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834
8 JUL 14

Gibbs, H.M.

1914

July

Last previous paper
14474

RATE OF EXCHANGE OF RUPEES
FOR INDIAN PENSIONERS

settling in E.A. Sends copies of letters addressed to Indian Public Services Commission and the S. of S. for India together with rules governing exchange compensation. Asks matter may be favourably considered

June 17 1914

~~to be sent~~ Sir, G. Fiddes
The upshot of this is that Mr Gibbs would
as to recommend to T.O. his report
that more persons of the un-
Indian pensioners should be payable
in rupees instead of in
in rupees with we may get these
men as settlers in E.A. (where
the currency is in rupees). But
① although in reality we now
that such men would prob. be unprofitable
settlers, the Govt. is not, so far as I
know, yearning for them in E.A.
+ ② the best thing we want to do
is to mix ourselves up with
a % of Indian pensioners.
I enclose receipt & may about

Next subsequent Paper

42907

that the meter is not and in vol. 100
page can witness.

acc^d 11/7/14

H. J. D.
11/7/14

Aloua
D.

1374

24834

213

To

The Secretary of State for India & Colonies.

Downing Street

London, S.W.

From

Mr. A. M. Gibts

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian Office

of The National Bank of India, Ltd.

26, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

July 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour with reference to
 correspondence ending with your No. 14474/1914
 dated 25th April last to send you copies of letters
 I have sent to the President of the Indian Public
 Services Commission and to the Secretary of State for
 India. Should the suggestion I have made in
 any way commend itself to you I should be under
 much obliged to kindly represent it in
 favourable light to the Secretary of State for
 India.

2

I send you also a copy of the rules
 governing the grant of exchange compensation
 as may be seen to in paragraph 5 of my letter
 to the President of the Commission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A. M. Gibts

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian Office
 (retired).

24834
REC'D
8 JUL 14

To
THE MOST HONOURABLE
THE MARQUESS OF CREWE,
P. C. K. G. P. V. O.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
INDIA OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.

From
MR. H. M. GIBBS,
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN POLICE (Retired),
c/o NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
26, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
4th July, 1914.

My Lord,

I have the honour, in case the Commission should have ceased to take evidence, to send you copies of letters I have sent to the President of the Indian Public Services Commission. I have also taken the liberty of sending copies to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(2) I now venture to ask your favourable consideration of the request I have made. The class for which I ask consideration is limited, and from the nature of things those desirous of availing themselves of the concession, if granted, and physically fit to do so, would be comparatively small. I venture to think it is hard on the few that they should be forced into living outside those possessions of the Crown they want to live in. The cost entailed would be small and if new rules make an improvement over the present rules, the concession would, before very long, automatically lapse.

(3) I would humbly suggest that the present ~~rules tend~~ rather to weaken than strengthen the bonds that bind East and West together.

(4) I only regret that the Uncovenanted Civil Services of India have no general central home association to put this subject more fully before you.

I beg to remain, my Lord,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,

Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police
(Retired).

TRUE COPY.

H. M. Gibbs

24834
REC'D
8 JUL 14

THE PRESIDENT,
INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION,
INDIA OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.

MR. H. M. GIBBS,

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN POLICE (Retired),
60 THE NATIONAL TRUST, 10, GREAT ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

July 4th, 1914.

Sir,
My apology for venturing to trouble you must be that I have not seen the point I am about to moot mentioned in the newspaper reports of the discussions that have been held before your Commission in India.

I am speaking purely of officers of those services (Uncovenanted Civil Services of India) whose pensions are calculated in rupees; officers of those services in which pensions are paid in sterling or in rupees calculated at 2/- to the rupee I do not refer to.

I venture to think that it is agreed that many officers retiring after long service in India soon find living at home difficult from whatever point of view the subject is considered. Many who would like at the end of their service to stay on in India, even if only a few years, are deterred by the fact that their pensions in India are payable after six months stay at the rate of 1/4 the rupee instead of the 1/9 given in England and in countries in which the currency is not rupee currency. Indeed these six months stays in India on the 1/9 pension can only be enjoyed twice, as any further visits result in the pension at Home of wherever else drawn being reverted permanently to the 1/4 rate of exchange. Permission to reside in India has always to be obtained, thus, not only the pensioner but India itself is penalized, as it pays pensioners otherwise desirous of living and spending their pensions within its borders to stay away and spend their pensions elsewhere.

(4) Taking my own case, I would state that knowing the above-mentioned rules, I made enquiries about life in British East Africa, especially Nairobi and its surroundings. I know many ex-service people, chiefly military, are settled and propose settling there: the climate is good and the life approximates life in India. After making enquiries, I wrote to the India Office about my pension and was told that as in British East Africa the currency is in rupees, I should, as in India, after six months only get my pension at 1/4 the rupee. This penalizing rule effectually precluded me from thinking any more of going to British East Africa or any other rupee currency possession of the Crown. In many ways life in Africa is very expensive. The full Uncovenanted Civil Services pension of 5,000 a year at 1/9 the rupee equals £437 6s. 8d., whereas at the 1/4 rate of exchange it only comes to £333 10s. od., a loss of over £100.

I would venture to suggest for consideration, provided no better penality is contemplated by your Commission, if it would not be expedient and possible in the interest of the services I refer to, and therefore of the Indian Government, to allow of these pensions being paid all the world over at the rate of the rupee. The concession might perhaps be limited to such officers as come under the class of those who were entitled when "exchange compensation or pay" was granted in India to draw this compensation. Such a rule would safeguard other rupee currency countries than India against an influx of a type of colonist they might not be ready to welcome. The services I refer to include those of the Public Works, Forest, Police, and other Departments, whose officers are used to dealing with large bodies of men, whether European or Asiatic, of all classes from the well-educated man to the lowest coolie. Surely in all our tropical possessions such officers as I refer to would be valuable assets. In such places as British East Africa they should be specially valuable, as they would easily settle down to the life there and from their training would know how to treat the local tribes with understanding and sympathy. The probabilities also are that some, at least, of these pensioners' children would be trained into useful settlers and so open up the country with a desirable class of colonist more quickly than is now possible. The copies of the accompanying correspondence (A & B) show that from the Colonial Office point of view these officers are a desirable class of colonist.

(6) I would ask that the penalizing rules may be retrospectively altered in the way I suggest so as to cover the case of pensioners, like myself, who naturally wish to live under our own Flag.

(7) Should my request be outside the scope of your instructions, or should you have ceased taking evidence, I would ask you to kindly forward my appeal to the Secretary of State for India for very favourable consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,

Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police

Retired.

TRUE COPY

H. M. Gibbs

24834

8 JUL 14

A

THE DUNDEE MERCANTILE
SOUTHSEA.

17th April, 1914.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.

Sir,

I have the honour to ask you to kindly let me know if pensioners of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services, such as Forests, Public Works, Police and other Departments, as opposed to the Indian Civil and Military Services, are persons who, with their families, would be welcomed as useful and desirable settlers in the East African Colonies under the Colonial Office control. I refer, of course, to those Colonies which have highlands in which Europeans can live with their families. The officers I refer to have the benefit of a long training in dealing with large bodies of men, whether European or Asiatic, from the well-educated man to the lowliest coolie, and as the life in the more settled parts approximates, I am told, to Indian station life, they should be able to settle down fairly easily and without having to get used to deal with persons other than Europeans.

(2) I shall feel extremely obliged by a clear expression of your opinion, as if the pensioners I refer to, and of whom I am one, are not the stamp of person wanted I will think no more of the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed, H. M. GIBBS,
Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police
(Retired.)

REPL. COPY.

Handwritten signature

24934

JUL 19 1918

B.

No. 14474/1914.

DOWNING STREET,

25th April, 1914.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th of April, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to inform you that settlers of the kind referred to would probably prove useful to the East African Protectorates and would find conditions congenial. I am, however, to state that no special terms in respect of land holdings, etc., could be given to any one class of settlers, and they would have to be treated in the same way as other settlers in East Africa.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. I. READ

Mr. the Under Secretary of State.

H. M. GIBBS, Esq.

TRUE COPY.



EAST INDIA (OFFICERS) (EXCHANGE COMPENSATION)

24834

REC'D
8 JUL 14

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons
dated 27 June 1906;—for

“RETURN containing COPIES of all the Resolutions issued by the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA with regard to the grant of EXCHANGE
COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE to European Officers of the Indian Service.”

India Office,
23 October 1906.

ARTHUR GODFREY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Sir Seymour King.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 October 1906.*

LONDON:

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No. 1.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3624 A.

(As amended by GAZETTE OF INDIA, dated the 9th September 1893.)

Under the 18th August 1893.

During the past year and a half numerous representations have reached the Government of India from European officers in Government service bringing to notice the hardship which they have undergone in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange, and praying for the adoption of measures of relief. The facts which came to the knowledge of the Government of India left no doubt that the distress from which their servants were suffering was widespread and severe, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has lost no opportunity of expressing his sympathy with those who have been affected, and of urging upon the Secretary of State the necessity of applying an early and adequate remedy. It was not, however, found possible to deal with the matter while measures regarding the reform of the currency were still under consideration. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now able to announce that the Secretary of State has been pleased to accord his sanction to the following scheme:

To every European and Eurasian Officer of Government, Civil or Military, not domiciled in India (except those whose pay is fixed in sterling and converted into rupees annually at the official adjusting rate) will be granted an allowance, to be designated Exchange Compensation Allowance, sufficient to enable each officer to remit to Europe one-half his salary, subject to a maximum limit of 1,000*l.* a year, at a privileged rate. The privileged rate has been fixed until further orders at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee. The allowance, which will be admissible whether any remittance is actually made to Europe or not, will be given in the form of a percentage on the officer's salary, varying with the rate of exchange assumed as the market rate for the quarter, and calculated to yield an amount equal to the difference between one-half salary converted at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and one-half salary converted at the average market rate. The allowance will be payable month by month along with pay, and under the rules under which pay is drawn, and will be subject in every case to an annual maximum equal to the difference between 1,000*l.* converted at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the same sum converted at the average market rate.

