

C.S.

MEDICAL Board of Health  
Miscellaneous.  
PUBLIC WORKS Miscellaneous.  
MISCELLANEOUS (General.)

UTI/SAN/1#27

19 42.

No. 92/42.

C.S.O.

SUBJECT.

19 42.

4th August.

Previous Paper.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Scheme for installation of Water Closets.

26/44.

257/23, 412/24, 456/25.

For previous correspondence see 245/37 & 305/27. G.O. 38/20.

MINUTES.

Excerpt from Minutes of Meeting of Board of Health  
held on the 28th May, 1942.

Water & Sewage  
Connections.

The President and Executive Engineer explained their plan for financing water and sewage connections at a flat rate - the money to be loaned by Government and repaid over a term of years. This would tend to eliminate the present Carter of night-soil and effect a substantial saving in overhead charges. Board members considered it a sound scheme.

1. Excerpt from Minute from Executive Engineer of 25. 1. 44.

2-5 Minute from Hon. S.M.C., of 17. 7. 44.

Y/E.,  
submitted.

A. I. W.  
for C.S.  
19. 7. 44.

I should like the scheme to be surveyed as suggested by the S.M.C., in his penultimate paragraph (2).

When the costs are being considered I think it necessary to take into account the inevitably large demand there will be post-war in the U.K. and the resultant high cost of material - but at the same time, the H.E. may remember the extraordinary fall in prices of sanitation articles after the first rush of new buildings subsequent to the last war.

Subsequent Paper.

A. W. C.  
24. 7. 44.

0040/F.

E. E.,  
Referred to you accordingly.  
A. I. P.  
For C.S.  
20. 7. 41.

Hon. Col. Sec.,  
I have noted the summary that is required, but as this  
will take some time I am returning the file in the meantime.  
J. A. W.  
E.E.  
28. 7. 41.

Hon. S.M.O.,  
To note.  
A. I. P.  
For C.S.  
29. 7. 41.  
Geo. H.  
S.M.O.  
30. 7. 41.

Minute from Hon. S.M.O., of 29. 7. 42.

6-7.

Hon. C.S.  
*(8)*  
Red of submitted various relative  
excerpts from other Mr. B have been made  
in this file. pl.

*L.A.A.*  
*agacs.*  
*4/8/42.*

*(9).*

Office i/c Treasury.

In the possible event of this scheme being proceeded  
with in 1943, how do you suggest that it should be  
financed? Having in mind the fact that some households  
would not be able to pay a that £250 a year saved  
in respect of Sanitary Carters' wages would not be income,?  
Should we should have to insert the capital cost under  
P.W.E. must it out of revenue. Do you agree?

*(10).*

*K.B.*  
*5/8.*

Hon. Col. Sec.

I would suggest that the total cost of the scheme  
be charged to P.W.E. under a new subhead, as  
instalments as are received they be credited to  
miscellaneous Reserve under subheads created for  
that purpose

*for*  
*for O.I.C. Tray*  
*6/8/42*

(11).

G.F. - from (7).

This scheme in outline received the blessing of the Board of Health in 1941 - (17) on M.P. 245/37. G.F. asked for details in July of that year, but action has apparently been delayed because it was thought that G.F. would not contemplate this project being undertaken until after the war.

2. Since then, however, we have had the despatch dated 5/6/41 ((2) on M.P. 69/41. H/W) - can reconsider this scheme in the light of paras 12 & 13. It is true that the materials will have to be imported, but the relative quantity is very small & the Ex. Reg. does not think there would be any difficulty in their supply. If he is right and if we can afford the capital expenditure, I think we should carry out the development in 1943. If this is impossible, we are at least ready to act immediately after the war.

3. As regards the financing of the scheme, if G.F.'s Taxation proposals are approved for introduction on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1943, we should be able to meet the Capital Expenditure out of revenue, even putting it as high as £2,500 below for increased cost of materials. Provision should be made under P.W.E.

4. If G.F. agrees in principle, I will have telegraphic enquiries made as to the possibility of obtaining the materials & their cost. Should a reasonably favourable reply be received the Ex. Reg. would be asked to make the necessary provision in his draft estimates - for final consideration.

R.B.

(12) 6/8

Are there sufficient legal powers to make a universal charge system possible? 7/6 to please act as in your para 4 to O above

6/11/42



(13)

L.A.

Pl. see (12). I shd be grateful for your advice as to whether power exists to act as at X in (7) generally to administer this scheme. If not, what steps would be necessary in order to obtain the necessary powers?

K.B.

7/8.

