presume that the S.A.P. system of
~~adoption~~ ~~whether~~ will be adopted for Tanganyika finally,
payment has been ~~adopted~~ ~~there~~
but again we do not know for what date it will be issued.
No decision has yet been made

regards Nyasaland, Somaliland &
German East Africa.

(Signed) A. C. Parkinson

25th
August 1919

S.A. Dept.

~~Mr. Bostwick~~

see minute for E.P. 216. 9. 11. 19, & also letter
on Dr. Charlier's file.

As regards payments of arrears of war bonus
(i.e. war bonus in respect of service in the Colony), we must
I think treat it the same as salary i.e. if the officer
wants the arrears paid while he is in the country
they will be paid at the current rate of exchange, or
more strictly that as quarters of converting the sterling
war bonus into rupees arrears. If, however, the officer
elects to await payment of the arrears, it will be
returned to E. Africa, I do not think we can
prevent him, & he will then get the arrears paid
in rupees at the rate of Rs 15 to the £ 1. We would
meet Dr. Charlier's case as regards arrears due to him for service
in E.A.F. As regards war bonuses due to officers in respect
of their leave I think we must rule that they
must have it paid to them either in sterling in
this country, or, if they are having their salaries
paid in E. Africa at the current rate of exchange
the war bonus should be so paid also.

W.C.S.

W.C.S.

must
be salary
in case
of leave

W.C.S.

As regards officials on rupee salaries it was
agreed on 3665/E.A.P. that they must be allowed
when on leave to draw pay in rupees convertible into
current rate of exchange. It was not definitely
decided whether they must draw their rupee salaries

locally while on leave, or could receive the sterling
equivalent in England. Of course previous to
the appreciation of the rupee, there was no
question but that when these rupee salary
officials came on leave they received payment
in sterling at the 1/4 rate. In the case of
Caird, J.P. ~~...~~ the C.P. in his last report
converted his rupee salary into sterling at the
1/4 rate, & when the C.P. asked if that was right
we said it was (for his part that adequate
consideration). In the whole, however, I have
obligation to depart from the established
practice of paying officials on leave, who are on
rupee salaries, at the 1/4 rate if they wish
payment in this country. It is certainly the
most consistent course, & they have their
remedy in demanding payment locally at the
1/4 rate rupee (as when you were in India)

A.

As regards work done for these rupee
salary officials they are in the same position
as regards arrears as other officials. I gather
however, from conversation with one of them that
E.A.C. has ruled that while on leave they must have
their war bonus paid in sterling in this country.
They are not entitled to gain on their war bonus,
but to have it in sterling & not in rupees

as it is inconvenient for the C.P. to pay
bonuses when they are not paying salary,
I think we might rule that where salaries
are drawn locally war bonus should also
be drawn locally, but that in all cases war
bonus accruing while the official is on leave
must, if paid locally, be at current rate of
exchange.

J.P.
33.9.14

See C.P. Files

If these things become all some
decisions are important as regards
type small books except at A. If the
subordinate officials are not entitled
to the fact that if their salaries are
being drawn, should locally in rupees,
they can remit home at (particular)
we have no business to take
advantage of their ~~...~~
should the money coming to them
be & gain by the exchange, & I
do not think we can possibly refuse
to have a net profit.

Yes
H. J.P.

It is possible, however, would be
be converted to sterling at the
current rate of exchange.

G.C.S. 24.9.14

at once

J.P.

24.9.14

Mr. Bottraly
 Mr. C. C. C. C.
 Colonial Office.

52

We have now received from the Government of East Africa Zanzibar and Uganda, instructions to pay arrears of War bonus in certain cases. In two cases however, (R.H. Crofton of Zanzibar and J.W.H. Parkinson of East Africa Protectorate), the officers concerned are still drawing their salaries locally.

They are both in receipt of salaries at Sterling rates and in Mr. Parkinson's case, he asked that his salary might continue to be paid in East Africa Protectorate, at the current rate of exchange, when we asked him what he wished to do in accordance with the telegram from East Africa, a copy of which is enclosed.

Can you say please whether we should comply, or whether we should tell the Protectorate Government to pay the bonus locally with the salary?