2. Rules have been framed prescribing the manner in which the percentage for each quarter shall be calculated, and defining the conditions under which the allowance may be drawn, and these are published herewith for general information. The Secretary of State has been pleased to authorise effect being given to the rules from the beginning of the current official year 1893-94, and the allowance will accordingly be granted in respect of all payments of salary which became payable on or after the 1st April 1893. For the first quarter of the present official year, April to June, the percentage has been fixed at 10*·*81, corresponding to an exchange of 1*s.* 2*½**d.* to the rupee, this being the actual average rate during that quarter. For the second quarter, July to September 1893, the percentage has been fixed at 7*·*6, corresponding to an exchange of 1*s.* 3*½**d.*, that being the actual average market rate from 1st July to the date of the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme now announced. For future quarters the percentage will be fixed in the manner prescribed in the rules.

3. From the date when these rules come into force, the present system under which family remittances are made through the Government account by military officers and some others will cease, except in cases where this course is inconsistent with the terms of any contract of service. In the case of officers who have made family remittances since the 1st April last, an

adjustment will be made when paying them their arrears of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Officers who have made family remittances since 1st April last should refer to their Account Officer before presenting for payment their bills for the arrears from 1st April of the Exchange Compensation Allowances now sanctioned.

4. The Secretary of State has further been pleased to sanction the payment of furlough allowances from the Home Treasury at the same privileged rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. This concession also will take effect from the 1st April last in lieu of the special rate of 1s. 4d. provisionally sanctioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 823a, dated the 27th February 1893, published in the Gazette of India of the 4th March 1893.

Rules referred to in paragraph 2 of FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION No. 3624, of 18th August 1893.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

1. The allowance admissible under these rules is called Exchange Compensation Allowance. It is granted to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India to compensate them for the extra cost of remittance to Europe occasioned by the fall of the value of the rupee below 1s. 6d., which is herein called the "privileged rate".

2. The allowance is granted with the view of enabling every European or Eurasian officer of Government not domiciled in India to remit to Europe half his salary at the privileged rate, subject to a maximum limit of 1,000*l.* a year.

3. In case of doubt the Local Government will decide whether any officer is domiciled in India or not so domiciled for the purpose of these rules. But any European or Eurasian officer to whom the rules in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations apply may be assumed without further proof to be entitled to the allowance admissible under these rules.

4. The allowance is not admissible to any officer whose pay is fixed in sterling and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between England and India.

5. The allowance is granted irrespective of whether any remittance is actually made or not.

6. Officers will be enabled to remit half salary at the privileged rate if they receive a percentage on full salary equal to the proportion by which the privileged rate exceeds the market rate of remittance, or half that percentage on the full salary. The allowance is accordingly given in the form of a percentage on the full salary drawn limited to the amount which would be admissible on a remittance of 1,000*l.*

7. The percentage will be calculated for each quarter with reference to the difference between the privileged rate and the rate fixed as the approximate market rate applicable to the quarter. Thus, if the market rate of exchange applicable to any quarter is 1s. 4d., the difference between this and the privileged rate is equivalent to a percentage of 12*½* on that market rate, and the difference between the cost of remitting 1,000*l.* at 1s. 6d. (Rs. 13,333*½*) and at 1s. 4d. (Rs. 15,000) is Rs. 1,666*½*. The allowance payable during each month of the quarter would therefore be granted at 6*½* per cent. on the full salary limited to a maximum of 1/10th of Rs. 1,666*½*, or Rs. 138*½*.

8. The market rate applicable to the quarters April to June and July to September 1893 has been fixed in Resolution No. 3624, dated 18th August 1893. For subsequent quarters, the market rate applicable to any quarter will be approximately the average of the Calcutta demand rate during the quarter ending on the 15th day of the first month of the preceding quarter, and will be calculated and notified by the Comptroller-General, if possible, on each 15th day. The rate will be fixed at the nearest 1/10th of a penny.

9. The market rate fixed for any quarter will be applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter. Thus, the rate fixed for the quarter July to September will apply to salary payable between the 1st July and 30th September, *etc.*, ordinarily to the salary for the months of June, July, and August.

10. For the purpose of illustration, a table is appended showing the percentage admissible on full salary and the maximum allowance admissible at the rates which have been fixed as the market rates for the quarters April to June 1893 and July to September 1893, and at some other rates above and below 1s. 4d.

11. In the case of officers whose emoluments are regulated by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on "Salary" as defined in Article 47, Civil Service Regulations. In the case of officers whose emoluments are regulated by the Army Regulations, India, it is admissible only on Pay, Indian Allowances, and Staff Pay.

12. The allowance may be drawn regularly with pay in the manner and under the rules under which pay is drawn, and will be charged to the same head as pay, but under a separate detailed head.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE ON SALARY admissible as EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Average Market Rate.	Percentage admissible.	Maximum Allowance.					
		Yearly.		Monthly.			
		R.	l. s. d.	R.	l. s. d.		
1 4	5.38	1,135	14	4	119	10	6
1 4 1/2	5.81	1,175	13	6	122	7	8
1 4 1/4	6.25	1,215	12	2	125	11	2
1 4	6.69	1,255	11	8	128	11	3
1 3 3/4	7.13	1,295	10	8	131	10	3
1 3 1/2	7.57	1,335	10	4	134	10	0
1 3	8.01	1,375	9	11	137	9	10

No. 2.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 601 P.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1894.

Head.

Resolution in the Department, No. 3624 A, dated 18th August 1893, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India.

Resolution.—The resolution of the 18th August 1893 applies only to officers whose salary is chargeable to general revenues. Exchange compensation allowance is therefore not admissible under that resolution to Government officers in foreign service.

As regards Government officers in foreign service, the Government of India, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance under the restrictions and rules of the resolution last quoted. But as the allowances will not be payable by the Government of India but by the foreign employer, the claim in each case must, subject to any conditions imposed by statute, or by trust provisions, be decided, in the case of foreign service of the first kind, by the orders of the employer to whom the officer's services have been lent, and in the case of service of the second and third kinds, with the consent of the controlling authority of the funds to which the allowance will be chargeable.

In cases in which Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted to an officer in foreign service of the first kind, as defined in Article 203 of the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance should be calculated on "full pay" as defined in Article 208 of those Regulations. In other cases it should be calculated on the actual sanctioned salary of the officer.

No. 3.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2422-Ex.

Simla, the 31st May 1897.

The Rules annexed to this Resolution are issued in supersession of all previous rules regarding the officers entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance, and the following additional explanations are given as to the principles on which these Rules are to be applied.

2. It is to be borne in mind in applying the Rules that Europe includes the English-speaking colonies, and that Eurasians who are not statutory natives of India are to be reckoned as Europeans.

3. As regards officers appointed in England, all Europeans so appointed, whether in the Military or the Civil Service, will be entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance unless their salaries are fixed in sterling, or unless they are specifically excluded from it by the terms of their engagement.

4. As regards officers appointed in India, they will not be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance if they belong to the class to which an important privilege as to appointments in India is secured by the Statute 33, Viet. cap. 3. That class is thus defined in the statute—

"The words 'Natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

5. But before officers appointed in India and not excluded by the above test are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, two further qualifications are necessary—

(1) They must have been appointed either (a) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or (b) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

(2) They must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

6. It is not possible, without some little delay, to make complete lists of offices, services, or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) above mentioned. For the present the following orders are issued, and local governments and departments are desired, as soon as possible, to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists, in order that definite orders may issue.

A. Offices in which European Qualifications are held to be indispensable.

7. The following are included—

(1) Appointments limited for (practically so) to barristers, or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(2) Appointments limited to persons who possess a special education or skill that is obtainable only in England, such as the higher medical appointments; appointments connected with special scientific investigation; engineering appointments in the cases where officers have been taken over from companies or specially appointed by reason of European experience (Civil Service Regulations, 700 and 709); skilled artisans with European training; appointments connected with Marine or Shipping.

(3) Appointments in services and departments which are in all but exceptional cases restricted to members of the Indian Civil Service or officers of the army. Officers not belonging to these two classes who have in the past been admitted to these services and departments, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance. In most cases this kind of admission has now ceased, and a substitute for it has been found in the admission of Provincial Service officers to listed posts. Officers admitted under these new rules are not entitled, as they do not comply with the second condition above mentioned, viz. they have not been admitted as Europeans.

(4) Appointments which by practice or order are confined to men enlisted in the British Army.

B. Services and Departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable.

8. The only services and departments which have as yet been admitted within this category are those referred to in the orders of 1879 regarding appointment and promotion of Europeans. They are—

(1) The Account Departments, Civil, Public Works, and Military, and the Forest Department, so far as these are filled by appointment after examination; and

(2) The Education Department, in the case of persons appointed by the Secretary of State. The following Departments, namely, Grain, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.

These orders do not refer to appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200.

9. There is a further important restriction to be observed with regard to all these services and departments. Not all Europeans in these appointments are eligible, but only those who have been appointed "as Europeans" and for the purpose of maintaining the proportion of Europeans held to be indispensable.

10. To many of the departments named (with the exception of most of them) there are two streams of admission. In the Account Departments there is admission by nomination and examination and there is admission by promotion from the Subordinate Account Service. In most of the branches of the Public Works Department there is admission by appointment in England, and admission by appointment in India under regulations which are equally open to Europeans and Natives. In all these cases it is the first kind of appointment only which is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans, and those appointed under the second method are not appointed as Europeans and for the purpose of maintaining the proportion, and they are therefore, under the orders now conveyed, not eligible. The same is the case, as has been pointed out, with "Provincial Service" officers admitted to "listed appointments."

11. The admission of officers holding subordinate and ministerial appointments is to be decided by the criteria above explained. In the main, those who are serving in subordinate positions will not fulfil the necessary conditions; but if there are subordinate offices, as doubtless there are, which in the public interest must at present be held by Europeans, the persons so selected for them will be entitled to draw the allowance. In the present Resolution no orders are issued for the admission of such officers (except those which are sanctioned as offices to be held by British soldiers drawing a staff pay). But Local Governments and Departments will include in the recommendations they send with reference to paragraph 6 above any subordinate or ministerial offices which they consider to come under classes A and B above.

12. Rule XIII of the annexed rules, so far as it provides for the withdrawal of the exchange compensation allowance from officers who have been admitted to it under just rules, will not be brought into force until the proposed lists of appointments are considered and determined. When that is done, the limitation prescribed must be applied to all officers who do not come within the list. But meantime no person who is not clearly admissible within the instructions now issued should be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

RULES REGARDING THE GRANT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

1. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules in regard to the grant of Exchange Compensation, in pursuance of a Resolution No. 3024-A, dated the 18th of August 1904, and other orders on the subject.

