

C. S.

PUBLIC WORKS
(Miscellaneous)
No. 35/44.

19 44

Secretary of State.

SUBJECT.

19 44
16th December.

Previous Paper.

RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIR AND DEVELOPMENT
REQUIREMENTS ON THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

MINUTES.

- 1. Circular Despatch from Secretary of State of 16. 12. 43.
- 2. Letter to Hon. D.W. Roberts of 28. 8. 44.

4.5
May we discuss?

K.B.

24.3.44

Pl. obtain Ex. E's (4) latest views on this 4 yr. programme & consult with private business.

[Signature] 25/iii/44

- 5. Minute from Executive Engineer of 11. 11. 44.
- 6. Letter to Hon. D.W. Roberts, J.P., of 15. 5. 44.
- 7. Letter from Manager, F.I.C., of 23. 5. 44.
- 8. Letter to Hon. D.W. Roberts, J.P., of 27. 5. 44.
- 9. Minute from Executive Engineer of 18. 8. 44

Subsequent Paper.

(10)

Y/E.,

I submit a draft reply to 1. It has been very much delayed owing to the Town Hall fire. Even now we cannot make a satisfactory reply but I think we should send forward some indication of our needs.

2. The Government estimate is very approximate because we cannot possibly yet produce accurate figures for either the hospital or the Town Hall reconstruction. I have omitted the new school suggested by Mr. Evans in his survey as there is no possibility of it being started within the first 4 years. You will notice that the quantity of materials required from the United Kingdom is very small and I do not expect we shall have any difficulty in getting all we need provided that we buy as much as possible in South America.

3. Schedule B is based on the figures supplied by the Falkland Islands Company in 7. Most of the independent buyers and some of the independent farmers buy through the Falkland Islands Company and ~~an~~ allowance has been made for their requirements. I have, however, increased these figures by 10% all round to allow for outside demands. Paragraph 4 of 1 A asked for this information in much greater detail including priority and estimates of cost, but it is not the slightest use our trying to guess such figures at present, nor will it be, until we know what our labour supply is going to be and until detailed plans of the hospital and the new Town Hall buildings have been prepared.

KB
24/8/44.

(11)

We had better talk.

KB 25/11/44

Despatch, No. 57 to S. of S. of 2. 9. 44.
Hints from Executive Engineer of 23. 9. 44.

12.
13.
KB 30/9/44

(14)

Note

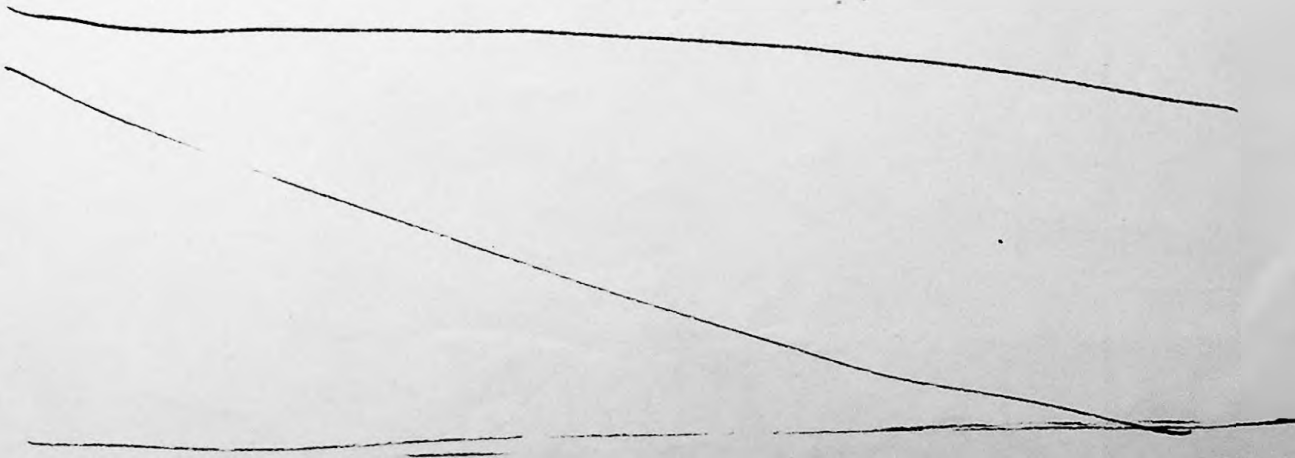
Discussed with A.R.G. who will write in giving comparative costs & comparative labour classification.

KB
27.9.44.

B.O.
6/10/44

Hints from Executive Engineer of 30. 9. 44.

15.



G.E.

(16)

To see (13) & (15)

The Lt. Col. is anxious to obtain a decision on future policy regarding building materials now in order to enable him to get ahead with the plans for the hospital which he wants to complete in order to begin those of the Reconstruction Scheme. In any case no major plans can be done until we have decided on materials.

