

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE

C.D.
20240

REC'D
REL 22 APR 20

308

20240

G.A.O.
BOWRING 269

1920

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF RUPPIES.

16th March

Subsequent Paper

14995

Fra letter read from Manager of Natl Bank of India to
and claiming to be allowed to export rupees for 5 years
Requests ruling.

MY
10057

Amendment suggested
by Col. Bowring

I am sorry that this has
been overlooked.

The special position of clause 1
was mentioned at the first meeting of
the Currency Board

It is proposed to give a ~~so short~~
small commission (1% per mill) on
any & other withdrawal but this is not
by any consideration to complete
the bank for it does not

give them a large share
the Board's important business
addition to the salary which they
are

Subsequent Paper

14995

20240

well receive, as agents of the Board in S.A.P.
and Uganda. Sir W. Harcourt was going to
take it over with the Black authorities.

I think it will be sufficient
to reply to this despatch that the position of the N.D.P.C.
is at present the subject of negotiations
between the Bank and the Central
Bank, but that no agreement can be made
until the application has been
submitted to the Board, and that an arrangement
will probably be reached in about 27

C.J.C. 11.5.20

Recd

11.5.20

The letter you send by
cablegram is one of a memorandum. As
you know, the
representative of the Bank is being sent
to us ~~as soon as possible~~ for consideration.

In a matter of fact we have in the
house at the moment an ex-C Governor
of the Bank of Canada, Mr. C. Bowring,
who is a man of considerable
experience in the financial field.

Carry on

Recd 11.5.20

Recd

12/5/20

C.O.

20240

18th March, 1920.

REL

REL 26 APR 20

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward for Your Lordship's consideration a copy of a communication which I have received from the Manager of the National Bank of India on the subject of loss incurred by the Bank as a result of the prohibition on exportation of Rupees and the scheme which is being introduced for changing the local currency.

2. On the one hand it appears to me that the bank may experience a considerable financial loss in making good its liabilities, as a result of these measures, if the Rupees borrowed by the local branch from India are borrowed from depositors and not drawn from the Banks Capital.

3. On the other hand the new Currency Scheme does not seem to contemplate giving compensation in such cases, and if this claim is admitted a number of other claims must be expected, in which it may be most difficult to draw the line between valid and potential losses, and to put any limit on the extent of the Government's liability.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

VISCOUNT MILNES, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.C., &c.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

4. As instances of the nature of the claims which may be put forward I may mention that I have reason to believe that one of the other Banks was at one time in a similar position of having liabilities in India and out its loss thereon. There is also the case of the importer from India who sold his goods at a price based on the rate at the time of sailing and paid for them by meeting a bill maturing after the delivery and sale of the goods. Again there are cases of Asiatics who have lived for many years in this country and have banked their savings here; unless these people are allowed to export their money they will, on retiring to India, find their savings considerably depleted.

5. The question is one on which I find it difficult to make any recommendation.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

Humble, obedient servant,


ACTING GOVERNOR.

National Bank of India Limited,

Nairobi, 12th February, 1920.

The Honourable,

The Chief Secretary to Government,

SIR,

With reference to the recent Legislation declaring British Treasury notes (at present worth 13/4) full legal tender for Rs.5-50 we beg to draw your attention to the unfavourable position in which this Bank is placed by reason of this arbitrary interference with the natural course of Exchange.

The National Bank of India Ltd. has been established in this country since 1896. Until 1911 there was no other Bank in the Protectorate. We opened in Mombasa to finance the construction of the Uganda Railway, and have since then assisted very materially in the development of this country by making advances to Settlers and others. It will not be necessary to remind you of the services we rendered to Government during the war.

In order to provide funds for financing this country above mentioned we were obliged to borrow very largely from India in Indian rupees. We wish to draw your particular attention to the fact that it makes no difference whatever what these rupees were or are worth in England or anywhere else. We have borrowed rupees in India and must eventually repay Indian rupees. Government have forbidden the export of rupees and the effect of the legislation passed on Wednesday last practically fixing the maximum Exchange at 2/4, while the rate on India on London is in the neighbourhood of 2/8 or higher, has had the inevitable result of forcing the Exchange on India to a premium of

about 18%. This means that if the Bank could obtain repayment of their advances at once (which is impossible) they would lose 18% in repaying their advances from India.

Having been of such great service in the development of this country we claim the right to reship the rupees we shipped from India in the past for the benefit of this country.

It is evident that the sudden calling up of Advances by the Banks in this Protectorate would result in the ruin of the country.

We therefore demand an undertaking from Government that within say five years this bank may be permitted to export Indian rupees to India to the extent of £1,000,000 per annum from that country as on 11th February 1890 the date of the new Ordinance. We shall be pleased to exhibit our books at all branches in East Africa to the Government auditors who can ascertain the amount due to India.

We are writing on this subject as regards its effect on this Bank only, and it is not our place at this juncture to point out the general effect of the Ordinance on this country but it must be evident to you that they are extremely serious.

If Government is unable to give the undertaking required we shall be obliged if you will refer the matter to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile we are wiring our London Office that we are demanding the right to reship in Indian rupees the amount we have borrowed from India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sigd. R. W. PLAYFAIR,
MACAHER.

I.A.D.

Ind

14. May 1920

DRAFT.

A.G.

no. 671

O.A.G.

MINUTE.

Bank of India anticipate

the coming of the revolution of the
King to the promotion of the

in Parliament 15. 5. 20

Mr. D. M. L. 13. 5. 20

H. Gondia

Sir H. Lambert

Sir H. Rama

Sir G. Fidde

Sir A. Amory

Lord Birkenhead

coming change in local

currency.

2. The position of the

Bank for

at present

of negotiation to conclude the

Dear Sirs
Head office in London and

the Currency Board; but

I am unable to hold at
any expectation that the

Cards application

allowed, as a special case,

to apply under the

law of the country for

have ~~been~~ ~~been~~ ~~been~~

(Signed) MILNER