

CONFIDENTIAL.

C.S.

19 43.

No.

C/7/43

S. of S. Confidential
Circular Despatch.

SUBJECT.

19 43.

19th July.

REVIEW OF EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS IN RELATION
TO THE GRANT OF LEAVE DURING THE WAR.

Previous Paper.

S/12/44; 28/36;

115/33.

Leave & Passages.

MINUTES.

S. of S. Confidential Circular despatch of 19/7/43.

(2).

4.6.
9m. I think, all the African colonies it was found necessary to reintroduce leave, usually W.B. Africa, some time ago & leave allowances were granted. Presumably the purpose of this despatch is to bring all colonies to the same decision. Climate in our own is not such an over-ruling factor, nor is overseas. We are, however, agreed, I believe, that at least for overseas officers the depressive effect of our climate, isolation, and cramped atmosphere does begin to tell after a while, ^{psychologically} we have, in fact, allowed certain officers leave recently & we now have to consider whether the grant of some leave after a stated period should not be regularised in the public interest.

Subsequent Paper.

2. I am inclined to think that overseas officers should be compelled to take one or

perhaps two months' holiday in S. America as soon after the expiry of a normal tour of service as the exigencies of the service in each case permit.

3. There is no medical reason, I suppose, why local officers should be given the same treatment even after their ^{first} tour of seven years, but to discriminate would not be fair.

4. In view of the relatively low cost of living in the Colony & the short period of leave involved I do not think the grant of a leave allowance would be justified. The total expenditure of foreign exchange involved would be very small in comparison with the total amount used by the Colony.

5. G.E. may wish to discuss next time I call.

KB
1/9.

(3)

Circulate to Heads of Dep't. who might think it of value to obtain the wishes & thoughts of their staffs. Our case is of course unique & it is doubtful if a holiday in sub-hospital or hospital clinic & living under both conditions would be of any real worth.

AD 1/11/42

1. H.S.M.O. ✓

2. L.A. ✓

3. D.A.G. ✓

4. Ex. Enq. ✓

5. O. H.C. Ed. ✓

6. S. E. T. ✓

7. As. Col. Pwr. ✓

8. O. H.C. T. ✓

(4)

9. Govt. Naturalist. ✓

10. Crup. Auth. ✓

Please let me have your views on this question as in (3). After recording them the M.P. should be passed to the next officer on the list.

KB.
2/9.

H.C.S.

- ① As we are situated at present only urgent medical reasons would justify leave to Montevideo - in the case of M. O's.
- ② I cannot consult SR. Dunlop but brief leave while attractive in theory would be very expensive at present exchange rates and for a man with a family the voyage on the S.S. Fitzroy is apt to be unpleasant.
- ③ I shall write SR. Dunlop about this matter.
- ④ Locally recruited officers in this Sept. might welcome leave if it did not prejudice overseas leave at the end of the war.

OK
Smo
8/9/43

H. P. I.

(6).

I think H. P. has said it all in the estimate para. of (3).

11-9-43.

Lib
L.A.

H.C.S.

(7).

I consider that compulsion to take leave would be most unwelcome and further that the regrettably well-known discomforts of travel in the "Fitzroy", the high cost of the journey and the great expense of living in South America in hotel conditions would make many officials very strongly disinclined to take their leave there.

2. I would suggest that it might be made clear that every encouragement will be given to officers who are invited for visits by their friends or relatives.

g.s.a. 14.11.43

H.C.S.

(8).

In consulting my staff I find that the rate of exchange and cost of living in S. America would deter those who might be entitled to leave. This is coupled with the wish to save their money for leave in U.K. when this becomes available.

On the other hand I feel that such leave should be available as at different times both my Agricultural Officer & myself have felt the strain of pushing the work of the

Department under adverse climatic conditions with unsympathetic owners & with labourers who are inexperienced in the details of modern Agriculture & have to be personally instructed & guided in all matters that are not regular F.I. ranching practices.