2. Stone is also considered in (42) on 269/28 h/w.

3. Timber construction is slightly cheaper in materials but we shall not have enough carpenters and stone has the great advantage of providing work for surplus unskilled labour. It will save imports. Aesthetically it would be preferable & cost of maintenance would be less.

4. I think we should plan on the basis of stone & build the new Dentristry in the Hospital plan as an experiment. I am suggesting the construction of this ^{next year in any case.}

5. As regards artificers. The Lt. Col. tells me that we must get a plasterer and a plumber. There is no man in the Colony sufficiently skilled in either of these trades to do ^{work} adequate ~~work~~ for such buildings. His plan will be to apprentice local lads to these men who can carry on when their contracts are finished. I doubt if the Lt. Col. will succeed in getting these two men from England, though he can try when he is on leave. If he fails we can get them on contract from S. America though this would not be so satisfactory. We might get them from Force 132.

6. If G.E. agrees that stone should be tentatively adopted, a revised sketch of the hospital will be necessary. We must be satisfied that a stone extension to a wooden building can be made to look satisfactory.

K.B.

2.10.44

Circular telegram, No. 107 from S. of S. of 11.10.44. 17.

(18)

200
The question of building materials will be tackled
early by the T.H. Reconstruction Ctee.

KB

17.5.44

BU

27.10.44

Circular Telegram, No 132 from S. of S. of 21.11.44. 19.

(20)

10/11/44
31/1/45
28/1/45

C.A.

7.11.44

KB

8.3.45

(21)

H.B.S.

7.9.45 informed as recd 22.

W. Gault

15.7.45

Letter to Manager, FIC. of 15.3.45. 22.

Circular Telegram Drawing from S. of S. of 7.5.45. 23.

22.

23.

BU
11/8/45
(P.W. P.P.T.
reconstruction)

24

E.E.

In discussion, very rapidly, certain
plans today of the to draw it, then on
to into these questions further, for would
'speak' with this file.

11/2/46
31/3/46
30/4/46

2. It seems to appear: G.H. repairs
(the most urgent "minor" work that occurs to
me): the Hospital: Post Hall, museum &
Library: Power Station: & Water Supply.

W.S.L.

2.7.46

25
Spike E.E. who does not consider that our repair
needs are sufficient to make any appreciable
difference this way ∴ be P.A.

W.S.L.

5.7.46

CIRCULAR

Downing Street,

16th December, 1943.

Sir,

Owing to the postponement of Colonial public works during the war, there will, on the termination of hostilities, be a very considerable volume of works of capital development and arrears of maintenance which public authorities in the Colonial Dependencies will wish to undertake, whether from their own resources or from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. There will also be similar arrears of private constructional work and, in certain territories, particularly Malta and the Far Eastern possessions, there will be large capital replacements to be undertaken. Most of these works, while dependent partly on local labour and material, will require material from outside the territory concerned, e.g., building materials, cement, structural steel, machinery, railway equipment, etc.

2. Since, in the same period, there will be large reconstruction, repair and development demands from the United Kingdom itself, from the continent of Europe, and indeed generally throughout the world, it must be assumed that the materials concerned will be made available only in limited quantities and under control. How long such control will last cannot be said with any certainty. Possibly a start can be made in meeting demands for arrears of capital goods as soon as hostilities in Europe are finished, without awaiting the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. On the other hand, no substantial change in present conditions may be possible until all the fighting is finished. The time-tables may well vary considerably in different geographical areas.

3. Whatever the uncertainties, there will be great value in having available as much information as possible about the probable Colonial requirements in the way of material from outside, both for capital development and for deferred maintenance and renewals of public works and buildings. When the time comes to consider actual allocations of material for such purposes, it will give the Colonial Empire a better chance of securing an adequate provision if the Colonial Office is able to present a comprehensive and detailed picture of requirements. I shall be obliged, therefore, if programmes of works (including renewals and deferred maintenance) can be drawn up covering all the main items which it would be desired, if conditions were favourable, to undertake on public account during a period of say four years from the time when it begins to be possible to make material available in any substantial quantities for other than war-time purposes. No doubt many Colonial Governments will already have been thinking on these lines and will have begun to draw up such programmes. They should be framed realistically having regard to the capacity of the administration to carry out the works, to the availability of local labour and to anticipated

financial

The Officer Administering
the Government of

C
100

financial resources. As to this last, account will of course be taken of the assistance which will be available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act as well as of the use of surpluses accumulated during the war; and although it would obviously be wrong to suggest that unlimited money can be provided, it is probable that, in the period in question, shortage of materials will be the limiting factor rather than lack of money.

