

1911

E. AFRICA

C.O
22279
REC'D
JUL 11

22279

how leave regulations

*minutes re: interpretation of phrase
"time necessarily spent on the journey to England"*

Original minutes on file 1263 EA

Mr. Batherbee

I should be glad of your observations as to the interpretation of the phrase "the time necessarily spent on the voyage". As now proposed, a Nyasaland Officer - and indeed an Officer of East Africa Protectorate or Uganda - can claim to travel via the Cape and draw full pay all the time. I understand that Nyasaland officers are recognised as having the choice between Suez and Cape routes.

We want a ruling to decide what the time necessarily spent on voyage means - i.e.

(1) May an officer of any East African Protectorate travel via the Cape and count the whole voyage as time necessarily spent etc?

(2) May an officer of any East African Protectorate travel via Suez all the way by sea and count it as time necessarily spent on voyage?

(3)

Handwritten notes on left margin:
12 July
previous paper

Handwritten notes on left margin:
certainly only Nyasa-land officers
H.F.B.

H.F.B.

next subsequent paper

Handwritten notes at bottom left:
3395
27/7/11

Handwritten notes at bottom center:
See file 35966
20 (Papers 7 pages)

(3) Or is the time necessarily spent on voyage the minimum time for getting from Africa to England, viz. an average of 19 days if an officer goes by another route?

A.C.C.P.
27/6.

Mr. Parkinson,

I do not think that any difficulty need arise as to this. "The time necessarily spent on the voyage" means the time necessarily spent if the officer travels by the quickest route. Thus for East Africa Protectorate and Uganda officers, it means the time spent on the voyage via Suez and Marseilles. If an officer travels via the Cape, or all the way round by sea by the Suez route, he must count the extra time so spent on the voyage as "leave in England". The case of Nyasaland officers is somewhat different, as it is recognised that the latter have the choice of routes between Suez and the Cape. In their case, therefore, I think that we must allow them to travel either via Suez or the Cape, and count the time spent by either route as "time necessarily spent on the voyage" - provided of course that, if they travel by Suez, they proceed overland from Marseilles and do not travel all the way round by sea.

H.F.B.
28/6.

Mr. Butler,

By this arrangement the Nyasaland officer will score very considerably, but I don't think that need trouble us. But certainly we ought to make it quite clear what is meant by "the time necessarily spent on the voyage", and I would suggest that we write to East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland and Crown Agents explaining as in Mr. ^{a Nyasaland} Batterbee's minute and adding that when (an) officer

comes

comes via the Cape the date of arrival in England will be the date on which the steamer first touches at an English port, and the phrase should also be explained in the new leave regulations.

A.C.C.F.
29/6.

Mr. Read:

P.C.A.B.

June 29.

at once

H.J.R.

30/6.

~~Mr. Batterbee~~

Mr. Butler -

There remains one more point to settle which has arisen in the case of Mr. Fryer of Nyasaland.

The time necessarily spent on the voyage for a Nyasaland officer is shown in 3(b) of the letter of 6. on this subject. That may be, when going via the Cape, travel intermediate the whole way from Chinde to Durban you have no alternative, but from Durban to England you can go either direct or intermediate.

That I will say that the minimum period of transit Chinde to Southampton

is -

Mail - 29 days.

Intermediate 36 days.

If the connection at Durban is bad -
it may be, perhaps, necessary to
wait 6 or 7 days there sometimes -
the period will be increased accordingly.

Intermediate is cheaper than mail.

Mail A3 single 250-12
return 298-5-7

D5 single 236-15
return 266-3

Intermediate B2 single 244-2
return 279-7-7

E3 single 232-11
return 258-11-10

If a man prefers intermediate - + many
prefer it, esp if married - he gains
at least 7 days cheaper the minimum
period for the journey. At the same
time, he saves the port about £10 on
each journey (first) and £20 (second).

We could of course fix a minimum
time for the journey via the Cape -
but in many cases the man's pain
in leave for the period of voyage on full
pay

They will be counterbalanced by the
having on passage if he goes by an
intermediate boat.

257

? let para 3(b) of letter to (a)
remain - be interpreted to mean
that whether a man goes by mail
or intermediate between Canada or
England he will be allowed for
the money the time actually taken.

All
5/6/12

This is a tiresome little question.

A Newcastle office told me the other
day that it had been ruled in
the Prot. that an officer must travel
by mail, and it certainly appears
from officers' own certificates that they
always are sent home by mail.
I shall like to put a different
policy here without expense to the
Government, & I shall be inclined to
consult him putting the same
T.O. 1/6

It told
pending
men could
be (intermediate)
by (intermediate)
All
12/6

W. Reed

2. Consider fol. as proposed.

HAS

June 11.

at once

H. S. R.

1/15

1265 E.A.

22279

Downing Street,

DRAFT.