I do not think that holidaying on local farms is very desirable if it places the officer under an obligation to his hosts — especially for a Stock inspector.

The remarks in par 5 of the S of S circular were probably meant to cover such excessive costs of living as may be experienced in S America — I would suggest that leave allowance be considered — cases where cost of living on leave is shown to be in excess of cost of living on duty. Could not arrangements be made for accommodation in S. America with families as paying guests for those who desire such leave.

J.R.
20/9/43.

Knownata Colonial Secretary. (4)

There is much confusion of thought among my Staff as to what leave each respective Grade is entitled. But generally they wish to have what leave they have to come in U.K. As they are nearly all locally recruited or have lived here for 20-30 years, this is understandable.

Personally, after four years residence in Stanley (with one week end of duty away) I would very much like the opportunity of a change of environment for a few weeks, & but for the heavy fare to M.V. would in now have applied for leave.

C.W. II. 21.10.43

H.C.S.,

(10)

After consulting those of my staff who are most immediately concerned, I feel that the compulsory taking of leave in South America would be unwelcome, unless a leave allowance were granted to cover the high expenditure necessarily involved. Most of the locally-recruited teachers would prefer to save their money for their leave in England. For most of the overseas teachers, who have to board, the cost of living here is comparatively high, so that they have little money to spare for holidays in S. America.

On the other hand, I consider that such leave would in many cases, and especially in the case of teachers, have a very definite value, and that therefore every encouragement should be given to those who might wish to avail themselves of leave in S. America. Some members of my staff would be glad to have leave in S. America, if they could have some help from the Government in the matter of expense, and if it did not prejudice their leave in England at the end of the war.

H.L.B.,

O. K. Ed.,

25/9/43.

Hon. Col Sec.,

(11)

With two exceptions the staff of this dept would prefer to have their leave in U.K.

Leave in Montevideo at present rate of exchange, high fare from Stanley and prospects of a very uncomfortable journey in SS Fitzroy gives no encouragement. It is presumed that the leave would not be financed or partly financed by the Govt.

S.M.

S. F. T.

12/10/43.

(12).

H.C.S.

The question does not affect this Dept at this time, as Miss Carey is at present in Buenos Aires on special sick leave, and Mr. Bound has only recently returned from a short period of leave in Montevideo. The other members of the staff are very junior in service and /

have no intention of seeking leave either in the UK or South America for some years to come.

24.9.
ag. P.M.
14/10/43.

Hon. Col. Sec.

(13)

Reference to J.G. Lennard's despatch Red 1a, I have discussed this with the staff of this Dept. it is felt that some period of leave in S.A. for officers who have completed the period required by the leave passage Regs. would be most welcome provided it did not ~~prejudice~~ prejudice their leave in U.K. after the cessation of hostilities.

I would like to suggest that leave up to 2 months with return passage be available to officers after having served the prescribed period, that leave allowance be considered only when the cost of living is greater than at H.Q.'s. further that this would not prejudice U.K. leave after the war.

W. H. S. - C.
15/10/43.

(14)

H. G. L.

I am entirely in agreement with the L. of S. suggestion in para. 3 of red 1. that Government leave arrangements should be reviewed "with the object of ensuring that all officers are afforded such opportunities for rest and change as are necessary to maintain their health and vigour." Whilst the question of separation from an officer's family (para. 2) and that of climate (para. 3) hardly arise here, the general depression and staleness engendered by service in a colony where one is confined for five or six years to one small village without any chance of getting out of it even for a day tend, I submit, to have as bad an effect on an officer's work as a tropical climate has on an officer in West Africa.

With the greatest respect I beg to differ from His Excellency on the question of the beneficial effect of a holiday in Uruguay. Uruguay in Spring and Autumn has a climate almost identical with that of England in Summer. It provides everything that is needed to rest a stale and weary officer, the general atmosphere of peace and freedom from control and war-time activity alone giving the place a high holiday value.