4. The suggested programmes should contain approximate indications of the order of priority which should be attached to different works, although it is recognised that such priorities will often need to be varied later. Minute detail should be avoided and miscellaneous minor works could well be dealt with in a single item. Wherever possible, estimates of cost should be included, but for present purposes it is of far greater importance that the programmes should contain estimates, however rough, of the quantities of material (including tools of all kinds, plant and equipment) likely to be required from outside the Dependency. A division should be made between new works (including of course new works already begun but in suspense) and major renewals and maintenance.

5. The authorities in this country would also welcome any indication which can be obtained of the probable requirements of private undertakings operating in the Colonial Dependencies; and the programmes of public works should be supplemented, where practicable, by information of any major private works or requirements involving the supply of material from outside the Dependency, which are expected to arise during the period mentioned.

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

OLIVER STANLEY

G
1534

35/1000
28th March, 1944.

2

Dear Roberts,

We have had a despatch from the Secretary of State drawing attention to the inevitable shortage of building material of all kinds, which will last for a long time after the end of the war, owing to the demands of reconstruction programmes in so many parts of the world. The distribution of these materials will be very restricted and rigidly controlled and in order to obtain a reasonable allocation for Colonial needs the Secretary of State is anxious to have a preliminary estimate of requirements over a period of 4 years from the time when materials begin to be made available for other than war time purposes.

2. It would be very helpful if the information to be sent home from here could include some kind of estimate of the material likely to be needed during those 4 years by private enterprise in the Colony. I appreciate that it is even more difficult for you and other consumers to make such an estimate than it is for Government to do one for itself, but I am writing to you in your double capacity as Manager of the Falkland Islands Company and as Joint Chairman of the Sheep Owners' Association in the hope of getting some advice on the matter. When you have thought it over perhaps we can have a talk.

The Honourable
D. W. Roberts, J.P.,
Manager, F.I.C.,
STANLEY

Yours sincerely,
K. G. BRADLEY

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

4th April, 19 44.

To The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

From The Executive Engineer,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

From various conversations we have had I understand the programme of post war major works will be

- (a) Roads.
- (b) Hospital reconstruction.
- (c) Water borne sewage disposal for all houses.
- (d) New Schools.

to which should be added the re-modelling and thorough repair of Government House.

Compared to the quantities and simple nature of the materials required by us and those required by the empire and larger colonies our needs are so small that I feel that one is reasonably safe in assuming we shall get all we ask for.

Before preparing an estimate of quantities required one must consider the big question of the amount and type of labour that will be available at that time.

Upon this point turns the type of construction to be used, and one can only find a speculative answer: but, from all evidence it would appear that within a short period after the cessation of hostilities all Admiralty works will cease, batteries will be withdrawn and navy personnel will be released. Unless the situation varies very much I do not anticipate any efflux of labour to the Camp which leaves the Government as the sole employer. The following detailed statement shows the numbers involved.

F.I.D.F. men who joined from P.W.D.	18.	
F.I.C. men now seconded from P.W.D.	8	20 P.W.D.
F.I.C. other men employed on Admiralty works who will be stood-off.	6	
Men who joined F.I.D.F. from Stanley at outbreak of war or subsequently, Messers Gun Crew, Camp men etc.	36	
F.I.D.F. men in business on their own or seasonably employed by P.W.D.	16.	
R.N. Storemen. (These will be retained permanently I understand).	4.	
Lighthouse assistant keepers	3.	
H.M. Ships	18.	
	<u>109.</u>	

A figure of one hundred men would allow for men finding other employment and the R.N. Storemen. Of this number there is a mason, a painter, two lorry drivers, an engine man, and a motor mechanic, or six skilled workers.

If this figure is accepted then (a) as much of the new building work should, to be economic, be in poured concrete or (b) if a very much reduced figure (say 50) is adopted then a combination of timber framing and poured concrete or (c) a still smaller figure (say 25) then complete timber framed construction would be advisable. I append an outline specification to illustrate these three cases.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Walls & foundations.	Poured concrete lined inside with fibre boarding.	Poured concrete lined inside with fibre boarding.	Timber framing on dwarf concrete walls covered with felt & weatherboard extern & sound resisting fibre board intern.

15th May, 1944.

Dear Roberts,

When we discussed the question of building materials recently I think you said you were going to let me have your ideas and figures in writing. You will remember that we are asked to make a preliminary estimate of requirements over a period of four years from the time when the materials begin to be made available for other than war-time purposes.

I should be very glad to hear from you accordingly.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

K. G BRADLEY

The Honourable
D. W. Roberts, J.P.,
STANLEY.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING" PORTSTANLEY VIA RADIO.



Stanley

23rd May,

1944

Sir,

I have gone into the question of our probable requirements of Buildings Materials to cover a period of four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities.