2. His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of declaring that the grant of Exchange Compensation is a provisional addition to salary, calculated on the difference between the full value of half salary at the market rate of exchange, and its value at a par value of 1 rupee which, by the present, is fixed at Rs. 642 per rupee, subject to the condition that it shall in no case exceed in any quarter the amount of rupees Rs. which 250L converted at the privileged rate shall fall short of the equivalent of 250L converted at the market rate.

3. The Government of India reserve to themselves full power at any time to reconsider the whole subject, without adding any vested rights, to receive the compensation in the form now sanctioned, or in any other form.

4. The object of granting Exchange Compensation is to secure certain classes of Indian public servants against serious depreciation of their emoluments by the fall in the sterling value of rupee salaries, so that they may be enabled to live comfortably to their families, and that the public service may continue to attract recruits of the same high qualities heretofore.

Notes.

I.—The grant of Exchange Compensation is deemed to be justified on the considerations stated above, in the case of those public servants only who supply the indispensable European element in the administrative body of Indian officials.

II.—The officers who fulfil the above conditions are—

- (1) Europeans appointed in England;
- (2) Officers appointed as Europeans in India to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable, and for the purpose of maintaining that proportion.

Foreign Service meaning of this Rule, shall be deemed to include the English-speaking colonies.

III.—The Government of India shall from time to time determine what are the officers or services in which European qualifications are deemed to be indispensable.

IV.—(1) No person hereafter appointed in India to such an office or service shall be eligible for Exchange Compensation, unless, on appointment, he shall be declared eligible by a certificate granted by the Indian Government by or under which such appointment is made.

(2) The certificate will set forth the grounds upon which the holder is deemed to be a European of the class described in Rule I.

(3) Such certificate shall not be given to any person who is qualified for appointment under 33 Viet. c. 3, sec. 6.

(4) The decision of the Government of India as to the granting or refusing of such a certificate is final.

V.—Exchange Compensation is not admissible to—

- (a) Persons temporarily appointed to the service of Government for a specified duty only, upon allowances definitely fixed for the particular case;
- (b) Persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed, which is not preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government, and five years of service under which have not elapsed;
- (c) Persons who are not members of any regular Service, and who are employed in a professional capacity (such as lawyers, teachers, lecturers, clergymen, medical men), without being absorbed from the private exercise of their profession.

VI.—If any part of an officer's salary is fixed in sterling, and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between England and India, the allowance is payable only in respect of the excess, if any, of the portion of his salary not fixed in sterling, over the portion fixed in sterling.

When a wound or good service pension due to an officer serving in India, is received by him in sterling in England, an allowance should be made for the Exchange Compensation drawn in India, the amount of the allowance being equal to the amount by which the equivalent of the sterling amount at the official rate of exchange is exceeded by that at the market rate fixed for the quarter for the payment of Exchange Compensation.

Subsidiary Rules.

VII.—The allowance is granted in the form of a percentage on the officer's salary, which will be calculated by the Comptroller General each quarter, and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter. Subject to the limits prescribed in Clause 2 it will be based on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange in Calcutta during the quarter ending on the date named falls short of the privileged rate of exchange.

VIII.—The percentage fixed for any quarter is applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter. Thus the percentage for the July to September quarter applies to salary payable between the 1st of July and 30th of September, which ordinarily is the salary for June, July, and August.

When salary is drawn for a portion of a month Exchange Compensation is admissible only for that portion of the month, and the maximum monthly limit, if applicable, must be proportionately reduced.

IX.—The allowance is payable, month by month, with pay, and under the rules under which pay is drawn; and it will be charged as pay, but under a separate detailed head. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on salary as defined in Article 47. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Indian Army Regulations, it is admissible only on pay, Indian allowances, and Staff pay.

Deputation allowance does not come within the definition of "salary" in Article 47 of the Civil Service Regulations, and consequently Exchange Compensation is not admissible in respect of it. But if in any case deputation allowance has been specially permitted to count as salary for calculating leave allowance it may also count for Exchange Compensation.

X.—Exchange Compensation is admissible on leave allowances fixed in rupees and drawn in India.

XI.—Exchange Compensation is not admissible under the orders of the Government of India, or Government Officers in Foreign Service. The Government of India, however, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of it to such officers under the present Rules and Regulations. But in each case for the foreign employer to decide in the first instance whether he is willing to grant the allowance or not. If he signifies his desire to give the allowance, the sanction of the Local Government by whom the officer's services were last should be applied for, with a full statement of the grounds on which the officer considers himself to be eligible for the allowance.

XII.—Family remittances of pay are not permissible to any officer who is at the time in respect of which the pay is due, in receipt of Exchange Compensation.

XIII.—These Rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April 1897, provided that officers to whom Exchange Compensation would not be admissible under these Rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance.

No. 4.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4217.—Ex-dated 21st September 1897.

Head—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2322 Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, and Rule XIII. of the revised Rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance promulgated therewith, which run as follows:—

XIII.—These rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April 1897, provided that Officers to whom Exchange Compensation would not be admissible under these Rules, but who have been admitted to it under the Rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance.

Resolution.—The orders contained in paragraph 12 of the above Resolution directed that Rule XIII. so far as it provides for the withdrawal of the Exchange Compensation Allowance from Officers who have been admitted to it under past rules, would not be brought into force until the lists (a) of offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, and (b) of services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable, should have been considered and determined. When these orders were issued it was anticipated that the lists would be prepared and approved within a period of three months from the date of issue of the Resolution. More than that period has, however, already elapsed, and it is now evident that it will not be possible to finally settle the lists for some time.

2. His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council considers it undesirable to postpone any longer the operation of the orders of the Secretary of State, and accordingly directs that the rules be brought into force at once in cases of Officers who were appointed in India and whose salary is less than Rs. 400 a month, inasmuch as they, as a general rule, will not fulfil the conditions required to entitle them to the allowance, and also in all other cases in which the Head of the department or office in which the officer serves, considers that there is reasonable doubt whether the officer will be eligible under the new rules. No recoveries need be made of amounts passed in respect of any salary for the month of August 1897 or earlier months; but it must be understood that all amounts drawn for subsequent months will be subject to re-adjustment under Rule XIII, if the Officer concerned is finally declared ineligible.

3. The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to explain that the intention of Rule XIII. is to continue to officers who have been drawing exchange compensation allowance under the old rules, but are not entitled to it under the new Exchange Compensation Allowance at the rate of fixed quarterly by the Comptroller General, in respect of the salary which they were drawing on the 1st April 1897, such allowance being subject to reduction to the extent of any increase of salary on or after 1st April 1897, so as to be gradually absorbed in such increase.

No. 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4936-Ex. dated 8th November 1897.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
Paragraph 4 of the Order from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4265, dated the 8th September 1897.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4593-X, 28-1, dated 2nd October 1897.

Resolution. In paragraph 8 (2) of the Resolution cited in the preamble, the Police Department was mentioned as one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to decide that the offices of Assistant District Superintendent of Police and District Superintendent of Police are offices for which European qualifications are indispensable, and that Exchange Compensation Allowance may be admitted to any European, not being a Statutory Native, who has been or may hereafter be appointed to either of these offices direct (i.e., not by promotion from the subordinate grades), and whom the Local Government may consider to have been appointed "as a European."

No. 6.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3692-Ex.

Simla, the 22nd August 1898.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, and the revised rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance appended thereto.

Read also—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 63 (Military), dated the 23rd August 1898.

Resolution. Clause 7 of the rules cited in the preamble runs as follows—

"Exchange compensation is not admissible to persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed, which is not preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government, and five years of service under which have not elapsed."

With reference to a recent despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note be inserted after this clause—

Note.—This clause relates only to persons appointed under a written contract in India. A European so appointed in England will, under paragraph 2 of the Resolution publishing the rules, be entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance if his salary is not fixed in sterling, and there is nothing in his agreement to exclude him from the allowance."

No. 7.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4847-Ex.

Simla, the 5th November 1898.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4936-Ex., dated 8th November 1897.

Resolution. In the Resolution of 31st May 1897, cited in the preamble, with which the revised rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation

Allowance were promulgated, certain general orders were issued as to the list of (a) offices in which European qualifications are indispensable, and (b) services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable, and Local Governments and Departments were invited to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists. These having now been received from almost all quarters, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following further orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer appointed in India, not being a Statutory native, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

It should be clearly understood in all cases that the present orders relate solely to the question as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, if not otherwise excluded, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance. They do not, therefore, render a person appointed in India eligible for the allowance, if he is a native of India within the definition of that term in Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 6.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

2. Excluding the Account Branch, certain special and technical appointments, and the clerical staff, which will be dealt with further on, the establishments of the Public Works Department appointed in India may be classed for the purposes of the Resolution as under:—

3. Engineering, including the Engineering Staff of State Railways.

I.—Superior Establishments.

(a) Engineers appointed in India who have by reason of their previous European training been placed on an equal footing with Engineers appointed from Europe by the Secretary of State.

A list of the officers falling under this category is given in Appendix B of the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) Special Engineers taken over from Railway Companies.

(c) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

(d) Other European and Eurasian Engineers appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian Colleges.

This category includes a few officers appointed after passing the direct examination of the Thomason College.

(e) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges after recruitment from the Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

This category includes Engineers appointed from the Colleges to the Provincial Engineering Establishment.

(f) Europeans and Eurasians appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment by promotion from the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

II.—Upper Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors, and Overseers.

(a) Military non-commissioned or warrant officers.

(b) Others recruited without restriction as to being statutory natives from the Indian Colleges and other sources.

III.—Lower Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Overseers, Maistries, &c.

Of these classes I. (a), I. (b), and II. (a) are eligible. Classes I. (c) and III. are not eligible. As regards Classes I. (c), I. (d), and II. (b), orders will be passed hereafter. "Provincial" Officers are dealt with in paragraphs 4 and 5.

1. *Establishments of State Railway.*—Excluding Engineering staff which has been dealt with above, and consisting of,

I. *Superior Establishments.*

(a) Managerial, in which the appointments are filled by selection in India from the Engineering, Traffic, and other branches of the Public Works Department Establishment. Europeans only are selected.

