

CONFIDENTIAL.

C.S.

19 43.

No. C / 12 / 43.

Secretary of State.

SUBJECT.

19 43.

12th July.

Previous Paper.

RE-ABSORPTION INTO NORMAL EMPLOYMENT OF MEN  
DEMobilISED FROM THE FORCES AT THE CONCLUSION  
OF HOSTILITIES.

WAR GRATUITIES

## MINUTES.

1. S. of S. Confidential Circular despatch of 12/7/43.

(2).

*4.E.*  
You will no doubt wish the L.A.B. Chairman to have a copy of this. An extra copy is in the file. In due course we have to tell the S. of S. what we are doing - after the Board has reported, see last para. of the despatch.

*K.B.*  
16.11.43

*Pl. A.B. 28/11/43*

(3)

Copy of Red 1 sent to Chairman, L.A.B. on 29/12/43.

(4).

5. S. of S. Conf. despatch of 24/6/44.

(5).

*O.C.*  
*7.1.44.*

To see. I have marked some more pertinent passages. Your proposals will be complementary, from the military, side to any which may be made by the L.A.B. *K.B. 10/8/44*

Subsequent Paper.

0660

War Gratuities

(7)

Anomalous Colonial Secretary.

Seen. Thank you.

W.S. O.F.I.D.F.

16. VIII. 44.

Circular Telegram No 98 from S. of S. of 22. 9. 44

BO  
8. 19/8/44.

(9).

Y.F.

Ref. last para of (8). Until we get the despatch we cannot take any action on this. I doubt if any  
✓ will be necessary, even then.

KB  
27. 9. 44.

(10)

Y.F.

Last para. of (8) asks for a telegram by 15<sup>th</sup> Oct.  
Do you wish to say that the despatch has not yet  
been received but you presume that no comment will  
be needed here?

KB  
13. 10. 44

✓

(11)

Y.F.

Re: Tel. 6/10.

KB  
18/10/44 ✓

Telegram No. 252 to S. of S. of 17. 10. 44.

12.

No. 103 from - - - of 20. 10. 44.

13.

Conf. Circular Despatch from S. of S. of 16. 8. 44.

14.

(15).

Y.F.

2 a.m.?

KB  
6. 12. 44

16

What about para 4? in (14)

(17)

2 a.m. vide

(13) KB.

p.a.

18. Telegram No 18 from S. of S. of 2 2 45.  
 19. Telegram No 23 from S. of S. of 8 2 45.  
 20. Circular Telegram No 24 from S. of S. of 8 2 45.  
 21. Telegram No 44 from S. of S. of 23 2 45.  
 (22).

O.C.  
 2.1.10.2.

H.K. will wish to reply to (21) early. I understood that the Adjutant has been investigating the position regarding your figures. You will no doubt consult H.K. direct.

MB  
 27.2.45

O/C., F.I.D.F., (23).

The following is intended to be a record of the decisions taken at this morning's conference. If you agree with the scales suggested and the record as a whole perhaps you will be kind enough to obtain His Excellency's consent. I also take this opportunity of submitting a draft telegram for His Excellency's approval.

(a) Demobilization Leave not considered practicable or necessary.

(b) Gratuities.

<sup>4/5</sup> Full Time Service: Imperial rates as in 22 (a) last column.

Part Time Service: Rates as shown in 22 (a) last column =  $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3} \text{ of full time rates?})$ .

All gratuities to be calculated on a monthly basis and on rank held at date of release or, if more favourable, highest paid rank held during the qualifying period (see below) for at least six months, service in the ranks and commissioned service being assessed separately (Vide 20 paragraph 4).

Qualifying Period: Gratuities will be payable only to men with six months' service between 3rd September, 1939, and the end of the qualifying period, which will be when the unit or individual concerned is "stood down" to monthly parades only or is demobilised, whichever is the earlier, as under :-

Headquarters Staff	Individual dates		
Coastal Artillery (Falklands)	"	"	"
" " (S. Georgia)	14.	11.	44.
Infantry Company & Firefighters	30	9.	44.
Mounted Infantry	28.	2.	45.

Exception. Recruits in the Infantry Company still under training, whose service will qualify until they have passed out or are demobilised, whichever is the earlier.

(c) Overseas Service Grants do not apply.

(d)/

(d) Clothing Allowance: Civilian clothing unnecessary, but every man on demobilisation to be allowed to retain

1 Battledress blouse and trousers (second best if two held)

1 Pair Boots

- do -

(24)

3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1944.

Hon Colonel Secretary

I have consulted H.E. and he agrees with the draft except that the suggested gratuity for past time service should be  $\frac{1}{6}$  instead of  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Draft telegram returned for transmission.

R.G.  
O.C.

7787

3/3/45

Telegram No. 68. to S. of S. of 6. 3. 45.

25.

Circular Note from S. of S. of 28. 11. 44.

26.

S. of S. Conf. Rec. Respatch of 15. 1. 45.

27.

" " " Note " 9. 12. 44.

28.

(29).

O.C.  
7.1.10.7.

Are there any cases in the 7.1.10.7. or among the volunteers serving overseas which would fall within a scheme as in (27a).

K.B.

Telegram No 68 from S. of S. of 15. 3. 45.

30.

Telegram No 80 to S. of S. of 19. 3. 45.

31.

Copy of Cable received from Troopers of 15. 4. 45.

32.

Circular Telegram Saving from S. of S. of 15/2/45.

33.

(34).

H.E.

Are you well presumably with harmonious demobilisation benefits on the King's Birthday. Do you want to remind S. of S. in (35) or are you act without further reference?

Thompson.

P.O.

11/2/45.

Circular Note from S. of S. of 28. 2. 45.

35.

Telegram No. 175 from S. of S. of 7. 5. 45.

36.

37. Telegram No. 158<sup>9</sup> to S. of S. of 11. 6. 45.  
 38. Letter from Mr. M. G. Creece of 25/6/45.  
 (39).

# 46/1 ~~Green~~ (39). O.C. F.I.D.F.

I am not aware whether there is any substance in this, but you let me know the position please?

KB  
25.6.45

(40)

Honourable Colonial Secretary.

The statement made in (38) is correct. Four Officers are affected — myself, viz. South Africa, the Adjutant & C.M. They were classified as "whole-time" on the instruction of Major. Trumbull, (while acting as C.O. during my absence on leave) & presumably after consultation with His Excellency.

Until His Excellency has seen (38) I feel it would be wiser to withhold the payment of any gratuity to the Officers concerned & am so doing when they parade for this purpose this evening.

I have not included Capt. Sheppard in para. 1. <sup>after consideration</sup> but <sup>so</sup> personally feel he should be & am therefore including him on those not to be paid for the moment.

From our discussion this morning I anticipate you will place your various aspects of the case to His Excellency — after which perhaps His Excellency would if necessary grant us a final interview.

OK. O.C. F.I.D.F.  
25. VI. 45.

(41).

4.6. I enter into this reluctantly at this stage, but feel compelled to do so because I am afraid that serious political repercussions may follow — agitation & a petition to the S.F.S. which may be difficult to answer.

2. In my view a full-time soldier is one who is receiving the full pay of his rank, is serving



(49)

Honorable Colonial Secretary

At the moment all ranks (Officers, NCO, men) are being paid for part time service at  $\frac{1}{6}$  (one sixth) of the rates laid down for full time service (Hd. 20 para. 3).

CW. O.C. F.I.D.F.  
30. VI. 45

(50)

y.f.

I submit a draft saving telegram  
no answer to (47).

K.B.  
3/7/45.

- 51 Telegram No 196 from S. of S. of 29. 6. 45.  
52 Letter from Mr. M. G. Grosse of 2. 7. 45.  
53 Saving telegram, No. 21 to S. of S. of 5. 7. 45.  
54 Letter <sup>from</sup> to Secretary, F.I.R.L., of 10. 7. 45.  
55 " to " " " 16. 7. 45.  
56 Minitis to O.C., F.I.D.F., of 20. 7. 45.  
57 " from " " " 26. 3. 47.

55

Spoke Col. W. who is negotiating with  
Fennell w.r.t. (57) suggesting he  
see H.E. personally about his case.

Bv. 16/4 Abe  
1.4

59. Savinggram No 29 from S. of S. of 9. 4. 47

60 Telegram No. 160 from Secretary of State of, 9. 5. 47.

(61)

Honorable Colonial Secretary

Chaplain Lewis case is not really  
covered by present instructions. He was, to all  
intents & purposes full time but without pay,  
flat

but unlike the M.O.s, he was not employed by Government or paid by them for his civil duties. Our other Chaplain - Rev. McWhorter was appointed in that for a time at least he received Chaplain pay from Imperial Govt. as Non-Com. Padre to the Garrison & Navy.

The M.O.s received  $\frac{1}{6}$ th. a Rev. McWhorter  $\frac{1}{6}$ th. Should Rev. have receive the same or a further scales proportion? I would be grateful for a ruling before completing the questionnaire from S of S.

A.S. O.C. F.D.F.

14 v. 47.

62

O.C. F.D.F.

I should be obliged for your re. commendation, giving reasons. At first sight,  $\frac{1}{6}$  seems appropriate.

A.B.E.  
15/5

(63)

Honorable Colonial Secretary.

I would recommend  $\frac{1}{6}$ th. on the grounds of comparison with other nearly similar cases & which proportion I should consider generous on a par with F.D.F. Staff Officers.

A.S. O.C. F.D.F.

15 v. 47.

64

$\frac{1}{6}$  rate approved (see (53)). Re. when he goes to S/S duty complete, under 3 yrs. & let me have the file for

(57)

A.B.E.  
6/6



65. 3 p.m. to S. of S. of 11. 6. 47.

AB.S.

66.

(64) give to you any, pl.

Q/b

67

ME

(57) was held because JE was away  
- it was held under with S.G. (of  
(57A) & 58). The Officer concerned are:

Col. Longgate

O.C.

Major Fennell

O.C. S.G.