For normal sales and the Company's own use the year 1941 has been taken as a basic year.

For reconstruction work, including arrears of maintenance, it is only possible to make an approximation. Taking full account of our very probable policy of building more cottages at the Farm Settlements, and assuming that all the larger farms will pursue the same policy, I estimate that something like 40 new cottages will be required throughout the Camp.

The question of the supply of cooking ranges and Register and for peat grates is difficult to decide upon at the moment. The matter is at present under consideration. The supply of Aga or Esse Stoves to all Farm cottages and cookhouses on the Company's property is one proposal. Another is the supply of Oil Fuel burning ranges in cookhouses and possibly settlement houses. The Aga type does not, unfortunately, supply heat and the matter of heating of dwelling houses or quarters is important. There is a type of "Cookanheat" stove which I believe will do as it says and will probably supply sufficient hot water for household purposes as well as for radiators. One of these is installed in a house in Stanley occupied by C. Henricksen.

The quantities of standard building materials ^{are} ~~is~~ as follows:-

SA Timber for Sales & Maintenance	170 standards
SA do. for New Buildings,	<u>178</u> "
Total,	348 standards of 165 c.feet.
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for Sales & Maintenance, say	40 tons
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for New Buildings,	45 tons
Galvanised Corrugated Flat Sheets for Sales & Maintenance	30 "
for New Buildings,	35 "
Nails all classes for Sales & Maintenance	20 "
do. for New Buildings	30 "
SA Bricks for Sales & Maintenance	60,000
do. for New Buildings	64,000
Fire Bricks	6,000

The following other items would be required for the Building programme:-

Window Sashes	400
Panel Doors	400
Roofing Felt	600 rolls
Ridging	240 lengths
Guttering	520 "
Guttering outlets	120
Downpiping	80 lengths
Gutter brackets	560
Sheet Lead	4 tons
Glass (21 oz.)	6,400 super ft.

*Timber 2
Bricks SA
Glass SA*

(7/a.)

Putty	1 ton
Rimlocks	400
Butt Hinges	400 pairs
Sash Fasteners	400
Paint (for pruning only)	10 cwt.
Assorted Screws	120 gross
Bolts and Nuts $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,200
Gutter Bolts	80 doz.
Cement	15 tons
Lime	1 ton.

I am of the opinion that the following commodities should be obtained from South America.

Timber for housing. Parana Pine from Brazil
do. for Outhouses and Farm Settlement Work, from Chile.
Bricks - from Montevideo or Porto Alegre preferably the
latter.
Cement - from Montevideo.

Timber from any other source is likely to be in short supply and quite probably of poor or indifferent and uncertain quality.

No account has been taken of Farm requirements of fencing posts and battens in the above estimates of Timber.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. Smith
Manager.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.

35/44.

27th May,

44.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23rd May, and to thank you for the very helpful information you have provided in regard to the possible requirement of building materials by the public after the war.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant
K. G. BRADLEY
Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable
D. W. Roberts, J.P.,
STANLEY.

No. (It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).



MINUTE.

18th August, 1944.

From THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

To THE HONOURABLE, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, STANLEY.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

In accordance with your verbal instructions and in continuation of my minute of the 4th April, 1944, red (5) hereon I submit the following list of building material supplies and plant anticipated to be needed for the first four years after the cessation of hostilities as asked for in red (1). The materials shewn are in anticipation of reconstruction programme in addition to current repairs.

MATERIALS.

- Timber. 300 standards.
Plywood 8' X 4' 1000 sheets.
Tentest -do- 1000 sheets.
Asbestos cement sheeting or tiling. 100 tons.
Asbestos cement gutters & downpipes. 25 tons.
Cement in drums. 2000 tons.
Locks, fastenings. (assorted) 50 dozen.
Screws & nails. 30 tons.
Reinforcing metal (assorted) 50 tons.
Ruberoid (or other approved) roofing. 500 rolls.
Glass. 8000 feet (sup)
Metal window frames. 10 tons.
Water Closet Suites. 250
Baths. 20
Lavatory basins. 25
Stoneware drainpipes 4" 5000
" " 6" 500
Stoneware gulleys etc. (assorted) 500

PLANT.

- Planing machine. 1
Moulding Machine. 1
Circular Saw bench. 1
Sanding Machine. 1
Concrete Mixers. 2
Crusher Jaws. 12
Crane (5 ton) 1
Mechanical Hoists. 1
Decauville track. 500 yards
Concrete Block Making Machines 3
Lorries. 2
Power unit for screwing and jointing pipes. 1

I feel sure it will be realised that the above list constitutes a very approximate estimate only and is not an indent.

Executive Engineer.

1 Roads
Hospital
7 H. Remounting
10. Sewage Scheme.
(School.
(Hospital))

PA?
Cob?
L.D.S.
J.P.