(b) Traffic, recruited partly by selection of officers from other branches, partly by promotion of deserving subordinates, and partly by direct appointment. Since 1897 all officers appointed direct are taken from Companies. All these officers are Europeans with a sprinkling of Eurasians, and our native who is a promoted subordinate.

(c) Locomotive, consisting entirely of Europeans either appointed from England or in India after European training, or taken over from companies.

(d) Storekeeper's Branch, also consisting entirely of Europeans, with a few Eurasians, taken over from companies, and recruited either by direct appointment or transfer or promotion from other establishments.

II. *Subordinate Establishments, including open line, maintenance, traffic, and Executive hands, holding appointments on the sanctioned cadre of the several lines as distinguished from the fluctuating staff, e.g., engine drivers, firemen, guards, ticket-collectors, wheel-testers, station masters at the smaller stations, &c., and comprising*

(a) pensionable hands, appointed before service in the Railway Revenue Establishments was made non-pensionable;

(b) non-pensionable hands appointed since.

The Superior Establishments under Class I are essentially European in character, and the appointments included therein will qualify for Exchange Compensation Allowance, subject to the proviso that promoted subordinates in the Traffic Branch, and officers transferred thereto from other branches, will not be eligible for the allowance unless they drew it in their former capacity.

Of the pensionable men under Class II, (a) 42 at present hold appointments on a maximum pay of Rs. 250 and over. These appointments may be included as qualifying.

As regards the subordinate establishment under Class II, (b) most of these will be covered by an arrangement now under consideration, by which all non-pensionable subordinates on pay not exceeding Rs. 450 will be outside the ordinary Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules, European members of the staff being eligible (within the Rs. 450 limit) for increased pay with reference to the market value of their services. Eight appointments which will remain outside this arrangement will qualify for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

The Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Departments recruited from England, but at present contains four other officers, viz., two taken over from the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and two promoted from the subordinate establishment before the constitution of a Provincial Service. These hold qualifying appointments. Future promotions from the Subordinate Department will be to the Provincial Branch of the service which is not eligible.

In the subordinate grades of the Indian Telegraph Department soldiers employed as signallers and telegraph masters are eligible.

The Indo-European Telegraph Establishment, even in its subordinate grades, is one which has to be selected largely with reference to European qualifications, and the Europeans contained therein should on this account be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

7. The general Provincial Services are the staff of Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners on the Executive side, and Sub-Judges, Munsiffs and the like on the Judicial side. They are entirely recruited in

India, and the great majority of their members are Asiatic natives. Though they contain a sprinkling of Europeans, most of these are statutory natives.

The members of these Provincial Services are entirely outside the Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules.

8. The same ruling will apply to other Provincial Services existing alongside of or in subordination to, an Imperial Branch of the same Department, as in such cases the necessary European element in the service is taken as being supplied by the Imperial Branch. Accordingly members of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest and Survey Provincial Services are ineligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance, and this also applies with certain exceptions to be mentioned hereafter, to the Provincial Branch of the Service.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENTS.

9. There are in the main three Account Establishments in India—the Civil, the Public Works, and the Military. The Civil, excluding the few appointments filled from the Indian Civil Service, is composed of

(1) The "Enrolled List," which consists of—

(a) Officers recruited in India, under a special system, as Europeans, by nomination and examination, or by nomination alone before the method of recruitment by examination was introduced. (This class is now recruited by the Secretary of State in England);

(b) Officers similarly recruited, but by separate recruitment as statutory natives;

(c) Officers promoted from subordinate positions.

(2) Chief Superintendents and Subordinate Account Service.

Of these, (1) (a) only is within the conditions of the Exchange Compensation Allowance.

10. The Public Works Accounts Service is composed of—

(1) The Superior Accounts Branch, which consists of—

(a) European officers appointed as Europeans by nomination or by nomination and examination. These appointments are now made in England from the Royal Indian Engineering College;

(b) Officers taken over from Companies;

(c) Officers transferred from the Engineering and Traffic Branches of the Public Works Department;

(d) Officers promoted from subordinate grades.

(2) The Subordinate Accounts Establishment.

Of these, (1) (a) and (1) (b) are admissible. The eligibility of officers in Class (1) (c) will depend on whether they were allowed Exchange Compensation Allowance in their previous appointments. Orders in regard to Classes (1) (d) and (2) are reserved.

11. The Military Accounts Department is composed of—

(1) The Superior Service, which consists of—

(a) Commissioned officers of the Army;

(b) Officers promoted from the Subordinate Service.

(2) The Subordinate Account Service.

Of these, (1) (a) are eligible as Europeans appointed in England. Orders will issue later regarding (1) (b) and (2).

12. The question whether the Examinership of Marine Accounts should be classed as an appointment which should in itself carry Exchange Compensation Allowance will be settled later on. In the meantime the Examiner will be eligible if appointed from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine, or from the eligible grades of any of the Accounts Departments.

TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS.

13. There is a numerous class of appointments which may be grouped together as technical appointments, and dealt with here—

- (1.) In the Public Works Department there are the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Mechanical Draftsman, Roofer, Workshops, and Mine Managers and Overmen.
- (2.) The Military Department employ a large number of miscellaneous mechanics and artisans, mechanics of Ordnance Establishments other than those who possess claims by reason of being enlisted soldiers or officers serving under warrant; professional tailors in the Army Clothing Department; and leather workers in the Ordnance Department; bootmakers, shoemakers, gunners, and similar dockyard artisans who mostly occupy the position of foreman of working establishments.
- (3.) On the Mine establishments there are mechanical engineers and engravers, and other artisans.
- (4.) In the Survey Department there are artisans in its workshops, and trained engravers, lithographers, and photographers.
- (5.) In the Civil Department there are Inspectors of Boilers and of Explosives and Curators of Museums and Gardens, and their assistants.

16. Ordnance and Dockyard Storekeepers are also in this category.

In many cases these men are appointed by the Secretary of State and sent out to India; in others they are appointed in India. So far as men appointed in India are serving under contract, their case is provided for by the rules. So far as they are not, they should be considered eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance if they have, as a matter of fact, before their appointment, acquired their professional training or qualifications in Europe, or in Government establishments, or under European firms in India. But a man appointed without such previous training, and afterwards acquiring it in Government employ, has obviously not been appointed to Government employ by reason of any special European qualification.

14. The above principle applies also to those officers who are engaged in regulating or supervising large mechanical establishments. In commercial and millowning firms and the like consider Europeans necessary for the posts of Superintendents of their working establishments, and in Government establishments of the same kind, such offices may be regarded as requiring European qualifications. Such appointments as Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Government Presses and also heads of Jails Workshops and of the Postal Workshop at Aligarh should, therefore, carry a title to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

15. Orders will hereafter issue with reference to Civilian Overseers at the Remount Depôts.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

16. The principal Marine Appointments come under the principle which applies to "Technical Appointments," namely, that for them a kind of skill and knowledge is necessary which is practically to be acquired only in Europe or European employment. Therefore all Europeans holding appointments in connexion with ports that are prescribed either by Act of Parliament or by Indian Law (Port Officers, Ship Surveyors, Shipping Masters, and their Deputies and Assistants), Captains and other officers and Engineers of

Government vessels, Health Officers of Ports, River Surveyors, Bengal Pilot Service, should be entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance. In this last case there is a small local service which is ineligible. Agents, Government Consignments, may be reckoned as eligible under this class.

17. European lighthouse-keepers who are of the class of able seamen or selected from the class of sea-going mariners may also be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

18. Appointments limited by rule or ordinary practice to Barristers or persons having an English Medical degree may be reckoned as carrying Exchange Compensation Allowance in the case of persons possessing these qualifications; but Unconvenanted Medical Officers appointed in India to posts which are also open to Civil Assistant Surgeons, a class of officers not entitled to the Allowance, are not eligible. Chaplains, which are usually held by graduates of English Universities, will carry Exchange Compensation Allowance under this category when filled by them.

But in several of these cases it may be determined that Exchange Compensation Allowance is not given to those who are not whole-time officers of Government, and who merely receive a fee for part of their time given to public duties.

19. Gentlemen holding appointments as scientific experts must be similarly classed as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance, and this applies not only to isolated appointments mostly under Scientific and Minor Departments, but to such departments as the Geological, the Botanical, the Civil Veterinary and the Archaeological.

By "experts" is meant persons who are selected for particular appointments by reason of their being already experts, and not men who merely become so by their being trained as assistants in Government service.

POLICE AND JAIL DEPARTMENTS.

20. Under the Resolution of this Department No. 4936-Ex., dated the 8th November 1897, Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to any European whose first appointment in the Police Department was in a post not lower than that of Assistant Superintendent. The principal appointments in the Jail Department also require European qualifications and officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent in that Department who were appointed to these appointments direct may also be regarded as eligible.

21. Proposals have been made to include as appointments qualifying for the allowance a few appointments of lower grade. First, in the Police, the claim is made for A-Class Inspectors in Burma (Gentlemen Inspectors, from whom Assistant Superintendents are often selected). These may be admitted, as also the similar cases in some provinces where men are, or have been, specially appointed as Inspectors for a time only in pursuance of a system of recruitment for Assistant Superintendents, or pending the occurrence of a vacancy. The same will apply to any analogous case that may exist in the Jail Department. It has also been laid down in some provinces at least, that the District Reserve Inspectors of Police should be Europeans, and these officers, and on similar grounds, the Jailors of Presidency and Central Jails, may also be admitted.

22. European Constables and European Sergeants of Police, and European Warders in those Jails in which special accommodation is provided for Europeans, require European qualifications and are appointed by reason of their possessing them; at the same time, they are hardly within the classes for whom Exchange Compensation Allowance is intended, and the most suitable form of order regarding them that commends itself to His Excellency in Council is that they should be considered eligible until their Local Government reconsiders and revises the salaries attached to the appointments.

23. Superintendents in the Presidency Police forces should be considered eligible.

OPTIC DEPARTMENT.

24. Officers of this Department of and above the rank of Assistant Optician should be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

25. In the Salt Department executive appointments are chiefly offered by Europeans, domiciled and non-domiciled, the number of Asiatic natives in all but the lowest appointments being comparatively small. It is accordingly ruled that all officers of the Salt Department holding appointments not lower in rank than that of Assistant Superintendent in Northern India, Assistant Inspector in Madras and Inspector in Bombay, shall, if otherwise eligible, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, &c.

