

EAST AFR. PROT

C.O.  
18814.Rec'd  
Rd 20 JUN 10

18814

G. I. G.  
Governor  
Board

319

LEAVE

1910

1st May

previous Paper.

40

4305

C. O.  
1553

Suggests amendment of rules to allow an officer draw pay for the period during which he overstay his leave day owing to the steamer dates not fitting in. Requests ruling on points raised regarding the booking of passage.

To Bulwer

1. As to leave of ten days, when I am sailing forward on another boat as appointed, it will be necessary to extend the period, and I hope to
2. As to passage, the first appears to have better been kept silent about owing to our lack of a regular way, but now, a copy of our letter held by which he has his clear idea as to the cost of passage in future. I think that

for should stick to the rules here, and don't  
 I see no excuse for looking by the  
 pro official train & to the Standard  
 route and I am anxious that the  
 Govt. has addressees of passengers being booked  
 by these routes. As to the other  
 points to which you ask for a ruling  
 I do not believe an offer may stand  
 me any by the R.C. or the other by  
 one of his other lines - if he booked  
 short I am willing to stand at the opinion  
 that I can rules so far as appear have been  
 good authority brought the time actually that it is done  
 and it has already been approved by yourself  
 (by the P.A.C. Committee) is allowed, if  
 he of course & in accordance to that given  
 some form last October by the long distance  
 such a simple cases in amount of fares,  
 and I would propose to inform to him  
 that this is not sanctioned, having further  
 instructions.  
 (4) as to the passenger rates colonies.

I think that we may affirm the  
 prop's proposal to pay him fare and  
 that he may make all the arrangements  
 necessary to the country

I think that he has better take  
 as many as 2 passengers may have  
 in question of sending him from  
 a under contract to that a particular  
 trip, with the assurance of his making  
 a profit in due course.

115 5/10  
 At least  
 You can shorten time for and  
 appointed and until time for  
 the ride. I think that he might  
 stop & be having profound cabin  
 though in case of his own request  
 to sleep there and a little otherwise  
 & not to his use.

115 5/10  
 Best regards  
 J. C. April 25/35

proposed new leave rules:

Par 3.

Oct. 5

4 Yd.  
7/8

C.O. 8814  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NAIROBI,

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

20 JUN 10

May 27th 1910.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 319

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that questions are constantly arising in connection with leave passages to Europe and, although certain rules have been recognized in practice, there are several points in regard to which I should prefer to have a definite expression of Your Lordship's opinion.

1. The Regulations for the employment of officers lay down, in paragraph 10, that return passages shall be taken when available. This has been construed as meaning that officers are not permitted to travel home by one line and back by another, if the line by which the officer travels home grants return tickets at reduced rates. All the lines between East Africa and Europe make a reduction on return tickets, consequently return tickets are invariably taken if an officer is returning at the expiration of his leave.

2. As Your Lordship is aware leave is only granted in the East Africa Protectorate in instalments of complete calendar months. The maximum leave

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF CREWE, K.C.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

leave which can be accumulated is six months and, unless a full six months' leave has been earned, no leave is granted in respect of service beyond the period which would entitle an officer to the next longest period of leave, viz: 5 months. That is to say, an officer after 25 months service is entitled to 5 months leave and after 30 months to 6 months leave. If he serves 29 or 30 months he is only granted 5 months, although he has served 5 or 6 months longer than would be necessary to entitle him to that amount of leave.

4. Now, the only line which enables an officer to take the exact amount of leave due to him under our rules is the Messageries Maritimes, the homeward boats of which line leave Mombasa on the 26th of each month, while the outward boats arrive on the 27th. Therefore, unless an officer travels by this line, he must either return some days before his leave expires or overstay it, in which case his salary is stopped for the period in question.

5. I have therefore the honour to suggest for Your Lordships' consideration that the leave rules be amended so as to allow an officer to draw leave pay for the period during which he overstays his leave, owing to the steamer dates not fitting in, up to a number of days not exceeding one-sixth of any surplus over the residential service on which his leave was calculated, provided he returns by the first steamer of the line by which his passage is booked arriving at Mombasa after the expiry of his leave. Thus, an Officer with 29 months service

would

would be allowed to overstay his 5 months leave by one sixth of 3 months or 15 days.

6. Such concession would be very much appreciated by the Staff and, as it maintains the principle of leave up to one sixth of the residential service and would not in any case cause more than a few days excess over the maximum of 6 months, I venture to hope that Your Lordship will be willing to allow it. At the same time I would still wish to leave open those cases in which an Officer would lose a larger proportion of his leave by coming out in one steamer than he would gain by waiting for the next, even if he has no surplus residential service to justify the extension.

7. The next matter on which I should like to obtain Your Lordship's ruling is the fine and route by which an Officer is allowed to travel.

8. Until quite recently the only convenient communication with Europe has been by the German East Africa Line and the Marseilles Maritima. In taking passages we have to practice "selective" booking at Government expense any single berth or state cabin for which a extra charge would be made no other accommodation is available in the steamer by which an Officer is travelling. Further, in view of passengers travelling by the German Line we have refused to book passage by the Berlin overland route, a ruling on this point having been given in Colonial Office despatch No. 371 of June 27th 1906. Nor are charges for sleeping cars between Marseilles and London allowed.