(15)

H.C.S.,

The Local Authority (i.e. Board of Health) has no authority under our present Ordinance (No. 5 of 1894) to introduce a water-closet system generally nor can it do this by a Rule under the Ordinance nor by Resolution.

The position was the same in England until 1907 when an amendment to the Public Health Act 1875 was passed.

This amending Act provided (inter alia) that "The local authority, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, may by written notice to the owner or owners of a building require any existing closet accommodation (other than a water-closet or a slop-closet) provided at or in connection with the building to be altered, so as to be converted into a water-closet or slop-closet" and goes on to say how notices shall be served and how payment for work done is to be recovered.

(Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907. Sec.39 (4))

Of course our whole Public Health Ordinance will have to be drastically revised before the new edition of the Laws is made but, in the meantime, there is no reason why we should not pass an amending Ordinance (similar to the Act of 1907) to legalise and get on with this very excellent suggestion.

A.B.

Legal Adviser.

14/8/42.

Minute from Executive Engineer of 10.8.42.

(16)

(17)

4.52

A.C.S.

~~If there is no~~ There is no harm in sending the telegram at (16). If the equipment is procurable we can then seek H.E.'s approval for the Amending Ordinance. If it is not, we shall have to postpone the scheme until after the war, by which time the laws will have been revised. Accdly.

K.B.

15/8.

Telegram to Loan Agents of 17/8/42. 18.

Per. 31/8/42.

19. Telegram from Crown Agents of 25/8/42

(20).

R.R. Riquien

To see (19). How does the cost of the scheme look now?

K.B.

28/8 (21)

Honourable Colonial Secretary

As the price quoted in (19) is only 5/- more than previous price for similar the original average figure for connection of 15 is not really affected.

2. It appears therefore that there may be some possibility of the work proceeding & I would ask that the question of 4" G.S.S. drainpipes be gone into with C.A. as to (a) their availability & (b) price f.o.b. in order to avoid any possible disappointment.

3. I would point out that my price of £15 average was based on the assumption that the existing buildings over existing E.C. could be reused. S.M.O. in course of conversation tells me that W.C.s would have to be new structures both on or approached directly from the house. This could in difficult cases increase the cost by 100% or more. May this point be put to S.M.O. please?

W. E.

31. VIII. 42.

~~22-24. Minute from Hon. S. H. O. of 31. 8. 42.~~  
22. Telegram to Crown Agents of 9. 9. 42.

(23)

Hon. S.M.O.

For your observations on para: 3  
of E.C.'s minute covering of 31/8/42.

*W.A. Forl.*  
9/9/42.

H.C.S.

(24)

There are certain points about this scheme which need clarification

- (a) The number of premises affected - The Treasury reports 268 houses paying rates (337 premises of all kinds) The P.W.D. reported 227 sewer connections in 1940 but Skilling the Sanitary Engineer says he is actually emptying 250 barrels of night soil. There is a discrepancy somewhere. Some places have more than one flush lavatory and some places may have more than one part which may explain the situation. My estimate of 150 houses appears too low - I think the actual conditions will have to be checked by another survey.
- (b) Many more houses have water laid on than have flush lavatories and of course water must be provided. Many people still use rainwater in preference to the public water supply. Has the Ex. Eng. in his estimate taken this fact into consideration in making his estimate i.e. cost of laying on water.
- (c) Re para 3 of E.C.'s minute 31/8/42 - The Board of Health will not approve the installation of a flush lavatory which is not directly a part of the premises. Many old 4 roomed houses have no suitable space for a lavatory and when one is installed a lean to must be built as in Hodgson Villas. Any scheme of this kind should take this factor into consideration. Again, this would mean a survey to find out how many houses would require structural alterations.
- (d) Landlords would tend to increase rents to cover the cost to them of this scheme. It would be interesting to hold a plebiscite and find out if the people directly affected want this improvement.

*W.A. Forl.*  
9.9.42

Minute to Executive Engineer of 12. 9. 42.

25.

Memorandum S.M.O.

(2b).

To you accordingly.  
To see my minute attached

*W.A. Forl.*  
FE

22. IX. 42.

27. Minute from S.M.O. 27.9.42.

O.I.C. Treasury. (28).

Pl. see pp 2 from (7). I should be grateful  
for your comments on the proposed scheme.

Don 6/9/41 is pertinent.

KB  
25/9

29. Minute from Officer in Charge of Treasury of 10/11/42.  
(30).

A.C.S.

B.L. for next Wednesday same O.I.C.T. who  
present.

KB  
11/11

31. Telegram from Crown Agents of 17/11/42.  
(32).

Dr. Rg.