The cost of living is high, but it is not prohibitive. Full board in a satisfactory hotel works out at about 12/6 per person per day. This means that

an officer with a wife and child would have to pay out nearly two pounds a day for basic living expenses alone. There are not many officers who could afford to live for a month in Montevideo at this rate (for hotel expenses are, naturally, not the only ones to be met,) and I therefore suggest that, in addition to the payment of passages, assistance be given to all officers at the rate of £1 per day per family, or, say, 5/- per day per person.

The question of post-war leave in the U.K. is not one, I think, that need cause very much anxiety, as the S.O.S. makes it clear in para. 6. that, although final arrangements have not yet been made, people who take war-time leave in places other than the U.K. will not be victimised after the war.

In conclusion I would state that the opinion that the discomforts of travelling by the S.S. Fitzroy would prove a deterrent is by no means general. To get away from the colony for a while, my family would be prepared to travel, if necessary, in a tursock cutter.

Alb. Acty. Coll. of Customs
21. 10. 63.

(15)

Y/E.,

To see from (5). Most of the officers minuting assume that Government would not pay passages. They have not read (1).

2. My own views, in the light of all these comments are as follows. Overseas Officers after a normal tour require a holiday away from the Falklands in order to avoid staleness and depression and to refit themselves to tackle their jobs with renewed energy and enthusiasm. A holiday on a farm is useless for this purpose. The essential need is a short change of environment. A bachelor might get what he needs in Montevideo itself, but a married man should take his family to one of the seaside resorts down river, where he can get sport and relaxation, his wife a civilised, pre-war atmosphere with dancing and so on, and his children the sands and bathing. I consider that we are peculiarly fortunate in having a friendly, neutral country available where a complete change from war conditions can be taken advantage of. The psychological effect

effect of a holiday in such an atmosphere at this stage of the war is bound to be excellent. We have proof of that in the case of Mr. Carr, who came back a different man. I do not think the climate on the Plate is very different to that of the South African coast in the same latitude, and the results of similar holidays there are excellent.

3. I consider that leave "over one voyage" should be made available to all officers (including local people) who have served a normal tour and who can be spared, Government reserving the right to compel ^{an officer} ~~an officer~~ to take this leave if considered necessary. Passages should be paid and leave allowance while in South America @ 5/- per day per person. Such leave should count as vacation leave except in cases where Government compels an officer to have it, when it should count as sick-leave.

K.B.
25th October, 1943.

(16).

Para 2 of ① is overlooked. When is the overwork? And in peace-time officers did not always take their leave when it was due them. Officers here were not - (I may be wrong, but I don't think so) - ordered home on leave or automatically granted it; they asked for it when they felt like it & that is presumably the reason why leave could not be accumulated & was limited to a maximum of 6 months.

2 The first sentence of para 3 in ① shows what was behind the S.F.S.'s mind. It does not apply here at all. There is little evidence that work here has affected either the health or vigour of officers. War work may have done. But that is a medical question.

3 Para 4 of ① scarcely applies here since it is unthinkable that a British Govt. could either persuade or compel a British subject to take a holiday in a foreign country; & the only British country practically available for a holiday is the U.K., communication with which is most uncertain; & we are told such holidays are undesirable (ration, accommodation).

4 Para 5 (1) is quite clear in its implication that grants or allowances are for officers only. That is really obvious & it would be absurd to consider for a moment any monetary assistance for wives or families. My predecessor ^{as C.S.O.} had I believe 10 children!! Such children could scarcely be kept behind.

5. There is no differentiation made here between officers from outside the F.I. & those born therein. That is as it should be, and if a married Englishman with wife & 3 children were given leave for all of them assisted financially by the Govt., why should not a F.I. with six children be given the same?