26. The administering officers of the Customs Department have a good deal to do with European ships and European merchants, and officers of the rank of Assistant Collector and upwards may be classed as eligible. Appraisers, Gaugers and Inspectors at present on the establishment, and such of the officers of these classes as may hereafter be appointed as Europeans, may also be regarded as eligible. But this ruling will not apply to officers whose Customs Work is of a ministerial character such as Accountants, Superintendents of Statistics, &c.

27. Members of the Customs Preventive Service, including the two Superintendents of the Excise-Detective Establishment, Calcutta Collectorate, in regard to whom reference has been made by the Bengal Government, are eligible.

POST OFFICE.

28. The following categories are part of the indispensable European element of the Department:

- (1) All ranks senior to Superintendents;
- (2) The Sea Post Office Establishment;
- (3) The Aden Post Office Establishment;

and European officers of these posts will be eligible.

29. In 1880 the Director-General was directed to arrange his recruitment for Superintendents of Post Office so as to provide a proportion of Europeans for certain special posts, and the necessity for this has now been more prominently brought to notice in connection with Postal work on Military expeditions. Accordingly European Superintendents to the extent of 10 per cent. of the whole body of this class may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

30. This Department is divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service, which primarily gives the division between eligibility and non-eligibility—see paragraph 8 above. But Heads, Masterships and Head Mistress-ships (by whatever designation known of all technical colleges or schools and of all schools specially established for Europeans, and such special appointments not being Heads as those instanced below, may be included among those carrying Exchange Compensation Allowance:

- (1) Professor and Superintendent, Seshpur Engineering College;
- (2) Assistant Superintendent, School of Art, Calcutta.

SLAVEY AND FOREST DEPARTMENTS.

31. These are Departments which are divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service. All officers in the Imperial Service of both Departments are eligible, if otherwise qualified. As stated in paragraph 8, of this Resolution officers in the Provincial Service of these Departments are not eligible.

SECRETARISHIPS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

32. The holders of Secretaryships under Governments, (including Joint, Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaryships) should, if Europeans and not already qualified by reason of the service to which they belong, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

33. The same rule is applicable to Registrarships and Deputy Registrarships in High Courts.

34. On the same principle Heads of Departments are included generally. Most of them will no doubt be qualified by reason of the service to which they belong; but where they are not, they are, if Europeans, entitled to the allowance.

35. Superintendents of Stamps and officers holding special appointments as Income-tax Collector at a Presidency Town are also eligible.

PERSONAL STAFF.

36. The personal staff of the Governor-General and Heads of provinces, (when not admissible by reason of the service to which they belong) and also the heads of the clerical staff of Private and Military Secretaries are included.

CLERICAL AND MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

37. These cases, including Registrars and Superintendents, as well as purely clerical members of establishments, are reserved for further orders, save that on the establishment of the Foreign Office under the Government of India, twelve appointments above the grade of Rs. 100-150 shall be regarded as the number of appointments which it may be necessary to fill with Europeans who are not statutory natives, and within that limit Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible to the establishment of that office.

The question whether there are any other civil office establishments in which a proportion of Europeans, not being statutory natives, is indispensable has not yet been finally settled, and if it should be decided that there are any such, orders in regard to them will issue later on.

MILITARY SUBORDINATES AND WARRANT OFFICERS, AND CLERKS IN MILITARY OFFICES INCLUDING THE MILITARY SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

38. If an appointment on an establishment (including ministerial establishments) connected with the administration of the Army is by rule or practice held by a man who is borne on the strength of the British Army, such a person holding such an appointment will be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. Warrant and Honorary Commissioned Officers of the Subordinate Military Medical Service will come under this category.

To other members of these establishments the orders in paragraph 37 apply.

TRANSFER FROM AN ELIGIBLE TO A NON-ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENT.

39. The case of an officer transferred from a service or appointment in which he is eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance to one which does not carry the allowance should be dealt with as follows: So long as such an officer substantively belongs to the eligible service or appointment, and merely officiates in the other, he should retain his claims; but when he is substantively transferred, he should not get the allowance if he would not have drawn it had he been originally recruited for his new service or appointment.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

25. In the Salt Department executive appointments are chiefly offered to Europeans, domiciled and non-domiciled, the number of Asiatic natives in all but the lowest appointments being comparatively small. It is accordingly ruled that all officers of the Salt Department holding appointments not lower in rank than that of Assistant Superintendent in Northern India, Assistant Inspector in Madras and Inspector in Bombay, shall, if otherwise eligible, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, &c.

26. The administering officers of the Customs Department have a good deal to do with European ships and European merchants, and officers of the rank of Assistant Collector and upwards may be classed as eligible. Appraisers, Gaugers and Inspectors at present on the establishment, and such of the officers of these classes as may hereafter be appointed as Europeans, may also be regarded as eligible. But this ruling will not apply to officers whose Customs Work is of a ministerial character such as Accountants, Superintendents of Statistics, &c.

27. Members of the Customs Preventive Service, including the two Superintendents of the Excise Detective Establishment, Calcutta Collectorate, in regard to whom reference has been made by the Bengal Government, are eligible.

POST OFFICE.

28. The following categories are part of the indispensable European element of the Department.

- (1) All ranks senior to Superintendents;
- (2) The Sea Post Office Establishment;
- (3) The Aden Post Office Establishment;

and Europeans filling these posts will be eligible.

29. The Director General was directed to arrange his recruitment for the various offices of Post Office so as to provide a proportion of Europeans for certain of the posts, and the necessity for this has now been more prominently brought to notice in connection with Postal work on Military expeditions. Accordingly European Superintendents to the extent of 10 per cent. of the whole body of this class may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

30. This Department is divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service, which primarily gives the division between eligibility and non-eligibility—see paragraph 8 above. But Head Masterships and Head Mistress-ships (by whatever designation known) of all technical colleges or schools and of all schools specially established for Europeans, and such special appointments (not being Heads) as those instanced below, may be included among those carrying Exchange Compensation Allowance.

- (1) Professor and Superintendent, Sechpur Engineering College.
- (2) Assistant Superintendent, School of Art, Calcutta.

SURVEY AND FOREST DEPARTMENTS.

31. These are Departments which are divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service. All officers in the Imperial Service of both Departments are eligible, if otherwise qualified. As stated in paragraph 8 of this Regulation officers in the Provincial Service of these Departments are not eligible.

SECRETARISHIPS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

32. The holders of Secretaryships under Governments (including Joint, Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaryships) should, if Europeans and not already qualified by reason of the service to which they belong, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

33. The same rule is applicable to Registrarships and Deputy Registrarships in High Courts.

34. On the same principle Heads of Departments are eligible. Most of them will no doubt be qualified by reason of the service to which they belong; but where they are not, they are, if Europeans, entitled to the allowance.

35. Superintendents of Stamps and officers holding special appointments as Income-tax Collector at a Presidency Town are also eligible.

PERSONAL STAFF.

36. The personal staff of the Governor-General and Heads of provinces (when not admissible by reason of the service to which they belong) and also the heads of the clerical staff of Private and Military Secretaries are included.

CLERICAL AND MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

37. These cases, including Registrars and Superintendents as well as purely clerical members of establishments, are referred for further orders, save that on the establishment of the Foreign Office under the Government of India, twelve appointments above the grade of Rs. 100-150 shall be regarded as the number of appointments which it may be necessary to fill with Europeans who are not statutory natives, and within that limit Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible to the establishment of that office.

The question whether there are any other civil office establishments in which a proportion of Europeans, not being statutory natives, is indispensable has not yet been finally settled, and if it should be decided that there are any such orders in regard to them will issue later on.

MILITARY SUBORDINATES AND WARRANT OFFICERS, AND OFFICERS IN MILITARY OFFICES INCLUDING THE MILITARY SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

38. If an appointment on an establishment (including ministerial establishments) connected with the administration of the Army is by rule or practice held by a man who is borne on the strength of the British Army, such a person holding such an appointment will be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. Warrant and Honorary Commissioned Officers of the Subordinate Military Medical Service will come under this category.

To other members of these establishments the orders in paragraph 37 apply.

TRANSFER FROM AN ELIGIBLE TO A NON-ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENT.

39. The case of an officer transferred from a service or appointment in which he is eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance to one which does not carry the allowance should be dealt with as follows: So long as such an officer substantively belongs to the eligible service or appointment, and merely officiates in the other, he should retain his claims; but when he is substantively transferred, he should not get the allowance if he would not have drawn it had he been originally recruited for his new service or appointment.

GRANT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO LOCAL BOARD AND MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

40. The orders issued by the Government of India on the subject of Exchange Compensation Allowance apply *proprio vigore* only to officers paid from general revenues. Their application to officers serving under Local Boards and Municipalities is a matter to be settled by Local Governments so far as these have legal and financial power to enhance the salaries of such officers. To this extent Local Governments may sanction any increase in the salaries of the Local Board or Municipal servants by way of exchange compensation, provided that the concessions so made in no case exceed what such officer would have been eligible for by way of Exchange Compensation Allowance had he been serving under Government. It must also be borne in mind that, as stated in paragraph 3 of the preamble to the Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules issued with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex., no vested rights to receive compensation for fall in exchange can in any case be recognised.

No. 8.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 5040-EX.

Shimla, the 17th November 1898.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1217-Ex., dated the 21st September 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4817-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898.

Resolution.—Officers of the classes to which Exchange Compensation Allowance is admitted by the resolution of 5th November 1898 read above, but who have not yet drawn it, may now be admitted, with effect from the 1st April 1897 (*vide* Rule XIII. of the rules issued with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex.) with the sanction of the Local Government to which they are subordinate or, in the case of officers of Imperial Departments, of the Head of their department. Cases in which there is doubt as to the title of an officer to the allowance with reference to the Statutory definition of a native of India, or as to the appointment which he holds being a qualifying one, must be referred through the proper channel to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

2. In the case of officers who have hitherto drawn Exchange Compensation Allowance, but to whom it is by the Resolution of 5th November 1898 declared to be inadmissible, the allowances drawn in respect of salary for the month of September 1897, and subsequent months (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Resolution in this Department of 21st September 1897, No. 4217-Ex.) and to be drawn in future, will be adjusted under Rule XIII. above referred to, as prescribed in paragraph 12 of the Resolution of 31st May 1897.