As arranged at yesterday's discussion I send  
you my file to note (31).

2. Having regard to the relative obligations on  
the Water Authority & the Landlord in the Ordinance  
Can you please now give me two figures?

(1) On the assumption that Govt. buys, imports  
& sells to landlords or contractors all the materials  
mentioned in (19) & (31). <sup>initial</sup> Total outlay.

(2) additional cost of drainage connections  
which would be our responsibility.

KB  
28/11

(33).  
Honourable Colonial Secretary.

(1) £1950 plus galvanised barrel for water  
supply. Price ~~not~~ or quantity not known  
but, as when scheme is completed no  
further <sup>connections are</sup> water is needed, stocks we have now  
& on order will do & this amount has  
already been taken into a/c. in normal  
U.S. a/c.

(2) £200. This was included in £15 per hour

OK. F.  
25.11.42



Since Y.E. wrote (12) investigations into the possibilities of the sewage scheme have been carried a good deal further.

2. The legal position (15) is that, in order to introduce compulsion, the Public Health Ordinance (5 of 1894) will need amendment. Whether or not a special Bill need be introduced at this stage or whether we can afford to await the complete revision of the Ordinance depends on when and how we decide to proceed with the scheme.

3. Of 268 houses only 50, including Government buildings, have flush lavatories. 218 installations are required. I entirely agree with the O.I.C., Treasury in (29) that Government should incur no further expense in this matter and recommend that consideration be given to the following plan, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State :-

- (a) Compulsory powers to be taken and propaganda started.
- (b) Government to import the materials. Cost on present quotations, £1950 - say £2000 (an Advance account).
- (c) When the materials have arrived and when circumstances are suitable (e.g. labour) a time-limit of two years should be imposed.
- (d) Government to sell materials at cost price either to individuals or contractors.
- (e) Loans to be granted in the few cases where cash payment is proved impossible.
- (f) Government, as the Water Authority, will be obliged to make connections to the Sewer. The cost of this is estimated at £200. This will be offset in less than a year by the eventual abolition of the present Scavenging Service.
- (g) Whether or not the P.W.D. should in certain cases instal the lavatories at the landlord's expense can be decided in the light of experience.

4. It is estimated that the installation of the sanitary fittings and connections will cost the landlord £15. In many cases structural additions or alterations to the houses will be required. An estimate of the contract cost of these is £22, but many people will do the building themselves for the cost of the material - say £5. I am not sure about consequent increases in rent. This will depend on whether there is a current shortage of houses or not. After the war there will be no shortage, and, if we decide to proceed before then we could always introduce a war-time rent stabilization order.

*What a surprising statement! Inc*

5. A scheme of this kind is always easier to put through if it has public support and is administered by the Local Authority. I doubt if propaganda will win over the majority of public opinion but propaganda must certainly be done. The whole scheme should be approved and administered by the Board of Public Health including

- (1) the passing of plans (however primitive) and inspection in all cases,
- (2) financial appeals, and *recommending loans*
- (3) penal sanctions.

6. One further suggestion has been made as an addition to compulsion - the simultaneous introduction of a sanitary rate equivalent to or even greater than the Water-rate. This would certainly be a powerful lever but I should hesitate to impose it from the start since we should then be imposing two burdens at once, the cost of installation and a new rate in the interim. I think we might announce at the start of the Two year period that a sanitary rate would be introduced at the beginning of the second year. This would spur the laggards and give less cause for grumbling.

7. Should the scheme be approved in principle it remains to consider when to undertake it. As an improvement in social services its immediate introduction would be in accordance with the policy laid down by the Secretary of State in (2) on 69/41, herewith. True, ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> have to import the materials, but it is clear from (19) and (31) hereon that they are in ready supply. Costs will increase immediately after the war and it will be many years, I imagine, before reconstruction in Europe has proceeded sufficiently far to bring about an excess of demand over supply and a consequent lowering of prices/



prices. (Incidentally I have ascertained that the Falkland Islands Force are only installing flush lavatories in the hospital and so there will be no surplus material available from local Army disposal stocks. The drainage <sup>pipes</sup> will be required in situ). Shortage of labour may prevent the start of the actual construction during the war, but Y.E. has very much in mind the post-war labour problem. Employment may have to be found for a relatively large number of men pending the start of the hoped-for development programme. As the war may end suddenly at any time it might be of the greatest benefit if we had all preparations completed before-hand for an immediate constructional programme of this kind (which will cost us nothing) to fill in the gap. In approaching the Secretary of State we could point out that we do not want the materials urgently, provided they arrive before the end of the war and that they need only be sent when shipping space offers itself.