Dist

R.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
STANLEY,
2nd September, 1944.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.
No. 57.

Sir,

Recd

I have the honour to refer to your circular despatch dated the 16th December, 1943, regarding post war building programmes and the supply of materials. The Government programme has, as you will appreciate, been completely disrupted by the burning of the Town Hall, and it will not be possible for some time to produce detailed estimates either of cost or materials.

2. It is probable, however, that you would rather be provided with an outline of my proposals and possible requirements now than wait for a considerable period for more accurate figures.

3. The governing factor in this Colony is labour which will for many years to come probably be very scarce. Plans for post war construction within the first four years cover the following major works, exclusively of any development on the lines suggested in my Confidential despatch of 22nd February, 1942:-

1. The rebuilding of the Town Hall including the following :-

Ballroom	Council Chamber and Court Room
Stage	Legal Offices
Public Library	Post Office
Museum	Public Works Department Offices.

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

2. The extension and improvement of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

3. The extension of water-borne sewage throughout Stanley.
(This scheme involves little or no cost to Government but necessitates the purchase of materials on Government account for re-sale).

4. I may have to apply to you for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in order to carry out this programme, but as I am not yet in the position to submit estimates I cannot at present do so. Nor with such an uncertain labour supply can I say whether all or what portion of the above scheme can be completed within 4 years.

5. Of the building materials likely to be required both by Government and the public, the greater proportion can be obtained from South America, and no doubt you will wish these sources to be drawn upon wherever possible.

6. In all these circumstances and in view of the very small quantities required I hope it will be sufficient for your present purpose if I send you the enclosed lists of plans and materials without pretending that the estimates are much more than guess work and without attempting either to settle the priority of the work involved or to give estimates of costs. As far as Government is concerned all plant and sanitary fittings will be required during the first year. Of the other materials required from the United Kingdom, a proportion in each case will similarly be needed in the first year and, as quantities are so small it would probably be of no assistance to try to subdivide the Schedule.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALL

(12b)

SCHEDULE A.

Government Requirements.

(Major and Minor works and maintenance : 4 year period).

<u>Source of Supply.</u>	<u>Materials.</u>	
South America	Timber	300 standards.
" "	Plywood 8' x 4'	1000 sheets.
" "	Tentest " " "	1000 "
" "	Asbestos cement sheeting or tiling	100 tons.
" "	Asbestos cement gutters & downpipes	25 "
" "	Cement in drums	2000 "
United Kingdom	Locks, fastenings (assorted)	50 dozen.
" "	Screws & Nails	30 tons.
" "	Reinforcing metal (assorted)	50 "
" "	Ruberoid (or other approved roofing)	500 rolls.
South America	Glass	8000 feet (sup.)
United Kingdom	Metal window frames	10 tons.
" "	Water closet suites	250
" "	Baths	20
" "	Lavatory Basins	25
" "	Stoneware drainpipes 4"	5000
" "	" " 6"	500
" "	" gulleys, etc. (assorted)	500

Plant.

United Kingdom	Planning machine	1
" "	Moulding Machine	1
" "	Circular Saw Bench	1
" "	Sanding Machine	1
" "	Concrete Mixers	2
" "	Crusher Jaws	12
" "	Crane (5 ton)	1

Source of Supply.

Materials.

United Kingdom

Mechanical Hoisters

1
500 yards

" "

Decauville track

3

" "

Concrete Block Making Machines

2

" "

Lorries

1

" "

Power unit for screwing and
jointing pipes

United Kingdom

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

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" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

Individual components

The whole of maintenance

Individual components

For the hoisting

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

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For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

For the whole of maintenance

Vertical hoisting
Horizontal hoisting
Concrete block making
Lorries
Power unit for screwing and jointing pipes

SCHEDULE B.

Requirements of Private Enterprise.

(Major and Minor work and maintenance : 4 year period).

<u>Source of Supply.</u>	<u>Materials.</u>		
South America	Timber for Sales & Maintenance		187 standards.
" "	" " new Buildings		195 "
	Total		382 standards of 165 c. feet.
United Kingdom	Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for Sales & Maintenance	say	44 tons.
" "	Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for New Building		50 "
" "	Galvanised Corrugated Flat sheets for Sales and Maintenance		33 "
" "	for new buildings		39 "
" "	Nails all classes for Sales & maintenance		22 "
" "	Nails all classes for New Buildings		35 "
South America	Bricks for Sales & Maintenance		66,000 "
" "	" " new buildings		66,400
United Kingdom	Fire Bricks		6,600
" "	Window Sashes		400
" "	Panel Doors		400
" "	Roofing Felt		600 rolls.
" "	Ridging		240 lengths.
" "	Guttering		520 "
" "	Guttering outlets		120
" "	Downpiping		80 lengths
" "	Gutter brackets		560
" "	Sheet Lead		4 tons.

