

FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON A SURVEY OF THE INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Ref Q2S/367/42

December 1972

Crown Agents for Oversea
Governments and Administrations
Engineering Services
4 Millbank
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Our ref Q 25/367/42

Your ref

Date 15 December 1972

His Excellency Mr E G Lewis,
C.M.G. O.B.E.
Governor of the Falkland Islands
Stanley
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Excellency,

TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY

Following a request by the Falkland Islands Government, the Crown Agents were commissioned to carry out a survey of the internal telecommunication system of the colony - particular attention being required in connection with the requirements of the farming or 'camp' areas.

We accordingly appointed Mr A W Le Fevre, C.Eng., F.I.E.E., M.B.I.M., to undertake this survey and he arrived in Stanley on February 26, 1972. The visit extended to a number of farming areas on both main islands and he left on March 15, 1972.

The original terms of reference were extended to include a feasibility study and at the suggestion of the Hon. S.E. Jones, O.B.E., the Chief Secretary of the Falkland Islands, we have included outline ordinances and rules which would be required if the service is considerably extended, a basic five year development plan and proposals for the raising of capital for the development plan.

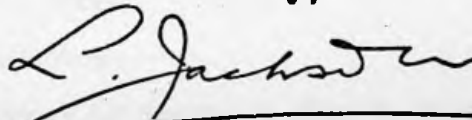
I have pleasure in forwarding four copies of the Report with this letter setting out the findings and recommendations of the survey. In Chapter 1 will be found a summary of the main proposals. From Chapter 7 it will be noted that the system if developed as proposed could not become viable for a number of years but the costs of equipment are continually rising and the costs of development and providing a satisfactory service will also become greater with increasing delay.

A copy of this letter is included with every report for ease of reference.

We greatly appreciate the courtesy and assistance offered to Mr Le Fevre whilst he was in the Falkland Islands and endorse the thanks expressed in the Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Yours faithfully,



(L. JACKSON)

Director of Engineering Services

A SURVEY OF
THE INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM
OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

1972

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Falkland Islands' Government asked for advice on ways of improving rural and island telephone communications, particularly with the capital, Stanley. In December 1971 the Foreign and Commonwealth Office requested the Crown Agents to make an expert available to prepare a report which would recommend ways of improving telecommunication facilities and include estimates of costs for these improvements. These terms of reference were later enlarged to include feasibility studies, the preparation of a phased development plan, outline amendments to existing ordinances and regulations bearing in mind the extension of the telecommunication network and proposals for the mustering of capital resources required for the development.

The visit to the Islands extended from February 24 to March 15 1972 and the Report is based on information acquired during this period.

In July 1967 a report on Broadcasting and Communications under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. R. Thorogood provided a valuable background, and the conclusions of this Report largely agree with those expressed in 1967.

It should be noted that whilst the terms of reference do not include communications external to the Falkland Islands it is not possible to study the internal services completely in isolation when considering the cost of running the system and its administration.

1.2 BRIEF HISTORY

Telephones were first used in Stanley in the 1890's and the route to the lighthouse at Cape Pembroke was completed in 1898.

In 1906/7 a telephone route using imported wooden poles and a 100lb/mile copper conductor working on a single wire earth return basis was completed between Darwin and Stanley. Other camp lines followed - one using wooden poles to Teal Inlet and another to Fitzroy from Stanley soon after. Those that followed in the next 20 years were erected largely on light metal poles and extend to most settlements.

These rural lines all work on a magneto earth return basis, were erected by the various farming companies concerned and are maintained by them. A natural centre on East Island (apart from Stanley) was developed at Darwin and on West Island the system initially radiating from Fox Bay became centred on Goring House where connections can be made between the networks serving various settlement areas.

The extent of this early "camp" system reflects great credit on the energy and advanced outlook of the farming community in the early years of this century.

In Stanley, a magneto telephone exchange of 60 lines was established in the 1920's in the Town Hall. In 1937 the exchange was extended to 120 lines and later moved to the Police Station and extended to 220 lines. In 1957 the present telephone exchange was opened with 360 lines and this was extended to 480 lines in 1964.

The Fox Bay wireless station was installed by Government in 1917 and still provides a telegraph link to Stanley. In 1950 the Government introduced a radio telephone system operating from Stanley. Outstation R/T systems were established at settlements at Government expense and operated on a double-sideband basis using 10 watt transceivers. This system is still in operation.

1.3 LAYOUT OF REPORT

A summary of our main proposals is given in the following section (1.4).

In Chapter 2 of this report a description of all existing internal telecommunication services is given, particular attention being paid to the rural areas. Present staffing and training is also discussed and the general structure of the Department.

Existing legislation is outlined in Chapter 3 and this is given in detail in Appendices I to VI together with the Joint Statement made in Buenos Aires in 1971.

The present financial position is outlined in Chapter 4, an attempt being made to apportion costs of various services and to make a commercial assessment of the present situation.

A brief chapter follows discussing the desirability and necessity for improving services.

Bearing in mind the state of the present system and the necessity for economy, in Chapter 6 proposals are made for the provision of up-to-date facilities for all services and for the necessary organisational changes considered necessary. This chapter ends with recommended changes to legislation. These latter recommendations are given in detail in Appendices XI and XIIA to XIIF. In Appendices IX and X are given details of proposed Funding Bills to enable Post Office Finances to be separated from other Government Accounts.

The costs of developing the proposed services and the capital requirements are given in Chapter 7. A development plan is included and comments on the immediate and medium term viability of the developed system are added. This chapter ends with an outline of the expected benefits to the community.

1.4 SUMMARY OF THE MAIN PROPOSALS

- 1.4.1 The provision of a backbone trunk telephone network linking Stanley to Darwin and Fox Bay (Section 6.2) and the introduction of a V.H.F. link to serve Port Howard.
- 1.4.2 The development over a planned period of a magneto party line network using a good standard of line construction of low fault liability and to a satisfactory transmission standard, enabling all farming communities to have access to each other, to Stanley and to the international network (Section 6.1).
- 1.4.3 To provide a reliable and efficient H.F. radio network to serve the more remote islands on a 24 hour basis (Section 6.3) and to bring the colony into line with international recommendations.
- 1.4.4 The replacement of the Stanley magneto exchange by automatic equipment at the end of the planned period (Section 6.1).
- 1.4.5 To reorganise the finances of the Post Office Telecommunication service on business lines with a target of financial viability and with the aim of meeting customers and Government needs at minimum cost (Section 6.6).
- 1.4.6 The introduction of new legislation based on proposals aimed at providing adequate protection for the maintenance and development of a telecommunication organisation in an orderly manner and in the best interests of telephone users and the Government (Section 6.7). Such recommended legislation includes changes in all tariffs aimed at making the business profitable (Section 7:2 and Appendix XIIA).
- 1.4.7 A five year development plan calling for loans from external sources of £220,130 and including suggestions to allow for farming communities to collaborate in the construction of camp routes and in the use of some existing routes (Section 7.1).
- 1.4.8 To provide for training of local staff at all levels and a technically competent establishment capable of planning, developing and maintaining the proposed technical services (Section 6.6).

CHAPTER 2 - THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND ITS LIMITATIONS

2.1 TELEPHONE SYSTEM (INTERNAL)

2.1.1 East Island - Port Stanley

2.1.1.1 Exchange Equipment

The telephone exchange consists of four 120 line magneto switchboards fitted with a full series multiple. On these switchboards 'Camp' lines and local lines terminate. There are no trunk lines and international calls are completed using subscribers lines to the international receiving station.

The exchange equipment is in reasonably good condition. Facilities are not available for cord repairs and there are no special tools or adjustment data for indicators and keys. The ringing supply is provided by a small battery driven motor alternator which is duplicated.

A rather bulky Main Distribution Frame (M.D.F.) has been made up locally using 'House Exchange' distribution boxes and cable terminating cabinets. No line testing facilities exist and protection consists of line fuses (not the delayed type) and carbon block protectors.

2.1.1.2 Exchange Operation

The telephone operators working on this exchange are employed on a rota basis with one or two operators on duty at a time according to the load. The rota for day duties extends from 08.00 to 22.00 and is covered by four female operators (with a part-time operator available for sick and vacation leave relief purposes). The period from 22.00 to 08.00 is covered by a male night operator. Only urgent calls are handled from midnight to 06.00 and facilities are available for the night operator to sleep during this period.

A quick survey of telephone calls completed on the switchboard indicated that the average length of call was 1.62 minutes including 'no reply' calls, or 1.94 minutes if all calls less than 0.5 minutes (i.e. mostly 'no reply' calls) were excluded.

The Busy Hour was found to be quite variable but generally occurred between 09.30 and 11.15. A cord count indicated that the average number of calls in progress during the average busy hour was 8.1. This would represent an originating traffic rate of approximately 0.018 erlangs/line - a comparatively low rate. Over the busiest fifteen minute period observed this rate did not exceed 0.022 erlangs/line and at no time during the observations did the rate exceed 0.035 erlangs/line.

A count was also made of effective calls and this revealed the fairly high number of completed calls per day of 1700 or approximately 500,000 calls per annum. This represents 1200 calls per line per annum for local calls and compares well with 1000 in the United Kingdom

(1968) for trunk and local calls. This high calling rate is not untypical for exchanges working on a "flat" rate basis i.e. one charging an annual rental only and no charge for local calls.

Subscribers lines on the exchange fall into the following categories:-

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Residential | 255 |
| Business | 62 |
| Government | 55 |
| Party line (local) | 31 |
| Post Office Services | 11 |
| Camp lines (Party lines) | 4 |
| Call office | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 420 |
| | <hr/> |

Party Lines serve subscribers mainly in the township and the following connections are provided by these 31 lines:-

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Residential | 43 |
| Government | 12 |
| Business | 11 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 66 |
| | <hr/> |

It should be noted that some of these lines are in fact what would normally be termed extensions some being internal and some external.

The four 'Camp' lines extending beyond the township have the following recognised connections:-

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Darwin | 5 |
| Fitzroy | 6 |
| Port Louis | 8 |
| Teal Inlet | 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 29 |
| | <hr/> |

There are of course a large number of additional telephones which can be connected to the 'Camp' lines - particularly to the Darwin line. It is possible to connect up to 48 telephones to this line for example.

2.1.1.3 Subscribers' Equipment

The majority of local subscribers are direct lines. If extensions are required these are provided on a non-switched basis in the form of parallel connections called by code ringing. No facilities exist for inter-communication between extensions without engaging the exchange line. There are no magneto switchboards in use in Government or business offices.

Nearly all telephones employ hand generators for ringing purposes although a few have recently been installed with transistorised ringers. This type of ringing is quite satisfactory for local networks.

2.1.1.4 Distribution Network

The underground distribution network from the exchange Main Distribution Frame is shown in Diagram Q367/42/1. The only paper-insulated lead-sheathed cable is that feeding the international receiving station. Some of the remaining cables are lead-sheathed over silk/cotton type insulation more suited for use inside buildings. Fortunately most of this cable is in glazed earthenware ducts and thus protected from damage.

From the distribution poles subscribers are fed by means of open wire pairs or dropwire. This overhead distribution is not in good condition. Joints are not soldered and various types of twist joints are made, all of which would be noisy if automatic working were introduced.

Furthermore, on open wire routes insulators are broken and telephone pairs are not transposed, running in close proximity to pairs used for the rediffusion service. Some of the telephone distribution is in a condition that is dangerous due to its proximity to power distribution and the lack of insulation. Most of the routes are unsightly and construction does not compare well with the power distribution network which is well built and the conductors appear to be well regulated. There does not seem to have been adequate co-operation between the Posts and Telecommunications Department and the Power and Electrical Department in ensuring safe clearances between the two services or in arranging for crossing or adjacent wires to be properly insulated.

2.1.2 East Island Camp Area

The earliest telephone lines were erected on East Island. They are single wire lines with the insulator supported on the pole cap or finial. The original copper conductor (No. 14SWG or 100lbs/mile) was frequently broken (probably by high winds - up to 70 knots or by Upland geese) and replaced by galvanised steel or iron wire of various gauges. Spans are about 270ft. - too long for the copper wire originally used. This galvanised iron wire suffers badly from the damp salt-laden air, rusts, breaks frequently and has to be joined by farm workers. No soldered or compression joints were seen on any line. Circuits are consequently very noisy and ringing is difficult. In some cases local power wires pass under the telephone routes and dangerous conditions exist. On the older routes all the original stays have rusted through and have not been replaced. In consequence, some poles lean badly and in addition a few have been damaged by lightning. Many insulators are broken and spindles are tilted and loose.

Strangely enough, the wooden poles although 65 years old are in surprisingly good condition and it is proposed in section 6.1.1 that these should be used again on some routes. The poles seem to have been creosoted originally and some bases may have been dipped in pitch but the good state of the wood must be due to the cool, damp climate and the acidic nature of the peaty soil which inhibits bacteriological action.