Capt. Aldridge

Adjutant

Lieut. T. Bond

C.M.

the all staff Officer. They were em-  
ployed on military duty to a much  
greater extent than the 'part time'  
Officers & on the face of it it is  
noted that for the latter it is  
reasonable to suppose that something  
more would be appropriate in their case.

2. I agree with H: but it is  
too difficult to assess the amount of  
time employed in military duties by  
these Officers. I am diffident about  
stopping at this stage: but JE  
may see Col. W. ? The Officer

Concerned feel strongly about the matter  
& I shd. think that  $\frac{1}{2}$  rates with  
to ~~spend~~ ~~spend~~.

CO.

68

ABE  
7/6

para 2 of 37  
.. 2 of 47

Since S&S app<sup>d</sup> in principle and was informed that  
|  $\frac{1}{6}$ th rate (i.e. "small gratuity") were being paid on departure  
from that decision wd. need to be referred for his approval.  
Personally, I do not regard  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.B. as a "small gratuity"  
and indeed, for myself, would not have approved any.  
It is not the reward the knowledge that one has contributed in  
one's own way to the war effort? I am pretty confident  
that no W.B. of any sort was paid in, e.g. the Lagos Defence  
Force. Para 2 of 43 is correct; there is the further  
point that the full-time soldier was liable to transfer at a  
moment's notice to any theatre of war which the members of the  
F.I.D.F. was not. In my own case apart from my  
position as O.C. LDF I was subsequently released for whole-  
time service to the Army but drew no gratuity and it would  
never have dawned on me to ask for one.

If the Staff Officers of the F.I.D.F. feel that there is a  
case they must submit a petition which I will forward  
(but will not support) to the S&S.

MC. 9/vi

69. Minute to C. of. Falkland Islands Defence Force of 10. 6. 47.
70. Telegram No. 196 from Secretary of State of 9. 6. 47.
71. Telegram No. 342 to Secretary of State of 20. 6. 47.
72. Telegram No. 346 from Secretary of State of 25. 9. 47.
73. Telegram No 560 to Secretary of State of 30. 9. 47.
74. Despatch No. 60 from 1. 07. 47 to 21. 10. 47

75

76

(74) Re. see (56) § 3: 61 -  
 64. It could not be refused  
 in the circumstances. But in my  
 view is of more than doubtful  
 propriety.

*Ch*  
 10/11

76

✓ MC

77. Minute from D.C. F.C.D.F. of 9/2/48
78. Letter to Crown Agents of 11/2/48.

PA/MA  
 12/2/48

CLOSED

See 0660

War Gratifications

CIRCULAR

CONFIDENTIAL



Downing Street,

12th July, 1943.

Sir,

An important and pressing problem with which many Colonial Governments will be confronted at the conclusion of hostilities will be the demobilisation of men serving in the Forces and their reabsorption into normal employment. A similar problem may also arise regarding the reabsorption of men from civil war work.

2. I am aware that in a number of Colonial Dependencies this matter has already been closely studied by the Governments concerned. I understand that in all the East African Dependencies the question has been under active consideration in consultation with the local military authorities, and that Committees have been appointed in certain cases to report on all aspects of demobilisation as affecting the various races. In West Africa also, the question has been considered by the War Council and detailed schemes for demobilisation and resettlement are being drawn up, in the light of general principles agreed by the War Council, by Committees (including representatives of the Army, and, as necessary, of the other Services) in all four territories. The matter has no doubt also engaged the attention of the Governments of other Colonial territories in which the problem is likely to be a considerable one.

3. The demobilisation of personnel from the United Kingdom Forces has been examined here by an Interdepartmental Committee and the conclusions of this Committee have been approved by the War Cabinet as a basis for further preparatory work. I enclose for your information a brief summary of the Interim and Final Reports of this Committee, which should be regarded as confidential, and also a general statement on the subject of demobilisation made by the Paymaster General in the House of Commons on the 1st December, 1942. The first enclosure omits much of the detailed argument of the Committee's reports as being inappropriate to Colonial conditions. It contains, however, a statement of the general principles on which the Committee considers that demobilisation schemes affecting the United Kingdom Forces should be based. In particular you will note that the general basis on which it is recommended that demobilisation should proceed is one of dispersal by groups determined according to age and length of service during the present war, and not, as was the case at the end of the last war, by the availability of employment.

4. The whole problem is one for the successful solution of which close co-operation between the civil and military authorities will be essential: and it is important that there should be a definite understanding between these two authorities regarding their respective responsibilities. This matter has been discussed with the War Office and agreement reached with them on the following general principles which will be open to modification by agreement between the local civil and military authorities in the light of local circumstances. It will be for the military authorities to decide the time and rate of release of personnel of the Colonial Forces under their control and to provide them (where they are serving outside their territories of origin) with transport back to those territories. It is important, however, that the military authorities should give to the civil governments as long notice and as much information as possible as to their programme of release both of the Forces serving locally and also (so far as shipping and other factors permit) of Forces serving overseas, in view of the plans and arrangements which the civil governments have to make for the reabsorption of demobilized personnel into civil life. For this reason it will be important to bring the local service authorities into close touch with the civil authorities by such means as the appointment of service representatives on local committees set up to consider this question. Further, it may be

The Officer Administering  
the Government of

**FALKLAND ISLANDS**

possible at a later stage of the war to arrange with the General Officer Commanding in any theatre of operations from which Colonial troops are to proceed homewards for demobilisation, that he should send some officers in advance to the territory to co-operate with those responsible locally for demobilisation and to keep them fully informed in all such matters as the programme for the return of units. The War Office have agreed that the cost of transport of demobilised personnel and their dependants to their homes should be a charge on military funds.

5. While the principles indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above may provide useful guidance of a general character, the problem will require different treatment in different territories and it is primarily for Colonial Governments to devise suitable schemes in the light of local circumstances. Apart from the need for such schemes it will be necessary to consider appropriate plans for reception and temporary maintenance pending reabsorption. I should be glad to advise Colonial Governments in any way that I can on any points on which further general guidance is needed. I have also thought it useful to set out below a number of suggestions which, if they have not already been considered or are not clearly inappropriate to the conditions of particular Dependencies, you may wish to examine:-

(a) It will be necessary to take into account the higher standard of living and pay to which many members of the Forces will have become accustomed during their period of service: and special provision will probably have to be made in local schemes, for the reabsorption of such persons who return to civil life with a newly acquired trade or skill and who will be looking for a substantially higher standard of life than that with which they were previously content. This change of outlook may be expected to be specially marked in men who have received a technical training as skilled tradesmen or in technical units. A preliminary step would be to classify as far as possible according to the trades which they are now performing in the Forces the artisans who are likely to require reabsorption into civilian employment after the war. It is to be hoped that opportunities of employment will be afforded by the development of soundly conceived secondary industries which are likely to be of permanent value to the economic structure of the territory.

(b) It may be possible to absorb a certain number of persons by giving a limited preference to demobilised personnel in filling Government appointments. Arrangements on these lines have already been suggested by certain Colonial Governments. There will certainly be a widespread desire on the part of the public to assist ex-service men and women. But it is important that it should not find expression in definite Government pledges which, however carefully worded, are sure to be embarrassing to the Government. This was certainly the experience both in this country and the United States after the last war. I suggest that the proper course for the Government to take in this matter is to help ex-service men and women to take their place in civilian life on their merits rather than to concede them by preferential treatment positions which they are not properly qualified to fill. At the same time where a man has displayed by his aptitude in war work that he is fully fitted for a post, even though he does not possess the qualifications usually stipulated, it may well be reasonable to make a special exception.

(c) Land settlement, where conditions permit, would be a further means of absorbing returned personnel. Experience has shown that there are numerous points which may cause difficulty unless the schemes are carefully planned. Particular attention needs to be given to the selection of the land, (quality of soil, size and tenure of holding), and of the settlers, while provision must also be made for establishing the settlement, both by the construction of roads, water supplies, schools, dispensaries and other services, by affording assistance in the erection of houses, and possibly also in the formulation of credit and marketing schemes.

(d) Vocational training may be a further valuable means of equipping demobilised personnel for new employment and this is specially mentioned in paragraph 9(a) of the enclosed memorandum on the conclusions of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Machinery of Demobilisation in this country. It has already, I understand, been considered by certain Colonial Governments.

6. Schemes of the type suggested in paragraph 5 above will be eligible for consideration of the grant of financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote provided that conditions are generally suitable and that the

individual schemes are likely to benefit the community as a whole. Any proposal which had for its sole object the relief of ex-service men would be unlikely to be acceptable, but there should be no obstacle to the consideration for assistance under the Act of any project, e.g., a settlement scheme, or one for the setting up of small industries, which was designed primarily for the benefit of the territory or community as a whole but which included provision for, say, the training of ex-service men or under which ex-service men might be expected to predominate among the persons immediately affected.

7. I should perhaps refer also to the demobilisation of Colonial personnel serving with the United Kingdom Forces. This will be covered by the general arrangements made here and consequently the principles outlined in the enclosed memorandum will be applicable to such personnel. It is also proposed that arrangements should be made where they so desire for their repatriation with any dependants to the territories in which they were normally resident. Entry to the countries to which repatriation is desired would in many cases be subject to approval by the Governments concerned; and, if a man wished his dependants to be repatriated too, it would be essential for him to apply for approval for their admission at the same time as he applied for his own repatriation. Passages would not be allotted until the United Kingdom authorities were satisfied that the applicant (and his dependants if any) would be allowed to enter the country to which he wished to travel. It is assumed that no difficulty would normally be raised by Colonial Governments to the return of members of His Majesty's Forces and their dependants to the territories which they left in order to serve the Empire, and to which they wish to return. It is important that on arrival in those territories such men should not find themselves at a disadvantage compared to those who have been serving in Colonial Forces. They should, I suggest, be able to share in any advantages given to members of Colonial Forces.