Source of Supply.

Materials.

United Kingdom	Glass	21 oz.	6,400	super ft.
" "	Putty		1	ton.
" "	Pinlocks		400	
" "	Butt hinges		400	pairs.
" "	Sash fasteners		400	
" "	Paint (for pruning only)		10	cwt.
" "	Assorted Screws		120	gross.
" "	Bolts and Nuts	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$	1,200	
" "	Gutter Bolts		80	doz.
South America	Cement		15	tons.
United Kingdom	Lime		1	ton.

No.

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



23rd September, 1944. (13)

From THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

To

THE HONOURABLE,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

of the preparation

In immediate anticipation of half inch details for the hospital extension (and the problem arises later in other major works) I must make a decision as the final form of construction. Is the main structure to be timber framing or some combination of concrete and or stone? I submit for your consideration the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two main alternatives and also some of the problems that arise.

2. The comparative costs must not be considered too seriously, as although timber framing would I think be somewhat cheaper, it in no way would help to employ usefully the large surplus of unskilled labour and as on frequent occasions the services of skilled labour is wanted to keep the unskilled labour going the situation would be aggravated as the skilled men would be more than fully employed.

3. If one adopts the timber framed building, with my present staff of carpenters fully employed thereon and relieved of all routine work and by importing all joinery ready made, I estimate that some 48 months would be needed to complete the work at the hospital. While in theory the exclusion of all maintenance work is possible in practice it is quite impossible. If one left say Bennett and Mcatasney for maintenance, it would leave King Robson and Gleadell to execute the carpentry work of a timber framed building costing £20,000 odd and as the Carpenters here also do all the tiling the length of time taken would be quite ridiculous. The same argument applies to plumbers, who excellent though they are in intention are not qualified men. There are certain portions of the building internally where a plaster finish is essential (Operating Theatre etc) and we have no one who is really capable of plastering of this nature. While the risk of total loss by fire in a timber framed building is of course greater, in a centrally heated building with efficient electric circuits the risk of a fire starting is the same in any building. Hygienically of course the timber framed building leaves much to be desired.

4. The solid wall type of building would help considerably in the absorption of the surplus unskilled labour. In the case of the hospital extension the use of concrete blocks would keep the masons and a certain number of the labourers busy making the blocks for the masons to lay and the carpenters would keep up with roofs, floors etc. We should however still have the problem of a surplus of unskilled labour and also the whole of the internal plastering to consider. Aesthetically also the point arises of the unpleasant appearance of the blocks externally; to obviate this a plaster finish outside is suggested but this would add to cost and again the plastering problem arises. As an alternative system of the solid construction the walls could be built of stone with a cavity of waterproofed concrete, this still leaves the plastering problem but it would use up all surplus labour filling concrete in walls following masons work and also quarrying stone, while aesthetically the building would be in all ways satisfactory.

5. If only the hospital was to be considered I should feel inclined to recommend the adoption of concrete blocks, but the Town Hall has still to be considered. For this reason I suggest concrete filled stone walls and in order to adopt this make the following recommendation

(a) The quarrying of the necessary stone at Charles Point and the erection of some simple device to enable scows to be loaded and handled more easily.

(b) The importation on a 3 or 4 year contract of a qualified plasterer and mate and a fully trained plumber.

(c) Consideration of the importation of a qualified mason or bricklayer for 3 years contract.

(d) If (b) and (c) are adopted, the apprenticeship of local boys, one or more to each trade.

On these lines I think we could complete the hospital in 36 months and maintain/

maintain ordinary maintenance work as well.

6. If the proposals in 5 are adopted in principal I would be grateful for early advice as the whole of the details depend on this decision. I would also recommend that in order to avoid the misfortunate choice on occasion in the past, I be authorised while on leave to assist the Crown Agents in the filling of the appointments under 5 (b) and (c). I would further ask authority to select some of the more urgently needed equipment referred to in my minute dated 18th August. I make this suggestion as I feel sure by personal selection secondhand machinery could be found to meet our needs and could be obtained through Government disposal of surplus plant much more economically than buying new.

W. S. Woodgate.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

No.

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

MINUTE.

15

30th September, 1944.

From THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

To THE HONOURABLE,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

Arguing

Red 13.

In continuation of my minute of the 23rd inst., and following our conversation on the 27th inst., I have calculated the difference in cost of the three main schemes of construction and submit my findings.

2. Timber framed construction is the cheapest for the first cost, but future upkeep will be heavier and after further consideration I am of the opinion that with the present Carpentry staff even allowing for the importation of all joinery ready made the work would take so long to complete as to verge on the ridiculous, for as we agreed the hospital extension is only one of the major works to be considered.