The magneto telephones used on these routes are wall-mounted in wooden cases and the generators are of the heavy duty fixed magnet type. In many cases batteries obviously needed replacement and ringing was faint due to demagnetisation of the bell magnets and to indifferent earths. Lightning protection is virtually non-existent and house wiring is very poor.

Generally speaking, this network is inefficient and quite unsuitable for interconnection with a public system.

Diagram Q.367/42/2 shows the layout of the main routes on East Island. It will be seen that the Manager's office in Darwin acts as a collecting point for various routes and is an obvious natural centre. At such centres cord and jack type switching boxes are used to connect distant lines to Stanley. The usual procedure is for subscribers to ring some intermediate station with a request for a more distant station to be rung and this process is repeated several times until the distant wanted subscriber can be obtained. Speech is very poor under these conditions. There are stated to be 74 telephones on the island (a few of these may not be working at all) connected by 324 miles of route.

Some farmers, mostly those near Stanley or Darwin find the service adequate for inter-farm service. Others stated that they were totally dissatisfied and particularly when connected to Stanley.

There is also the question of calls to the United Kingdom or to the Argentine. No telephone on the present camp network would be satisfactory for such a connection and it could often occur that an international call for business or social purposes would be of great value to farm managers and their staff.

2.1.3 West Island - Fox Bay

Fox Bay is the Government centre for West Island and is the collecting point for telegrams to be sent by radio to Stanley. The Post Office Operator/Technician is responsible for sending and receiving telegraph messages and also maintains the radio equipment and the associated power supply system. He also makes up the accounts for telegrams for farm managers, collects payments for these accounts and attends to despatches of mail. With his wife's assistance he also collects meteorological data (temperature, hours of sunshine, wind speed, barometric details, etc), attends to the power distribution network which is fed from the power supply system of the Post Office, reads the electricity supply meters periodically and acts as local registrar of births, marriages and deaths.

Apart from the reception and transmission of telegraph messages and the maintenance of his radio station, there is little for the operator/technician to do that is purely of a telecommunication nature. The telephone network which terminates (for Fox Bay East) at the Manager's house and is switched there as necessary, has been erected and is maintained by the farming company. All other telephone lines and instruments on the island have been similarly provided by one of the companies.

2.1.4 West Island - Camp Area

The layout of the telephone system on West Island is shown in Diagram Q.367/42/2. It will be seen to be quite extensive. There would appear to be about 50 telephones in use on 219 miles of route.

Generally speaking the telephone network is better on West Island than on East Island but that is largely because the wire is not quite so old. The system works on a single wire magneto basis. Fencing wire is used but, as elsewhere, no soldered or compression joints were seen. Insulators are in better condition but the light angle iron poles lean badly, are severely corroded and not properly stayed. Steel or iron poles do not stand up very well in the climate and provide a low resistance path for losses over insulators when wet, so that insulation losses must be high on these routes.

Various systems can be switched together at Goring House to the north of Fox Bay but the route to South Carolina is terminated at Fox Bay West and has to be extended when necessary by patching.

There is a strong demand for a rural telephone service from West Island to Stanley and occasionally overseas. The farmers of West Island feel cut off and in spite of the remarkably useful Radio Edith (see Section 2.2) the value of a reliable and private telephone service over 24 hours in this area would be immense.

2.2 RADIO TELEPHONE NETWORK

A radio telephone service covers the islands. The location of the stations is shown on Diagram Q.367/42/3. The control or master station is situated in Stanley and the service operates at a frequency of 4.5 MHz with an alternative frequency of 2.0 MHz. The system is amplitude modulated and operates on a double side-band basis. The transmitter is an RCA - 4336 giving an output of 350 W. An Eddystone receiver is employed using a rhombic aerial system just outside Stanley (towards Sapper Hill).

Outstations have a nominal output of 10 watts and have aerial systems of variable efficiency. Quality of speech received in Stanley is very poor indeed from some stations, in fact mostly unintelligible except to the very efficient operator whose name has been given to the network. (Radio Edith.)

The system is used for receiving and transmitting messages between outstations and Stanley and between licensed outstations.

Appendix I is a copy of the relevant regulations which have been issued not by the Executive Council but by the Superintendent of Posts and Telecommunications.

It will be seen that the service provided meets an important public need - especially in areas where reception of broadcast transmissions is poor and where no other form of telephone or telegraph service is possible.

There is no doubt that a radio telephone service to remote areas - mainly the outer islands - is an essential service that will have to be retained - but perhaps in some other form.

The equipment at the master station, although over 20 years' old, is fairly reliable and the operator can usually be heard by outstations. With its better receiver (Eddystone) and aerial system the master station can decipher very poor speech from outstations but many outstations cannot speak to each other due to noise and very poor signal levels.

Aerial systems at outstations are, in general, poor. Originally erected on 40ft. (12 m) masts, most of the original dipoles have been broken and replaced by antennae not correctly cut for 2 MHz or 4.5 MHz and the original screened down-lead has in many cases been replaced by un-screened wire.

Based on observed noise levels at outstations we recommend an early visit to each outstation to carry out a complete check of all transceivers (replacement of failing valves and other components, retuning, etc) and renewal of all aerials and lead-ins. This would not cost a lot and should produce a much improved service. We also recommend that overhauls of this nature should be undertaken at six monthly or yearly intervals.

It is not possible to regard the Radio Telephone service in its present form as being suitable for incorporation into the public network. In the first place the quality of calls as regards noise, speech level and stability on this network is quite incompatible with any public system.

Furthermore as a colony of the United Kingdom, which is a member of the International Telecommunication Union and a signatory of the last Convention in 1965, there is an obligation to adhere to the regulations of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif Internationale de radio communications). Section VI, Fixed Service, Paragraph 465 §15(i) of the C.C.I.R. Regulations reads:-

"Administrations are urged to discontinue in the fixed service the use of double-sideband radio telephone transmissions in bands below 30 MHz, if possible as from January 1 1970".

Recommendation No. 100-1 of the C.C.I.R. makes specific reference to the cessation of double-sideband transmissions in the interests of reducing the bandwidth of transmissions and thus reducing congestion of the spectrum.

Changes to the services will thus have to be made and any immediate steps other than those mentioned above in connection with maintenance should not be taken. In section 6.3 proposals are made for a complete review of the radio telephone service.

2.3 RADIO REDIFFUSION SERVICE - STANLEY

A radio rediffusion system i.e. the distribution of a received broadcast programme at audio frequencies by means of physical pairs was first introduced in 1929. Users of the system used their own speakers or rented them from the Government.

In 1954 when a new studio was completed in Stanley the opportunity was taken to install new receivers working in diversity with new aerial systems and a better amplifier. This special equipment was made up by the British Post Office and has proved very effective.

There are now 355 speakers rented in Stanley fed from this system and news from overseas and from the studio is distributed to renters. The system would not be included in this report but for the fact that the Post Office staff maintain the rediffusion system, the studio and the telephone exchange and the Rediffusion distribution takes place on Post Office poles and in Post Office cables. Whilst the system is satisfactory and obviously meets a demand for service, it is difficult to appreciate its great popularity when every household has transistor radio sets. It is probably due to two factors:

- (a) The service is cheap to rent, consumes no power and can be left on all day.
- and (b) Local announcements are made over the Rediffusion network to Stanley listeners at times when the Broadcast services are not open.

The justification of such a service is not within the terms of reference of this report, but there seems little reason why such a service should be subsidised by the Post Office. The costs of distribution and maintenance are at present not separated from Post Office services as explained in section 4.0. There should be some payment from a Broadcasting Vote to a Post Office Vote for the use of Post Office poles and cables, etc.

At present, distribution is very poor using open wire lines and DON 8 ex-army surplus cable. The external distribution needs almost complete replacement and circuits carrying the Rediffusion programme should be removed from telephone cables. Low insulation on the distribution system

and the high level on these diffusion pairs cause overhearing into the telephone pairs and in some cases reception is often noisy. Line wires require soldering or properly jointing with facilities for isolating sections of the route for maintenance purposes.

A rental charge of £2.00 per annum for each installation is made plus £0.50 per annum for each speaker. There is also revenue from local advertisements passed over the Rediffusion network.

2.4 RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

A report is at present being prepared on broadcasting by an expert recruited for this purpose. It is only necessary here to affirm that the Post Office staff maintain the transmitting and aerial equipment as well as the studio. Similarly, sites and other facilities are shared.

This use of staff and facilities for both services is obviously the best arrangement in present circumstances but, as indicated in Section 6 and 7, if a clear idea of the cost of services is to be obtained, some apportioning of cost is essential and estimates of services provided by one department for another should be made.

It is also necessary to consider when developing the trunk telephone services the probability of the broadcasting services requiring circuits for programme purposes.

2.5 TELEGRAPH SERVICES (INTERNAL)

Due to lack of telephone facilities and to delays in mail services to outlying areas the use of telegraph services continues. The telegraph service offers privacy (as far as the Post Office Oath of Secrecy can be expected to apply in a very small community) that cannot be obtained using the Radio Telephone system or the Camp Party Line network. East Island telegrams are sent by mail or over the camp telephone network to Stanley Post Office or directly handed in there.

A radio telegraph link exists between Fox Bay and Stanley and all telegrams must pass to West Island in this manner. Apart from Radio 'Edith' (R/T) this radio telegraph link provides the only link for West Island and must be maintained until replaced by a radio telephone link.

Telegrams are passed by letter, by 'camp' telephone or by hand to the Fox Bay office and sent by morse to Stanley. The procedure for a local telegram is as follows:-

- (i) Dictation at writing speed to Fox Bay Post Office.
- (ii) Written down at Fox Bay on a telegram form and repeated for checking purposes to sender and charges written on telegram form.

- (iii) A Morse perforator is then used to punch tape.
- (iv) When the circuit is opened (or if it is open) the tape is passed through an automatic Morse sender.
- (v) The message is received aurally in Stanley as Morse by the operator and written on a telegram form.
- (vi) The telegram is then taken to a teleprinter and sent to Stanley Post Office where it is typed on a telegram form.
- (vii) The telegram is handed to a telegraph messenger and taken by bicycle to the addressee.

This is all done at a rate of one penny per word.

Messages received by Radio Edith are similarly entered on telegram forms and sent to the local address. The message is written by Radio Edith and charges debited to the sender in the usual way.

Telegrams for external destinations are similarly passed to Stanley Post Office where distribution takes place to the overseas radio station for onward transmission to London, Argentina, or Uruguay.

2.6 EXTERNAL SERVICES

2.6.1 Telegraph Services

A link from Stanley to the United Kingdom provides a reliable telegraph service between 11.00 GMT and 01.00 GMT. A Marconi $7\frac{1}{2}$ KW, H1103 transmitter and HR11 receiver - both completely duplicated - have been installed together with Hasler error correcting equipment. The transmitting aerial consists of three 3-wire Rhombics and the receiving aerial comprises two 2-wire double Rhombics. Reliable signals are obtained and telegraph reception and transmission is entirely satisfactory. In addition to the equipment duplication an emergency stand-by power plant has been provided.

On the telegraph bearer one private wire working at full speed is rented to ESRO (European Space Research Organisation) and this is terminated in Darmstadt. A second telegraph channel provides a half-speed circuit to London for Post Office use, and a quarter-speed circuit is rented to RSRS (Radio and Space Research Station), and a second quarter-speed circuit is rented to BAS (British Antarctic Survey).

There are other external telegraph links to Buenos Aires (General Pachea) and Montevideo (Cerrito) over which telegraph messages are passed. These links operate on a frequency shift keyed basis. Morse is used - machine sending from punched tape - and aural reception.

2.6.2 Telephone Services

The radio link described in Section 2.6.1 also carries a telephone circuit and is in operation to the United Kingdom for one hour daily. Lincompex equipment is employed thus providing a reasonably stable link.

It is understood that in the last few months (since the writer's visit to the Islands) this same telephone circuit has been operating over a different period of the day to Buenos Aires where Lincompex equipment has also now been installed. This will provide a most desirable link with the Argentine in conformity with the agreed Joint Statement on Communications Paragraph 13 issued in Buenos Aires on July 1 1971.

2.6.3 Ships Distress Call Service and Ship to Shore Telegraph

A permanent watch is kept on the distress frequency of 500 KHz. The equipment causes an alarm to sound if a call is received on the distress frequency, and a 24 hour watch is kept - a night watchman providing attention when operators leave.

2.6.4 Meteorological Services

The Post Office are responsible for the maintenance of radio receiving equipment and a teleprinter for the reception of broadcast meteorological data at the Meteorological Office.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Some members of the Post Office staff attend to minor matters not connected with Post Office telecommunications. For example, the officer at Fox Bay attends to meteorological matters, and the power plant there (with associated distribution and meter reading duties). He is also the local Registrar. Similarly, the night operator at Stanley controls the emergency street lighting and fire alarm system.

Reimbursement for these services does not appear to be shown in estimates.