6. The masochistic idea of our dear old China & London must be scotched. If an English born Islander can stick it, so can we. The only unpleasantness or suffering is the lack of change & our remoteness from the world outside. Anyone who accepts a post here must have realised this when so doing; & the fact that most do not apply for leave shows he is usually contented. One must not overlook the fact that the so-called "loneliness" has been vastly mitigated in recent years by the increase of ease in communication, notably in "wireless".

7. My policy is not to insist the extraordinary leave suggested except on medical grounds. Ordinary leave may be applied for & the applications dealt with on their merits. There is to be no discrimination between F.I. born & outsiders.

[Signature] 27/4/42

(17)

4.F.

(1) must be answered. (vide para 1), & as Depts have been consulted they will be anxious to know 4.F.'s decision. I submit drafts of a despatch & Circular which, I hope, interpret your wishes correctly. KB.

29.10.43

Despatch No. 53 to S. of S. of 1/11/43. 18-19.

Circular to Heads of Departments of 1/11/43. 20.

Circular Circulars to Heads of Depts of 5/4/44. 21.

pa.

22

Your Excellency,

This minute arises out of (2) on L/216, Mr. Carr's application for some leave in Uruguay. A precedent is bound to be created.

2. The situation has changed since the previous minutes on this file were written.

(1) The war in Europe is over.

(2) Officers domiciled overseas are being granted leave to the U.K.

(3) Officers domiciled locally are normally not.

The guiding principle is that, while giving every consideration to people who have good reasons for going to the U.K., we try, on patriotic grounds to keep the number of such visitors to a minimum. Finally, we are anxious to "stagger" leaves as much as possible in order not to disrupt the work here.

3. I think it would serve all our present objects (to which the question of climate is irrelevant) and also, in a few cases help local officers who see little prospect of getting to the U.K., until after Japan is defeated if we relaxed the ruling at (20) on the following lines. Officers who have completed a "minimum tour" may, subject to the exigencies of the service and as a temporary war-time measure, be granted local leave in Uruguay on the following conditions:

(a) Officers will be required to return by the second trip of the "Fitzroy" after that on which they proceed to Montevideo.

(b) Return passages for Officers, wives and children under the age of 18 will be paid by Government.

(c) Leave Allowance in Uruguay will be paid at the rate of 5/- per day per person, regardless of age. ~~Half of the estimated total allowance may be paid in advance and the balance claimed on return.~~ *vacation*

(d) Such leave will not count against any leave subsequently granted to the United Kingdom, but no officer taking this local leave will be permitted to proceed on vacation leave overseas until he has served for a further twelve months.

KB 11/11/45

KB

17th June, 1945.

provisionally
not to
grant
vac. leave
until they
have served
nine months
after the return to the Colony

- 23. Minute to Heads of Departments of 13. 6. 45.
- 24. Telegram No. 51. to Magistrate, South Georgia of 18. 6. 45.
- 25. Minute to Heads of Departments of 28. 8. 45.
- 26. "Circ. " " " " " 8. 7. 46.

PA GB
10.7.46

27

YE

p. 3 of 1937 X
Gazette

Spoke about Local Leave. Under
§ 18 of Local Passage Regs. an Officer
may be granted 21 days local leave
during - in respect of each 2 years
service.

2. (23) was the (rather late) war.
time arrangement here. In acc. with
§ 7 of (1a) it was discontinued as a
general rule by (26).

3. I do not agree with § 3 of (19).
To the expatriate (esp. the more senior
Officers) there is a considerable sense of
isolation - far more than in a 'back
station' in N. Nigeria before the war
when return mail for U.K. could be
looked for in a couple of months. I
don't suggest there is 'overwork' here. But
there appears to be more in peace than
the previous Administration experienced
in war!

A I

CBH

I agree with both statements - 17. expatriate Officers will
continue to be eligible for local leave as at X. There is

ambiguity in § 18 of L&P Regs. wh. must be
cleared up when we review conditions of service.