3. Concrete blocks built into 11" hollow walls and plastered inside and rendered outside are approximately ~~1/2~~ ^{dearly} cheaper than timber framed construction. For comparative purposes this would represent an increase of £2,800 on the original estimate. In addition a serious complication arises in that some 250 blocks would be laid as a minimum average each day and the total output of the machines cannot exceed 100 per day. The enormous balance in hand that would be required to keep masons working would, even if practicable, be defeating our object of keeping the greatest number employed concurrently.

4. Stone faced walls with concrete in filling cost ~~1/2~~ ^{1/3} more than timber framing and ~~1/2~~ ^{1/3} less than concrete blocks. The adoption of this system would mean an increase of £1250 about on the original estimate, but would ensure that all spare unskilled labour within the department could be absorbed without straining our resources in skilled labour.

5. Having in view therefore the need to meet the greatest number of local problems, future maintenance and the aesthetical side I strongly recommend the adoption of the stone wall with concrete in filling despite its slightly greater first cost.

6. Reverting to paragraph 5b of my minute of the 23rd inst., the adoption of my recommendation in paragraph 5 above makes the plasterer more essential than before although I agree that a mate could be dispensed with following our discussion. The more I consider any alternatives to the importation of a British plumber, the more I am convinced that the alternatives will prove unsatisfactory. I fully realise that trained men will be needed for reconstruction in England but the adoption there of pre fabricated and mass produced housing will compensate the loss of two men over a short period.

Arthur Woodgat

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

F. h. a.

17

DECODE.TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 4th October, 1944. Time : 1110.
 Received : 6th October, 1944. Time : 1030.

Circular No. 107. Repeated to British Colonies Supply Mission Mo. 1384
 Capital Equipment from the United Kingdom.

Red 1
 Grateful for replies so far received to my despatch of 16th December Circular. Favourable developments in war situation now makes it possible to foresee conditions more clearly than at date of my despatch and the following advice is now being sent to you in substitution, repeat substitution, for that in my despatch.

2. This telegram deals with goods required for new equipment, for capital replacement and for deferred maintenance plant and works. It does not (repeat not) relate to consumer goods such as textiles.

3. United Kingdom capacity for production of civilian goods of all kinds and particularly which form the subject of this telegram is of course still severely limited. In consequence it is usually impossible at present for manufacturers to guarantee delivery dates. As however demand for war production diminishes United Kingdom delivery position should rapidly improve.

4. To enable Colonial requirements of goods the subject of this telegram to receive proper attention first essential is that manufacturers should know the extent of the demand which is waiting to be placed on them. Grateful therefore if both Colonial Government Departments and private business firms, who wish to place orders on the United Kingdom for such goods, as may be advised to finalise orders as quickly as possible. Where it is impossible to finalise orders customers should nevertheless give their proposed suppliers as full particulars as possible of their needs which are likely to materialise within the next 18 months or so.

5. Most urgent to concentrate on goods which take a long time to manufacture or which are of special individual designs. Following types of goods are of special importance in this regard :- Heavy electrical plants, railway equipment (including locomotives), mining machinery, grain mill machinery (including Silos), sewage disposal machinery, wireless transmission telephone and telegraph apparatus, plantation machinery, sugar making and refining machinery, paper making machinery, chemical plant, industrial refrigerating plant, printing machinery.

6. In the case of really important items of plant where special reservations of capacity in the United Kingdom is likely to be required if Colonial orders are to receive due place in general demands it would be helpful if you could send me lists of actual and prospective orders on the United Kingdom, both Government and private, although lists need only include those orders whose F. O. B. United Kingdom value is expected to exceed £10,000, repeat £10,000. Lists should give following details for each order :- Types of product; approximate total value of order; purchasers in the Colony; proposed suppliers in the special circumstances. If order is being placed in London through a London Office from whom further information can be obtained name of such office should also be given. On receipt of list Board of Trade will in suitable cases get in touch with manufacturers concerned. Transmission of list to me should not be delayed until the whole field is covered where this will take time. In such cases lists should be sent in instalments as completed with indication that further

instalments/

instalments are to follow.

7. Before sending the list covering heavy electric plant and telephone and wireless equipment please await Saving Telegram containing details of information required. Further information need not be sent in reply to this telegram in respect of locomotives etc. where such information is already furnished in reply to my telegram of 4th April Saving Circular. Please list however any order over £10,000 for railway brakes and signals.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Secretary of State.

To His Excellency the Governor,

M.P. No. 35/44

Despatched: 21st November, 19 54. Time: 1715.

Received: 22nd November, 19 44. Time: 1030.

Recd 17.