The question may also arise in the case of Uganda Railway officials who are in receipt of salary on a rupee basis, but War bonus on a Sterling basis. Is it permissible for such officers to have their salary paid locally and their War bonus paid by us?

I may add that in such cases when we are paying the leave salary, we convert the rupee into sterling @ 1/4 the rupee in accordance with Colonial Office letter 5225 E.A. of 11th August, 1919, which decided that Mr. Pinder must continue to draw salary at 2200 per annum (i.e., Rs. 250 a month @ 1/4 the rupee) as converted by the Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway. Has this question been considered please?

As I have already told you on the telephone, we would prefer that salary and War bonus should be paid together, but we recognise that in the case of officials with rupee salaries, this may not be convenient.

H. P. P.

Pay Dept.
 Crown Agents.

16/8/1919.

Mr. Bottraly

As regards officials in receipt of salary on a rupee basis, it has been definitely decided that they may have their salaries paid locally at the fixed rate of 1/4 rupee in this country in sterling at the same rate. One of these officials told me the other day that he had asked for his war bonus to be paid locally with his salary, but was told that as the war bonus was expressed in sterling he was not entitled to have it paid locally & benefit by the exchange, but that it would be paid to him separately by the S.A. It is, however, understood that if the pay war bonus when the salary is being paid elsewhere, it should not be necessary for them to do so.

3rd Fall C.A. by minute that they should take to

should also be paid locally, but that such war
bonus payments should always be at
current rates of exchange

20.9.19

Mr. H. Read

I agree with the principle & I think
that we should adopt it until we have
to give way to the claim that some
salaries shall carry the same advantage
as if they were maintained on a
local salary converted at 1/2. I think
Hamilton will be about the same
ago & was going to write.

In the interim on proposed 2/4 of
local currency that salary should be paid to
bank at 1/4 & was done. (at) 22.9.19
at 1/4. he said the

we going to be pleased to continue any other
to advantage which officers get during war
through conversion at the 1/2 rate. In the
regulation called a week ago & was going to
write.

In the case of sterling salaries, where
the salary is linked to the local bank
& 1/2 it would be unreasonable that
the war bonus should be added, locally
at 1/4, & I think we ought to avoid this
even though it is a disadvantage. I
would propose that the (A.) should
otherwise come to some
(in sterling) in this country

Telegram received from Treasurer E.A.P.
By Crown Agents received 20/6/19.)

54

9 14 NAIROBI 62 13 Q BGOVT - Crown LN -

Following
E.A.P.
Officials
now on leave (in)
England
have
or
will be paid
locally
up to
end of May
Knollys
Barnes
Audit
Wilson
Chavallier
Medical
Crampton
Pearson
Administration
Cotton
Land Office
Parkinson
Cannellly
Legal
Rainford
Police
Patterson
Treasury
Hoey
P.V.D.
Kennedy
Doherty
Veterinary
Colge
Survey
Haup
McHardy

Hyatt
Faulkner
Uganda Railway
please inform
them
in accordance with instructions (from
Secretary of State for Colonies
salary
in future
will be paid
at current rates of exchange &
fullstop
if they wish to
this
arrangement
discontinued
and
salary
to be paid by
you
advised by telegraph
- Treasurer E.A.P.

Mr. Bottomley,

Sir Robert Hamilton is calling to see you on Monday the 15th at 11 o'clock.

He wishes to discuss in particular the question of the payment of salaries of officials on leave from E.A.

Mr. Jarvis has raised the same point unofficially and he will be interested to hear of any new decision that may be taken.

I told Sir R. Hamilton what the present position was, and that after discussion with the Eastern Department, the present ruling had been arrived at.

He feels very strongly on the subject and really taking it up as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in E.A. on behalf of East African officials generally.

He left the two circulars, which I attach, dated 16th June 1907, and 26th November, 1910. He would like to have these returned to him when you have finished with them.

In his conversation with me he said that, in his opinion, an officer was not bound to draw his salary in this country while on leave, in fact I understood him to say that you cannot compel an officer to draw his salary *at all*. I think that it will be well if the Legal Adviser will say whether there is any legal objection to the ruling hitherto given, e.g. in telegram on 33128 that officers on leave must be paid through the E.A. for the ... and that if any leave pay is drawn locally it must be at the current rate of exchange, except in certain special circumstances allowed for in the telegram.