MC 17/vii

17/9/177

CIRCULARCONFIDENTIAL

Downing Street,

19th July, 1943.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have been impressed by the need for a review of existing leave arrangements in relation to the maintenance of the health and efficiency of the Colonial Service under war conditions.

2. I have been much concerned at the indications I have received of the strain which four years of war have imposed on the staff of civil administrations in the Colonial Dependencies. The war has thrown much additional work on Colonial Governments at a time when their establishments have been greatly depleted by the release of officers for service with the Armed Forces and by normal wastage. This situation has been only partially relieved by fresh recruitment, and the individual officer has in consequence been subjected to a steadily increasing pressure. Evidence is accumulating of the deleterious effects which curtailment of leave and extension of tours are having on officers who are already bearing exceptional burdens of work and responsibility and whose conditions of life are likely, in present circumstances, to be unusually difficult, especially where lack of shipping and other causes involve prolonged separation from their families.

3. The maintenance of the health and efficiency of the Colonial Service is a factor of the first importance in the effective collaboration of the Colonial Dependencies in the war effort, and I am deeply concerned that a situation should not be allowed to arise in which the administrative machine in any Colonial territory might become so seriously over-taxed as to be in danger of a breakdown or at least of failing to respond adequately to the increasingly complex and far-reaching demands which peace, as well as war, will make on Colonial Governments. I consider that all Colonial Governments should at this stage review the leave arrangements for their staff now in force with the object of ensuring that all officers are afforded such opportunities for rest and change as are necessary to maintain their health and vigour. This question assumes special importance in the case of expatriated officers whose health is dependent on a periodic return to a temperate climate. I consider that it is essential that, if the Colonial Service is to continue to bear with success its manifold and growing responsibilities, in war and in peace, special attention should now be given to the position of these officers and to the provision of such facilities for recuperation as in the circumstances of each Territory may seem most appropriate.

4. Under present conditions any attempt on my part to
prescribe

The Officer Administering
the Government of

6107713

prescribe the nature of such emergency arrangements would clearly be impracticable; each Colonial Government must decide what arrangements are most suitable having regard to local climatic and other conditions and to the transport facilities available from time to time. I am also content to leave to Colonial Governments the decision regarding the degree of persuasion or compulsion to be applied to individual officers in order to secure the objects of this proposal. In the absence of a plain direction, many officers, I know, will be reluctant to take leave from a sense of public spirit. They want to make their utmost contribution to the war effort, and they hesitate to add to the burden of others by taking a holiday themselves. They will need to be convinced that by taking leave they will be acting in the larger interests of the public service. I would, however, point out that, if compulsion is resorted to, it becomes incumbent on the Government concerned to satisfy itself that questions of expense are not a legitimate deterrent to officers from taking the wartime leave that can be made available.

5. I assume that normally assistance to officers under any arrangement would be limited to free transport, but it may be that some officers are compelled to refrain from taking leave on the grounds of expense; and where the costs necessarily involved are clearly excessive in relation to the officer's emoluments and as a consequence the officer is deprived of leave which is essential to his health and efficiency, the grant of some additional assistance might well be justified. I do not propose to express any general opinion as to the desirability of granting special leave allowances but if you are aware of any particular cases in which it would not be possible for the officer to take the leave he needs without financial assistance I should have no objection to considering any proposals which you might think it right to make for dealing with this situation.

6. It has been represented to me that one of the factors which may have tended to prejudice the working of leave schemes in the Colonial Dependencies has been the fear that an officer by taking interim leave might prejudice his chances of obtaining early leave to this country after the war. I have at present under consideration the general question of post-war leave arrangements, and I hope to address Governors separately on this question in due course. In the meantime, whatever arrangements may ultimately be decided on, it will, I am sure, be generally agreed that when peace is restored every officer should be granted as soon as practicable sufficient leave for rest and recuperation and for renewing contact with his family and friends.