Circular No. 132. Repeated to British Colonies Supply Mission No. 1615. My telegram No. 107 Circular repeated to British Colonies Supply Mission No. 138. Capital Equipment from the United Kingdom.

Certain Colonial Governments have asked whether Import Licences may now be issued for orders of type covered by my telegram under reference circular even though such orders would not be regarded as justifying the grant of import licences by war time standards of essentiality.

2. Object of my circular under reference was to enable orders to be placed without delay for those requirements which take a long time to manufacture. I should not therefore expect any serious inconvenience from the grant of import licences covering such orders even though standards of essentiality are looser than those adopted for immediate requirements. If however it is desired to distinguish between import licences for orders which are permitted in accordance with scheme proposed in my circular under reference and import licences for immediate requirements I suggest issue of a separate series of import licences with serial number prefixed by letter T (standing for transition period licence). It would then be known to importer and others that import licences carrying this special marking could not be regarded (as are normal Colonial import licences) as certificates of essentiality.

3. Adoption of above suggestions is entirely at the discretion of Colonial Governments.

4. Colonial Governments have also enquired whether any assurance can be given to importer that goods included in bulk orders will receive preferential treatment over goods ordered subsequently through commercial channels under procedure suggested in my telegram under reference circular. I fear no assurance of such priority in export can be given since it might involve Supply Authorities in this country in preventing manufacturer with free capacity from fulfilling orders until other manufacturers at work on bulk orders had completed all items in bulk order which would be both very difficult and on balance contrary to major Colonial interests of securing supplies. Supply Authorities will however do their best to see that bulk orders are expeditiously completed particularly in cases where outstanding items are brought to their notice.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Office of the Competent Authority, (Suppl.)
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

15th March, 1945.

Sir,

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To enable Colonial requirements of capital equipment needed for post-war replacement or deferred maintenance of plant and works to received proper attention, it is essential that manufacturers should know the extent of the demand which is waiting to be placed on them. To this end, therefore, I am instructed to advise you either to finalise orders as quickly as possible or, where this is impracticable, to give your suppliers as much information as you can concerning your needs for the next eighteen months or so.

In the event of any single orders exceeding £10,000 f.o.b. United Kingdom, you should furnish me with details so that arrangements can be made for the securing of the necessary priorities.

Import Licences bearing a special number will be issued on application for goods the subject of this letter. This number will indicate that war-time essentiality is not claimed, but it will ensure attention to your orders as soon as normal production is resumed.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Competent Authority (Supplies).

The Manager,
Falkland Islands Company, Ltd.,
Stanley.



38/44.

23.

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

7th May, 1945.

Red 17.

Repeated British Colonies Supply Mission.

My circular telegram No.107 of 4th October, 1944,
repeated to British Colonies Supply Mission No.1384.

Capital Equipment from the United Kingdom.

I regret the delay in despatching the Saving
telegram foreshadowed in paragraph 7 of my circular
telegram under reference. I now enclose a statement
giving details of the information which it would be
helpful to the Board of Trade to have supplied as
far as possible in respect of heavy electrical
plant and of wireless transmission, telephone and
telegraph apparatus.

SEGER.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL PLANT

Information should be given in respect of each undertaking of the requirements up to 1950 of the following plant:

- Steam turbo-alternators over 1,000 kw.
- Hydro-electric plant of all sizes.
- Boilers over 11,000 lbs. per hour.

(1) The number and size of turbo-alternators and boilers required, giving the alternator voltage, steam pressure and temperature at the turbine stop valve. Are the boilers to be stoker fired or p.f.?

(2) At what date (year and month) is it desired to have the plant in commission.

(3) Should any particular make of plant be preferred, please state the desired manufacturer:

- Turbo-alternators
- Boilers.

In the case of hydro-electric undertakings, the following should be substitute for question (1):

"The number and size of turbo-alternators required giving the available head of water and the alternator voltage", and the reference to boilers in question (3) should be ignored.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

- A. Exchange equipment.
 - (a) Manual. (i) Number of lines. (ii) number of operators' positions.
 - (b) Automatic. (i) Number of lines. (ii) number of operators' positions.

/B

- B. Subscribers' Equipment
 - (a) Telephone (number)
 - (b) Private manual branch exchanges (number of boards)
 - (c) Private automatic branch exchanges (number of lines).
- C. Outside plant.
 - Loading coils (number)
- D. Transmission Equipment.
 - (a) Carrier equipment (number of systems of each type).
 - (b) Audio repeaters (number).
- E. Telegraph equipment.
 - (a) Morse. (i) Hand speed (number of circuits)
(ii) High speed (number of circuits and apparatus of each type).
 - (b) Teleprinters (number)
 - (c) Voice frequency telegraphs (number of systems of each type).
- F. Power plant for exchange and transmission equipments.
- G. Radio transmitters.