2.8 NON-GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

The Falkland Islands Co are licensed to run a private single sideband radio system between their Stanley Office and their settlements at Port Stephens, Fox Bay West, North Arm, Darwin (Goose Green, Speedwell and Fitzroy). The British Antarctic Survey organisation have a base station for radio communication in Stanley and communicate with their vessels and with bases in South Georgia. Their equipment is stationed at the Post Office wireless station, but is operated and maintained by their own staff.

2.9 STRUCTURE OF THE POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

The present staff tree is shown on Diagram Q. 367/42/4. The Superintendent is responsible to the Assistant Colonial Secretary for the control and functioning of the Department. He is in control of a Department which has both executive and technical functions, and he administers the department in accordance with Post Office Ordinance (Cap 52), (Appendix II) the Telegraph Ordinance (Cap 71), (Appendix IV) and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Cap 78), (Appendix V).

The Department is thereafter partitioned as follows:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <u>Postmaster (Stanley)</u> | Responsible for all postal matters, and non-technical aspects of the three ordinances (e.g. collections of telegraph and telephone revenue, issuing of licences, acceptance and transmissions of telegrams). |
| 2 <u>Supervisor W/T Station</u> | Responsible for:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintenance and installation of all radio equipment (internal and external) with the exception of the R/T services and the broadcast studio equipment. 2) The control and operation of the overseas telephone and telegraph services and the supervision of the contracts with Messrs Cable and Wireless and British Antarctic Survey. 3) The operation of all other radio telegraph circuits and the maintenance of the associated equipment. 4) The operation and maintenance of broadcast transmitters. 5) The operation of the ship to shore, "distress" and meteorological services with associated teleprinter equipment. 6) The maintenance of all the radio antennae at the various radio stations. 7) The radio operator/technician at Fox Bay. |
| 3 <u>Senior Technician and Broadcasting Engineer</u> | Responsible for:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The maintenance, operation and installation of all telephone plant and equipment in Stanley and the control of the telephone operators there. |

- 2) The maintenance, operation and installation of the Rediffusion network, including the receiving equipment at Stanley.
- 3) The operation of the R/T centre including the main transmitter and receiver and all the outstation transceiver equipment.
- 4) The Broadcasting studio and associated equipment.

At present the Superintendent is on long leave pending retirement (which is understood may last for another year), and co-ordination of the three sections is loose. In practice each officer works independently and usually reports directly to the Assistant Colonial Secretary. The substantive holder of the post has no professional or technical background, neither has he any specialised training in Postal matters, and it is possible for these reasons that a certain independence of action and outlook exists at the level of these three senior officers.

2.10 RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Entrants to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are recruited on contract or to the permanent branches of the service. Officers seeking a career would be selected at school leaving age and commence a four year apprenticeship before being graded as Technicians or Watch Operators. It has to be realised that school leavers are at Primary School level - i.e. at least two years below School Certificate or O Levels of training. They thus enter what should be a highly specialised and complex department without the basic knowledge of mathematics, science or English language to enable them to proceed with schemes of private study or correspondence courses leading them to technological examinations such as those held by the City and Guilds of London Institute in Telecommunications. In the same way, they are totally unequipped at any stage of their apprenticeship to take proper advantage of courses overseas with, for example, the British Post Office, or the BBC.

It is most depressing to realise that the excellent young officers available locally are practically barred from advancement in any technical discipline in which they may find themselves embarked without any real knowledge of the extent or nature of the work concerned.

The apprenticeship in itself is not one including much training suitable for the tasks to be done. Their whole period might be spent entirely with one senior officer who might have no ability, or inclination to impart his knowledge. The problem is one that requires urgent attention and has to be overcome if young men are to be recruited into the technical branches of the Civil Service in the Islands. At present there is a considerable wastage as young people often decide to emigrate when it becomes clear

that their chances of taking up a technical career are non-existent. In Section 6.6. proposals are made to overcome some of these difficulties.

Local officers accepting contract terms often do so because of the lack of any other opportunity. It is not possible to construct an efficient and stable public service on a contract basis, and a technician recruited on these terms is usually not interested in advancement in the service, nor qualified for it.

The present reliance on contract officers for employment against posts of an essential nature such as exist in this department is to be deprecated. Such work is proper to a permanent Civil Service or quasi-Government body.

Employment of contract officers on spasmodic development work would, of course, have much to recommend it, but in general there is no pool of labour with any specialised knowledge from which to draw for projects.

CHAPTER 3 - EXISTING LEGISLATION

The Ordinances relative to the administration of the Posts and Telecommunications Department are:-

- The Post Office Ordinance (Cap 52)
- The Telegraph Ordinance (Cap 71)
- The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Cap 78)

The Post Office Ordinance No. 10 of 1898 as amended by Nos. 7 of 1930, 24 of 1949, 2 of 1963 and 9 of 1968 is included as Appendix II to this Report. The Telephone and Telegraph Rules (No. 1 of 1964) (as shown in Appendix III) are issued under this Ordinance. Various Orders have been issued under this Ordinance but the only ones that could be traced by the Secretariat were Nos. 9 of 1971 and 11 of 1971, both of which refer to postal matters.

The Telegraph Ordinance is included in Appendix IV and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance in Appendix V to this Report. No amendments to these two Ordinances could be traced.

Regulations, as applicable to the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance have been issued, and refer mainly to the conditions governing the issue of licences for Telegraph (including Telephone) land and sea stations, experimental stations and broadcast receiving stations. These Regulations and associated schedules are given in Appendix VI.

It will be seen that except in very general terms the control of Telegraph (including Telephone) communications has not been very clearly outlined.

Recent developments in connection with discussions being undertaken with the Argentine Government resulted in a Joint Statement on Communications (1 July 1971) and this is included as Appendix VII, mainly as an indication of present trends of thinking in the Falkland Islands but also with special reference to paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 which may have to be borne in mind when considering tariff changes within the Colony.

CHAPTER 4 - PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION

4.1 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

In Appendix VIII will be found the last published Annual Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue (1971/1972). It will be seen that no sub-division occurs between postal, telephone and telegraph revenue (external and internal) and in fact broadcasting, including rediffusion, has also been included.

Excluding broadcasting items 18-21 a first glance shows the following:-

| | Actual 1969/70 | Approved Estimate 1970/71 | Revised Estimate 1970/71 | Estimate 1971/72 |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Expenditure -) Items 1-17 & 22) | £45,660 | £48,757 | £49,219 | £42,377 |
| Revenue -) All items) | £52,400 | £73,683 | £74,166 | £40,171 |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure | £ 6,740 | £24,926 | £24,947 | - |
| Excess of Expen- diture over Revenue | - | - | - | £ 2,206 |

It is fairly clear that the prosperity of the Post Office depends to a great extent on the sale of stamps - largely those sold to dealers. Revenue from stamp sales for the Revised Estimates 1970/71 amounted to 60.7% of the total and to 27.4% in the Estimates of 1971/72.

It is not possible however to decide from these Revenue and Expenditure figures whether in fact the telecommunication services are paying for themselves or being subsidised by Government. It would be most desirable to establish a simple accounting system which would at least give a clear cut distinction between postal, external telecommunications, internal telecommunications, and broadcasting (including rediffusion) revenue and expenditure. It is also pertinent to note that charges for Heat, Light and Power are recorded for all Departments but there is no such allocation of Posts and Telecommunication charges. There is an entry of £606 (Revised Estimates 1970/71) under X-Miscellaneous for Telephone Rental which it is assumed covers all Government telephones (Except those serving the Posts and Telecommunication Department) and under XVIII-Secretariat, Treasury and Central Stores an allocation of £5000 for Telegrams and £140 for Postage - which items are assumed to refer to external services only.

Whilst this survey is concerned primarily with internal telecommunications, it is necessary to bear in mind that each new telephone connected to the internal network has a potential for generating external traffic both telephone and telegraph.

4.2 DOES THE PRESENT SYSTEM PAY FOR ITSELF ?

In a small community - no less than in a large one - it is desirable for Government to know the extent to which service departments are profitable.

Government may wish to subsidise in full or in part certain services but it is assumed that it would wish to be aware of the extent of such subsidies, particularly if only one section of the community benefits from this. With this in mind an attempt has been made to subdivide Revenue and Expenditure recorded in the estimates between the Postal Services, the telephone system in Stanley, the telegraph system (internal), the external telephone and telegraph services, the radio telephone services, and the rediffusion and broadcasting services.

Table I indicates the estimated Profit and Loss for 1971/1972. An apportionment of costs has been made but in the absence of an accounting system designed to segregate costs and revenue, the estimates must be recognised as approximations. The information in this table is based on the annual estimates shown in Appendix VIII, the estimated amounts for 1971/72 being used.

It will be seen that in all cases there is an excess of expenditure over income with the exception of the provision of external telecommunication services. The apparent profitability of this section has however to be considered in conjunction with expenditure and revenue recorded under the Development Estimates. Relevant items in this section are as follows:-

Expenditure

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| Item B 10 | Scrambler Unit for Overseas Telephone Service | £ 4, 356 |
| Item D 12 | Purchase and Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment under contract with Cable & Wireless Ltd. | £34, 000 |
| Item E 13 | Repayment of Loan from Savings Bank | £ 3, 883 |
| | Interest on Loan from Savings Bank | £ 1, 922 |
| | Total: | <u>£44, 161</u> |

TABLE 1
FALKLAND ISLAND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31. 3. 72

Section (See Note (1) below)

| <u>Expenditure</u> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Personal Emoluments (2) | 6692 | 2077 | 3789 | 12558 | 10193 | 22751 | 6010 | 4383 | 33144 |
| Bureau Expenses (UPU & ITU) | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 | 30 | - | 70 |
| Stationery & Office Expenses | 10 | 5 | 35 | 50 | 35 | 85 | 360 | 5 | 450 |
| Carriage of Mails | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4000 | - | 4000 |
| Sorting & Delivery | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1391 | - | 1391 |
| Incidental Expenses | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 35 |
| Stamps | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| Compensation Claims | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 100 |
| Fuel for Vehicles | 10 | 20 | 70 | 100 | 20 | 120 | 10 | 70 | 200 |
| Maintenance Fox Bay | - | 100 | 500 | 600 | - | 600 | 100 | - | 700 |
| Maintenance & Provision of Telephones | 750 | - | - | 750 | - | 750 | - | - | 750 |
| M'tce W/T Station Stanley | - | - | 100 | 100 | 900 | 1000 | - | - | 1000 |
| Heat Light & Power | 458 | 112 | 105 | 675 | 2900 | 3575 | 135 | 1290 | 5000 |
| M'tce Office Equipment | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 5 | 50 |
| B'cast & R/T Equipment | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 750 | 800 |
| Programme Materials | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 800 |
| Special Item | - | - | 35 | 35 | - | 35 | - | - | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Vote (3) | 74 | 37 | 37 | 148 | 110 | 258 | 368 | 110 | 736 |
| M'tce of Buildings & Water Supply | 60 | 25 | 10 | 95 | 150 | 245 | 270 | 125 | 640 |
| Building Depreciation | 100 | 50 | 105 | 255 | 400 | 655 | 720 | 105 | 1480 |
| Plant Depreciation (4) | 450 | 2 | 90 | 542 | 250 | 792 | - | 160 | 952 |
| Telephone & Postal Expenses (5) | 20 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 120 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure | - | - | - | - | 4752 | 4752 | - | - | 4752 |
| | 8634 | 2493 | 4891 | 16018 | 19770 | 35788 | 14589 | 7828 | 58205 |

Note (1) The expenditure in the columns refers to sections as follows:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Stanley Telephone System</p> <p>2 Radio Telephone Service</p> <p>3 Telegraph Service (Internal)</p> <p>4 Total for all internal telecommunication services (1, 2 & 3)</p> <p>5 External Telecommunication Services</p> | <p>6 Total for all telecommunication services (1, 2, 3 and 5)</p> <p>7 Postal Services</p> <p>8 Broadcast and Rediffusion Services</p> <p>9 Total for all Services.</p> |
|---|---|

Note (2) This includes, Passage Entitlements, Pensions, Charge and Acting Allowances, Temporary Staff and Mail Sorting Allowances, as well as the Secretary and part time services included under Broadcasting.

Note (3) This item represents estimated apportionment from Vote X Miscellaneous, ie 1) Crown Agents' Expenses, 3) Local Transport, 7) Stanley Town Council, 8) Appointments, 18) Legislative and Executive Council Expenses.

Note (4) These are token amounts and under column 5 no amount has been included for the equipment operated and maintained by Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd.

Note (5) These are also token amounts representing costs of postal and telephone services (external).