S.  
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29/6/06

Now, however, the Peninsular and Oriental and the British India Companies are jointly maintaining a four-weekly service with Europe with transhipment at Aden. There are, further, four alternative routes for connection with the British India - Peninsular Oriental service, viz:-

1. The Mail route via Brindisi.
2. The Peninsular and Oriental Special train via Marseilles.
3. The ordinary Marseilles - London train-service.
4. The all sea route.

In order not to complicate this letter with figures I will only quote the 1st Class return fares on the various lines and routes, which will serve as a guide for arriving at a conclusion as to what is to be allowed. They are as follows:-

1. Messageries - Bombay - Marseilles - London	Rs. 1,050
2. German - Hamburg-Marseilles-London	Rs. 1,200.30
3. Peninsular and Oriental and British India Bombay-Marseilles-London ordinary	Rs. 1,180.50
4. Peninsular and Oriental and British India Bombay-Marseilles-London Peninsular and Oriental Express	Rs. 1,274.80
5. Peninsular and Oriental and British India Bombay-British-I-London Peninsular and Oriental Mail	Rs. 1,274.80
6. Peninsular and Oriental and British India Port Said-London all sea route	Rs. 1,000.50
7. German - Hamburg-London all sea route	Rs. 1,152.50
8. Union Castle	Rs. 1,140.00
9. Union-Castle Mail Steamer from Durban	Rs. 1,200.80

11. Of these 8 is the most expeditious and 4 and 5 and 9 the most expensive. Pending definite

instructions

instructions, passages have been approved by these routes and I have the honour to ask that I may be authorized to continue to book them in future.

6 and 7 are hardly ever booked, owing to the large slice taken out of an Officer's leave if he travels by the "all sea" routes. Occasionally, however, officers with families prefer to travel the whole way by sea to save expense.

12. Your Lordship may be inclined to hesitate about passages by the more expensive routes in view of the ruling given in Colonial Office despatch No. 571 of June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1906 above quoted, but I nevertheless recommend such a course very strongly as tending to popularize the British line which, owing to the necessity for transhipment at Aden, the antiquated steamers on the Kombea - Aden run and other circumstances, are somewhat handicapped in competing with their foreign rivals.

13. It may also happen that an Officer will wish to go home one way and return the other. This course can be easily arranged provided it is agreed in principle that passages may be booked on the ~~Peninsular and Oriental Brindisi Mail or the Peninsular and Oriental Marseilles Special.~~

14. But, instead of travelling direct home through the canal, Officers occasionally prefer to proceed via the Cape, in order either to derive the benefits of a long sea voyage or to visit places in South Africa. I know of no cases where they have both gone home and returned via the Cape, but instances have occurred in which they have

gone

home via the Cape and returned through the Canal.

15. Until recently this could only be done by the German Line which circumnavigates Africa, and passages have been booked by this route on the authority of the Officers' passage allowance regulations of 21st March 1903 which allow indirect passages up to the amount of the cost of a return ticket to London.

16. Now, however, the Union Castle Line has extended its services up to the East Coast as far as Mombasa, and passages can be booked from Mombasa to London by the Intermediate steamers of the line at a cost of R. 637.90. The return fare by this route is R. 1144.20, but it is not conceivable that Officers will be willing to sacrifice the large proportion of leave which would be lost if they travelled home and out via the Cape.

17. A ruling therefore is requested as to whether an Officer bound or taking a return ticket may travel homeward by the Union Castle and the other via routes of his choice. The relative costs are shown in the following table:-

Table showing cost of passages home via the Union Castle Intermediate ports and out through the Canal by the routes stated.

	Re.
1. Messageries, London-Marseilles-Mombasa	1244.00
2. German " " " "	1898.57
3. P. & O. and B.I. " " " ordinary	1995.00
4. P. & O. and B.I. " " " P. & O. Special	1877.51
5. P. & O. and B.I. London-Brindisi-Mombasa P. & O. Mail	1257.00
6. P. & O. and B.I. London-Mombasa, all-sea route	1285.90
7. German " " " "	1977.50

There is the further question whether Officers may tranship

tranship to the mail-ship from the intermediate steamer at Durban. The additional cost is about Rs.150. Here again I would recommend that as much latitude be given to officers travelling by British lines.

18. In addition to questions regarding leave passages to Europe, difficulties occasionally arise in connection with leave passages to Colombo. In Your Lordship's despatch No. 501, dated 14th Oct. 1888, nothing was given that such may be granted on the same basis as passage to London. This has been interpreted as including coach and horses, carriage and driver, &c., &c.

19. It has been suggested that the cost of passage to London varies considerably and it is desirable to fix the limit of leave passages to and from Colombo more definitely, by an inclusive figure. (Carriage with coach and horses, carriage and driver, &c., &c., &c.) I suggest £100 as equivalent to the expense incurred for return passages to London.

20. A definite ruling by Your Lordship on the questions raised in this despatch would greatly facilitate the booking of passages for officers in future and a reasonable amount of confusion concerning fees might be avoided.

I have the honour to be  
Your Lordship's humble  
obedient servant,

W. G. Ward,  
GOVERNOR.