8. In some Dependencies there will also be problems of absorbing into ordinary civilian life men who have been engaged on civilian war work whether in their own territories or elsewhere. The circumstances vary so much from one Dependency to another that I do not think I can usefully suggest any general principles to be followed in the reabsorption of these men into ordinary life. But the question is one which should be considered as part of the general question of demobilisation.

The considerations mentioned in paragraph 5 above in relation to members of the Forces will largely apply in the case of civilian war workers, especially those who have been working in this country. It is equally important in their case that plans should be made for reabsorbing them into employment suited to their qualifications.

9. While I appreciate the difficulty at this stage of the war of elaborating complete schemes of demobilisation and absorption in final detail, nevertheless there are likely to be in many territories schemes which are not dependent upon imported supplies and which can be taken to an advanced state of readiness even in present conditions. I should be much obliged if you would keep me currently informed of the steps which are being taken and of the progress made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Oliver Barclay

ANNEX I

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS BY THE  
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE MACHINERY OF DEMOBILISATION

1. In January 1941 an Interdepartmental Committee was set up by the Minister without Portfolio, consisting of representatives of the Service Departments, Ministry of Labour and National Service and his own office. Its terms of reference were:

"To consider what machinery is necessary for securing that demobilisation can be effected according to an orderly system of priorities and what action should be taken now to secure that such machinery will be in working order when required."

In May 1941 an Interim Report was presented, in order that approval by the Committee of Ministers concerned with Reconstruction Problems might be secured for the main line of approach adopted. This was given and, on that basis, the Committee resumed its work, and has now presented a Final Report.

2. SUMMARY OF INTERIM REPORT

The Committee briefly summarise their Interim Report as follows:-

"In our Interim Report presented in May, 1941, we took it as axiomatic that in general no individual was to be demobilised as long as his services were required for the Forces in the immediate post-war period - the Interim Forces. We indicated however that in deciding who should be retained, the Services should, where possible, give preference to those wishing to remain with the Forces over those anxious to be demobilised. We also regarded it as axiomatic that the scheme of demobilisation should be such as would operate satisfactorily whether the process were to be rapid or slow. Subject to these overriding considerations we thought it essential that the scheme should be not only fair and reasonable but acceptable as such by all concerned, and that simplicity in its main outlines would therefore be important.

The general basis on which we recommended that demobilisation should proceed for men in all three Services was one of dispersal by groups determined according to age and length of service during the present war, the first such group to consist of older men qualified by age alone (over 50 was suggested) and the remaining groups to comprise men according to their age but weighted by length of war service. The operation of this system was, however, to be subject to the immediate release of men in special priority classes to be determined by the Government, but of such limited dimensions as not to endanger the main scheme, e.g. returned prisoners of war, men urgently needed for essential industry, either as being pivotal individuals or as being of a class with specified qualifications, men qualifying on grounds of extreme compassion.

Where demobilisation of any group was being spread over any length of time priority within the group would be granted by Commanding Officers acting within certain broad general instructions."

3. THE AGE AND SERVICE BASIS OF DEMOBILISATION

The precise constitution of the demobilisation groups was left for determination at a later date, but as an illustration of the sort of weighting they had in mind the Committee appended a table in which each 6 months of service gave the same priority for demobilisation as 5 years of age.

Thus men of 45-50 with 12-18 months service			
40-45 "	18-24 "	"	"
35-40 "	24-30 "	"	"

and so on, would fall into the same demobilisation group.



4.

#### SCOPE OF FINAL REPORT

The Final report is concerned first with the demobilisation of officers and of members of the Women's Forces: it then proceeds to deal with detailed questions arising on the application of the general principles accepted by Ministers, including the repatriation of persons normally resident abroad.

5.

#### SUMMARY OF SPECIAL PRIORITIES

The General effect of the Committee's recommendations is to provide two types of special priority of release as exceptions to the general basis of age and length of service, the categories so qualifying being as follows:-

##### ABSOLUTE PRIORITY IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE AND SERVICE

(Note: Items NOT arranged in order of preference).

- (a) Individuals vitally required for reconstruction.
- (b) Members of Special Industry Groups and Occupational Classifications whose immediate demobilisation is vital for national reconstruction.
- (c) Returned Prisoners of War, including internees from neutral countries (unless Regulars or accepted volunteers for Interim Forces).
- (d) Extreme compassionate cases arising out of domestic or business hardship.
- (e) Individuals whose immediate release is ordered by the Admiralty, War Office or Air Ministry.
- (f) Members of the Women's Forces who qualify on grounds of marriage.

##### PRIORITY WITHIN THE APPROPRIATE AGE AND SERVICE GROUP

(Note: Items arranged in normal order of importance but order may be varied at discretion of C.O.).

- (a) Pensioners mobilised under proclamation (R.N. and R.M. only).
- (b) Personnel serving on engagements entered into before the outbreak of war in any of the regular, reserve or auxiliary forces, except the militia, the Royal Naval Special Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Special Reserve who are not included in the classes enumerated in (1) above.
- (c) Members of Industry Groups and Occupational Classifications whose early demobilisation within their groups is in the national interest.
- (d) Individuals who have a guarantee of employment.

The Committee specifically mention a number of circumstances which they consider should give no right to priority of release such as the length of service overseas and whether enlistment was voluntary or under conscription.

6.

#### APPLICATION TO OFFICERS AND WOMEN'S SERVICES

While the Committee recommend that the general principles proposed in regard to men should also apply to the demobilisation of officers and of members of the Women's Services, they recognize that officers are far less interchangeable than other ranks and that in deciding which officers are to be released, age and length of service can be taken into account only to a limited extent and it is suggested that this should be made clear in any announcement.

7.

#### RELEASE ON COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS

Ample provision is made in the Report for "compassionate" cases. The broad principle on which the Committee proceeds is to rely on the discretion of Commanding Officers to operate their view that any case in which the circumstances connected with a man's domestic or business affairs cause real distress demands sympathetic consideration and if without detriment to the national interest the distress can be



alleviated by early release of the man this should be allowed. It is frankly stated that the successful administration of such a scheme will depend largely on the sound judgment of Commanding Officers and their superiors to whom a wide measure of discretion will have to be given. In order to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity of treatment of cases they will wish to have an authoritative indication of the standards to be set: the Report contains such guidance.

8. REPATRIATION<sup>\*</sup> OF PERSONS NORMALLY RESIDENT ABROAD AND OF THEIR DEPENDANTS.

It is recommended that repatriation at public expense should be made available to all members of H.M. Forces who on demobilisation wish to return to the countries in which they normally resided prior to enlistment: and that this right should extend to their dependants as defined in special regulations to be laid down. As a result of experience gained after the last war, the Committee recommends that persons who wish to be repatriated at public expense should remain in the Forces until they can be repatriated. If they elect to be demobilised in this country they should forfeit any title to free repatriation.

9. PREPARATORY STEPS. The Committee state that if the scheme is to operate smoothly when the time comes it is essential that those who will have charge of its administration, whether in the Services or in the Departments concerned, should make themselves thoroughly familiar in advance with all its details and should have already issued or have available the necessary instructions, explanatory leaflets, forms, etc. These should be in the clearest and simplest terms. It would also seem to be very desirable to place upon some body the duty of suggesting to the War Cabinet at the appropriate moment the issue of a preliminary warning to all Departments to complete their preparations for demobilisation and they conclude by saying that the success of the scheme will be dependent on the fulfilment of three conditions.

(a) That all possible steps are taken, by training and otherwise, to assist men and women released from the Forces in finding suitable employment as soon as possible.

(b) That the policy of the Government, both internal and external is directed to the provision of full employment, so that men and women retained in the Forces under our scheme of priorities will not be placed at a serious disadvantage in comparison with those released early from the Forces, from Civil Defence and from war industries.

(c) That the scheme of demobilisation and the general resettlement policy of the Government are fully explained in good time to the personnel of the Forces and to the general public, every form of publicity and persuasion being employed to secure general acceptance.

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\* "Repatriation" is used in a wide sense to refer to the return of persons to countries other than the United Kingdom but not necessarily to the countries of which they are nationals or citizens.

## ANNEX II

STATEMENT BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM JOWETT, K.C., M.P.,  
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON 1st DECEMBER, 1942

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I come now to a different topic which will come upon us immediately the war ends - demobilisation. It is quite obvious that we must prepare plans for demobilisation in advance. They cannot be extemporised. It is obvious, secondly, that any scheme of demobilisation must be subject to military needs. No fighting man can expect to be demobilised at all if and so long as his services are required for some definite military purpose. Subject to that, the broad principle on which we have drawn up plans is this, that discharge will be based in the main on age plus length of service. I do not want to say more about this at this time, because I think hon. Members will agree with me that it is probably undesirable to get into a demobilisation discussion at this present stage of the war. If I may use a golfing metaphor, I think it would be a glaring case of taking our eyes off the ball. What I would suggest is this. It is all a matter of time, but in good time and in due course we may disclose to the House the plans we suggest in order that they may be subject to discussion and debate and in order that we may see to what extent, if at all, those plans need amendment in the light of that discussion. It is of the greatest importance, first of all, that our scheme should be fair, and secondly, that it should be recognised as fair, because unless it is so, the scheme, however subtle and clever it may be, will not be followed. I would add that in our plans we have not overlooked the question of education and training for the young whose educational careers were interrupted by the war. Neither have we forgotten the disabled. We owe it to them to see that special provisions are made for them. We have got all those matters under detailed review.

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*Falkland Islands.*

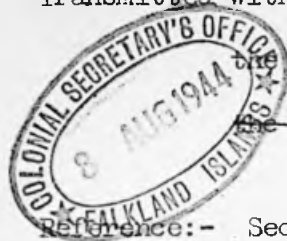
(5)

DESPATCH

NO 26 *Confidential*

Date *24 June 1944*

Transmitted with the Compliments of the Secretary of State, for



the Governor's information.

~~the Governor's consideration.~~

~~observations.~~

Reference:-

Secretary of State's

Despatch No.