Rule XIII. and the orders of 21st September 1897, are for convenience of reference quoted below:

"Rule XIII. These rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April 1897, provided that officers to whom Exchange Compensation would not be admissible under these rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897, but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance."

Orders of 21st September 1897.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that the rule (Rule XIII.) be brought into force at once in cases of officers who were appointed in India and whose salary is less than Rs. 400 a month, inasmuch

as they, as a general rule, will not fulfil the conditions required to entitle them to the allowance and also in all other cases in which the Head of the department or office in which the officer serves considers that there is reasonable doubt whether the officer will be eligible under the new rules. No recoveries need be made of amounts passed in respect of any salary for the month of August 1897, or earlier months, but it must be understood that all amounts drawn for subsequent months will be subject to readjustment under Rule XIII. if the officer concerned is finally declared ineligible.

No. 9.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2418-EX.

The 26th May 1899.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1817-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5040-Ex., dated the 17th November 1898.

Resolution. The claim of an officer appointed in India to receive Exchange Compensation Allowance under the rules at present in force depends on two factors, which may be described as *personal* and *official* eligibility.

Personal eligibility is obtained only by being outside the class to which an important privilege as to appointment in India is secured by the "Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3" (paragraph 4 of Resolution in this Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897).

Official eligibility depends on the tenure of an appointment, or the membership of a service or department, which has been declared by the Government of India to render its holder or member entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance if personally eligible.

2. The Resolution in this department, dated 5th November 1898, No. 1817-Ex., has given detailed instructions in regard to official eligibility, and the Government of India now consider it desirable, in order to reduce the references which have hitherto been made to them on the subject, to lay down more specific instructions than have yet been promulgated in regard to the determination of personal eligibility.

3. It will be recollected that in the early days of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 18th April 1879, No. 21-710-93, it

was ruled that no person other than a native of India as defined in Section 6 of 33 Vict., cap. 3, should serve in certain excepted departments, but hereafter appointed to an office entitling a salary of Rs. 300 a month, or upwards without the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Persons who belong to the class (natives of India) who are thus protected as against outside competitors are not eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. In the case, therefore, of a claimant for Exchange Compensation Allowance who has been born in India and whose father was at that time in the country, the first thing to be considered is not the appointment or department which he at present holds, or belongs to, but whether, if he had at the time he first entered Government service been an applicant for a post to which the restrictive orders of 1879 apply (a Deputy collectorship, for example), he could have been appointed thereto without the special sanction of the Government of India. An Indian-born applicant for such a post would not, whatever his race, be regarded as falling under the restrictive orders of 1879 if he had been wholly or mainly brought up in this country. It follows, therefore, that a man of this description should be held *prima facie* ineligible on personal grounds for Exchange Compensation

Allowance, whatever his actual appointment may be, and if he demurs to this presumption, it will fall upon him to show fully and clearly—

- (a) that he was not domiciled in India at the time of his first appointment to Government service; or
(b) that his parents were only temporary residents in this country.
If he cannot do this, his claim fails.

4. The disposition of "personal eligibility" claims to Exchange Compensation Allowance should further be subject to the following principles:

- (1) In all cases in which the question whether or not the officer concerned is a "Statutory native" has already been raised in connection with some claim of his to the privileges of a Statutory native, the decision then arrived at must be regarded as final.
- (2) All persons who have, subsequent to the promulgation of the orders of the 18th April 1879, above referred to, been admitted to Government service without the special sanction of the Government of India under circumstances which would have necessitated such sanction had they not been regarded as Statutory natives, must be deemed personally eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

5. The case of men entering the Government service subsequent to the issue of the Exchange Compensation Allowance rules promulgated with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2122-Ex., is governed by No. IV. of those rules, which requires, as a condition of eligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance, the grant of a certificate which must be withheld from anyone who is qualified for appointment under 35 Vict., cap. 3, section 6. In determining whether a certificate should be withheld on this ground, Local Governments will bear in mind the principles enunciated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present Resolution.

6. Cases already referred to the Government of India and now pending will be disposed of by them; but all other cases should be dealt with by Local Government under the above instructions. In any case coming before it, which the Local Government considers doubtful either in regard to the personal or the official eligibility of the claimant, reference will be made direct to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. It is hoped, however, that the present instructions will greatly diminish the number of such references.

7. Where a Local Government has decided that an officer is not a Statutory native for the purposes of the New Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules, and does not consider a reference to the Government of India to be required, audit officers will accept the decision as final.

8. Departments of the Government of India, other than the Financial Department, will exercise the powers of Local Governments under the Resolution in the case of officers serving directly under them.

No. 10.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 5th June 1899.

No. 2556—EX.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847—Ex., dated the 5th November 1898, promulgating orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, appointed in India, not being a statutory native, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 5th January 1899.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 79 (Financial), dated the 27th April 1899.

Resolution.—Orders were reserved in the Resolution of 5th November 1898 in regard to the eligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance of the following officers and appointments recruited in India:

- (1) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those Colleges was limited to Statutory natives.
- (2) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian Colleges.
This category includes a few officers appointed after passing the direct examination at the Theosophical College.
- (3) Non-military Upper Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers employed in the Public Works Department and in the Military Works Department.

NOTE.—This category includes pensionable subordinates of the same class in the Railway Branch, not belonging to any of the classes of railway employees referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

- (4) Subordinate Account Establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments and officers promoted therefrom to the superior branch of the same establishments.
- (5) Examinership of Marine Accounts.
- (6) Civilian overseers at the Remount Depots.
- (7) Clerical and ministerial appointments in Government Offices other than those which are admitted in paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

2. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to pass the following orders in regard to each of the classes of officers and appointments above specified:—

- (a) Engineer Officers of the classes specified are eligible, and may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance if not personally debarred as statutory natives of India.
- (b) It is the declared policy of the Government that the Non-military Upper Subordinate establishments referred to in clause (3) of paragraph 1 should be filled with persons born and brought up in India. Exchange Compensation Allowance will not, therefore, be issued to persons appointed to that establishment after 31st March 1887. The allowance may, however, be granted as a special concession to those who were members of it on that date and are personally qualified.
- (c) The Subordinate Account establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments are not establishments in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable, and members of these establishments are therefore not eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.
The Superior Branches of these establishments are officered by systems intended to secure a considerable European element, and those who have not been admitted through such channels cannot be held to have been appointed as Europeans. Officers promoted from the subordinate grades are therefore not eligible. As a special concession, however, the few officers in the Public Works Accounts Departments who were promoted to the Superior Establishment before 1st January 1893 may be treated as eligible if personally qualified.
- (d) The Examinership of Marine Accounts cannot be classed as an appointment which should in itself carry Exchange Compensation Allowance. But an officer selected for the appointment from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine or from the eligible grades of any of the Accounts Departments will be eligible if otherwise qualified.
- (e) The duties of civilian overseers at the Remount Depots are not of such a character as to require such European qualifications as

cannot be found among Statutory natives of India. They cannot, therefore, be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

(f) The duties of clerical and ministerial appointments generally are such as can be discharged by native agency, pure and statutory, and no claim can be recognised on behalf of the few Europeans, not being Statutory natives, in clerical and ministerial employ who are not eligible under paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 6th November 1898.

3. It should be clearly understood that these orders merely supplement those contained in the Resolution of 6th November 1898, and are subject to the condition laid down in the latter part of paragraph 1 thereof that they do not render a person appointed in India eligible for the allowance, if he is a native of India within the definition of that term in Statute 33 Vict. c. 3, s. 6.

No. 11.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1377 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To—
The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.
The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab Public Works Department.
The Secretaries to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Sindh, 8th September, 1899.

With reference to Finance and Commerce Department Resolution, No. 2418 Ex., dated 26th May 1899, I am directed to forward a memorandum showing the principles which the Government of India have decided should be followed in dealing with claims to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

2. I am to request that questions of personal eligibility for the allowance may be decided in accordance with the practical considerations indicated in the memorandum, and not with reference to legal technicalities which it was the purpose of the Resolution of 26th May 1899 to put aside.

3. As regards claims to arrears in respect of any period prior to 1st April 1897, I am to say that, if there are any such claims pending in your office which seem to be admissible in accordance with the principles now presented for the treatment of such cases in Clauses VI and VII of the memorandum, those claims should at once be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration. Arrear claims which are clearly ineligible with reference to Clause VII of the memorandum can be rejected by you without further reference.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH CLAIMS TO EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

I.—“Domicile” for the purpose of Clause (a) at end of paragraph 3 of Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2418 Ex., dated the 26th May 1899, means applicant's permanent residence at the time he entered Government service. A person who had been continuously in India up to that date, or had been absent from it only up to or before the age of 10, is held to have a practical Indian domicile. If he was in Europe for any appreciable period, or for less than a year subsequent to the age of 10, before entering Government service, this may be held to establish a non-Indian domicile.

II.—Permanent or temporary residence of parents in India, for the purpose of Clause (b) of the same paragraph, is to be admitted by the following considerations:—

- (1) If the father left India for good after retirement from Government service, or the exercise of a private profession there, he was a temporary resident.
- (2) If he remained on in India for any considerable period under the same circumstances, a permanent resident.
- (3) If he died in Government service, or in the exercise of a private profession, permanent or temporary, connection of the family with India is evidenced by—
 - (a) Widow (if any) remaining home or children having been sent home while under parental control—temporary.
 - (b) Widow (if any) remaining here or children not having been sent home—permanent.

III.—A man is not a Statutory native for the purposes of the new rules only if he fulfils one or more of the following conditions:—

* See definition of “Statutory native” in paragraph 1 of Finance Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422 Ex.

- (a) Born out of India.
- (b) Was out of India for some appreciable period (not less than a year) after the age of 10 and before he entered Government service.

(c) Either had no connection or only a temporary connection with India. Whether the father's connection was temporary or permanent is determined by the considerations mentioned in Clause II.

IV.—But arrear claims (i.e., claims for periods prior to the application of the new rules) are admissible to persons who are not Statutory natives, only if the applicant has a personal non-Indian domicile as stated in Clause I. above. Thus he may be admissible under the new rules as having been born out of India, or by reason of his father not having been a permanent resident; but if he himself had not left India between the age of 10 and his entry into Government service, he will not be admitted under the old rules.