8. In all the circumstances I recommend that we go ahead now with the preliminary steps.

- (1) Obtain the support of the Board of Health.
- (2) Obtain the approval of the Secretary of State - if he agrees
- (3) Order the materials
- (4) Amend the law and start propaganda.

We should then be in a position to impose the two year period and put construction in hand immediately the labour situation becomes favourable.

*KB*  
Colonial Secretary.  
30th November, 1942.

(35)  
*I rather fancy the drainage scheme for Stanley was part of the Stanley Improvement Plan.  
Pl. let me hear pps.*

*KB 9/11/42*

(36).

*Y.E.*

*Pps attached. The General Scheme seems to have originated with the vivid despatch of (1) on 38/120. As far as I can see the general installation of water-borne sewage was regarded, nearly as being an ideal for the future. The drainage undertaken was intended primarily to cope with stop drainage & foul water. Our idea is to complete this side of the picture. As far as I can find out no public appeal or announcement has ever been made to persuade householders to put in flush lavatories & connect up, & those who have done so have had the work done by private contract.*

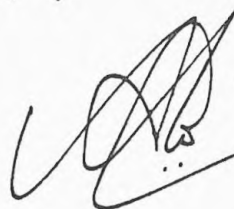
*KB 5/12*

(37)

Why not with circumspection get the  
B. of Health to begin a campaign &  
so test public opinion?

So far as I can see the "pink" behind  
the scheme is actually the difficulty in  
handling the contractor or arranging for  
a contractor; but, of course, the whole  
plan is obviously sound.

What about a water supply being  
guaranteed?

 5/5/43

(38)

Hon. S.M.O.

The proposed scheme is outlined in (34). I should be grateful  
if you would explain it to the Board of Health in outline,  
as a suggestion for carrying out an undertaking, which  
they have long been in favour.

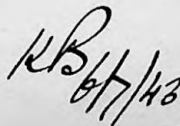
2. It will be understood that any scheme finally adopted  
will have to be approved by the Secretary of State; that  
it may not be possible to make a start until after the  
war owing to the shortage of labour & possibly, supplies,  
& that once approval is obtained the Board will have the  
handling of the undertaking.

3. Should the Board support the proposals, the suggestion  
is that it might initiate propaganda now to test  
public opinion.

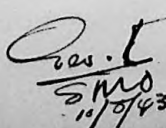
4. You will presumably make provision for compulsory powers  
in your revision of the Public Health Ordinance.

5. The Executive Engineer is satisfied that adequate  
water can be guaranteed. He is a member of the  
Board & will no doubt be glad to answer any  
questions on this point.

(39)

 6/7/43

H.C.E. O. Notes.

  
2.11.43

Filed in 26/44.

(40) 3 p.m. from S. of S. of 5. 2. 43.

Read

(41)

Broadcast debate on W-B. Sewage required  
L.S.M.O. 31/8/43.

(42).

Excerpted  
to 26/44.

L.S.M.O.

(40) will interest you & you may undertake it  
if you like, but I am afraid no labour could  
be found here willing to undertake this work.

KB

119

26/44.

H.C.5

(40).

The use of compost in the garden  
is something for the Agricultural Dept  
to consider. Before the Sanitary Cart  
was introduced, "night soil" was dealt  
with in this way. A mixture of night soil  
animal manure, refuse and peat  
mould ought to make a good preparation  
to enrich the soil.

(42)

There was great interest shown in the  
recent "broadcast". I think you can  
assume that the public is overwhelmingly  
in favour of this scheme being pushed  
through. Many people have spoken to  
me about it.J.B.  
5 mo  
2. 9. 43

P/Aq.

To see (40 B.) awards. Any comments?

KB

419

Excerpted to  
26/44

H.C.

Sorry to have detained this so long.  
The article or parts of it can be published but  
I think that the local people can usually  
get what animal manure they require - The  
Dept has not sufficient labour to undertake  
this work at present & I was unable to  
persuade force 12 & 15 to undertake it when they  
arrivedH.C.  
21/2/44.



Ex. E. E.

(43)

Before submitting the scheme to the S. A. S.  
His Excellency will require a more precise  
figure or estimate of the costs. We shall  
have to buy the materials for resale. Prices  
are unobtainable but a detailed survey will  
give the quantities & the prices in (31) are a guide.

The approval of the S. A. S. will be necessary  
for the loan scheme. Would you therefore  
carry out the survey & endeavour to let me  
have the results by the 30<sup>th</sup> April?