TABLE 1 CONTD.
FALKLAND ISLAND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31. 3. 72

Section (See Note (1) below)

| <u>Income</u> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Sale of Stamps | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11000 | - | 11000 |
| Commission on Money Orders | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 100 |
| Parcel Post | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1800 | - | 1800 |
| Poundage on Postal Orders | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120 | - | 120 |
| Rent of Private Boxes | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120 | - | 120 |
| Telegrams | - | - | 1500 | 1500 | 10000 | 11500 | - | - | 11500 |
| Local Telephone Service | 2850 | - | - | 2850 | - | 2850 | - | - | 2850 |
| Rediffusion and Advertising | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1100 | 1100 |
| Transit Credits on Mail | - | - | - | - | - | - | 650 | - | 650 |
| Land Line Rentals | 171 | - | - | 171 | - | 171 | - | - | 171 |
| Leased Telegraph Circuits | - | - | - | - | 8470 | 8470 | - | - | 8470 |
| Overseas Telephone Service | - | - | - | - | 1300 | 1300 | - | - | 1300 |
| Radio Licences | - | 130 | - | 130 | - | 130 | - | 970 | 1100 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 5613 | 2363 | 3391 | 11367 | - | 11367 | 799 | 5758 | 17924 |
| | 8634 | 2493 | 4891 | 16018 | 19770 | 35788 | 14589 | 7828 | 58205 |

OVERALL LOSSES:-

- 4) Internal Telecommunication Services £11,367
- 6) All Telecommunication Services £ 6,615 #
- 9) All Services (i e Postal, Telecommunication,
and Broadcasting) £13,172 #

(Increased to 6) £16,390 and 9) £22,947 if
Development Vote shortfall is added)

Income

| | | |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| Item 6 | Receipts under Contract with ESRO to meet payments to Cable & Wireless Ltd. | £28, 581 |
| Item 7 | Recovery of Loan to ESRO with interest at 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ %. | £ 5, 805 |
| | Total: | <u>£34, 386</u> |

(NB The Income element to meet the cost of Item B10 by means of a United Kingdom Grant has not been included).

The shortfall in the Development Vote is thus £9,775 which far exceeds the apparent profitability of External Telecommunications in the Revenue Vote. In any case direct correlation has not been possible as no details of the amount paid to Cable and Wireless Ltd in terms of maintenance costs, interest on capital and repayment of capital were obtained.

The profitability or otherwise of the external services is not covered by the terms of reference and no further reference will be made to them in this report, but it would appear that they are not profitable. Any expansion of the internal services could only improve the profitability of this section.

Similarly, whilst it is clear that the broadcast services are a drain on the Department, no consideration is being given to improvement of the profitability of these services. The Postal Service would appear to be running at a loss due to the drop in stamp sales. In previous years stamp sales have largely covered not only the costs of the Postal Services, but the losses incurred by other sections of the Department.

Recommendations for the improvement of services and the feasibility of doing this will be confined to internal services summarised in column 4 of Table I. It will be seen that not one of these sections pays for itself. The greatest loss is in connection with the telephone service in Stanley.

It should be noted that certain costs have not been estimated and apportioned. These include:-

- a) Charges that should be made for the use of overhead and underground telephone cable for rediffusion distribution, for external links between the overseas transmitting and receiving stations, the telephone exchange and the Post Office Telegraph Office; for links between the studio and the broadcast transmitter, for links between the aerial systems and their respective receiving stations.
- b) The uses of internal telephone and telegraph services for broadcasting and postal purposes.

- c) The uses of internal postal services by the telecommunication and broadcasting service.
- d) The use of telephone services for the transmission of telegrams (phonograms).
- e) Services provided by the Government (e.g. Secretariat, Treasury, Audit etc).

The overall effect of these omissions has been to make (in Table I) the telephone system (Section 1) seem more unprofitable than is the actual case and the telegraph (Section 3), External Services and Broadcasting Sections (Section 8) are shown in a correspondingly better light. Any future revision of accounting procedures should enable these costs to be obtained and apportioned.

CHAPTER 5 - ARE IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY?

The following are extracts from a Telecommunication Sector Working Paper issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development dated November 1971.

"Telecommunication networks may be described as the central nervous systems of complex societies, transmitting information and commands between their various parts. Without these facilities, many dimensions of life in inter-related communities, especially government and economic activity, could not function efficiently, if at all.

"Wherever public telecommunication services of adequate quality and reliability do not exist, there is widespread recourse to communication systems built by business or government units for their own use. These private links are not only much more costly than public systems; they are also only a partial substitute, for they do not provide access to the wider community that would normally be connected to a well-functioning public system. Limitations of access to such private systems implies serious constraints on efficiency and growth in the unconnected parts of the community . . .

"Telecommunication entities provide telephone, telegraph, telex, and data facilities to the public, giving customer service for voice and written communications: in addition, these entities lease telecommunication facilities for private use to meet a wide variety of needs.

"All these facilities have one feature in common - they use the same methods of transmission from one point to another. Of these the public telephone service is the most significant in terms of size and coverage and constitutes the basic telecommunication facility. All others are derived by relatively minor additions of equipment to transform the telephone network to other kinds of communication needs.

"The choice of telecommunication as against the other two basic forms of communication - personal meetings and postal service or other means of transporting written messages - depends on the relative cost, speed, convenience and reliability of each form. Transportation is critical to the speed and cost of personal meetings and also of the postal service. Yet improved transportation, rather than reducing the demand for telecommunication, can create a greater demand due to the widening community of interest generated by increased mobility. The three forms of communication are much more complementary than competitive in meeting the total communication needs of a society."

This recent document refers generally to the developing areas of the world and has direct application to the Falkland Islands.

Whilst there is a telephone system in Stanley which is cheap and not up to the standards one would find in say, New Zealand or Australia, it does provide a greatly appreciated social amenity. It also enables Government to function rapidly and efficiently and gives people in Stanley contact with the outside world.

There is also an excellent system giving from Stanley telegraphic connection with the whole world and satisfactory telephone conversations can also take place on a world-wide basis at specified times.

Beyond Stanley however, it is another matter. Personal meetings are difficult, although in recent years the light plane service has been able to deal with most emergencies. Due to the state of the tracks in the 'Camp' area it takes a day of uncomfortable and exhausting travel by land rover to cover the sixty-two miles from Stanley to Darwin for example - an hour's journey in many other countries.

The telephone system, installed with considerable expedition by farmers possibly fifty years ago is now very unreliable and quite unsuitable for connection to a public network or for extension beyond each island. The system on West Island is of course isolated from East Island and from Stanley.

There is the Radio Telephone network but this also is in a very poor state and can at best be regarded as a system for emergency use only. The system is not private, it is very difficult to pass messages over it and although it may be essential to incorporate HF radio connections into an island network, the present system does not meet the expressed requirements of the farming community.

Farm managers want to be able to conduct business in confidence from their settlements, with their office in Stanley or overseas. Individuals may want to discuss matters with their doctors or with their friends and relatives in other parts of the islands in private, and they want to be clearly heard and understood.

Telecommunications assist the economy of the country by speeding up transactions - deals go through more rapidly - price negotiations can take place at a distance and valuable time is saved. For this reason throughout the world there is an unsatisfied demand for telecommunication services, and furthermore telecommunications can over a period be made to pay.

In the case of the Falkland Islands with a small population and low population density, capital costs per telephone must be relatively high, but even so there is no good reason why services for the Stanley area should be run at a loss being subsidised from taxation drawn from the whole colony.

It is obvious that some parts of a network may be more profitable than others. For example, in Stanley itself it is more costly to provide a telephone a mile away from the telephone exchange than it is to provide one in the Town Hall, but in a small area variations in rental would be indefensible. Nevertheless there is no reason why the charges for telephone services in Stanley should not be revised so that the system in itself is economically viable.

Similarly if the telegraph system to Fox Bay proves to be expensive - which it would seem to be - telegraph charges should be increased to meet the costs involved.

CHAPTER 6 - WHAT CAN BE DONE ?

It is clear that any service provided throughout the colony should be of the simplest type, cheap and easy to maintain, with lowest capital cost, unsophisticated and reliable. In the following subsections are outlined improvements which can be provided at reasonable cost and the organisational changes required to implement these proposals are also suggested. In Chapter 7 these proposals have been costed and appropriate phasing suggested, but throughout the Report targets of lowest cost compatible with efficiency have been set.

6.1 TELEPHONE SERVICE

6.1.1 East Island, Port Stanley

The system at Port Stanley is marginally satisfactory, but a manual public telephone system is expensive and becomes more uneconomic every year as salaries rise. It is not generally realised too that a large part of the capital cost of any telephone system lies in the distribution network - not in the exchange itself. In Port Stanley it is the local distribution network that needs early attention, a new telephone exchange being deferred until the more essential trunk lines and renewed Camp lines are provided.

It is recommended that development in Stanley should be phased over five years as follows:-

- a) Replacement of the existing cable network where necessary, and renewal of overhead distribution using modern dropwire methods, self-supporting overhead cables and polythene insulated fully filled underground cable. This work to be spread over the first four years.
- b) Install a new Main Distribution Frame (M.D.F.) and test facilities in the existing exchange building concurrently with (a) above.
- c) Extend the existing exchange building to accommodate an automatic exchange with power plant and maintenance room for a technician. This work to be done in the third or fourth year.
- d) Install an automatic exchange with power plant etc and replace all subscribers' magneto equipment by automatic equipment. This to be done in the fifth year.

It is recommended that the existing cable network should be completely replanned. As will be seen from Diagram Q367/43/1 the number of small cables leaving the exchange is excessive. A detailed cable plan has not been prepared as it would be necessary to plot all existing connections and to forecast new ones after full on-site studies. There should only be three or four main cables leaving the exchange and these should be of an underground plastic sheathed and insulated type and fully filled with petroleum jelly. Smaller cables with twenty or less pairs could then be erected on

existing pole routes and should also be plastic insulated and sheathed and incorporate a steel suspension strand. By agreement with the Power and Electrical Department this type of cable could also be erected on poles carrying power and some of the older and more unsightly routes could then be dismantled.

Rediffusion pairs could be erected on the same routes in a similar way but not included in the telephone cables. When the town is recabled drop-wire should be provided to all houses and all open wires in the town should be recovered. Where open wire routes enter Stanley from the camp, protected distribution boxes with efficient earthing should be provided.

At the moment there are no published regulations regarding road clearances and spacing from power routes. It is essential to introduce rules specifying these conditions and suitable proposals are given in Section 6.7.

A new main distribution frame (M.D.F.) with testing facilities is required at the exchange and it is proposed that this should be provided in the early stages when the new cable network and local distribution is being installed. This will be a very useful step towards the installation of new exchange equipment towards the end of the planning period. Modern automatic telephone exchange equipment is designed to provide all the facilities required for a complex national network - possibly for automatic interconnection with other countries but the simplest type of equipment is all that is required in the Falkland Islands. Normally the most modern type of equipment - either crossbar or electronic would be proposed. In the long term such equipment might well prove to be the more economic, but initially the capital costs are high.

It was intended to recommend that equipment normally used for private exchanges should be employed but no British manufacturer can provide such a system which allows for the addition of metering if and when required. Consequently a simple type of system as outlined in Appendix XIV is proposed. No automatic manual board would be provided but one or two of the existing magneto switchboards could be modified to take the new trunk and party lines proposed together with connections to the automatic exchange and the international telephone terminal.

The new automatic exchange would have an initial capacity of perhaps 500/600 lines and be extensible to 1000 lines.

It is recommended that metering (charging for calls) should not be provided initially but the equipment should be designed so that metering can be introduced later if required. This is proposed as Stanley itself is a compact area and automatic connection to party lines or to Darwin would not seem necessary - at least in the next decade.

The introduction of automatic working would speed up the service in Stanley, provide a more confidential service, be available for 24 hours a day and some of the additional cost would be met by annual savings in operators' wages etc.

New telephone instruments would be required when the new automatic exchange is introduced. At the same time one or two types of extension telephone could be provided giving much improved facilities between customers' offices. Small manual switchboards for office use could also be rented to government offices and to businesses.

To pave the way for automatic operation certain facilities for party line telephones in Stanley itself should be withdrawn. A dead-line should be set, after which connection to the public system of lines below standard would not be acceptable. This would mean removing camp lines not reaching the required standard and renewing all long routes - such as the one to Pembroke Lighthouse. It would also be necessary to ensure that lines erected to the new airport meet the required signalling and transmission standards for an automatic exchange.

6.1.2 East Island Camp Area

6.1.2.1 General

Although there is a large number of private telephones connected to the present system, not all of these would necessarily require connection to a public system. It would seem that Government's responsibility in providing essential communications would be satisfied if the main centres, i.e. the settlements and managers' offices were connected but it is recommended that any such basic network should allow for the connection of as many other points as are considered desirable by the community.

The Darwin/Goose Green area is a special case and is dealt with in the next section. Other centres on East Island which could with benefit be connected would be:- Green Patch, Port Louis, Rincon Grande, Salvador, Teal Inlet, Douglas, Fitzroy, Bluff Cove, San Carlos, Port San Carlos, Walker Creek, North Arm and Speedwell. Ideally, it would be desirable for each of these stations to have a separate connection. However, in view of the distances between settlements, the costs of providing individual direct physical lines would be very high and charges would be proportionate. Similarly, if the use of V.H.F. radio links is considered, as the settlements are all low lying, radio communication is difficult due to the effect of high land between settlements and adversely affected also by reflection from water surfaces. Radio communications suitable for integration into a public network must work on a duplex basis (i.e. no 'press to talk' button on the telephone) and for this a much better signal is required (i.e. much better than that used for normal mobile services). It would thus become necessary to provide expensive masts and antennae and to consider the use of more frequent intervals of repeater stations with all the problems of buildings, access roads and power supplies.