Crown Agents

for the Colonies.

MINUTE.

- Mr. Parkinson
- Mr. Butler
- Mr. Fildes.
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Cox.
- Sir G. Lucas.
- Lord Lucas.
- Mr. Harcourt.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary

Marshall to inform you that his attention has recently been called to an irregularity in the new leave regulations which have been approved for the East Africa, Uganda and Nyasaland Protectorates.

2. The regulations state that an officer

may, after every tour of residential service,

be granted vacation leave with full pay ~~from~~ for

the time necessarily taken on the journey

to England" &c., &c., and the same phrase

occurs

Batterbee to see

his return.

*See 1173
5/10/22
22279
"M.P. 104"*

6 p.m. 10/10/22

*Uganda
Nyasaland
vacation leave
to England*

*my to get Uganda
Nyasaland
vacation leave
to England*

occurs again in connection with return leave.

3. Some doubt, ^{has} arisen as to the exact meaning of this phrase, and I am to explain that it should be interpreted as follows:

(a) For officers of the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda it should be taken to mean the time spent on the journey from Mombasa (or Zanzibar) in the case of Uganda Officers who are permitted to return home by the Nile to England via the Suez Canal and Marseilles.

If an officer of the East Africa Protectorate or Uganda prefers to perform the whole journey by sea instead of travelling overland from Marseilles, or to return to England via the Cape, any time spent on the voyage over and above that which would have been spent had he travelled by the quickest route i.e. via the Suez Canal

Canal and Marseilles, must be counted as "leave in England".

(b) For Mombasa officers (who have the option of the East coast route or the Cape route) it should be taken to mean ^{either} the time spent on the journey from Chinde to England via the Suez Canal and Marseilles (as ^{in (a) above} ~~for East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Officers~~), or the time spent on the journey from Chinde via the Cape to the first port of call in England, according to the route selected.

4. There is however one exception to this ruling, viz. when an officer returns to England on sick leave via the Suez Canal. In that case he will be permitted to perform the whole journey by sea and to count the time so spent as time necessarily taken for the journey to England.

I am &c.,

*See minute
on Mr. Ridge's
file
Mombasa*

C. D.
14
D. 14

260

C.O./22279/E.A.

hm

DRAFT.

Downing Street,

14 June, 1912.

Nyasaland
159

For: Sir W. Manning.

Ans 33957

Sir,

MINUTE.

- Mr. *deeb 13/6*
- Mr. *Batterbee Read 14*
- Mr. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

With referēce to my despatch to
 168 of the 6th of July 1911, I have the
 honour to inform you that a case has been
 brought to my notice in which a Nyasaland
 officer desires to return to the Protector-
 ate on the expiration of his leave by an
 intermediate steamer, and to request that
 you will state whether in your opinion it
 is advisable to allow officers travelling
 between Nyasaland and this country via the
 Cape to make use of the Intermediate
 steamers for the whole journey.

Batterbee
Reminds for
Emm
 14/6

C. D.
14
D. 14

260

C.O./22279/E.A.

DRAFT.

Downing Street,

14 June, 1912.

aland
159

From: Sir W. Manning.

Sir,

Ans 33952

MINUTE.

- Mr. *deerp* 13/6
- Mr. *Brother* 14
- Mr. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

With reference to my despatch No 168 of the 6th of July 1911, I have the honour to inform you that a case has been brought to my notice in which a Nyasaland officer desires to return to the Protectorate on the expiration of his leave by an intermediate steamer, and to request that you will state whether in your opinion it is advisable to allow officers travelling between Nyasaland and this country via the Cape to make use of the Intermediate steamers for the whole journey.

Batterbee
Reminds for
Emb
14/6

2. At present, I understand, the Union Castle Company has no Mail Steamers running north of Durban, but between Durban and ...
 ... a service of Mail Steamers and Intermediate steamers.
 ... that his minimum time ...
 ... from South Africa to India via ...
 ... by Mail Steamer and ... by Inter-
 ... medical. If, therefore, an officer travels
 ... the way by Intermediate ...
 ... at least a week's extra leave on full pay as time
 ... necessarily spent on the voyage under the new
 ... leave regulations. It may also be necessary to
 ... at Durban for the connection ...
 ... in that case the time spent on the voyage would
 ... be increased by several days. This, however,
 ... is a difficulty which cannot well be avoided and
 ... as it is not specially connected with the
 ... point at issue, it need not now be taken into
 ... consideration.

3. On the other hand, although an officer
 travelling

travelling by Intermediate Steamer will
 gain extra leave, there is a saving to
 the Government in the cost of his passage
 approximately £10 each way if he is en-
 titled to 1st class accommodation and £4
 each way if he is entitled to 2nd class
 accommodation.

I should be glad if you would
 take the above points into consideration
 when making your recommendation on this
 matter.

I have &c.,

(Sd.)