Governor's

Telegram No.

of

Date	Nature of Communication
<i>29 May 1944</i> ✓	<i>Circular Confidential</i>

CIRCULAR

CONFIDENTIAL

Downing Street,

29th May, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my Confidential circular despatch of 12th July, 1943, and to transmit for your information a copy of an instruction, which has been sent by the War Office to all overseas Commands regarding the demobilisation of Colonial and locally recruited troops. You will see that it is for the Command in which troops are serving to decide the rate of reduction and to return the men to the Command in which they were raised, and for the supplying Command to carry out final dispersal in consultation with the local Governments.

2. I have therefore to request that if you have not already done so you will inform your local Command of the principles which you wish to be followed as regards priority of release, and of any special considerations which will affect the demobilisation of your local forces. In conveying this information use should be made of any consultative machinery which has been set up to co-ordinate the relationship between the various Governments comprised in a single Command.

3. In considering the factors which should govern priority of release from Colonial Forces you should know that the United Kingdom plan described in the enclosure to my despatch under reference has been modified in some respects, with the changing circumstances of the war and the possibility of hostilities ending in Europe earlier than in other theatres of war. The United Kingdom policy may well be quite unsuitable for Colonial Forces and in the circumstances it appears unnecessary to furnish you with details of the present proposals. If, however, you wish to know the details they can be obtained from the local military Commanders.

4. I take this opportunity of informing you that I have recently had under consideration the arrangements for the repatriation of Colonial persons serving with the United Kingdom Forces. In paragraph 7 of my Confidential circular despatch of 12th July, 1943, I informed you that passages would not be allotted to persons returning to the Colonial Dependencies until the United Kingdom authorities were satisfied that the applicant (and his dependents if any) would be allowed to enter the country to which he wished to travel. In order to avoid delay in referring all applications to Colonial Governments and securing their approval I would suggest that, in the case of persons who wish to be repatriated from this country, approval should be given by me, subject to any general observations which you may wish to offer. The applicant would be required to produce evidence of his residence in the Colonial Dependency within the prescribed period, and any doubtful cases would be referred to you. I should be glad to learn whether you agree to this procedure being adopted.

5.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of

5. Finally, I must draw your attention to the fact that in his broadcast speech of 25th March the Prime Minister gave a warning against undue public discussion of demobilisation questions at a time when all efforts must be concentrated upon the immediate tasks of securing victory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

OLIVER STANLEY.

CONFIDENTIAL

19/Denob/50 (Denob.1)

THE WAR OFFICE,  
34, GERRARD PLACE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

19th April, 1944.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to communicate the following instructions by which you should be guided in planning the dispersal of colonial and locally recruited troops when the cessation of hostilities in Europe makes a general reduction in the Armed Forces possible.

Throughout these instructions the term "user Command" is intended to mean the Command in which troops are actually serving and "supplying Command" is the Command in which they were originally raised. In many cases the user Command and the supplying Command will be the same.

1. It will be for the user Command to decide the rate of reduction, having regard to the military requirements of the Command at the time. These requirements may include not only certain military duties within the Command, but the supply of troops, under War Office instructions, to other Commands.
2. The reduction of these troops must not be effected so rapidly that the return of British personnel to the United Kingdom for dispersal is thereby delayed.
3. It will be for the user Command to decide whether reduction is effected by dispersing of complete units or by some system of individual priorities. If individual priorities are contemplated, the advice of the Civil Governments concerned must be sought through the supplying Command. It is not necessary that the same system should be applied to all these troops within the same Command; nor is it necessary that the same priority rules should be applied to all races. These questions can be decided only in the light of local circumstances.
4. Whether reduction is effected by complete units or by individual priorities, personnel must be returned by the user Command to the supplying Command as military units or drafts. On no account will men be allowed to travel from the user Command to the supplying Command as civilians.
5. The supplying Command will carry out final dispersal, in consultation with the local Governments. The machinery of dispersal is a military responsibility; re-settlement is a civil responsibility.
6. All colonial and locally enlisted other ranks will be discharged and not relegated to any Reserve. Officers recruited locally and holding King's Commissions (emergency) will relinquish these commissions; officers holding Governor's commissions will be dealt with by supplying Command.
7. Separate instructions will be issued as to the scale of war gratuities or other emoluments to be paid on discharge or relinquishment of commission, and as to the scale of clothing to be retained by the individual in the case of other ranks.
8. Individual colonial and locally recruited personnel serving in British Army corps or regiments, for example, Poles in the R.A.S.C., will be dealt with under whatever regulations for dispersal of British troops may be issued.

(5-8)

9. These instructions do not apply to the Indian Army, Dominion Forces or Allied Armies.

Dominion citizens and aliens serving in British units will be dealt with under British regulations and be subject to any special instructions which may be issued regarding these categories.

10. These instructions supersede those promulgated in War Office letter 19/Demo/90 (D.R.M.) dated 7th November, 1941.

11. Copies of this letter are being forwarded by the Colonial Office to all Colonial Governments.

I am, etc.,

(sgd.) G.W. Lambert.

Addressed to:

The Commanders-in-Chief,

India, Middle East.

Their Excellencies the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief,

Dominica, Gibraltar, Malta.

The General Officers Commanding-in-Chief,

East Africa, West Africa, Persia & Iraq, South East Asia.

Chief Administrative Officer.

A.F.E.F.

Officers Commanding Troops.

Aruba, Antigua Islands, Cayman, Curacao, Falkland Islands,

Faroe Islands, Jamaica, Mauritius, Seychelles, St. Helena,

Trinidad.

Copies to:

The Under Secretaries of State.

Foreign Office.

Colonial Office.

Dominions Office.

The Secretary, Military Department.

India Office and Burma Office.

B.A.S. Washington.

203 Military Mission.

E/92/17.4.

9/12/43  
8.  
DECODE.

## TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 22nd September, 19 44. Time: 2300.

Received: 25th September, 19 44. Time: 1030.

*Not yet received.*  
Circular No. 98. My despatch 19th August, 1944. Confidential Circular. Demobilization. Copies of White Paper announcing H. M. Government in the United Kingdom plans for re-allocation of man power between armed forces and civilian employment during the period between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan are being sent to you by air mail.

### 2. Main principles of White Paper are :-

(i) General demobilization is impossible till Axis Powers are totally defeated throughout the world. In the period after the defeat of Germany the problem will be re-allocation of man power, not general demobilization. It will be necessary to continue compulsory recruitment for forces to relieve those who have served for a long period. Control over industry and labour will also have to be maintained.

(ii) Until requirements for the war against Japan and garrisoning of occupied countries are known, exact extent to which re-allocation between services and industry possibly cannot be ascertained but it will be substantial. Men will be selected for return from Forces by two methods :- (a) According to age and length of service (Class A) on basis that 2 months of service is equivalent of one additional year of age. A man of 22 with 4 years service would be in the same release as a man of 40 with 1 years service and a man of 24 with 4 years service in the same group as a man of 30 with 3 years service. (b) On account of their qualifications of urgent reconstruction work (Class B). This class will be comparatively small and will mainly be required for house building.

### 3. Following are main benefits to which service men will be entitled on their release :-

Leave. Class A. 3 weeks with full pay and allowance. Payment by advance on day of release to assist re-settlement; balance at regular intervals. Additional leave and payment will be given in respect of 6 months minimum of foreign service. Class B. 3 weeks with full pay and allowances.

Gratuity. It is Governments intention to introduce a scheme of War gratuities by way of reward for service. Announcement will be made later about amount of gratuity and dates on which they and post war credit will become available.

Clothes. Men with a minimum of 6 months service will be given civilian clothes in addition to such service clothing as they are allowed to retain.

Pensions. Men released or transferred who wish to claim pensions for disablement due to war service may apply to Ministry of Pensions immediately on release or transfer. Any pensions due will take effect from date of cessation of service pay or allowance.

4. Compassionate release. It will be possible for men to obtain release on compassionate grounds in accordance with arrangements already in force.

5. Discharge on medical grounds. Men discharged on medical grounds

will/



will receive the same benefit as men released in Class A.

6. Women. Arrangements described apply to women except that (i) married women will have priority over all others, if they desire (ii) cash grant and clothing coupons will be given instead of civilian clothing

7. Now that White Paper has been published I trust utmost despatch will be used in preparing booklet and I should be glad to receive telegraphic summary of progress made by 15th October not (repeat not) 30th November as stated in paragraph 4 of my despatch under reference

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECODE.

12

## TELEGRAM.

*From* His Excellency the Governor.

*To* Secretary of State.

*Despatched:* 17th October, 19 44. *Time:* .....

*Received:* ..... 19 ... *Time:* .....

*Recd 8.*  
WITHOUT PRIORITY. No. 252. With reference to your Circular telegram No. 98 of the 22nd September. Demobilization. Your Circular despatch of the 19th August has not yet been received but presumably the booklet referred to in paragraph 7 of your telegram will not be required here vide my Top Secret telegram No. 218.

GOVERNOR.

G. T. C.

DECODE.

13.

## TELEGRAM.

*From* Secretary of State.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

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*Despatched:* 20th October, 19 44. *Time:* 1115.

*Received:* 21st October, 19 44. *Time:* 1030.

Recd 12

No. 103. Your telegram No. 252. Demobilization booklet  
not required.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G. T. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

CIRCULAR

Downing Street,

CONFIDENTIAL

16th August, 1944.

Sir,

✓  
Red

I have the honour to refer to my confidential circular despatch of 12th July, 1943, and to subsequent correspondence on the demobilisation and reabsorption into civil life of men serving with the armed forces. Since the date of my circular under reference considerable progress has been made both with the preparation of schemes for the general resettlement of ex-service men, and with the detailed consideration of the benefits they will receive individually upon demobilisation. It is most important that before actual demobilisation takes place, each Government should have ready for issue to members of the Forces a clear statement of the various benefits for which they are eligible, the procedure to be followed for availing themselves of those benefits, and of the arrangements made by their Governments to help them resume their place in civil life. While the question of publication obviously does not arise at present, it is not too early to start collecting and arranging the material.