Mr. Jarvis's view is that he does not want any ready money at present, and that he can well afford to wait until he returns to the Prot. without drawing any salary while on leave. If of course he does this and then draws the leave pay in Uganda, he will be able to send it home and get the value of the exchange on it, but it will be an evasion of the ruling.

Sir R. Hamilton, who has a larger salary and has a long spell of leave, says that it would actually pay him when he retires at the end of his leave, to go back to E.A. at his own expense in order to draw locally his leave salary and send it home.

accf

*I had a long discussion with 13.9.19
Sir R. Hamilton & asked him to
write - which he will do.*

*The Circular speaks on leave (for the + I have
E.A.) though, as I pointed out, ~~at the~~
they were obviously not intended to
relate to leave at all.*

Wait.

W.C.S.

15.9.19

W.C.S.

COPY.

M.P. No. 1410/10.

CIRCULAR.

The Secretariat,

Nairobi.

November 26th, 1910.

SALARIES.

Officials will in future be allowed the option of receiving their salaries locally by means of cheques or by drafts on the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

2. It must however be distinctly understood salaries must be paid by one or other of these methods and not by a combination of the two, except as regards family remittances, and that any change in the method of payment can only be made at the beginning of each financial year, the Treasurer being previously notified to that effect.

By Order

(Sd) W. J. Monson.

Secretary.

To
The Registrar,

High Court,

MONROSA.

Form 1000

244 Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

Telephone No. 677 LONDON WALL 14 Central

TELEGRAM

57

TO FROM CHIEF CABLE STATION, ELECTRA HOUSE, FINSBURY MARKET

REPLIES SHOULD BE ORDERED

Via Eastern

If the words should be OFFICIALLY repeated, please state the reason.
No inquiry respecting this Telegram can be attended to without a receipt.

See back of form for list of Companies & Stations to London



Clerk's Name and Date

3.1.7 4/57

Transmitted from
Orig. Text

AM 09 45 041001 03 17 00 PRIORITY

PRIORITY CHARGES IN

7 Jan *Jan Feb 3 Jan*
SIR,
CERTAIN PERSONS SPECIALLY PAYING SPECIAL

SALARIES AT ^{15 rupees} ^{10th} HUNDRED POUNDS

WHICH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SERVING LOCALLY THIS
has been provided for
PROVIDES IN ARTICLE THIRTEEN OVERPAID
1935. *Jan 2nd 1937* I NOTE LONGAGOUS RUMORS THAT
SHOULD PAY HUNDREDS PAID BY *Jan 2nd 1937* SINGAPORE

Chapman

Kla 19/19

Account note of exchange
PROPERTY AT [REDACTED] LIGHT CAPACITY FOR

RESIDUAL FAMILY SILVERED

Part of
PROPERTY CONSTRUCT THREE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

UNDER GUARANTEE AND GUARANTEE RUPEES *must be allowed* APPROPRIATE

UNDER GUARANTEE TO PARANUM IN RUPEES

guarantee note PROPERTY RAPELINS *guarantee* GUARANTEE STORING

contract note
PROPERTY THEIR CONTRACT

~~PROPERTY~~

*x 2 pan mugs
= drawing
(with also some other)*

PUBLIC RECORDS
C.O. 513 211
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE

Gov/36 Oct 1/19

S.A.P.

80

[Handwritten signature]

25th Sept 1919

[Handwritten initials]

Gentlemen

With ref. to the minute from your office no.

P/Misc. 867 of the 16th of Sept,

I am to inform you that

he has decided that if an

East African official desires to

have the arrears of war bonus

due in respect of his resident

service in S.A. paid to him

in this country, the payment

should be made in sterling

according to the approved scale

however, an officer ~~is~~

is directed to wait for the payment

of arrears of bonus until

DRAFT.

A.

MINUTE.

- Mr. Baines 24/9/19
- Mr. Calder 24/9
- Mr. Bothamley 24/9
- Mr. Grimble
- Mr. H. Lambert
- Mr. H. Root
- Mr. G. Fiddes
- Mr. Amery
- Mr. Miles

[Vertical handwritten notes:]
 of any...
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