Some form of shared service or party line working using one link to the exchange (Stanley or Darwin) is thus all that can be considered. This means in its simplest form a physical pair of wires and magneto telephones

using code ring calling. This has the great advantage that it offers the farmers the facility to connect as many additional telephones as they require (and for which they would be prepared to pay rental) to the public system. Where areas of open water make the use of physical lines very expensive due to line length, V. H. F. hops could sometimes be incorporated. Such alternatives should always be considered.

With the exception of the wooden pole routes between Stanley and Darwin and between Stanley and Teal Inlet none of the existing pole routes are suitable for rehabilitation. It is proposed, with these exceptions, that new wooden pole routes carrying copper covered steel wire should be erected in accordance with Appendix XIV paragraph 3. In the case of party lines on the Stanley Darwin route, wooden arms would be employed, but on all other routes the wires would be carried on insulators fitted on clip stalk type spindles.

The costs of services and revised rates are considered in Chapter 7, but the special case of party lines requires consideration in this section. Charges would be related to the length of line used and the number of people sharing the service. Rental agreements should be initially for periods not less than three years and there should be connection fees normally which would have to offset the initial costs. The renter could be saved a proportion of the connection fee and the rental by contributing towards the cost of the route either by providing unskilled labour and transport or by freeing useful plant (mainly poles) for the use of the Government.

These aspects will be considered more fully later.

6.1.2.2 Darwin and Fitzroy Lines (60 miles and 33 miles)

In Section 6.2.2 it is proposed to provide a trunk link from Stanley to Darwin using the existing pole route on which new wires would be erected to act as a bearer for a carrier system providing circuits to Darwin and Fox Bay East. The route belongs to the Falkland Island Company. It is proposed that on this route a party line should be provided to serve all existing stations. It is recommended that the party line should be split midway. This would mean connecting Burntside, High Hill, Laguna Isla, Black Rock and Swan Inlet to Darwin. Mount Pleasant, Hillside, Island Harbour, Fitzroy (three telephones), Port Harriet and possibly Bluff Cove could be connected to Stanley. Special reduced rates could be charged for connection to this route to compensate the farming company for the use of these poles by Government (see Chapter 7 for financial proposals). This would provide a first class service for all telephones used on the route. As outlined in Section 6.1.3. a 24 hour service could be provided by Darwin.

If Government adopt these proposals, it is recommended for this and other routes that the policy of disconnecting the present substandard routes (both Fitzroy and Darwin) from the switchboard in Stanley should be adopted.

6.1.2.3 Teal Inlet Line (50 miles)

This line was not inspected but it is understood that good poles exist to Teal Inlet. If this is so, a new route could be provided at reduced costs to Teal Inlet providing service to Estancia, Lower Malo and Teal Inlet (three telephones). From Teal Inlet onwards if the poles are not up to the required standard, normal rates for the service would apply for Chata, Douglas (three telephones), Hope, Bonsilla and Lorenzo.

It would be possible to connect Salvador by V.H.F. to Teal Inlet or Rincon Grande on the Port Louis line and it would probably be cheaper to do this than to provide an extension of the route overland from Douglas.

Other links by V.H.F. to Rincon Grande, Port Louis and Green Patch could also probably be provided if the Port Louis line were not reconstructed.

Charges for V.H.F. connections could be based on point-to-point distances added to the party line link. Calling would be on a party line basis.

6.1.2.4 Port Louis Line (33 miles plus V.H.F. link)

It is understood that the poles on this route are not satisfactory. In this case standard rates would be charged to Murrell, Long Island, Green Patch (three telephones), Port Louis (three telephones), Horseshoe Bay and Rincon Grande. Salvador could be connected by V.H.F. to this route and charges would probably be less but as costs to the Government would be not much different on either route, the community of interest involved would probably be a ruling factor.

6.1.2.5 San Carlos Line (22 miles plus V.H.F. link)

Poles on this route would require replacement. The line would serve Camilla Creek, Canter, Port Sussex, San Carlos (three telephones) and mainly by V.H.F. to Port San Carlos (possibly three telephones).

6.1.2.6 Egg Harbour Line (33 miles)

This line would serve Hope Cottage (Egg Harbour), Orqueta, Paragon, Brenton Loch and Dos Lomos.

6.1.2.7 North Arm Line (72 miles)

Due to the number of telephones in the area it would be necessary to separate the Walker Creek lines from the North Arm line by providing two pairs of wires as far as Bodie Creek. One pair would serve Walker Creek etc. (see sub-section 6.1.2.8) whilst the other pair would continue to serve Sound House, Mappa, Peat Banks, the Wreck, Congo, Moffit, Dansa Harbour, Lin Creek, North West Arm, North Arm settlement (four telephones), North Arm House, Horn Hill and Cattle Point. At North Arm itself it would be necessary to restrict the number of connections at any one time by local switching of telephones.

6.1.2.8 Walker Creek (20 miles)

This would provide service to Bodie Creek, Arrow Harbour, Trap, Miles Creek and Walker Creek.

6.1.3 East Island - Darwin/Goose Green

Situated on the isthmus connecting Lafonia to the rest of East Island, Darwin is a natural centre for communications. It is the administrative centre for the Falkland Island Company and a school and store is established there.

It is recommended that a small exchange should be established at Goose Green. It is estimated that there would be approximately ten local lines which would include the manager's office, the doctor, the school and the store. The Government might wish to provide a small post office or postal agency for the sale of stamps and postal orders and the acceptance of telegrams. This should expedite the handling of mail and telegrams and provide a useful service for residents. It would probably prove satisfactory for telegrams to be dictated by the post office clerk over the telephone to Stanley Post Office. The exchange could be situated adjacent to the post office counter as it should not provide a heavy load for the postal clerk. It might be necessary to recruit a part-time helper to operate the switchboard during busy periods. Diagram Q367/42/5 shows the proposed trunk connections and night service arrangements for this office and for Fox Bay.

In addition to the three lines to Port Stanley, there would be one to Fox Bay and five party lines. By judicious numbering of the party lines subscribers, (i.e. allocation of code rings), it should be possible for night service to be provided by cord patching out of office hours.

An office 10ft. x 10ft. would provide sufficient floor space for a 30 line magneto switchboard, a spares and tool cupboard, a small test frame and carrier equipment. Power is available from the Falkland Island Company and an agreement for supply should be easy to arrange. A small cabinet could be provided outside the exchange room for secondary cells to provide power when the local system is switched off.

As will be seen in Diagram Q367/42/5, night service would be available to selected direct lines as well as to party lines to the camp. The provision of a public call office situated at the school or post office would be a feature for consideration, but there might be difficulty providing night service with privacy for it unless it proved satisfactory to use the phantom circuit on the physical pair to Stanley.

6.1.4 West Island - Fox Bay

As in the case of Darwin, it would be desirable to establish a small telephone exchange at the post office at Fox Bay East. If possible the exchange should be near the radio terminal linking Fox Bay to Darwin and it would probably be possible to site this near the present radio station. Power would thus be readily available and post office staff would be nearby for the acceptance of telegrams, etc. A small room for the exchange would be desirable but no new battery accommodation would be required.

Two trunk lines would be provided to Stanley (Diagram Q367/42/5) and one to Darwin. There would be five party lines. One of these (Port Howard) would be routed via Darwin. Fox Bay West would be served by physical line. Additional telephones there could be connected by switching at the manager's office. Fox Bay West would thus be regarded as a direct line on the exchange.

6.1.5 West Island - Camp Areas

6.1.5.1 General

The recommendations made in Section 6.1.2.1 regarding camp lines on East Island apply equally well here.

Main centres requiring attention (other than Fox Bay East and West) would be:-

Port Stephens, Port Howard, Chartres, Hill Cove and Roy Cove.

As far as is known, none of the existing routes are on poles suitable for new wire and they would thus all have to be rebuilt. Port Howard is a special case as it can be reached from the radio site at Darwin and thence relayed to Fox Bay East. (Although it could be terminated in Darwin, for reasons of community of interest and for call charging it would be better for this link to be terminated in Fox Bay).

6.1.5.2 Port Stephens (56 miles)

This area is one that was not visited but it is understood that the poles used are not suitable for rebuilding. The present line serves Port Stephens (two telephones), Cape Orford, South Harbour, Carew Harbour, East Arm, Port Edgar and Black Shanty. The line could be extended to Fox Bay East where it could be switched as required.

6.1.5.3 Spring Point (18 miles)

Four stations are said to be serviced by this line - Spring Point, Fish Creek, East Bay and Sullivan. This line could also be extended to Fox Bay East.

6.1.5.4 Chartres (33 miles)

The present route to the north of West Island is switched at Goring House. There are too many telephones required to be served by one line to the exchange. It is recommended therefore that if the same number of stations have to be served, two pairs should be provided to Goring House. At this point one line could be used to serve Chartres (four telephones), Top Cook House, Goring, Green Hill and Saddle. If required, Teal River could also be connected.

6.1.5.5 Roy Cove/Hill Cove (75 miles)

This line would serve two settlements - Roy Cove and Hill Cove with their two or three telephones each - together with Port North, Dunbar, Sound Bridge, Shallow Bay and Main Point.

6.1.5.6 Port Howard (33 miles V.H.F. plus land line 49 miles)

Port Howard Settlement itself would be more economically served by means of a V.H.F. link from Darwin and thence to Fox Bay. It would otherwise be necessary to extend a route from Fox Bay via Goring and along under the coast ridge. The other telephones could be connected to the same line and they could include Black Hill, Shag Cove, Many Branch, Warrah and Purvis.

6.2 TRUNK LINKS

6.2.1 General

Trunk links would be those connecting Stanley to Darwin, Stanley to Fox Bay, and Darwin to Fox Bay. They would terminate on magneto switchboards at these three centres. The proposed links are shown in Diagram Q367/42/5. Magneto signalling would be employed between switchboards.

6.2.2 Stanley - Darwin

There are two practicable methods of providing trunk circuits of reasonable standard between Stanley and Darwin. The first method is to use the existing pole route after reconditioning it. The second method is to provide V.H.F. radio links between the two centres. (Estimated costs are given in Appendix XIII).

6.2.2.1 Stanley - Darwin Open Wire Route (Alternative 1)

The existing pole route is not ideally placed. The poles are 40 years old, badly spaced for trunk purposes and in many cases leaning and a few have been split by lightning. Nevertheless the majority seem to be in remarkably good condition and the cheapest way to provide a link between Stanley and Darwin would be to erect a pair of copper covered steel wires on these poles and use this pair as a bearer for a carrier system.

The carrier system would provide four circuits initially thus giving ample capacity for Darwin and Fox Bay. It is not possible to make an accurate assessment of the traffic to be expected on these trunk links as the area is completely new, but one circuit to each exchange should carry all the traffic generated without unreasonable delays and the second one would provide a reserve in the event of a channel breakdown. All circuits would work on a bothway basis.

In Chapter 7 costs are considered and there would seem to be good reasons why an open wire carrier system would be the best answer, and it has the additional advantage of providing a backbone for new Darwin and Fitzroy party lines.

The use of a 12 circuit system partly equipped is proposed as it would provide facilities for a programme link to a remote broadcast transmitter situated near Darwin and it also provides for adequate expansion within the foreseeable future. The equipment would be accommodated in the exchange buildings at Stanley and Darwin. (Diagram Q367/42/6 refers).

6.2.2.2 Stanley - Darwin V.H.F. Route (Alternative II)

An alternative method of providing trunk circuits for this route would be to establish a V.H.F. radio station at Sapper Hill just outside Stanley. It would be necessary to establish a terminal at Fitzroy which would enable this settlement to be connected to Stanley and a further repeater station would be required before circuits could be established to Darwin. This would probably have to be near Mocha Ponds and thence to Darwin. Diagram Q367/42/7 shows the complete V.H.F. system that would be required. A further repeater station might be required near Laguna Isla as with only one repeater the radio path is partly obstructed and fading might occur. If the V.H.F. alternative were adopted it would be proposed that this second repeater should be omitted initially and only provided if conditions prove unsatisfactory with a single repeater at Mocha Ponds. It is not possible to assess without site tests whether the second repeater would be essential and the cost of equipment and buildings should be avoided if at all possible.

The terminal at Darwin would be on the high ground behind the manager's house and the channels would be taken by overhead cable into Goose Green where the exchange and post office would be situated.