2. I enclose a suggested list of headings under which information might usefully be given though certain of the suggestions may be inapplicable in particular cases and certain Colonial Governments may find it desirable to include others.

3. I realise that the task of preparing booklets of this kind is complex. In the first place many of the benefits (e.g. gratuities for war service, leave before discharge, etc.) have not yet been settled and in some cases these will depend upon decisions yet to be taken by His Majesty's Government as a whole in London. The civil plans for reabsorption into the community after discharge (including any training schemes) will have to take into account not only members of the local forces whether serving in their own Territories or overseas, but members of the Imperial forces who will be repatriated to their own Territories on demobilisation. The material for such booklets will have to be drawn from many sources and the booklets will need to be made available not only to Colonial forces but to those serving in Imperial forces who are equally interested in the plans for civil life awaiting them on return to their Territories. Moreover, in many Colonial Dependencies it will no doubt be necessary for editions of the booklet to be prepared in languages other than English. The task of compiling the necessary material and in due course issuing the booklet can, therefore, only be undertaken by each Colonial Government.

4. I should be grateful if you would let me have your considered opinion upon these proposals and a progress report showing how far it has been possible to compile the outline of a booklet of the kind suggested to reach me not later than 30th November, 1944.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

OLIVER STANLEY

The Officer Administering  
the Government of  
FAULKLAND ISLANDS

Benefits for Servicemen or their  
dependents from the Armed Forces

1. Demobilization: Where it will take place.
2. Leave: Amount to be granted.
3. Gratuity: Amount to be granted.
4. Clothes: Scale of service kit to be retained and of civilian clothes, or cash, to be issued.
5. Transport: Provided to where. Whether for dependents. Arrangements for meals en route.
6. Medical Treatment: Any special facilities or concessions.
7. War Pensions: To whom payable at what rates.
8. Reinstatement in Civilian Employment: Any legal rights of reinstatement.
9. Employment: Use of Employment Bureau or other facilities.
10. Technical or Vocational Training:
  - (1) Facilities available.
  - (2) Conditions of eligibility.
  - (3) Particulars of allowances payable.
11. Further Education: Facilities available and conditions of eligibility. Particulars of allowances payable.
12. Land Allotment: Particulars of any scheme.
13. Unemployment Allowances  
and other facilities  
in civilian life: Details of any scheme.
14. Training Courses: Any special facilities available.
15. Inter-Service and  
Army: Where the demobilized man should apply for further information and advice.
16. General: Conditions of eligibility and any disqualifications for the above benefits.

DECODE.

18

TELEGRAM.

*From* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

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*Despatched:*      2nd February,      19 45.      *Time:*      2035.

*Received:*      3rd February,      19 46.      *Time:*      1030.

No. 18.    SECRET.    Announcement will be made in Parliament shortly regarding the scale of War Gratuities approved for personnel of United Kingdom Forces.    His Majesty's Government are prepared to approve the extension of United Kingdom scheme at appropriate rates to Colonial Forces.

2.    Details of United Kingdom scheme and conditions of the extension to Colonial Forces will be notified when the announcement is made here and you will be asked to make recommendations in consultation with the Services Authorities.    No repeat no announcement should be made till receipt of further telegram from me.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLONIAL OFFICE OUT CODE.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 8th February, 19 45. Time: 2203.

Received: 10th February, 19 45. Time: 1030.

*Read 20*  
WITHOUT PRIORITY. No. 23; SECRET. Gratuities. My immediately following telegram gives a summary of War Gratuities Scheme for British Services personnel announced in Parliament on 6th February. War Gratuities for personnel Colonial Forces will be approved on general terms not more favourable than those for British personnel and at the rate not exceeding those given in the following paragraph.

2. (a) For Colonial Forces serving in own Colony full British pay warrant rates or higher - British rate (b) for Colonial troops on fractional British rate (c) for Colonial troops receiving rate not directly related to British pay - approximately the same proportion British rate as local pay rate bears to full British pay warrant rate.

3. Please report after consultation with Service Authorities whether gratuities are required on the above basis and if so what rate you recommend.

4. Announcement may be made in general terms if you and the Service Authorities consider it necessary. It should include the warning that payment will not be made before the scheme for the United Kingdom personnel comes into operation. Rate recommended should of course not be mentioned.

COLONIAL OFFICE OUT CODE.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

# TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 8th February, 1945. Time: 2000

Received: 9th February, 1945. Time: 1000.

*Recd 19*  
Circular No. 24. By immediately preceding telegram gratuities following is summary of main conditions.

1. Scheme applicable only British service personnel applicable all personnel (including regulars) with minimum six months approved war service released died or honourably discharged from service date payment to regulars remaining in service to be decided later.

2. Gratuity assessed on total periods war service from 3rd September, 1939 in respect of which remuneration consisted solely of army pay, allowances or equivalent consolidated rate following periods not (repeat not) reckonable.

- (a) Service in reserve
- (b) Other periods exceeding 28 days without pay
- (c) forfeited service and service not reckonable pay increments
- (d) Period of release leave.

3. Monthly rates according to rank read in shillings Private ten, Corporal twelve, Sergeant fourteen, Staff Sergeant sixteen, W.O. Class II eighteen, W.O. Class I twenty, Second Lieutenant twenty-five, Lieutenant thirty, Captain thirty-five, Major forty, Lieutenant-Colonel forty-five, Colonel fifty, Brigadier fifty-five, Major-General sixty, Lieutenant-General sixty-five, General seventy, Field Marshall seventy-five.

4. Gratuity assessed on substantive or war substantive rank held at date release or if more favourable highest paid temporary or acting rank held during war for at least six months, service in ranks and commissioned service assessed separately.

5. Women members forces including nursing officers generally two thirds rate corresponding male ranks.

6. Gratuity payable following dates

- (a) class A releases and men discharged in release period at end of release leave
- (b) Class B releases date to be fixed after final end of war
- (c) Men discharged or died before release period as soon as practicable after payments under (a) begin.

Payable by deposit in post office savings bank in all cases except

- (1) deaths
- (2) men released abroad or repatriated abroad.

SECRETARY OF STATE.



DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

21.

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 22nd February, 19 45. Time : 1730.

Received : 24th February, 19 45. Time : 1030.

*Red 13*  
No. 44. CONFIDENTIAL. With reference to my telegram No. 103 of 20th October. Demobilization. I am sending by the mail copies of Parliamentary questions and answers about Demobilization benefits payable to Colonial Forces.

Please telegraph after consultation with the Service Authorities whether demobilization benefits are recommended and if so at what rates in respect of (a) demobilization leave, see my telegram No. 48 Circular paragraph 3 (b) War service gratuities, see my telegram No. 23, 8th-February (c) Overseas service grants, see my secret Circular despatch of 13th June, 1944. Presume this not required (d) clothing/allowance in lieu. Clothing scale allows generally for retention of service kit except where security considerations prohibit this and the issue of civilian clothing suitable for the ordinary man on return to civil life or cash payment in lieu if clothing cannot be supplied.

*2 Red 8*  
*Rec 19*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

Rank.	IMPERIAL TROOPS WITH THREE YEARS' SERVICE.			Approved gratuity for each month of service.	FALKLAND ISLANDS DEFENCE FORCE.			Suggested gratuity for each month of full-time service.	Suggested gratuity for each month of part-time service.
	Single.	Married.			Single.	Married.			
PRIVATE	£2. 2. -.	£3. 3. -.	10/-	£1. 15. -.	£2. 12. 6.	10/-	<u>1/6th</u> 1/8		
CORPORAL	£2. 9. -.	£3. 10. -.	12/-	£2. 2. -.	£2. 19. 6.	12/-	2/-		
SERGEANT	£2. 19. 6.	£4. -. 6.	14/-	£2. 9. -.	£3. 6. 6.	14/-	2/4		
ST./SERGEANT	£3. 13. 6.	£4. 14. 6.	16/-	£2. 16. -.	£3. 13. 6.	16/-	2/8		
W/O. CLASS II.	£3. 17. -.	£4. 18. -.	18/-	£3. 3. -.	£4. -. 6.	18/-	3/-		
W/O. CLASS I.	£4. 11. -.	£5. 12. -.	20/-	£3. 10. -.	£4. 7. 6.	20/-	3/4		
2ND. LIEUT.	£3. 17. -.	£6. 9. 6.	25/-	£3. 10. -.	£4. 7. 6.	25/-	4/2		
LIEUTENANT	£4. 7. 6.	£6. 16. 6.	30/-	£4. 7. 6.	£5. 5. -.	30/-	5/-		
CAPTAIN	£6. 13. -.	£9. 12. 6.	35/-	£5. 5. -.	£5. 5. -.	35/-	5/10		
MAJOR	£10. 10. -.	£13. 9. 6.	40/-	£7. -. -.	£7. -. -.	40/-	6/8		
LT-COLONEL	£12. 5. -.	£15. 15. -.	45/-	£10. 10. -.	£10. 10. -.	45/-	7/6		

*rule  
all time  
1/2*

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

25

From His Excellency the Governor.

To Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatched : 6th March, 1945. Time : .....

Received : ..... 19 ... Time : .....

See also (37)

Recd 21

No. 65. CONFIDENTIAL. With reference to your Confidential telegram No. 44 Demobilization. I shall not receive mail mentioned for some time but meanwhile have consulted service authorities and submit following recommendation

Recd 6 in  
S/14/44

2. (a) Demobilization leave is, in local circumstances, unnecessary and in view of gradual process of releasing men from military duties, approved in your telegram No. 97 of 5th October, 1944, scarcely practicable.

Recd 20

3. (b) Gratuities for full time service to be paid at Imperial rates as in your Circular telegram No. 24 paragraph 3. In local circumstances it is considered only fair to grant small gratuities for part time service in the Defence Force. These will be at a fractional rate.