2. We must not forget that Compulsory Powers  
will have to be taken by legislation.

3. The scheme would be post-war, but we  
should complete the preliminary planning without  
more delay.

4. Hon. S. M. G. to see.

LB

25. 2-44

Provisional Estimate by E. E. (44) 12.XI.45.

~~Y. E. I quite see E. E.'s difficulty as outlined in  
para 1 of 44, and consider his solu~~

Y. E. I quite see Hon. E. E.'s difficulty as  
outlined in para 1 of 44 and consider his suggestion  
reasonable. Perhaps it might be discussed at  
Ex. Co. on Saturday next.

M. S. P. S.  
S. A. S.  
13.XI.45

discuss in August 1946  
B. U. for 1947 Estimates  
21/1/46

Ex. Co. (47)

Abel  
2/8/46

B. U. 31/7/46

CHOSK see 0040/F

Extraction 100000/£ (Dewley)  
Average Slope  
Also foll. inside sheet, and Red 44

- .....
- (c) It is suggested that the Government might give early consideration to announcing publicly their willingness to instal water closets for all householders who made application, the cost to be repaid without interest over a period of years. This would mean the eventual abolition of night soil collection at no cost to Government and an increased revenue for water supply.
- .....

Re - 4 c, - It would be very desirable to have the Treasury work out the details of financing. After all the total sum is not large if everybody borrowed the money and a campaign to promote the installation of water and sewage is strongly indicated. I feel this should be presented to Government in the 1942 Estimates. In general all these re-organizations involve "paper" work and the 1941 Estimates having gone to the Secretary of State nothing formal could occur until the presentation of the Estimates for 1942 but I see no reason why in practice they could not be got under way this year to see how they work.

(Sgd.) Austin Woodgate,  
Executive Engineer.

17th. July, 1941.

(7/3)

TO The Honourable,  
The Executive Engineer.

FROM The Senior Medical Officer,  
Stanley.

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Re - Sewerage Installations.

Replying to your minute of the 12th of July, 1941, I have the following comments to make.

There are now 163 houses connected to the sewer mains. The total number of houses in the town has still to be determined by the Civil Defence Committee and the figure supplied by your Department 293 is probably inaccurate. We paid the scavengers for 250 houses which excluded Government premises and some other places, hence I estimate that there are probably 200 houses still unconnected.

This brings out what I consider an important administrative point. The Government has committed itself to a heavy capital expenditure in laying down trunk sewers which are at present largely unused except for Government premises and a few private households. It must surely have been the original intention to serve the whole area. Figures on the capital investment in trunk sewers together with the return in revenue would be interesting.

Water connections to houses exceed water closet installations there being 225 houses connected to the water main as against 163 flushing lavatories. I understand however that while house-holders pay a water-rate, this remains unchanged if a flush lavatory is installed. The argument justifying this appears to be that the removal of night-soil is a public service for which Government is responsible. (The householder with a bucket closet pays nothing for the removal of his night-soil and his general house-tax is levied on the same basis as his neighbour who has a flushing lavatory.)

If we accept this idea it seems hard to justify the collection of a water-rate at all. For surely it is as much the responsibility of Government to supply pure water free as to remove night-soil!

It seems to me that Stanley residents should be required to pay for all essential services directly and that the present system of



(15) 2

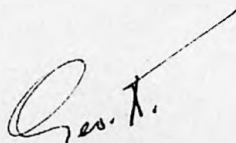
taxation which is both direct and indirect produces anomalies such as I have just been describing and that the system of taxation could be reviewed with benefit.

I think we all must agree that water and sewerage service to all premises together with the elimination of the night-soil carter is a desirable reform. In practice installation of sewerage connexions everywhere presents a problem to the poor house-holder and if left to himself he tends to put off the expenditure as long as possible.

If the installation of a flush lavatory would cost on the average £12 the cost of this for the whole town (say 200 installations) would be, say £2,500. Elimination of the night-soil carter would represent an annual saving of at least £300. Properly explained and presented a great many house-holders if faced with the necessity of disposing of their own night-soil would fall in line. Many house-holders here have the money (see report of the Savings Bank). The actual capital expenditure to be under-written by Government might be quite small. This could be loaned in needy cases at low interest rates for a period of five to ten years; in fact the annual saving of £300 would pay for the whole thing in ten years.

No scheme of course could be carried out if lavatory basins cannot be secured but the preliminary survey work should I think be done so that if the project were approved it could go forward when supplies are available.