6.2.2.3 Darwin - Fox Bay East

For this route the Falkland Sound has to be crossed and a radio link is the only practicable solution. The Coast Ridge rising to over 500 feet above sea level obstructs the Fox Bay radio station and it would be necessary to place a repeater on the top of the ridge. A short mast would be all that would be required and a small building to accommodate the equipment and batteries. Power could be provided by a small diesel engine or a wind generator could possibly be used in view of the high average wind velocity on the site.

The distance from the radio site at Darwin to the Coast Ridge (about 9 miles) is such that communication without a further repeater - at, say, Hope Cottage - would be marginally satisfactory. However, for the small number of channels involved the cost (both initial and recurrent) of another station could not be justified initially and it is recommended that the link should be opened with only one repeater and the second one installed only if experience proved that the link were unsatisfactory. (N.B. It would normally function but there might be periods of fading, although these might not be sufficiently severe to require the second repeater). The radio station at Darwin would provide a satisfactory terminating point for a link to Port Howard by single circuit V.H.F. (extended to Fox Bay) and another one might be considered to Walker Creek, thus saving considerable line construction. Diagram Q367/42/7 shows details of the V.H.F. system proposed.

6.3 RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE

As stated in Section 2.2 the present service does not conform to agreed international practice. Furthermore the system does not provide a satisfactory telecommunication channel. It is recommended that the present system should be phased out and new equipment installed at the central station and at those out stations which have to rely exclusively on H.F. communications.

The stations envisaged at this stage are:-

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Beaver Island | New Island |
| Bleaker Island* | Pebble Island |
| Cape † | Saunders Island* |
| Carcass Island* | Seal Bay † |
| Dunnose Head* | Sea Lion Island |
| George Island* | Sedge Island |
| Keppel Island* | Speedwell Island* |
| Lively Island* | Weddell Island* |
| | West Point Island |

The stations marked * could well be connected by V.H.F. to the party line network when this becomes extended as indicated earlier. Similarly the stations marked thus † might be connected to the party line system if and when routes can be provided.

In addition to the sites indicated above, it might be necessary to have available two portable units to be used for example at Grand Jason, Barren, Great, Swan, Passage, or Golding Islands as required.

It would also be desirable for the Beaver aircraft and Government vessels such as the Forrester to be included in the new radio telephone (R/T) network.

The control station for the new R/T network should be adjacent to the telephone exchange so that stations can be connected to the public telephone system when the R/T service is open.

A special telephone would be provided for use by the controlling operator and connection would be arranged via the exchange switchboard. The receiving and transmitting equipment would require little attention and should be situated at the main radio stations, the voice frequency signal (amplified if necessary to allow for line loss) being fed to the control station operator.

Calling would normally be on a scheduled basis and times could be allocated for broadcast announcements as at present, although it is doubtful with an improved broadcast service whether this would still be necessary.

The new R/T network would have to operate in parallel with the existing Radio Edith service until the existing radio telephone stations had been incorporated either into the new R/T network or into the new party line network and for this period two additional frequency allocations would be required.

It is proposed in Chapter 7 that a more realistic charge for the R/T service should be made. Charges for calls to the public network should also be made in addition to any trunk charge. It is doubtful if calls from the new R/T network would be of a standard suitable for connection to the external (i. e. overseas) telephone service, but this might prove possible.

Telegrams could be accepted over the R/T network as at present. Subscribers would have to be reminded periodically that telephone calls and telegrams passed over the R/T network would not be private.

6.4 TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The proposed improvements to the telephone service would result in a considerable improvement to the telegraph service as telegrams would be accepted at any time (when the service at Stanley is open for accepting telegrams) from any part of the island connected to the telephone network.

Normally the post offices at Darwin and Fox Bay would accept telegrams and collect fees. After normal working hours telegrams could be sent from any party line telephone or from a direct line connected to these outside exchanges directly to Stanley telegraph office. Telephone subscribers in Stanley would, of course, have a similar service.

Internal telegrams on the islands, unless handed in at post office counters, would thus be transmitted by telephone and an extra charge should be made for this.

If the amount of telegraph traffic should prove to be such that the time taken for dictating telegrams interferes with the telephone traffic over the trunk network, there would be no difficulty in installing teleprinters at Fox Bay and Darwin which could work direct to Stanley telegraph office. These could operate simultaneously with speech over a telephone channel (S + DX) but the cost is not thought to be warranted at this stage.

6.5 EXTERNAL SERVICES

The terms of reference do not include the external services of the islands, but there is no doubt that if the islands are covered by an economic but satisfactory telephone network the usage of the external telephone service would increase many fold. Adequate capacity exists to the United Kingdom but the present period allocated for the service would be insufficient.

When the automatic exchange is installed in Stanley it might be opportune to transfer the operation of the external telephone link to the telephone exchange. This would enable all operating staff to be in one building and inter-connection of services would be greatly facilitated. During the construction of the airport and afterwards, communications with the colony will need improvement and there is no doubt that there will be a demand for an expansion of the existing external services.

6.6 ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

6.6.1 The Objectives and Structure of the Department

Outside Stanley such telecommunication facilities as exist (with the exception of the one H. F. radio telegraph link to Fox Bay) are not run by the Government. There is thus, at the moment, very little Government involvement in internal telecommunications. In any case this branch of the Post Office is capital intensive and there have presumably always been matters that have seemed to be of greater importance on which to employ all the funds available. These aspects are enlarged upon in Section 7.2, but if funds do become available, it is necessary to decide upon objectives and the staff required to bring these aims into reality.

We believe that telecommunications can be good business but on the very small scale possible in the Falkland Islands a target of viability can only be attained if every possible economy within the limits of efficiency can be practised. We consider, however, that technical and administrative efficiency can only be obtained if the top men are adequately remunerated and adequately qualified in the complex disciplines involved.

We also believe that investment must be spread over the whole colony if the whole colony are to be responsible via the national budget for the administration of this service.

We would normally recommend the establishment of a small corporation or quasi-Government body to control and administer the telecommunication branch in view of the special skills required by the staff and the desirability to be freed from the day-to-day restraints of Government control. However, the proposed body is, we consider, too small at this stage to be divorced from Government and it is difficult to imagine any outside body prepared to make the capital commitments required for what would be a marginal return on capital.

We thus recommend that a senior post within the Government should be created and for the officer appointed to this post to be responsible to the Colonial Secretary for the efficient control and administration of the Post Office and Broadcasting Services. This officer could be designated Postmaster General and Director of Broadcast Services. His objectives should be:-

1. To introduce the internal reorganisation proposed within one year of his appointment including the filling of any posts recommended in this report.
2. To ensure development of the system on the lines of this report by drawing up plans for all sections of his department and preparing individual projects.
3. To introduce accounting procedures to ensure the correct apportionment of all costs between the postal, telecommunication and broadcasting services and for the preparation of annual estimates or balance sheets clarifying the profitability or otherwise of each section.
4. To make the telecommunication business profitable eventually with a target of 10% return on net capital invested and ultimately by this means to finance a proportion of the capital requirements.
5. To give a good standard of service at an economic cost.
6. To give a fair deal to the staff and to introduce training schemes so that all posts become filled by local staff within 6 years, (up to Assistant Engineer within three years).
7. To introduce completely new telephone, telegraph, radio, postal and broadcasting regulations or rules and to ensure that procedure is established for their continual review.
8. To have a social conscience bearing in mind that this is a public service industry.

To provide for the separate finance and control of the department, the drafting of two separate Funding Bills would be necessary and proposed forms for these Bills are given in Appendices IX and X.

6.6.2 Staffing

As the service becomes orientated towards customers' needs - particularly those of the farmers and those at Darwin and Fox Bay - it will be necessary to ensure that they can be efficiently and economically run. For a larger organisation segregation of the department into postal, broadcasting and telecommunications sections and the establishment of divisions based on operations and development would be recommended. However, the system is very small and a compromise between a purpose built organisation and one on more traditional government lines is recommended. A proposed staff structure is indicated in Diagram Q367/42/8.

The Postmaster General's objectives are outlined in the previous section and his main function would be to ensure that these objectives are pursued. He would also have to carry out executive functions and his duties are outlined in the next section.

The technical and professional content of the telecommunication branch (including broadcast engineering) is high and for this reason the Controller of Telecommunications should preferably be a professionally qualified engineer - the incumbent possessing a university degree in light current electrical engineering or a diploma of one of the professional institutions (the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London or the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, London or equivalent). If it is not possible to fill the post with a professional engineer the incumbent should at least have high technical qualifications in telecommunication subjects such as a Full Technological Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute or a Higher National Diploma in appropriate subjects. In either case the Controller should have had several years' experience in a senior post in a telecommunication organisation.

The two Assistant Engineers would be expected to carry out any technical duty in their own speciality and to have an overall knowledge of each others' duties as well. They should hold City and Guilds Certificates at Final Level or equivalent.

The two Technical Officers should be experienced technicians and should hold City and Guilds qualifications at Intermediate Level or equivalent.

The Technicians should be trained officers who have completed a training period of four or five years on appropriate technical duties.

Responsibility for the operation of broadcasting services would be devolved to the Manager, Broadcasting Services.

The financial control of the Department should be the main function of the Accountant/Chief Clerk. As chief executive officer to the Postmaster General he should act as chief adviser on all financial matters - including budget control and expenditure. It is intended that he should cover all aspects of the Department - postal, telecommunication and broadcasting.

6.6.3 Duties and Gradings

6.6.3.1 General

The grading and salary proposals made in the following sub-sections are related to the Scales indicated in the 1971/1972 financial estimates. The proposed gradings are not directly comparable with existing posts as the duties involved and the qualifications of the incumbents will be different. The proposals for the postal service should only be regarded as tentative as no detailed study of this section was carried out. If any of the posts are to be filled by expatriate officers - and there is considerable doubt if suitably experienced and qualified officers would be available locally in the first instance - the proposed salary scales will need enhancement to attract suitable applicants in the United Kingdom. Tentative proposals for the enhanced salary are included in brackets after the suggested local scales.

6.6.3.2 Postmaster General and Director of Broadcasting

He would control and administer the Department and would be responsible for the pursuance of the objectives outlined in Section 6.6.1. As chief executive of the department he would also include in his duties:-

- (i) Overall budgetary control and financial responsibility.
- (ii) Long and short term planning.
- (iii) International matters, i.e. liaison with the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (C.C.I.T.T.), Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications (C.C.I.R.), the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), Cable & Wireless Ltd and the British Post Office.
- (iv) Direction of broadcast policy.
- (v) Staff appointments, training and recruitment.

To retain the services of an officer with adequate experience a minimum fixed salary of £2,650 (£3,250) is recommended.

If the Controller's post is filled by an engineer who is not professionally qualified, the Postmaster General should be a professionally qualified telecommunication engineer.

6.6.3.3 Controller of Telecommunications

He would be responsible to the Postmaster General for all telecommunication matters and for all technical aspects of the broadcasting section.

His duties would include:-

- (i) Assisting the PMG in pursuing all the objectives of Section 6.6.1. in particular in maintaining the viability of the telecommunication services.
- (ii) Control of technical and operating staff.
- (iii) Through his two assistant engineers, the responsibility for the maintenance and installation of all technical plant including broadcasting, rediffusion and studio equipment.
- (iv) Control of all telephone operating staff and all full time teleprinter and morse telegraph operators and the radio telephone operator.
- (v) Preparation and maintenance of operating instructions and all engineering technical instructions, and to make recommendations regarding telephone rates and to be responsible for the issue of the telephone directory.
- (vi) The periodic recording of telephone and telegraph traffic. Estimates for equipment and lines and of operator requirements.
- (vii) Dealing with service complaints and endeavouring to provide at all times a good standard of service.
- (viii) Liaison with the Power and Electrical Department and Public Works in connection with plant and services.
- (ix) Submission to the PMG of special costs for services not yet scheduled in the standard rates.

If the Controller is professionally qualified he should be on Scale A £2,090 - £2,590 (£2,600 - £3,100).

6.6.3.4 Assistant Engineers

These officers would be responsible for day-to-day maintenance and installation work of their respective sections.

The Assistant Engineer Telecommunications section would include telephone switching equipment, V.H.F. and line carrier systems, subscribers' apparatus, all line plant - underground and overhead and all teleprinter equipment.

The Assistant Engineer Radio would be responsible for all radio equipment - both telephone and telegraph including the overseas services and broadcast equipment but excluding the internal V.H.F. links. His section would also include all studio equipment, rediffusion reception and associated amplifying and subscriber equipment, but not the external lines. He would also look after the radio telephone equipment in Stanley and all outstations and external plant at the radio stations in Stanley.

Assistant Engineers with the required qualifications (City and Guilds - Final Technological Certificate) should be on Scale B £1,460 - £1,620 (£1,850 - £2,100).

6.6.3.5 Technical Officers

There would be two Technical Officers, one in each Assistant Engineer's group and they would be responsible for the work in their group. They should be on Scale E £1,140 - £1,340 (£1,440 - £1,650).