4. (c) Overseas service grants do not apply.

5. (d) Clothing allowance. Civilian clothing issue considered unnecessary. Every man will be allowed to retain one battledress and one pair of boots.

G.T.C.

GOVERNOR.

CIRCULAR NOTE

Transmitted with the compliments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for information, with reference to his circular telegram No. 98 of the 22nd September.

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
28th November, 1944.

ENCLOSURE TO ABOVE CIRCULAR NOTE

Extract from Official Report 15.11.1944.  
COLONIAL EMPIRE

Demobilised Soldiers (Educational Grants)

32. Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will give details of the provision which is being made for educational grants to demobilised members of the Forces who need such assistance.

Colonel Stanley: The majority of Colonial Governments are preparing schemes for the technical or vocational training and the further education of members of their Forces on demobilisation and I have asked for details of their proposals, including particulars of allowances payable to persons in training. Arrangements are also under consideration for the training and education in this country of Colonial persons who are serving in Imperial Service Units and the Governments concerned have been asked for particulars of the openings which are expected to be available for the men on their return home.

Mr. Harvey: Would my right hon. and gallant Friend see that those Colonial Governments which have not yet prepared a scheme are encouraged to do without delay?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. They are all treating it as a matter of urgency, and they are hoping to have pamphlets available for issue to their people in the Forces.

Mr. Turton: Would my right hon. and gallant Friend consider publishing a White Paper setting out the plans for demobilisation, re-settlement, and educational pensions in the Colonies?

Colonel Stanley: As I say, all these Governments will issue pamphlets to their own troops, and what I have in mind would be to collect the pamphlets and make them available in this country and, of course, to the House.

Mr. Creech-Jones: Can this matter be expedited, as large numbers of soldiers are now released who have been invalided out of the Forces through some misadventure and are hoping that facilities of this kind will be open to them, and the delay is causing some difficulty?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. It is being treated as a matter of great urgency.

C/12/43  
COLONIAL OFFICE

14516/8/44

PAGE NO. 1

CIRCULAR

CONFIDENTIAL



Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

15th January, 1945.

Sir,

✓ I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have under consideration the inauguration of a scheme to provide financial assistance for ex-service personnel who wish to resettle themselves in business or in work on their own account,

The details of the proposal are set out in an Annexure, but it must be emphasised that the scheme has not yet been finally accepted by His Majesty's Government, and no publicity should be given to the existence of the scheme until an announcement is made in this country, when I will inform you.

Red 14.  
2. I shall however be glad if you will consider whether a similar scheme is required in the territory under your administration, and if so, if you will inform me of your detailed proposals. If any such scheme is prepared reference to it should be included in the handbook of information prepared for ex-service men - see my confidential circular despatch of 16th August, 1944.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

DEVONSHIRE.  
(FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE)

The Officer Administering  
the Government of

D 6128

(27)<sup>a</sup>

RESETTLEMENT GRANTS. OUTLINE OF  
UNITED KINGDOM SCHEME.

After the last war there was a scheme for assisting ex-service persons to re-settle themselves in business on their own account. It is reasonable to assume that on this occasion, when release from the Forces commences, there will be a demand for a similar scheme. Furthermore, as provision is being made in other aspects of rehabilitation to enable men to re-settle themselves in paid employment, it will be argued that similar facilities should be extended to the deserving class who desire to re-establish themselves in business on their own account.

2. Assuming acceptance of the principle that such a scheme should be included in the general plans for national re-settlement, the first question is what categories of persons should be eligible. The choice is between

- (a) Confining the scheme strictly to ex-service persons.
- (b) Including those who have served in Civil Defence and similar services.
- (c) Including also persons who have engaged in work of national importance.

Whichever/

D 6129

Whichever course is adopted it is not considered practicable to require applicants to show that their business had to be closed as a direct result of their war service, as this would involve the difficulty of differentiation on the basis of ex post facto enquiry. It is thought to be necessary to accept the fact of closure and of entry into one of the qualifying Services without attempting to establish their direct relationship.

It has now been agreed that the scope of the scheme should be limited to ex-members of the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services, persons who had been engaged full-time in the Civil Defence Services and similar services, and persons released from the Merchant Navy.

3. It is emphasised that the primary object of the scheme is to assist persons to re-start their old businesses or to resume work on their own account. It is therefore proposed that assistance to new entrants should, at any rate at the outset of the scheme, be confined to persons substantially disabled in the course of their duties who could show good reason why assistance should take this form rather than that of training and direct employment. It is considered that the disability should

be/

(21<sup>c</sup>)

be "substantial" because, for example, a man who had served for a long time at the front and had been fortunate enough to escape disability, might well be regarded as at least as deserving as a man who had served only a short time, had never been to the front, but had been slightly disabled. The question how to define "substantially disabled" for this purpose is under consideration, together with the question how the application of the scheme to disabled persons should be made to conform with the principles and procedure of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

4. It is proposed that assistance should take the form of a grant rather than a loan. By way of precedent it is observed that the Further Education and Training Scheme makes substantial grants with no question of repayment. The task of collecting loans would be formidable and many would inevitably have to be written off. It is considered undesirable that Government should have to pursue defaulters for comparatively small sums.

The maximum grant proposed in the United Kingdom scheme is £150. The applicant should be asked

what/

D 6131



(27)<sup>d</sup>

what he is prepared to contribute, and special justification would be required for a contribution of less than (a) the amount of any gratuity and post-war credit to which he was entitled, and (b) the amount of any consideration obtained by selling a business when his war service began. His contribution would not, however, operate to reduce the maximum amount of grant where this is needed.

5. Assistance under this scheme will be available to persons who wish to resume business in the distributive trades, and also to small industrial undertakings within the financial limits laid down for the grant, also to craftsmen and others working on their own account. The scheme will not apply to grants for settlement on the land, as it is considered that any such grant would be better administered by the Agricultural Departments.

As a general rule persons will not be able to qualify for help under more than one re-settlement scheme, though this should not preclude persons eligible for grants under this scheme from receiving short courses of instruction in the elements of shopkeeping, nor debar persons who have benefited under a Vocational Training scheme from obtaining assistance to purchase tools.

D 6132

N

A person who has received assistance under the scheme should be required to refund his grant in whole or in part if he disposes of the business within a minimum period, except by consent of the Authority.

6. The scheme is intended to assist persons to set up business within the United Kingdom, and money provided under the scheme will not be available for persons who wish to establish business overseas, but British subjects from outside the United Kingdom will not be excluded if they are otherwise eligible to receive assistance.

7. It is proposed that the scheme should be introduced after the end of hostilities in Europe, and should be administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

CIRCULAR NOTE. - CONFIDENTIAL.

Transmitted with the compliments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to his circular telegram No. 98 of the 22nd September.

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
9th December, 1944.

ENCLOSURE TO ABOVE CIRCULAR NOTEDefinition of "Ex-Service" in Post War Schemes.

There has hitherto been some inconsistency in the definition of "ex-Service men" adopted for the purpose of different Acts and post-war schemes. The definition given below has now been adopted as an administrative rule in all Government Departments. It is not at present proposed to give effect to it by statute, nor will the scope of any existing schemes be restricted.

It is not intended that this definition should in no circumstances be enlarged; some extension may be justified in particular bills or post-war schemes. But before making any departure very careful consideration will be required both as to the necessity for it on merits (taking into account the nature of the scheme and the size of the preferential class which is practicable) and also the possible reactions of a change on other schemes and other interested parties.

The definition approved is:-

The term "ex-Service" covers whole-time service during any period after the 25th May, 1939, in

- (1) the Armed Forces of the Crown;

or

- (2) the Merchant Navy or Mercantile Marine;

or

- (3) in the case of women, any of the Services listed in the First Schedule to the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, and the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. The Schedule is identical in the two Acts, copies of which were enclosed in my Circular Notes of 25th July, 1944 and 29th March, 1944.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

30

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 14th March, 19 45. Time : 0830.

Received : 15th March, 19 45. Time : 1030.

*Red 25*  
No. 68. CONFIDENTIAL. Your telegram No. 68. Demobilization Benefits. I will telegraph as soon as possible on the question of gratuities.

2..Benefits proposed in your telegram are for full time service men ~~are~~ less generous than for other Colonial Forces to whom demobilization leave of 56 days and appropriate civilian clothes will be given. Grateful if full explanation in order to meet post war criticism here when scales are published.

3. Please telegraph

(a) Whether any leave paid is at present given to full time service men on release.

(b) What additional medical facilities are available for ex service men, and what arrangements are made to cover cost of treatment in attributable cases.

G.T.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ECODE.

TELEGRAM.

31

From The Governor's Deputy.

To The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatched: 20th March, 1945. Time: .....

Received: ..... 19 ... Time: .....

*Rad 30*  
No. 80. CONFIDENTIAL. Your confidential telegram No. 68. Demobilisation Benefits.

2. Your paragraph 2. Demobilisation leave is considered unnecessary because (1) all men concerned have been serving locally on coastal batteries with three days leave at their homes after every nine days service. (2) all can be immediately absorbed into civilian employment. It is scarcely practicable because (1) throughout the war there has been a constant interchange of part-time and whole-time personnel and (2) whole-time personnel have been gradually returned to civil life since receipt of your telegram No. 67 of the 5th of October, 1944 without leave or leave pay.

3. Clothing is necessary because (1) pay of whole-time personnel has been the same as that of civilian workers (2) they have had the same access to civilian supplies (3) all have ample civilian clothing.

4. Your paragraph 3. (a) vide paragraph 2 above. (b) Full medical facilities are available. Hospital and medical fees to the public are extremely low, vide Medical Department Fees Regulations 1938 and in local circumstances special reductions are not considered necessary or desirable. In attributable cases, which are very unlikely to arise, Governor would remit all fees under Section 3 of above Regulations.

5. Whole-time personnel have been in every way as well and sometimes better off than they were in civil life and too generous benefits will be neither justified nor expected.