In my view even if the plan were accepted in principle by Government it should be worked out to the last detail and presented to the public so that the whole matter is clearly understood. If this were done it should be easy to estimate what opposition or cooperation would be forthcoming from the public and policy could be adjusted accordingly.



Senior Medical Officer.

COPY.

MINUTE.

12th. July, 1941.

To The Hon.S.M.O.  
Stanley.

From Executive Engineer,  
Stanley.

16  
4

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In connection with the proposed subsidisation of W.C. installation, as a result of an average taken between large and small blocks of buildings I consider an average price of £12 per house would meet the case, including cost of W.C. Suite.

Approximate cost of night soil service at the moment is £300 p.a.

The requisite number of W.C. suites is not available in P.W.D. Store at this time.

A new sanitary cart is on order but we might be in time to cancel this if an early decision is reached.

(sgd.) Austin Woodgate.

Executive Engineer.

Ref 14P  
9.10.42

(7)

MINUTE.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

29th July, 1942.

From

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To THE HONOURABLE,  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
STANLEY.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Basic Considerations

- (1) Apart from the purchase of equipment from time to time (£128 in 1942) the Government expends annually for the removal of "night soil" by the "pail system" about £250. Over the past ten years therefore some £2500 has been spent for this service. No tax has been levied for the service.
- (2) Trunk sewers have been laid down throughout the town at what must have been a considerable capital expenditure (the exact amount is not readily available). As at 1940 the F.W.D. reported that there were 227 connections to the trunk sewers leaving a considerable number of premises still served by the "pail system" (estimated at 150).
- (3) Each year a few houses are connected so that the quantity of "night soil" to be removed is gradually decreasing although the cost of the service remains the same.
- (4) Removal of "night soil" is menial work hence there is difficulty in securing men to do the work and the type of man secured is apt to be poor.
- (5) Those premises now connected to the water system pay water rates. If they are connected to the sewer too the tax is not increased, and as previously pointed out the removal of "night soil" costs the householder nothing. Such a system of taxation seems inequitable and really discourages the use of the public water and sewage scheme. For all these reasons the writer considers a revision of the taxation and the elimination of the "pail system" desirable.

Proposed Scheme.

- X — (1) All premises now served by the "pail system" should be required to instal a flush lavatory within a given time.
- (2) The work should be carried out by the F.W.D. This Department would do the work at a flat rate. Carried out in this way considerable economies could be effected in the opinion of the Executive Engineer.
- (3) While the material would be secured and the work done by Government in the first instance the individual householder would be required to pay a proportionate amount.
- (a) In cash if he so desired (Many are quite able to do this)
- (b) In instalments over a period of years. Where it was shewn that a householder was unable to pay, the cost of installation could be remitted in whole or in part.

Financial Aspects.

- (1) The Executive Engineer estimates that the cost per unit would not be more than £15 as an outside figure.
- (2) He considers that such materials as are required from abroad could be secured in war time.
- (3) 150 flush lavatories would thus represent an outlay of £2250.
- (4) In my opinion the number of house-holders too poor to pay anything would be quite small and the same is probably true of those who would wish to pay in instalments.
- (5) Levying a fair water and sewage rate on all the premises would bring in increased revenue. The present rate of a shilling the pound brings in on the average 36/-. 150 houses would thus produce £270 revenue annually. It will be seen that the elimination of the "pail system" plus the resulting water rate would

(a)



(a) bring in \$270 in revenue

(b) save \$250 by eliminating sanitary carters

Government would thus have \$220 to apply in other directions annually. In 5 years a sum would accumulate greater than the cost of installing 150 flush lavatories if put in gratis.

(c) The arrival of troops here will make more money available than normally. There is no unemployment. It seems a good time to act.

(7) The actual cost to Government in the end would appear to be little or nothing.

General considerations.

If the present carters go on strike or leave as they now threaten to do it provides an opportune time to introduce these reforms. While the troops are in occupation of the Town the Army is willing to provide men to do this essential work. This will carry us over a period of some months. If then, no civilian is willing to accept the post I propose as an emergency measure providing convenient openings in the trunk sewers where "night soil" can be dumped under supervision. The Executive Engineer sees difficulties if this were done but I do not think they are of an order which would make such an emergency measure impractical.

The whole scheme would require to be carefully explained to the public and an item placed in the present estimates.



SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

DECODE.

(18)

TELEGRAM.

*From* COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*To* CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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*Despatched:* 17th August, 1942. *Time:* .....

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

Government considering scheme improvement sanitation involving about 150 W.C. suites. Please say if export these goods possible and telegraph price per suite to be similar C.A. Reqn. 4873/2 on indent 1/41. No quotation to be accepted or goods ordered at this stage.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DECODE.