6.6.3.6 Technicians

These officers would be those who had adequate experience or training in their particular group. One of the Technicians would be stationed at Fox Bay and would attend to the switchboard, local lines and instruments, 3 V.H.F. stations on West Island and the party line network. It might be desirable for a second Technician to be stationed at Darwin but this would depend on the extent to which the party line network radiating from Darwin is built up in East Island. Scale H £980 - £1,040 is recommended for Technicians.

6.6.3.7 The Manager, Broadcasting Services, would act as senior announcer and programme organiser for the broadcasting services. He would attend to all non-technical matters in the studio and be responsible for news reception and rebroadcast, advertising revenue and collection of broadcast licences. He would liaise with the BBC and advise the Postmaster General on all non-technical broadcasting matters. He would be on Scale E £1,140 - £1,340.

6.6.3.8 Accountant/Chief Clerk

He would be the Postmaster General's senior assistant on all matters concerning the budget, expenditure and revenue. He would keep accounts reflecting the costs of running all services, make periodic returns and prepare a balance sheet as directed by the Postmaster General. He would be responsible to the Postmaster General for the collection of all revenue, for the control of expenditure within authorised limits and the administration of the proposed Fund Orders (Appendices IX and X). He would advise the Postmaster General on the profitability or otherwise of services and also advise on the application of ordinances and rules affecting all services. The post would be one of considerable responsibility and its recommended grading is Scale C £1,460 - £1,580. He would be assisted by an officer on Scale H £980 - £1,040.

6.6.4 Training and Recruitment

As described in Section 2.10 there are virtually no training schemes for technical and other specialist staff in the Colony. There is no doubt that the future prosperity and survival of the Falkland Islanders as an entity depends to a great extent on the education both basic and specialised that can be given to the young people. Telecommunication services depend on the services of trained skilled personnel and this is an aspect that must be continuously recalled when the development of the services is being studied, as it would be most undesirable for the Colony to have to depend on imported expertise on a long term basis.

Initially, however, it would not be possible to find local staff with adequate experience or knowledge for the senior posts outlined in these two previous sub-sections. We thus recommend that some of the posts should be filled by external recruitment, but it must be fully understood that such recruits would be expected to take part in training schemes designed to bring local staff up to the required standard as rapidly as possible. Every officer from PMG to Technical Officer would be called upon to take classes in technical or other specialised subjects (e.g. accounting, traffic, administration). Training schemes should take place locally as far as possible for four main reasons.

Firstly, there is the cost of sending trainees overseas and the time taken to complete suitable courses.

Secondly, courses of training taken overseas would not be directed necessarily towards the particular types of equipment used in the Falkland Islands.

Thirdly, trainees would not be subjected to the same pressures to leave the Colony to seek work in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Fourthly, most officers have not attained a standard which would enable them to benefit fully from the courses overseas.

This does not mean that sufficiently advanced officers going overseas on an assisted passage on leave should not be given assistance to take courses with the British Post Office or with manufacturers. Such officers could be expected to contribute in some way - probably by giving up some of their leave or salary (but not normal subsistence which should be payable at rates appropriate for the United Kingdom). External training could be limited to those who had attained a standard equivalent to an Intermediate City and Guilds Certificate. The Controller of Telecommunications should be responsible for the organisation of training courses and he would be able to work closely with the Government Departments of Education, Electricity and Power, Public Works, Civil Aviation, etc, getting together basic courses in mathematics, elementary science, engineering drawing, and English language, leading up to attainment of a standard for all members of the staff to enable technical courses to be commenced later. The technical courses should be based on City and Guilds Telecommunication Technicians Course (Subject 49) and on courses available from the British Post Office.

Incentives in the form of incremental advances and/or cash awards should be given to staff to encourage their advancement.

It is recommended that the release of staff for, say, two afternoons a week could be arranged by staggering duties but additional basic training could be given in the evenings.

It is thought that the posts of Postmaster General and Director of Broadcasting and the Controller of Telecommunications should be filled at an early date by overseas recruitment. A decision should then be made

by the incoming Postmaster General to decide whether the two Assistant Engineers posts should be filled in the same way. It might be decided to do this during the development period in order to ensure that adequate training could proceed concurrently with the installation work to ensure attainment of objective No. 6 of Section 6.6.1.

6.7 PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REVISED RATES

As the Posts & Telegraphs Development grows to fulfil its proper function for the Colony, new legislation will be required, and a recommended form for such legislation is outlined in Appendices XI and XII.

Appendix XI is an outline of an Ordinance recommended for consideration by Government under which the Department would function. As the revised department would comprise postal, broadcasting and telecommunication functions, the Postmaster General would be required to operate under at least three Ordinances - a Post & Telecommunications Ordinance, a Broadcasting Ordinance and a Radio Communications Ordinance.

In Appendix XI the outline of the Post & Telecommunications Ordinance is given, but it has been limited by the terms of reference of this report to cover the telecommunication aspect only, but other sections could be added to cover postal matters.

A Radio Communication Ordinance is also required for the control and supervision of all radio communication services. The issue of a separate Broadcasting Ordinance could be deferred until a separate department is formed, the administration of this service being covered in the meantime by the issue of Broadcasting Rules.

The proposed Radio Communication Ordinance has not been included with the appendices as it is only marginally within the terms of reference and its operation would depend to a large extent on the adoption of previous sections of this report. Such an ordinance would cover legislation on the control of radio stations and apparatus, licence requirements, control of dealers and repairers, certificates of competence and emergency powers. Subsidiary legislation would cover the definition and operation of all types of station, licence fees and fees for certificates of competency and the control of Harmful Interference. It is recommended that the newly appointed Postmaster General should study the most important aspects of the radio communication services after his appointment and make appropriate recommendations to the Colonial Secretary regarding suitable legislation, bearing in mind limitations of staff, resources and services in the Colony.

The Post & Telecommunications Ordinance gives the required authority to the Postmaster General to administer the Department whilst defining his powers and the extent to which the Colonial Secretary would delegate authority. Sections have been omitted where postal matters are concerned, in accordance with the terms of reference.

In Appendix XII are outlined the following sections of the proposed rules:-

- A Posts & Telegraphs (Charges) Rules
- B Posts & Telegraphs (Telephone) Rules
- C Posts & Telegraphs (Telegram) Rules
- D Posts & Telegraphs (Private Telegraph) Rules
- E Posts & Telegraphs (Private Wire) Rules
- F Posts & Telegraphs (Prescribed Voltage) Rules
- G Posts & Telegraphs (Lines Protection) Rules

Ultimately rules would be compiled for the postal, money and postal order and telex branches of the services.

In these Rules matters not connected with the telecommunication services and those largely concerning external telecommunication services, have been omitted, but the structure is such that additional sections can readily be added.

Some of the main proposals given in Appendix XI A concerning telecommunication charges (with the equivalent United Kingdom charges shown in brackets for comparison) are as follows:-

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| (i) | Internal telegrams - rate to be | 2p (2p) per word |
| (ii) | Radio telegrams (direct from Stanley to ships at sea) - to be | 7½p (8½p) per word |
| (iii) | Deposits required for prepayment of telegrams | |
| (iv) | Charge for passing telegrams over telephone | 2p (2p) |
| (v) | Telephone rentals for direct exchange lines (a) Manual | £1.25 per month (£1.25-£1.05 per month plus calls) |
| | (b) Automatic | £1.5 per month (£1.25-£1.05 per month plus calls) |
| (vi) | Additional rental outside basic rental area | £0.40 per mile per month (nil) |
| (vii) | New charges for internal and external extension telephones | |
| (viii) | Rentals for manual party line service for lines not exceeding five miles per subscriber | £2 per month |

- (ix) Rental charge for extra length per party line subscriber per $\frac{1}{4}$ mile £0.10 per month
- (x) Charges introduced for party line extensions - various
- (xi) Rebates on party line rentals:-
- a) Where poles and all unskilled labour for erection provided by subscriber $37\frac{1}{2}\%$
- b) Where pole routes provided by subscriber but no other labour 30%
- c) Where all unskilled labour provided by subscribers but no poles $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (xii) Telephone installation charges
- a) For subscribers within basic rental area £7 (up to £25)
- b) For that length of party line used exclusively by a subscriber per $\frac{1}{4}$ mile £4
- c) For that length of party line used jointly by other subscribers - such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General
- Items (b) and (c) to be subject to a rebate double that indicated in (xi) above.
- (xiii) Telephone transfer charges to be introduced
- (xiv) Local call charges from direct exchange line to another direct exchange line Nil (1p per 6 minutes)
- (xv) Local call charges from party lines to any other party line or direct line when switched by an operator 2p
- (xvi) Local call charge between party line subscribers on their own line or under night service conditions No charge
- (xvii) Trunk calls:
- a) From Stanley to Darwin 10p)
- b) From Stanley to Fox Bay East 15p) per 3 minutes
- c) From Darwin to Fox Bay East 10p)
- (xviii) Radio telephone charges:
- a) Rental of transceiver
- b) Calls to other radio telephone users (when permitted by control station) No charge

- c) Calls to other telephone subscribers Charge to be based on distance of radio terminal from Stanley, Darwin or Fox Bay E. and according to the trunk charge schedule
- d) Telegrams via local telephone operator normal telegraphs rate plus fixed charge of 4p

CHAPTER 7 - WHAT IT COSTS

7.1 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT - 5 YEAR PLAN

It will be seen that a large portion of the programme depends on the willingness of the farming companies to rent telephones connected to the public system. If they do not wish to do so the Government cannot afford to invest capital with no hope of recouping some of the costs of investment.

As indicated earlier, a large part of the Government's obligation to meet public requirements would be met if the trunk links to Darwin and Fox Bay are completed. When these projects are finished it is hoped that the farming community will respond by renting lines to all settlements, and farms, which will replace their own network. This would help to make the system ultimately viable quite apart from the benefits to the whole population.

To enable the development costs to be met, we recommend that charges be introduced as indicated in the following section, and it will be seen from Section 6.7 and Appendix XIIA that non-standard rates have been allowed for when renters provide labour for installation or provide the poles.

The choice between the two types of trunk link required between Stanley and Darwin can now be made. The capital cost would be at least £10,000 less if the open wire route is employed and in addition, provision of party lines to serve the old Darwin and Fitzroy connections can be made much more cheaply as the wires can be placed on the same pole route. The maintenance of equipment at places such as Mocho Ponds and Fitzroy is avoided as well as the possible additional station near Guttery Pass if this should prove to be necessary. The proposal to use the open wire route also depends, of course, on the willingness of the Falkland Island Company to hand it over to the Post Office.

It is proposed that expenditure totalling £325,850 should be extended over a five year period. A schedule of items is given in Appendix XIII. They are briefly summarised for convenience as follows:-

| <u>First Year</u> | £ |
|--|--------|
| 1.1 Purchase of V.H.F. Equipment for Darwin-) Fox Bay Route and lead-in cables) | 25,450 |
| 1.3 Purchase of Equipment for Rehabilitation of) Line and associated carrier equipment) | 16,600 |
| 2 Manual Switching Equipment for Stanley and) Switchboards for Fox Bay and Darwin) | 3,650 |
| 3 Miscellaneous Telephone Equipment | 500 |

| | £ |
|---|-----------------|
| 4 Purchase of local distribution materials -) Stanley, Darwin and Fox Bay) | 1, 800 |
| 7 Purchase of Party Line equipment for) Camp Areas and V.H.F. link equipment) for Port Howard) | 35, 850 |
| Total: | <u>£83, 850</u> |

Second Year

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1.1 Installation of V.H.F. Equipment for) Darwin/Fox Bay Route) | 1, 500 |
| 1.1.3 Terminating costs Darwin and Fox Bay | 200 |
| 1.3 Rehabilitation work on route from Stanley) to Darwin and installation of carrier) system) | 6, 900 |
| 3 Miscellaneous Telephone Equipment | 2, 050 |
| 4 Local Distribution Installation and) Equipment - Stanley, Darwin and Fox Bay) | 1, 550 |
| 7 Purchase of Party Line equipment for) Camp Areas and Installation) | 44, 400 |
| Total: | <u>£56, 600</u> |

Third Year

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 4 Cable Network and Ducts in Stanley | 7, 600 |
| 6 Rediffusion - Distribution Materials | 400 |
| 7 Purchase and Installation of Party Line) Equipment and Materials) | 43, 300 |
| Total: | <u>£51, 300</u> |

Fourth Year

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 2 Building Requirements - Stanley Exchange | 3, 000 |
| 3 Distribution Materials - Stanley | 200 |
| 4 Cable Distribution Materials - Stanley | 2, 000 |
| 5 Radio Telephone Network - Purchase of) Master Station and outstation equipment) | 20, 650 |
| 6 Rediffusion - Distribution Materials | 100 |
| 7 Purchase and Installation of Party Line) Equipment and Materials) | 43, 300 |
| Total: | <u>£69, 250</u> |

| <u>Fifth Year</u> | | £ |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| 2 | New Automatic Telephone Exchange - Stanley | 43,000 |
| 3 | Subscribers Equipment - Stanley | 5,300 |
| 4 | Local Distribution Materials | 500 |
| 5 | Radio Telephone Network - Installation Costs | 350 |
| 7 | Party Lines - Installation Labour | 15,700 |
| | Total: | <u>£64,850</u> |

It will be seen that first priority has been given to the V.H.F. link from Darwin to Fox Bay and to the rehabilitation of the line from Darwin to Stanley. In addition it is proposed that certain additional switchboard equipment should be purchased for Stanley to cater for the new airport lines and to provide a new main cable distribution frame.