7. I should be glad to be informed in due course of the action you propose to take to give effect to the suggestions set out in this despatch. It will, of course, be appreciated that any special arrangements made for wartime leave are necessarily of an emergency nature and would be terminated at the conclusion of hostilities.

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

OLIVER STANLEY.

G107714

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
STANLEY,
1st November, 1943.

*Copy Sent D.S. 17.0.
ref. last para*

FALKLAND ISLANDS.
No. 53.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Confidential Circular Despatch dated the 19th July, 1943, and to inform you that I have, in consultation with my Heads of Departments, carefully considered the position in regard to the grant of vacation leave during the war.

2. Except in the case of Mr. Evans no vacation leave outside the Colony has been granted since the outbreak of war though in one or two cases local or sick leave in South America has been given with passages paid.

3. The two most important factors necessitating leave are, in most Colonies, a tropical climate and over-work. The climate here is extremely healthy and there is no over-work. Experience shows that officers, both local born and from overseas, are able to serve for long periods without undue strain.

4. In these circumstances I consider that there is no need at present to introduce any special arrangements. Applications for leave to the United Kingdom will be allowed and considered on their merits, though/

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
O.F.G. STANLEY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

though, in existing circumstances, they will only be approved in exceptional cases. A careful watch will be kept on the mental and physical health of all officers and a liberal interpretation will be placed on the need, in particular cases, for a period of sick leave to be spent in Uruguay the only suitable country available and that limited to the southern coast-line.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

No. 1142

MINUTE.

20

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

1st November, 1943.

From

To HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

CIRCULAR.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency has carefully considered the question of granting special war-time vacation leave and has made the following decisions:

2. The only leave which will hence forward be granted to Uruguay will be (1) sick leave with passage paid and (2) local leave at the officer's own expense.

3. Applications for leave to the United Kingdom may as heretofore be submitted by officers entitled to it and they will be considered on their merits. It must, however, be realized that passages to and from the United Kingdom are only made available for civilians in cases of real urgency and that in consequence applications for vacation leave are only likely to be granted in the most exceptional cases.


Colonial Secretary.

No. 6/7/43.

MINUTE.

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

From Colonial Secretary,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

CIRCULAR.

5th April, 1944.

To O.I.C., Treasury,
Col. Postmaster.
Supr. T. & T.,
E/E., & Harbour Master,
Magistrate
Chief Constable
Hon. S.M.C.,
C.I.C., Education Dept.,
Director of Agriculture.

Red 20 With reference to paragraph 2 of my circular of 1st November, 1943, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding I think I should make it clear that grant of local leave to be spent abroad is not to be regarded as a right. Applications will be considered by His Excellency on their merits and in the light of prevailing circumstances.

Kenneth Bradley
Colonial Secretary.

No.

MINUTE.

23

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

13th June, 1945.

To HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS,
STANLEY.

From

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

C I R C U L A R

With reference to my Circular of the 5th April, 1944, regarding local leave to Uruguay.

2. As all officers are aware, the shortage of passages to the United Kingdom is as severe as ever and the position is unlikely to improve for a long time. Further, it is likely to be some time before persons domiciled in the Empire overseas will be permitted to go on leave to the United Kingdom except for special reasons.

3. In these circumstances His Excellency has been pleased to authorise the following arrangements for the grant of local leave in Uruguay on the understanding that they are of a purely temporary character and may be discontinued when conditions become more normal :-

- (a) Officers who have completed a "minimum tour" try, subject to the exigencies of the service, be granted local leave to Uruguay.
- (b) They will be required to return by the second trip of the "Tisbury" after that on which they proceed to Montevideo.
- (c) Return passages for officers and wives and for children under the age of eighteen, up to three full passages in all, will be paid by Government.
- (d) Leave Allowance in Uruguay will be paid at the rate of 5/- per day for officer unaccompanied and 10/- per day for an officer accompanied by his wife and/or children. Half of the estimated total allowance may be paid in advance and the balance claimed on return.
- (e) Such leave will not count against any vacation leave subsequently granted, but officers taking this local leave will normally not be granted vacation leave until they have served for nine months after their return to the Colony.