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

G.T.C.

32

To:- His Excellency  
The Governor,  
PORT STANLEY.  
-----



15th April, 1945.  
-----

Copy of cable received from TROOPERS.

A.081.

IMPORTANT.

SECRET. 84521 demob 1 . APRIL 111730 B. Release benefit for personnel of Colonial forces discharged from the service for any ~~xxxxxx~~ cause (other than for misconduct) " when BRITISH release scheme has started to operate".

para 1. Leave NOT exceeding 56 days upon similar conditions to BRITISH scheme see para 332 regulations release from the army pay and allowances at rates appropriate for territory concerned. Cash payment in lieu of release leave may be given at discretion G.O.C. in C. When local conditions make leave with periodical payment unsuitable.

para 2. Overseas service leave in addition leave as in first with pay and allowances as for BRITISH scheme at rate appropriate for territory. Cash payment in lieu at discretion of G.O.C. in C. as above. Definition overseas service follows.

para 3. The above will NOT apply to high commissioned personnel where special terms have been issued separately.

-----  
From Headquarters,  
Falkland Islands Force.



COLONIAL OFFICE

14516/P#45

PAGE NO.1

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
To the Officer Administering the Government of  
Circular Telegram Saving.

15th February, 1945.

My confidential circular of 15th January,  
Resettlement Grants.

An announcement regarding the British  
scheme has now been made in the House of Commons,  
and it should no longer be regarded as  
confidential.

D 11561

SECEP.

C/12/43.

38.

COLONIAL OFFICE

MS18/P.L./1

PAGE NO.1

CIRCULAR NOTE

Transmitted with the compliments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for information and distribution.

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.



28th February, 1945.

ENCLOSURE TO ABOVE CIRCULAR NOTE.

Extract from Official Report of  
14th February, 1945.

COLONIAL EMPIRE

Armed Forces, War Gratuities.

Miss Ward asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will announce the particulars of benefits to be given to men and women released from the Forces of the Colonial Empire on the cessation of hostilities.

Colonel Stanley: Particulars will vary from territory to territory to suit widely differing local circumstances. But broadly speaking members of the Colonial Forces will be entitled to a period of leave on full Service pay at the rate appropriate to their rank and force; and to gratuities and overseas service gratuities at rates now under consideration. They will also be given clothing, or money allowance in lieu, on appropriate scales.

D-1389B



DECODE.

No. 64.

M.P. No. C/12/43.

36

TELEGRAM.

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 7TH June, 19 45. Time : 1755.

Received : 8th June, 19 45. Time : 1020.

Red 25

No. 175. CONFIDENTIAL. Your telegram No. 68, Gratuities for Defence Force. Gratuities at Imperial rates for full time service approved. War Office are not granting gratuities for part time service in Forces under their control except where such service was fully embodied and personnel paid for period of embodiment at full time rate. Before final decision is taken therefore I should be grateful to learn under what conditions part time service with Defence Force was rendered.

2. You will appreciate that cost of gratuities for both full time and part time service will be responsibility of your Government.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

DECODE.

37

TELEGRAM.

From His Excellency the Governor.

To Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatched : 11th June, 19 45. Time : .....

Received : ..... 19 ... Time : .....

*Recd 36.*

<sup>9</sup>  
No. 158. CONFIDENTIAL. Your telegram No. 175. Defence  
Force gratuities.

*Recd 25.*

2. In my opinion it is essential that here small  
gratuities should be paid as in my telegram No. 68, paragraph  
3 (b).

3. Your paragraph 2. Most certainly.

*47*  
GOVERNOR.

34.

Stanley,

25th June, 1945.

Sir,

As a taxpayer I beg to request that I may be informed if it correct that certain Government Officials, members of The Falkland Islands Defence Force, who have received full time salary during the War in addition to allowances for Defence Force duties, are to be paid a gratuity for War service on the same basis as those who have been on full time military service throughout the War.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,



The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

C/12/43.

(42)

26th June, 45.

Sir,

*Recd 38.*

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th June and to inform you that the Government Officials mentioned by you are not being paid gratuities for war service on the same basis as those who have been on full time military service throughout the war.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

K. B. BHADLEY

Colonial Secretary.

M.G. Cresce, Esq.,  
STANLEY.

45.

FALKLAND ISLANDS REFORM LEAGUE,

STANLEY,

27th June, 1945.

Sir,  
At a General Meeting of the Reform League, held on the 25th June, 1945, considerable interest was aroused by the question of Civil Servants who have continued with their duties of their appointment, and recieved full time salaries, have at the same time been recognised as doing full time military duties, by gratuities.

As this question seems to have caused considerable interest, I am instructed to respectfully ask for an explanation of the matter.

I am,  
Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
*Arthur*  
Secretary.

<sup>e</sup> Honourable Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

C/12/43.

46

28th June, 45.

Recd 45

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th June, I have the honour to inform you that Government officials who have continued with their civilian duties and have received their full salaries are not being granted the gratuities payable for full time military service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. G BRADLEY

Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Falkland Islands Reform League,  
STANLEY.

(47)

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 60.

*From* Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

*Despatched :* 28th June, 19 45. *Time :* 1830.

*Received :* 29th June, 19 45. *Time :* 1030.

Recd 37.

No. 195. CONFIDENTIAL. Your telegram No. 159. Defence  
Force gratuities.

Your paragraph 2. I agree and should be glad to be informed  
by mail in due course of the gratuities for part time service.

(53)

SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Recd*

51

DECODE.

No. 68.

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 29th June, 19 45. Time : 1730.

Received : 2nd July, 19 45. Time : 1030.

Recd 13/

No. 196. CONFIDENTIAL. Your telegram No. 80.

Demobilization benefits. I agree in the special circumstances  
demobilization leave and issue of civilian clothing are not  
required.

SECRETARY OF STATE.



Stanley,

2nd July, 1945.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C/12/43 dated 26th June, 1945 with reference to the payment of war gratuities, for which I thank you.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,



The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From the Officer Administering the Government  
of the Falkland Islands.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 5th July, 1945.

No. 21. SAVING.

*Red 47*

With reference to your Confidential telegram, No. 195 of the 28th  
June.

2. The gratuities paid for part-time service in the Falkland  
Islands Defence Force have been at the rate of one-sixth of those paid  
for full-time service, as set out in paragraph 3 of your Circular  
Telegram No. 24 of the 8th February.

*Red 20*

GOVERNOR.

FAKLAND ISLANDS REFORM LEAGUE,

STANLEY,  
10th July, 1945.

*Red Hb.*

Sir, With reference to your letter No.C/12/43 of the 28th June, 1945, the Committee of the Reform League respectfully ask to be furnished with a full list of war gratuities paid to Civil Servants, serving with the Falkland Islands Defence Force.

I am,  
Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
*M. B. O. O.*  
Secretary.

The  
Honourable Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

*ack. 12/7/45.*

16th July,

45.

Sir,

*Red 54.* I have the honour to refer to your letter of the 10th July, regarding gratuities paid to Civil Servants.

2. All Civil Servants have been treated ~~on~~ precisely the same footing as other members of the Force.

3. I regret that I am unable to grant your request.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

K. G. BRADLEY  
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Falkland Islands Reform League,  
STANLEY.

No. 6/12/43.

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).

MINUTE.

56.

20th July, 1945.

From The Colonial Secretary.

To Officer Commanding,

Falkland Islands Defence Force,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

*Red 22*  
This is to confirm the authority given to you by His Excellency on File 6/12/43 for the payment to members of the Defence Force of gratuities for war service.

2. Gratuities for whole time service will be at Imperial rates, as in the attached schedule.

3. Gratuities for part time service will be at one sixth of the above rates.

4. Whole time service means any period aggregating more than six months during which the member concerned was on whole time military duty, had no simultaneous civilian duties and was in receipt of no other emoluments from public funds.

5. Gratuities should be charged to Head XXI/2, Pay & Allowances.

K. G. BEADLEY

Colonial Secretary.

Copy to Treasury for inf.

57  
COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM MAJOR A.I.FLEURET, TO LIEUT.-COL.J.A.WOODGATE.

Received: 5th August, 1945.

PERSONAL. With reference to your telegram of the 1st of August. Assuming you are in the same category as myself in regard to qualifying service for gratuity how will our time be reckoned for the purpose of total war service in the Defence Force. Surely the service of a Commanding Officer cannot be regarded as part time simply because he is required to perform civil duties in addition and does not draw his pay wholly from military funds. As you are aware I like yourself was required to perform military <sup>duties</sup> at all times of day or night. I do not complain because I have not been considered eligible for a full time gratuity but I do feel very sore that our service should be regarded as equivalent only to 1/6th of other Officers and equal only to conscripts and other ranks in civil employment who turned out for ~~their~~ weekly or monthly drills. I most earnestly <sup>hope</sup> that my service for the period the Defence Force was called out on active <sup>^</sup> service will be allowed to count (quite apart from any gratuity) as full time military duties. Regards.

FLEURET.

COPY OF THE REPLY TO THE ABOVE FROM LIEUT.-COL.J.A.WOODGATE, TO MAJOR  
A.I.FLEURET.

Your personal telegram 4th. stop. You Adjutant Q.M. and I are all the same stop. Entirely share your feelings stop. Am still doing all I can here but situation complicated and too involved to explain in cable stop. Best wishes good trip.

WOODGATE.

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).



## MINUTE.

26th. March 1947.

19

From The Officer Commanding

Falkland Islands Defence Force.  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable,

The Colonial Secretary

C O N F I D E N T I A L .