V.—What has to be considered in dealing with claims to Exchange Compensation Allowance is the status of the applicant in regard to “domicile” at the actual time when he enters Government service; consequently, a man's visits to England after he entered Government service are irrelevant for the purpose of establishing personal eligibility, as also the fact that after that date he married in England or sent his children home.

VI.—The pending cases in regard to which it has been decided by the Government of India that claims to the allowance prior to 1st April 1897 can now alone be entertained, are:

- (1) Cases under the old rules which had come up to the Government of India on appeal or reference prior to 31st May 1897, the date on which the new rules were promulgated and were on that date still undisposed of.

(2) Cases in which either a first claim or an appeal against disallowance was presented by the applicant prior to 31st May 1897, and was held over, undisposed of, by a Local Government or Head of department.

VII.—(1) In "pending cases" as above defined, admission under the new rules will qualify for arrears prior to 1st April 1897, if the applicant fulfils the conditions of Clause IV., but not otherwise.

(2) When the cases are not "pending" as above defined, no arrears for a period prior to 1st April 1897 can in any case be given.

No. 12.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4584-Ex.

Sindia, the 15th August 1905.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the Exchange Compensation Allowance at present granted to certain ministerial officers.

Under paragraph 2 (f) of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2356-Ex. dated the 5th June 1899, such officers are as a general rule not eligible for the allowance. Exceptions are, however, allowed to the extent specified in paragraphs 36 to 38 of an earlier Resolution No. 1817-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898. These exceptions include:

1. The heads of the clerical staff of Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor-General and Heads of Provinces.
2. Twelve members of the ministerial establishment of the Foreign Office under the Government of India above the grade of 100 Rs a month.

Officers holding special clerical appointments on establishments connected with the administration of the army which are by major practice held by men borne on the strength of the British Army.

In addition to the above, clerks in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat on Rs. 100 a month and upwards were, under the orders contained in the letter from this Department to the Government of Bombay, No. 2104-Ex., dated the 20th April 1901, allowed to carry Exchange Compensation Allowance to a number not exceeding 8.

2. Of late years, since the stability of exchange has been assured, the policy of Government has been to restrict Exchange Compensation Allowance as far as possible, and the Secretary of State has desired that when new appointments are created or the pay of existing establishments altered, Exchange Compensation Allowance shall not as a rule be given. In pursuance of this policy His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has now decided to abolish in respect of future entrants, the few exceptions to the general ineligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance of ministerial officers, a class of men who are recruited in this country, and are generally domiciled therein, and whose pay is subject to frequent revision. While therefore the allowance will not be withheld from any persons (whether in a permanent or officiating appointment) who are at present in receipt of it, no claim to it will be recognised on behalf of any other officers in the clerical and ministerial class hereafter.

No. 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Nos. 1293-1301.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1905.

The Government in Council has decided that the Exchange Compensation Allowance to certain members of the subordinate police service, permissible under paragraphs 21-23 of Finance Department Resolution, No. 1817, dated 5th November 1898, shall be discontinued in the case of all future entrants, and is accordingly pleased to direct that no officer who is appointed to the subordinate police establishment after this date shall be eligible therefor. Nothing in these orders shall affect the case of officers now in the department who are eligible for and in receipt of the allowance.

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Nos. 154-161.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1906.

(Extract.)

The new Imperial Customs Service will include the appointments of Collector of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi, and Chittagong, the Assistant Collectorships at these ports, and the posts of Superintendent of the Preventive Service at Calcutta and Bombay. Its cadre will not at present provide for the administration of the Customs at the minor ports; but arrangements will be made for securing more efficient supervision over the subordinate officers stationed at these ports by inspections conducted by the members of the Imperial Service. Three probationers will also be attached to the service, in order to provide a sufficient margin for leave vacancies, and to maintain a reserve of officers under training. All these officers will be liable to transfer from port to port, and such transfers will be made at reasonable intervals in order to assimilate, as far as possible, the Customs administration throughout India. The services will be under the direct control of the Government of India, and all questions affecting the appointment, promotion, leave, transfer, and punishment of officers will be dealt with by them. The following table shows the grading of the Service and the scale of pay and allowances which has been sanctioned for the various appointments:

	No.	Pay per Month (Without Exchange Allowance)	Maximum Leave Allowance admissible to Officers stationed at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon
Collectors:		Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	1	2,300	250
.. II.	2	2,050	200
.. III.	2	2,050	200
Assistant Collectors:			
Class I.	3	1,400	75
.. II.	3	1,150	75
.. III.	3	900	75
.. IV.	3	650	75
.. V.	3	500	75
Probationers	3	300	

No. 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 76-88.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1906.

The Governor-General in Council has decided that the grant of exchange compensation allowance to members of the superior police service, permissible under paragraphs 20 and 23 of the Finance Department Resolution, No. 4847-Ex. dated the 30th November 1893, shall be discontinued in the case of all future entrants, and is accordingly pleased to direct that no officer who is appointed to the superior police establishment in or after the year 1906 shall be eligible therefor. Nothing in these orders will affect the case of officers now in the department who are eligible for and in receipt of the allowance.

No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 4 E.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1906.

The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of the grading and emoluments of the Imperial Branch of the Forest Service, and have arrived at the conclusion that, in order to maintain its efficiency, it is necessary to take steps to improve the conditions of the Service. With this object in view they have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the following enhanced rates of pay of the administrative posts:

(a) The pay of the Inspector-General of Forests will be Rs. 2,500 and that of the Chief Conservator, Burma, Rs. 2,150.

(b) The pay of the three grades in the class of Conservator will be:

First grade	Rs. 1,900
Second "	1,700
Third "	1,500

The distribution of the total number of Conservators' posts among the grades will be equal, an excess of one falling in the second grade and an excess of two in the second and third grades.

(c) Present and future holders of the appointments of Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator, and Conservator will not be entitled to receive Exchange Compensation Allowance; and in the case of Conservators no acting promotion from grade to grade will be allowed for privilege leave vacancies.

2. These rates of pay will have effect from the 11th February 1906.

No. 17.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 471-E.

Simla, the 30th April 1906.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1101-E., dated the 25th August 1905.

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 422, dated the 26th December 1905.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 13 P.W., dated the 9th March 1906.

Resolution. The pay of the Administrative Grades of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department having been materially improved under the orders contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, it is considered that the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance, hitherto admissible to such officers, under Finance Department Resolution, No. 2422-Ex. dated the 31st May 1897, should be discontinued. The Governor-General in Council has therefore decided, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department shall, in case of Civil Engineers recruited in England in and after the year 1907, be admissible only while serving in the Assistant and Executive Grades.

Cases in which either a first claim or an appeal against disallowance was presented by the applicant prior to 31st May 1897, and was held over, undisposed of, by a Local Government or Head of Department.

VII.—(1) In "pending cases" as above defined, admission under the new rules will qualify for arrears prior to 1st April 1897, if the applicant fulfils the conditions of Clause IV., but not otherwise.

(2) When the cases are not "pending" as above defined, no arrears for a period prior to 1st April 1897 can in any case be given.

No. 12.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4584-Ex.

Simla, the 15th August 1905.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the Exchange Compensation Allowance at present granted to certain ministerial officers.

Under paragraph 2 (f) of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2556-Ex., dated the 5th June 1899, such officers are as a general rule not eligible for the allowance. Exceptions are, however, allowed to the extent specified in paragraphs 36 to 38 of an earlier Resolution No. 1847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898. These exceptions include:

1. The heads of the clerical staff of Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor-General and Heads of Provinces.
2. Twelve members of the ministerial establishment of the Foreign Office under the Government of India above the grade of Rs. 100 150 a month.
3. European soldiers and other special clerical appointments on establishments connected with the administration of the army which are by rule or practice held by them borne on the strength of the British Army.

In addition to the above, clerks in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat on Rs. 100 a month and upwards were, under the orders contained in the letter from this Department to the Government of Bombay, No. 2404-Ex., dated the 20th April 1901, allowed to carry Exchange Compensation Allowance to a number not exceeding 8.

2. Of late years, since the stability of exchange has been assured, the policy of Government has been to restrict Exchange Compensation Allowance as far as possible, and the Secretary of State has desired that when new appointments are created or the pay of existing establishments altered, Exchange Compensation Allowance shall not as a rule be given. In pursuance of this policy His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has now decided to abolish in respect of future entrants, the few exceptions to the general ineligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance of ministerial officers, a class of men who are recruited in this country, and are generally domiciled therein, and whose pay is subject to frequent revision. While therefore the allowance will not be withheld from any persons (whether in a permanent or officiating appointment) who are at present in receipt of it, no claim to it will be recognised on behalf of any other officers in the clerical and ministerial class hereafter.

No. 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Police.

Nos. 1293-1301.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1905.

The Governor-General in Council has decided that the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to certain members of the subordinate police service permissible under paragraphs 21-23 of Finance Department Resolution, No. 1847, dated 5th November 1898, shall be discontinued in the case of all future entrants, and is accordingly pleased to direct that no officer who is appointed to the subordinate police establishment after this date shall be eligible therefor. Nothing in these orders shall affect the case of officers now in the department who are eligible for and in receipt of the allowance.

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Nos. 154-161.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1906.

(Extract.)

The new Imperial Customs Service will include the appointments of Collector of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi, and Chittagong, the Assistant Collectorships at these ports, and the posts of Superintendent of the Preventive Service at Calcutta and Bombay. Its cadre will not at present provide for the administration of the Customs at the minor ports; but arrangements will be made for securing more efficient supervision over the subordinate officers stationed at these ports by inspections conducted by the members of the Imperial Service. Three probationers will also be attached to the service, in order to provide a sufficient margin for leave vacancies, and to maintain a reserve of officers, under training. All these officers will be liable to transfer from port to port, and such transfers will be made at reasonable intervals in order to assimilate, as far as possible, the Customs administration throughout India. The service will be under the direct control of the Government of India, and all questions affecting the appointment, promotion, leave, transfer, and punishment of officers will be dealt with by them. The following table shows the grading of the Service and the scale of pay and allowances which has been sanctioned for the various appointments:

	No.	Pay (as Maximum of Official Exchange Compensation Allowance)	Maximum Leave Allowance admissible to Officers stationed at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon.
Collectors:		Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	1	2,300	250
.. II.	2	2,250	250
.. III.	2	2,050	200
Assistant Collectors:			
Class I.	3	1,400	75
.. II.	3	1,350	75
.. III.	3	900	75
.. IV.	3	650	75
.. V.	1	550	75
Probationers	3	300	

No. 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Nos. 76-88.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1906.