Treasury & Customs.
Post Office,
Supr. E. & T.
P.W.D. & Harbour.
Legal & Naturalist
Police & Prisons.
Medical,
Education

Agricultural
Mr. Carr
Printers.

K. G. BRADLEY

Colonial Secretary.

(24)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.
FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.
SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
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182. 6. 45.

To

MAGISTRATE,

SOUTH GEORGIA.

No. 51. CIRCULAR ISSUED HERE INSTITUTING AS TEMPORARY MEASURE LOCAL LEAVE SUBJECT TO EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE, IN URUGUAY OVER TWO WEEKS UP TO 5 FULL RETURN PASSEGES PAID WITH LEAVE ALLOWANCE 5/- PER DAY SINGLE OFFICER PLUS 5/- PER DAY OFFICER ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE AND/OR CHILDREN. THIS LEAVE TO BE GRANTED ONLY TO OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED MINIMUM TOUR. IT WILL NOT REPEAT NOT COUNT AGAINST VACATION LEAVE BUT VACATION LEAVE MUST NOT BE TAKEN UNTIL NINE MONTHS AFTER RETURN.

2. I REALISE THAT THIS WILL NOT HELP SOUTH GEORGIA VERY MUCH BUT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL IF AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS ENABLING AN OFFICER TO RETURN TO SOUTH GEORGIA AFTER ONE TO THREE MONTHS IN URUGUAY.

3. I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD ADVISE YOUR STAFF ACCORDINGLY.

COLONEL A. L. SECRETARY.

Time

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

From The Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

28th August, 1945.

Medical Officer
Executive Engineer, & Harbour Master. +
To Director of Agriculture X
Magistrate & Govt. Naturalist. X
Supt of Education. X
Supr. E. & T. Dept. X
Colonial Postmaster. V
O/C., F. I. D. F. X
Chief Constable +
Treasury & Customs. -
Competent Authority +
Head Printer. +

CIRCULAR

With reference to my Circular of the 13th of June, paragraph 2.

2. It seems likely that a limited number of officers domiciled in the Colony will shortly be able to begin taking their vacation leaves in the United Kingdom.

3. I should, therefore, be grateful if Heads of Departments would let me have revised leave rosters covering departures during the period November 1945 to the end of 1946.

4. Proposed leaves must be staggered so as to ensure the continuity of the work in each department.

5. Most people wishing to go to the United Kingdom will doubtless prefer to leave here about April. It will, however, not be possible to allocate more than a few passages at any one time and, while preference will be met as far as possible, I must reserve the right to advance or postpone dates as necessary, even where applications have already been approved.

6. Married officers should realise that, while simultaneous passages to the United Kingdom can probably be arranged for wives and children, there can be no guarantee of this for the return journey. Wives and children may be held back in England awaiting passages to North America.

7. The provisions of my Circular under reference regarding local leave in Uruguay still apply.

Colonial Secretary.

Red 23

M I N U T E.

(26)

8th July, 1946.

From: The Colonial Secretary, : To: All Heads of Departments,
STANLEY. : STANLEY.
:

Local Leave.

Red 23 I am directed by the Governor to refer to my Circular Minute of the 13th of June, 1945, and to say that in view of the improvement in conditions and the fact that Officers may now be expected usually to proceed on leave when due, it has been decided that the special arrangements for passages and allowances paid by Government to Officers taking local leave to South America will generally be discontinued.

2. Individual cases where Officers are prevented by the exigencies of the service from taking their normal leave, to the United Kingdom, will, however, be considered on their merits.

3. Local leave, as laid down in paragraph 18 of the Leave and Passage Regulations, published in the Gazette of March 1st, 1937, will continue to be granted.

WH.

C. B. Leathers.
Colonial Secretary.