1. I have the honour to request that the question of the amount of war gratuity granted to the Staff Officers of the Force may be referred to His Excellency for review. It may be thought that this is a rather belated request, but the peculiar circumstances and background of the case as revealed in the above Minute Paper from Red (38) onwards will I hope explain the delay. I submit the following notes in support of my request and should perhaps explain that the Officers in question have until now only received one sixth of the full gratuity.
2. On my return from leave in 1945, I met the Acting Officer Commanding FIDF in Montevideo, he being en route for the UK. The chief item of his informal and verbal hand-over, (or perhaps his chief item of news), was that it had been agreed that Officers of the Force who had been drawing part-time pay during the War, were, for purposes of gratuity, to be treated as full time officers. This point was at least indirectly confirmed on my arrival back in the Colony by the following facts:-
  - (a) The Adjutant reported to me that such a decision had been given.
  - (b) The preliminary detailed amounts of gratuity due to each ~~member~~ individual member of the Force had been prepared on these lines, were submitted to the Governor for approval or comment, and received back with no comment.
  - (c) No ruling that these officers should be treated as other than full time appears on the originating instruction (23).
3. Vouchers were prepared and the necessary cash drawn to make payments on these lines, (one officer concerned actually drew his gratuity and subsequently had to refund it), when red(38) was received, and, following (39) and (40) payments in the case of the Staff Officers were withheld. The customary privacy was given to these vouchers in so far as the actual amount to be received by any one individual was concerned and in these circumstances I still feel that red (38), if not inspired, was something more than the  
/interested

See 69.

interested query of an oppressed taxpayer whose burden in any case ~~was~~ could not be very heavy and who himself drew a gratuity.

57 4. I eventually had an audience with the Governor on the matter and showed him the enclosed personal telegram that I had meanwhile ~~received~~ from OC South Georgia. I also give now a copy of my reply. After very full discussion the matter was left for the Governor to think over. My impression was that it was <sup>provisionally</sup> agreed that if there was a case against full gratuity there <sup>was</sup> every justification for half-rate at least as being a fair compromise, and also such a proportion would be in the same ratio as the pay received during the War. It was therefore, with surprise that I received (43) which completely ignored this suggested compromise. For your information red (56) was only issued for audit purposes subsequently and as authority for the ~~payments~~ already made. In passing I would say that I heartily disagree with the whole of para. 1 of (41).

5. The case of Captain Sheppard who was paid full gratuity, is so nearly in line with the other officers concerned, that the fact that he was allowed to qualify for full time constitutes to my mind, another supporting argument (Vide para.3 of (41) ).

6. I would invite your attention to the fact that in the various minutes and telegrams from red(38) onwards the wording in all cases studiously avoids any reference to the case of the four officers in question and as a result the matter may, should it be desired, be reconsidered without embarrassment.

7. On behalf therefore of the Officers concerned, I pray that His Excellency may be asked to instruct that they at least be paid half rate gratuity, less that already received of course, and thereby remove the sense of inequable treatment which they naturally have. Ignoring my own case for the moment, I feel most strongly that after the ~~many~~ hours of work outside their civilian duties that these officers put ~~in~~, and the loyal efficient and valuable service they rendered, they should be treated more generously than the man who gave up one or two evenings per week, by compulsion in some cases.

*Austen Woodgate*

Lieut-Colonel  
Officer Commanding  
FIDF.



59

E.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 7 April, 1947.

No. 29 Saving.

C/12/43

Captain (Chaplain) Gerald Kenneth Lowe.

59a

I enclose a copy of a letter and questionnaire which has been received from the Canadian Military Headquarters regarding the previous service of the above-named officer. Should be grateful if you would complete and return the form at an early date.

SECEP.

See 60 Reply at 65

*Mr. [unclear]*  
*Mr. [unclear]*

COPY.

P(INT)/12/GRANTS/7/13 (SOPS 59a)

Canadian Military Headquarters,  
Senior Officer Pay Services,  
2 Cockspur Street,  
S.W.1.

To:-

19th March, 1947.

Military Department,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street, S.W.1.

War Service Gratuity.

Captain (Chaplain) G. K. Lowe.

1. The m/n has filed application for Canadian War Service Gratuity in respect of the time served in Falkland Islands Defence Force pursuant to Section 17 of the War Service Grants Act, 1944 (Canada).

2. This Act provides that Canadians who served on Active Service in any of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty other than those raised in Canada, may under certain conditions be paid a Canadian War Service Gratuity equal to that which might have been paid had such service been in the Canadian Forces less the amount of any pecuniary benefit of the same nature as a gratuity or credit authorised to be paid by any Government other than that of Canada.

3. For the purpose of computing the benefits to which the above named may be entitled may parts I and II of the attached Pro Forma relative to his service in Falkland Islands Defence Force from 11 Feb 38 to 31 Jan 44 under number Chaplain be completed and the Pro Forma returned to this office please at your earliest convenience.

4. It is emphasised that the information on the attached form is only for the purpose of assessing Canadian War Service Gratuity and the individual concerned will be instructed to make application in due course to the appropriate authority for payment of any gratuity, grant, etc, which may be due to him from your Government.

(sgd.) D.W. Digby, Captain,  
Senior Officer Pay Services,  
Canadian Army Overseas.

DECODE.

I.P. C/12/43.

*File in action*

**60**

No. 49.

**TELEGRAM RECEIVED.**

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 9. 5. 47 Time: 17.45 Received: 10. 5. 47 Time: 09.00

59 No. 160. By Saving telegram No. 29 Capt. (Chaplin) G.H. Lowe.  
Grateful early reply.

Reply at 65.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

P/L.

L.H.

X  
N.S.

with  
W.H.  
10.5.

*See the original and make the following file  
has been sent you as a reply to the letter  
from you to the Secretary of State*

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

59

The Governor of the Falkland Islands presents his compliments to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with reference to the Secretary of State's saving telegram No. 29 of 9th April 1947, has the honour to forward herewith particulars regarding the service of Captain (Chaplain) G. K. Lowe with the Falkland Islands Defence Force.

See 70, 71

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
STANLEY.

th June, 1947.

No. 2/12/47

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute the above Number and the date may be quoted.)

MINUTE.

10th June, 1947.

From The Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To Officer Commanding,

Falkland Islands Defence Force

Stanley.

Gratuities.

I am directed by the Governor to refer to your confidential Minute of the 26th of March, 1947, and to say that the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was obtained for the grant of service gratuities for part-time service, and he was informed that those paid for such service were at one sixth of the full rates. Accordingly, His Excellency is not prepared to sanction the award of gratuities at a higher rate.

(Sgd.) A. B. MATHEWS

Colonial Secretary.

DECODE.

No. 37.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 9. 6. 47      Time: 22.20      Received: 10. 6. 47      Time: 09.00

59 No. 196. My Savingsbank No. 29 and my telegram No. 160 Lowe. Grateful  
early reply.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

P/L.

Reply sent at 65

L.J.H.

Reply at 71

DECODE.

71

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Despatched: 20. 6. 47 Time: 11.30 Received: ..... Time: .....

70 No. 342. Four telegram No. 196 above. <sup>65</sup>Reply should reach you by air early next week.

See 72

GOVERNOR.

L/L.

LUN.

e/12/43

DECODE.

No. 357.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 25. 9. 47 Time: 18.35 Received: 26. 9. 47 Time: 09.00.

No. 346. Captain (Chaplain) G.H. Lowe. Your 6/12/43/658 of June 11th.

Understand £15. 5s. 7d. war service gratuity due to Lowe respecting F.I.D.P. Service. Lowe enquiring regarding payment. Grateful telegraphic advice for reply.

See 71

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

Reply at 73

LJH.

f.n.a. (Intld) A.P.H.



DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Despatched: 30. 9. 47 Time: 15.26. Received: .....Time: .....

72 No. 560. Your telegram No. 346. Lowe. Sum of £15. 15s. 7d. not  
£15. 5s. 7d. may be paid.

See 74

GOVERNOR.

G. T. C.

LJH.

74a  
Colonial Office,  
The Church House,  
Great Smith Street,  
S.W.1.

Ref: 34549/41/MIL

14th . October, 1947

Sir,

I am directed to refer to my letter of the 7th October regarding the question of war service gratuity due to you in respect of your service with the Falkland Islands Defence Force and to inform you that the Governor of the Falkland Islands has advised that you are eligible to a gratuity of £15. 15. 7d.

2. The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested to effect payment to you of this amount as soon as possible.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(sgd) DR. Lockhart.

THE REV. G.K. LOWE,

*Falkland Islands*

*34549/41. Mil*

DESPATCH

NO. *60*

*C/12/43*

Date *21 10 47*

*74*

Transmitted with the Compliments of the Secretary of State, for  
the Governor's information.

the Governor's consideration  
observations.

Reference:- Secretary of State's  
Governor's

Telegram No. *560*  
Despatch No.  
Savigram No.  
of

*1. x. 47*

*73*

Date	Nature of Communication
<i>17. 10 47.</i>	<i>to Rev G.K. Lowe</i> <i>Why?</i> <i>the</i> <i>abs</i>

No. C/12/43

MEMORANDUM.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and the date may be quoted.

9th February, 1948.

To The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Stanley.


From Officer Commanding,  
F. I. D. F.,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

War Gratuity - Pte. E. Berrido.

A claim has been received from Pte. P. Berrido for War Gratuity payable in respect of his services with the F. I. D. F. prior to joining the R. A. F. and I should be grateful if the Crown Agents could be asked to pay Berrido the sum of £16. 18. 6.

2. Berrido's present address is :-

6, Ellingham Road,  
Shepherd's Bush,  
London, W. 13.

  
for O.C., F.I.D.F. Lt. ~~Col.~~,

C/12/43

Copies to: Treasury  
Audit  
Quartermaster, F.I.D.F.

78

11th February, 48.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the sum of £16. 18. 6. is due to Mr. F. Berrido (ex Private, Falkland Islands Defence Force) in respect of War Gratuity and to request that you will be good enough to pay this amount to him at the following address:-

6, Millingham Road,  
Shepherd's Bush,  
LONDON, W. 12.

and debit the Colony's General Account in the usual manner.

I am,

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,



(Sgd.) A.B. MATHEWS

Colonial Secretary.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank, Westminster,  
vp. LONDON, S.W. 1.