(19)

TELEGRAM.

From ..... CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

To ..... COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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Despatched: 26th August, 19 42. Time: 1330.

Received: 27th August, 19 42. Time: 1230.

*Red 18.*  
Your telegram 17th August Sanitation 150 suites as supplied under Indent No. 1/41 except black japanned instead of galvanised flush pipes cost f.o.b. 65 shillings each less 5 per cent plus 42 pence packing could complete about 8 weeks if ordered promptly.

CROWN AGENTS.



DECODE.

22.

TELEGRAM.

From Colonial Secretary,

To Crown Agents for the Colonies

Despatched: 9th September, 19 42. Time: ...

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

*Red 19*  
Your telegram 26th August. Sanitation. Please telegraph whether 4 inch G.S.S. drainpipes available for export and if so price f.o.b.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 22/42

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

MINUTE.

42th September, 19 42.

*From*

*To* The Executive Engineer

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

I enclose my file dealing with the proposed sewage scheme. From the Minute by the Hon. S.M.O. at (24) it appears that the financial and other implications of the scheme have not yet been thoroughly worked out. As soon as we obtain the information asked for from the Crown Agents in (22) I want to be in a position to approach His Excellency with complete and detailed proposals with a view to having the Expenditure included in the 1943 Estimates and having the necessary legislation passed. I should be grateful if you would co-operate with the Hon. S.M.O., and produce a joint detailed scheme together with the necessary estimates also in detail. These should be submitted before the end of the month if they are to be in time for the 1943 Estimates.

K. G. BRADLEY  
Colonial Secretary.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

MINUTE.

22nd September, 1942 .

~~XXXX~~ To:

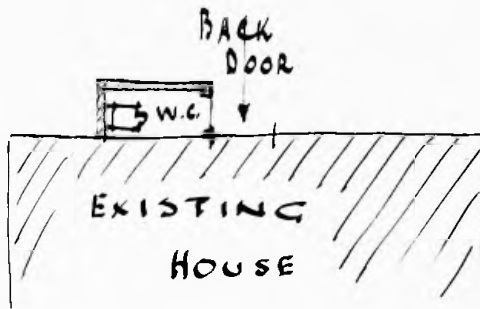
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
Through Hon. S.M.O.  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Min From:

The Executive Engineer,  
Stanley.

From the data collected last year by the billeting committee I find there are 218 houses with earth closets and 129 without water laid on.

2. In addition to the cost of £15 per house average there will now be the cost of some suitable building in the form of a lean-to on the back of the house where the W.C. may be installed. The position of this will vary in almost every case and in some cases may be arranged within the existing four walls. For purposes of financial calculation I have adopted a standardised lean-to 3'0" wide x 4'6" x 7' high built of timber and boarded and felted and with an opening window and assumed that it will be built against the existing building as sketch.



This will I estimate cost £22, and can be accepted as a fair basis, but I think a lump sum of say £250 should be added to meet difficult cases of siting or construction. I feel that if the right publicity is given to the proposal, many people will do their own necessary building work especially if materials were made available at a reasonable price.

3. I have discussed the whole question with the S.M.O. since the receipt of your minute of the 12th and we are both definitely agreed that the basis of the whole scheme if it is to be successful is to get the co-operation of the local people concerned, and we feel this should be done either by a publicity "build up" on the broadcast or a plebiscite. I think personally the former would if properly handled have a more personal and informal touch.

4. In order to average prices I feel that there should be no reduction in the estimated cost for those houses that already have water. The estimate I suggest is

218 houses at £37 (£15+ £22) = £8066.  
Contingency for awkward siting. 250.

8316.

*Clive Goodall*  
Executive Engineer.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

MINUTE.

23rd September, 1942.

From

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,  
THE ~~COLONIAL SECRETARY~~,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To THE HONOURABLE,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

STANLEY.

In further reference to this scheme of sewage disposal I have the following comments to make:

(a) It now appears that of the 268 houses only 50 have flush lavatories i.e. the government sewers are largely unused and in consequence very little return is being received for the money already invested.

(b) £8316 seems a very different sum from the £2250 in my earlier minute but on analysis the situation is not quite so bad as it looks.

The actual installation of the unit costs  $218 \times 15 = £3240$  and this is a generous estimate. Not all the houses by any means will require a lean-to and where this is necessary the house-holder in many cases will erect it himself at a cost far below £22. Finally the cost to government will only be for those premises where the owner is too poor to pay or needs time to pay.