The Governor-General in Council has decided that the grant of exchange compensation allowance to members of the superior police service, permissible under paragraphs 29 and 33 of the Finance Department Resolution, No. 4847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898, shall be discontinued in the case of all future entrants, and is accordingly pleased to direct that no officer who is appointed to the superior police establishment in or after the year 1906 shall be eligible therefor. Nothing in these orders will affect the case of officers now in the department who are eligible for and in receipt of the allowance.

No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 4 E.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1906.

The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of the grading and emoluments of the Imperial Branch of the Forest Service, and have arrived at the conclusion that, in order to maintain its efficiency, it is necessary to take steps to improve the conditions of the Service. With this object in view they have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the following enhanced rates of pay of the administrative posts:

(a) The pay of the Inspector-General of Forests will be Rs. 2,500 and that of the Chief Conservator, Burma, Rs. 2,150.

(b) The pay of the three grades in the class of Conservator will be:

First grade	Rs. 1,900
Second "	1,700
Third "	1,500

The distribution of the total number of Conservators' posts among the grades will be equal, an excess of one falling in the second grade and an excess of two in the second and third grades.

(c) Present and future holders of the appointments of Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator, and Conservator will not be entitled to receive Exchange Compensation Allowance; and in the case of Conservators no acting promotion from grade to grade will be allowed for privilege leave vacancies.

2. These rates of pay will have effect from the 11th February 1906.

No. 17.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No. 471-E.

Simla, the 30th April 1906.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1101-E, dated the 26th August 1903.
Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 422, dated the 28th December 1905.
Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 431-W, dated the 9th March 1906.

Resolution. The pay of the Administrative Grades of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department having been materially improved under the orders contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, it is considered that the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance, hitherto admissible to such officers, under Finance Department Resolution, No. 2422-Ex. dated the 31st May 1897, should be discontinued. The Governor-General in Council has therefore decided, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department shall, in case of Civil Engineers recruited in England in and after the year 1907, be admissible only while serving in the Assistant and Executive Grades.

24834

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THE MOST HONOURABLE
THE MARQUESS OF CREWE,
P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

INDIA OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.

From

MR. H. M. GIBBS,
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN POLICE (Retired),
c/o NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
26, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
4th July, 1914.

My Lord,

I have the honour, in case the Commission should have ceased to take evidence, to send you copies of letters I have sent to the President of the Indian Public Services Commission. I have also taken the liberty of sending copies to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

- (2) I now venture to ask your favourable consideration of the request I have made. The class for which I ask those desirous of availing themselves of the concession, if granted, and physically fit to do so, would be comparatively small. I venture to think it is hard on the few that they should be forced into living outside those possessions of the Crown they want to live in. The cost entailed would be small, and if new rules make an improvement over the present rules, the concession would, before very long, automatically lapse.
- (3) I would humbly suggest that the present rules tend rather to weaken than strengthen the bonds that bind East and West together.
- (4) I only regret that the Unvoventanated Civil Services of India have no general central home association to put this subject more fully before you.

I beg to remain, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,

Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police
(Retired).

True Copy.

H. M. Gibbs

RETURN (including Copies of all the Reports
Transmitted to the SECRETARY OF INDIA, with
Copies of the general EXAMINER'S COMPARATIVE
MEMORANDUM to European Officers of the Indian
Service.

EAST INDIA OFFICES, BOMBAY
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

24834
REC'D 8 JUL 14

THE MOST HONOURABLE
THE MARCHESSESS OF CREWE,
P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

India Office,
London, S.W.

MR. H. M. GIBBS,
Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police (Retired),
c/o NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
40 BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

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and physically fit to do so, would be comparatively small.
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be forced into living outside those possessions of the Crown
they want to live in. The cost entailed would be small and
the concession would, before very long, automatically lapse.

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and West together.

(4) I only regret that the Unrenewable Civil Services of
India have no general central home association, to put this
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I beg, to remain, my Lord,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,
Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police.

(Retired)

True Copy

H. M. Gibbs

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FINANCIAL
"COMPENSATION"

RETURN containing DETAILS of all the Returns
made by the Government of India with
regard to the grant of EXCESSIVE COMPENSATION
ALLOWANCE to European Officers of the Indian
Service.

(Sir Seymour Knox)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25. April, 1906.

[Price 3d.]

24834

REC'D
8 JUL 14

To
THE PRESIDENT,
INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION
INDIA OFFICE,
London, S.W.

From
MR. H. M. GIBBS,
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN POLICE (Retired),
c/o THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
20, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 4A,
London, E.C. 4A,
July 4th 1914.

Sir,
My apology for venturing to trouble you must be that I have not seen the point I am about to moot mentioned in the newspaper reports of the discussions that have been held before your Commission in India.

I am speaking purely of officers of those services (Uncovenanted Civil Services of India) whose pensions are calculated in rupees, officers of those services in which pensions are paid in sterling or in rupees calculated at 1/4 to the rupee I do not refer to.

I venture to think that it is agreed that many officers retiring after long service in India soon find living at home difficult from whatever point of view the subject is considered. Many who would like at the end of their service to stay on in India, even if only a few years, are deterred by the fact that their pensions in India are payable after six months stay at the rate of 1/4 the rupee instead of the 1/9 given in England and in countries to which the currency is not rupee currency. Indeed these six months stays in India on the 1/9 pension can only be enjoyed twice, as any further visits result in the pension at Home or wherever else drawn being reverted permanently to the 1/4 rate of exchange. Permission to reside in India has always to be obtained, since not only the pensioner but India itself is penalized, as it pays pensioners otherwise desirous of living and spending their pensions within its borders, to stay away and spend their pensions elsewhere.

Taking my own case, I would state that knowing the above-mentioned rules, I made enquiries about life in British East Africa, especially Nairobi and its surroundings. I know many ex-service people, chiefly military, are settled and propose settling there. The climate is good and the life approximates life in India. After making enquiries, I wrote to the India Office about my pension and was told that as in British East Africa the currency is in rupees, I should as in India, after six months only get my pension at 1/4 the rupee. This penalizing rule effectually precluded me from thinking any more of going to British East Africa or any other rupee currency possession of the Crown. In many ways life in Africa is very expensive. The full Uncovenanted Civil Services pension of 5000 a year at 1/9 the rupee equals £437 6s. 8d, whereas at the 1/4 rate of exchange it only comes to £333 10s. 0d., a loss of over £100.

I would venture to suggest for consideration, provided no better pension is contemplated by your Commission, if it would not be expedient and possible in the interest of the services I refer to, and therefore of the Indian Government, to allow of these pensions being paid all the world over at the rate 1/9 the rupee. The concession might perhaps be limited to such officers as come under the class of those who were entitled when "exchange compensation or pay" was granted in India to have this compensation. Such a rule would safeguard other rupee currency countries than India against an influx of a type of colonist they might not be ready to welcome. The services I refer to include those of the Public Works, Forest, Police and other Departments, whose officers are used to dealing with large bodies of men, whether European or Asiatic, of all classes from the well-educated man to the lowliest coolie. Surely in all our tropical possessions such officers as I refer to would be valuable assets. In such places as British East Africa they should be specially valuable, as they would easily settle down to the life there and from their training would know how to treat the local tribes with understanding and sympathy. The probabilities also are that some, at least, of these pensioners' children would be trained into useful settlers and so open up the country with a desirable class of colonist more quickly than is now possible. The copies of the accompanying correspondence (A & B) show that from the Colonial Office point of view these officers are a desirable class of colonist.

I would ask that the penalizing rules may be retrospectively altered in the way I suggest so as to cover the case of pensioners, like myself, who naturally wish to live under our own Flag.

Should my request be outside the scope of your instructions, or should you have ceased taking evidence, I would ask you to kindly forward my letter to the Secretary of State for India for very favourable consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,

Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police
(Retired.)

TRUE COPY

H. M. Gibbs

A

40, BEMBRIDGE CRESCENT,
SOUTHSEA.

19th April, 1914.

To
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.

Sir,

I have the honour to ask you to kindly let me know if pensioners of the Indian Unconvenanted Civil Services, such as Forests, Public Works, Police and other Departments, as opposed to the Indian Civil and Military Services, are persons who, with their families, would be welcomed as useful and desirable settlers in the East African Colonies under the Colonial Office control. I refer, of course, to those Colonies which have highlands in which Europeans can live with their families. The officers I refer to have the benefit of a long training in dealing with large bodies of men, whether European or Asiatic, from the well-educated man to the lowliest coolie, and as the life in the more settled parts approximates, I am told, to Indian station life, they should be able to settle down fairly easily and without having to get used to deal with persons other than Europeans.

(2) I shall feel extremely obliged by a clear expression of your opinion, as if the pensioners I refer to, and of whom I am one, were not the class of person wanted I will think no more of the subject.

I have the honour to be,

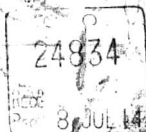
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. GIBBS,
Deputy Inspector General of Indian Police
(Retired.)

True Copy

H. M. Gibbs



B.

No. 14474/1914.

DOWNING STREET,

25th April, 1914.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th of April, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to inform you that settlers of the kind referred to would probably prove useful to the East African Protectorates and would find conditions congenial. I am, however, to state that no special terms in respect of land holdings, etc., could be given to any one class of settlers, and they would have to be treated in the same way as other settlers in East Africa.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant, ...

(Signed) H. J. READ

For the Under Secretary of State.

H. M. GIBBS, Esq.

TRUE COPY.

H. M. Gibbs

By
220322 Exp
14

16

17 July 18

DRAFT.

H. M. Fitts Esq.

MINUTE.

Mr. Hakke 147

Mr. Read 14

Sir G. Fiddes.

Sir H. Just.

Sir J. Anderson.

Lord Emmott.

Mr. Harcourt.

I am p. to ack. the receipt on the 8th of July of your letter & enclosures rel. to the ^{posting of the} pensioners of the Breconshire Civil Services of India, & in reply to inform you that the matter is not one in which he can intervene

READ.