(c) The other side of the question is not to be lost sight of. There are now 218 premises paying nothing for sewage disposal and, as previously pointed out, this is difficult to justify when they are taxed for other services such as garbage collection. Further, from an administrative standpoint I consider the present system very unsatisfactory. There can be little doubt that the present sanitary carters feel they have the government in a trap. If they fall sick or develop some new grievance added expense will be incurred for a service which I think is already too costly.

Necessary Preliminary Steps.

- (1) Secure approval for the scheme in principle
- (2) Amend the law.
- (3) Place an item in the 1943 Estimates to cover such part of

the/



the scheme as can be carried out during 1943

- (4) Place an order for the necessary material
- (5) Educate the public regarding the scheme so as to secure co-operation.



~~SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.~~

## MINUTE.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

10th November, 1942..

From

O.i.C. Treasury  
~~THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, V~~

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable,

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

M.P. 92/42. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

After reading through the various documents on the above subject I have the honour to submit the following comments :-

(1) It would appear necessary in the interests of public health to link up all houses to the existing sewage mains. Up to the present under a "voluntary" system, less than 20% have taken advantage of this system service, which also includes Government buildings.

(2) The Government has incurred considerable expense during recent years to install a sewage system, and it is to be regretted that so few have actually taken advantage of it and that such a state of affairs should have been allowed to exist, year by year, without any apparent serious effort being made to induce all property owners to install the necessary equipment and link up with the main system, and thus eliminate the antiquated and insanitary practice at present in operation.

(3) Since "voluntary" linking up with sewage mains has obviously been a complete failure there appears to be no other remedy but to have to resort to compulsion. The necessary legal machinery would have to be set up to be able to do this, and a time limit of say two years, fixed.

(4) Compulsion would not entail any great hardship to anyone in particular. If a person is the owner of a house worth say from £300 to £400 to as high as £700 to £800 and even more, it cannot be said that an expenditure of £25 or £30 or even more, constitutes a real hardship for the property owner. The Island has never been, and probably will never again, be so prosperous as it is at the present time.

(5) I do not consider that this Government should be put to any further expense whatsoever in this matter, neither do I think that in principal, the Public Works Department should saddle itself with the carrying out of this work, other than supplying the necessary materials, if required to do so, at cost price.

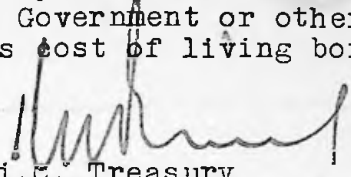
(6) There will be no question of financing this scheme as its cost will have to be borne by property owners. In order to facilitate the carrying out of the proposal within the suggested two years of grace, in extreme cases where it can be satisfactorily proved that the property owner is unable to bear the expense, a loan could be made to him, repayable over a short period of say five years with interest. It would be necessary to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to effect loans of this nature.

I do not anticipate many loans would be required, because the majority of people who own property may be considered as being in a fairly sound financial position, and able to incur the small outlay required.

(7) Regarding the economies which it is anticipated will be effected by the elimination of the present sanitary carter, there would be no actual economy until such time as the linking up of all the properties is completed and the last pail closet eliminated, because ~~the~~ the nucleus of the sanitary service would have to be maintained until the disappearance of the last bucket.

(8) Perhaps in some extreme cases the P.W.Dept. might have to put in a few instalations, but this would not be a question affecting the Island's budget because such work ~~for~~ would be done for account of the property owner.

(9) Another point which should not be lost sight of, is, that if a property owner is compelled to put in an instalation costing say an average of £30, he may contend that he is justified in increasing rents, in cases where the property is rented. Even supposing rents were increased by some 5% to 10%, the persons occupying these houses would not suffer any great hardship, because the majority of renters are wage earners and occupy positions either with the Government or other people, and who are actually in receipt of a generous cost of living bonus.

  
O.I.C. Treasury

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

31.

No. 156.

*From* Crown Agents for the Colonies,

*To* Colonial Secretary.

*Despatched:* 17th November, 19 42. *Time:* 1637.

*Received:* 18th November, 19 42. *Time:* 1030.

*Red 22.*  
Your telegram 9th September. 4 inch British standard stone ware pipes 24 inches long 20 pence each standard bend 30 pence each 4 inch by 4 junction 2 feet 40 pence each all less 5 per cent. Yard gullies with 4 inch outlet and 6 inch by 6 cast iron gratings 98 pence less 12½ per cent. All foregoing available in fair supply within a few days. Cast iron pipes and fittings position much less favourable.

CROWN AGENTS

G.T.C.