Purchase of the first instalment of equipment for party line telephones in the camp area is also proposed in the first year but installation would not have proceeded very far until the second year when Darwin and Fox Bay have been completed. The actual programme of installations would be prepared according to demands for service and the extent to which farmers wish to collaborate by making suitable pole routes available and by providing transport and labour. During the four following years installation of the party line telephones would proceed on a planned basis - the allocations shown allows for the lines described in Section 6.1.2 to 6.1.5.

In preparation for an improved system in Stanley the better cable network required would be commenced in the first year, but major expenditure is suggested for the third year, being completed in the fourth year.

The new exchange for Stanley has been deferred to the last year of the plan.

7.2 SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Due to the very limited size of the network, the comparatively large area to be served and the small population involved, it is not possible to provide an up-to-date telecommunication network virtually from scratch and make it pay for itself. It is thus not reasonable - at least for the first ten to fifteen years of the plan - to envisage accrual of capital from the profits of operating. This will become quite evident from Section 7.3 which follows.

The camp area in particular calls for high capital investment and cannot be made profitable largely due to the low ultimate telephone density in telephones per square mile.

The rural areas of an agricultural or pastoral community are however, usually regarded as sections to be given special consideration and it is assumed that this is present policy, as in fact this report would not

otherwise have been called for. In return it will be reasonable to expect the farming community to be prepared to assist Government with development of the rural areas and this could be done by farmers making available unskilled and semi-skilled labour and transport during off-peak periods (i. e. when the shearing season or large scale dipping is not in progress). Such labour would need co-ordination by the Post Office to complete specified projects on a planned basis.

In return, contributing farmers, would be given rebates of rental and installation charges in accordance with the proposed charges outlined in Appendix XIII A.

In addition, it has been assumed that plant depreciation would be allowed for by setting aside amounts based on the economic life of the equipment installed. These depreciation payments would not be placed in a special sinking fund but could be used to offset capital requirements.

Certain skilled labour costs have been included with some projects. It is only correct to regard this as a contribution to development and a reduction in annual expenditure has been made in Table VI.

These costs also reduce external capital requirements as indicated in Table II.

Although in the next section it will be seen that for some years a 'break-even' point will not be attained, it has been assumed that a loan would be available for repayment over 25 years in equal instalments of capital, plus interest. A rate of 8% has been adopted and interest has been taken as payable at the end of the year after the year in which the capital has been drawn.

Capital requirements for the first five years of the plan would be as shown in Table II.

TABLE II
CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (£1)

| Plan Year | From External Sources | From Personal Emoluments Vote | From Farming Community | Depreciation Allocation | Total |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 82,690 | 350 | - | 810 | 83,850 |
| 2 | 29,520 | 6,600 | 15,400 | 5,080 | 56,600 |
| 3 | 27,960 | 1,900 | 14,600 | 6,840 | 51,300 |
| 4 | 44,480 | 2,000 | 14,600 | 8,170 | 69,250 |
| 5 | 35,480 | 3,550 | 14,600 | 11,220 | 64,850 |
| | 220,130 | 14,400 | 59,200 | 32,120 | 325,850 |

The above capital would enable the plan to be developed as outlined in Chapter 6. From the sixth year onwards investment would drop and a nominal £5,000 per annum has been assumed to be adequate for the next seven years.

Annual instalments of capital and interest to amortise the external loan would be as shown in Table III.

TABLE III
ANNUAL REPAYMENTS OF CAPITAL AND INTEREST (£1)

| Plan Year | Year of Plan | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | Amount Drawn | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th & Subsequent |
| 1 | 82,690 | - | 7,750 | 7,750 | 7,750 | 7,750 | 7,750 |
| 2 | 29,520 | - | - | 2,770 | 2,770 | 2,770 | 2,770 |
| 3 | 27,960 | - | - | - | 2,620 | 2,620 | 2,620 |
| 4 | 44,480 | - | - | - | - | 4,170 | 4,170 |
| 5 | 35,480 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,320 |
| | 220,130 | - | 7,750 | 10,520 | 13,140 | 17,310 | 20,630 |

In Table IV are shown details of the loan amounts outstanding, the interest payable and the capital payments required for the first twelve years of the period. From the sixth year onwards it has been assumed that a nominal £5,000 would be set aside each year from the depreciation allocation for minor development works - e.g. small cable extensions, private manual branch exchanges etc. Additional major development works would not be required during the first 15 years. (If abnormal developments do take place - additional revenue will accrue and the situation would be more favourable but such contingencies have been excluded from this study).

In Table IV it will be seen that annual depreciation allocations have been used to reduce the outstanding loan. This enables a state of profitability to be more quickly attained but it results in the necessity for £95,860 to be found from some other source to meet capital repayments for the first 15 years.

In addition, as will be seen from Section 7.3. which follows, annual excess of expenditure over revenue would occur which would amount to £165,880 in the first 15 years and over this period expenditure of £159,150 in the form of interest payments would have been made.

The period of 15 years has been mentioned above as it is the fifteenth year that the first excess of revenue over expenditure can occur and at the end of this year the balance of the loan would be approximately £39,000.

Studied from another angle the business would only be able to repay the capital borrowed over a period of twenty years and only then if no interest payments are made.

It is thus clear that the organisation cannot get on its feet without external assistance. There would be several ways of providing the required assistance. One might be to provide a grant for all or some of the capital required. Another might be to provide an entirely interest free loan.

It is however, recommended that a method of financing should be adopted which would introduce a financial consciousness into the department. To do this a compromise arrangement could be for the United Kingdom Government to provide the £220,130 required in the first instance but for interest payments to be waived for the first 10-15 years - after which interest at say, 8% would be payable on the outstanding loan. During this period however, the Department would make every effort to repay as much of the capital as possible using depreciation allocations, any profits on operations and aid from the Falkland Islands Government (or the Postal Service as detailed later in this Section).

Bearing in mind that at present telecommunication services are depleting Government resources at a rate of £11,000 per year the development proposals made must seem reasonable and would eventually result in a profitable undertaking.

A factor that has not been mentioned above but which would have a large bearing on the profitability of the department would be that because of inflation, over a long-term capital repayments tend to be easier to meet as the diverging difference between income and expenditure becomes greater when measured in terms of currency at the time of payment.

TABLE IV
ANNUAL REPAYMENTS OF CAPITAL AND CAPITAL OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH YEAR (£1)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Loan Repayment Instalment | - | 7,750 | 10,520 | 13,140 | 17,310 | 20,630 | 20,630 | 20,630 | 20,630 | 20,630 | 20,630 | 20,630 |
| Loan Interest | - | 6,620 | 8,890 | 10,990 | 14,380 | 16,980 | 16,130 | 15,180 | 14,130 | 12,960 | 11,680 | 10,280 |
| Capital Repayment | - | 1,130 | 1,630 | 2,150 | 2,930 | 3,640 | 4,500 | 5,450 | 6,500 | 7,670 | 8,950 | 10,350 |
| Advance This Year (1) | 82,690 | 29,520 | 27,960 | 44,480 | 34,480 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B/F From Previous Year | - | 82,690 | 111,080 | 137,410 | 179,740 | 212,290 | 201,620 | 189,750 | 176,600 | 162,060 | 146,060 | 128,450 |
| Total Capital B/F | 82,690 | 112,210 | 139,040 | 181,890 | 215,220 | 212,290 | 201,620 | 189,750 | 176,600 | 162,060 | 146,060 | 128,450 |
| Less Capital Repayment | - | 1,130 | 1,630 | 2,150 | 2,930 | 3,640 | 4,500 | 5,450 | 6,500 | 7,670 | 8,950 | 10,350 |
| | 82,690 | 111,080 | 137,410 | 179,740 | 212,290 | 208,650 | 197,120 | 184,300 | 170,100 | 154,390 | 137,110 | 118,100 |
| Less Depreciation Allocation (1) (2) | - | - | - | - | - | 7,030 | 7,370 | 7,700 | 8,040 | 8,330 | 8,660 | 9,000 |
| Nett Outstanding Capital C/F | 82,690 | 111,080 | 137,410 | 179,740 | 212,290 | 201,620 | 189,750 | 176,600 | 160,060 | 146,060 | 128,450 | 109,100 |

(1) For first five years depreciation has been allowed for in yearly advance (4).

(2) From year 6 to year 12 depreciation allocation indicated shows reduction of £5,000 due to annual allocation of this sum for minor developments.

From year 1 to year 5 depreciation has been allowed for as in Table II.

While it is desirable to consider the postal and telecommunication sections of the post office separately to avoid continual subsidy of one service by another, it would, if possible, be most desirable for one section to support the other by loans. It is thus recommended that the Postal Section should be made more profitable and that the resulting profits should be placed in a reserve fund and used to support the Telecommunication Section during its initial development period.

This report has not included recommendations regarding the Postal Services but there is no doubt that by judicious and careful planning a large increase in revenue could be immediately attained by increasing philatelic sales. A considerable number of suitable subjects for commemorative or definitive stamp issues exist and development of this section of the Post Office would bring in additional revenue to the colony and publicise the natural beauty of the island and its resources. A profit of between £10,000 and £20,000 per annum could be expected from this source. If this profit were placed in reserve it could be most usefully employed in the manner recommended and enable the colony to have a permanently useful and ultimately profitable telecommunication network.

Finally, the growth of a telecommunication system is a continuous function. It would thus be essential to know at the outset of a planned period of growth that the initial external capital for the five years of the plan would become available as required and that the topping up element indicated earlier would also be made available from the Postal Section or otherwise from Government when required.

The plan itself would need updating annually, adjustments being made for revised requirements, changes in labour costs etc. Towards the end of the initial five year period progress should be reviewed and the second five year period planned.

7.3 VIABILITY OF SERVICES

7.3.1 Revenue

Table V shows the number of lines in various categories for plan years 1-12, and the revenue that is expected to accrue based on the rates prepared in Appendix XIA.

The estimates of revenue are conservative. There may be considerable revenue for various new services for which charges have been prepared. The following comments apply to the revenue headings indicated:

1. Rental Revenue

Party Line rentals are based on spur lines of averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and an average line length of 5 miles or less per subscriber. Extensions to party line connections have not been allowed for. No allowance has been made for extension bells, indicators or other special

TABLE V
ESTIMATED REVENUE AND FORECAST OF LINES

ESTIMATED REVENUE

| Item | Head | 1972 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|---|--------|----|--------|
| 1 | Rental Revenue | 2,850 | 6,970 | 8,320 | 9,510 | 10,720 | 11,610 | 12,210 | | | | 14,710 | | 16,250 |
| 2 | Trunk & Party Line Call Revenue | - | 6,120 | 7,780 | 9,550 | 11,310 | 11,850 | 12,790 | | | | 18,710 | | 22,610 |
| 3 | Installation Fee Revenue | - | 370 | 330 | 590 | 590 | 520 | 740 | | | | 660 | | 730 |
| 4 | Revenue from R/T Subscribers | 130 | 150 | 170 | 190 | 210 | 230 | 4,490 | | | | 5,020 | | 5,360 |
| 5 | Private Wire Rental Revenue | 171 | 400 | 420 | 440 | 460 | 500 | 520 | | | | 630 | | 700 |
| 6 | Broadcast Private Wire Revenue | - | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | | | | 340 | | 360 |
| 7 | Apportionment of Rediffusion Revenue | (200) | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | | | | 200 | | 200 |
| 8 | Transfer and Misc. Fee Revenue | - | 240 | 270 | 310 | 350 | 320 | 350 | | | | 470 | | 550 |
| 9 | 10% Allocation of External Tele-communication Revenue | (130) | 130 | 260 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 460 | | | | 670 | | 810 |
| 10 | Telegram Revenue (Internal) | 1,500 | 3,000 | 800 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | | | | 600 | | 600 |
| | TOTAL | 4,651 | 17,780 | 18,770 | 21,930 | 25,050 | 26,510 | 32,660 | | | | 42,010 | | 48,170 |
| | Excess of Expenditure over Revenue | 11,367 | 1,410 | 6,110 | 12,950 | 15,310 | 19,590 | 21,590 | | | | 13,710 | | 7,730 |
| | | 16,018 | 19,190 | 24,880 | 34,880 | 40,360 | 46,100 | 54,250 | | | | 55,720 | | 55,900 |

FORECAST OF LINES

| Type of Line | 1972 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|
| Direct Exchange Lines - Stanley | 420 | 380 | 410 | 440 | 475 | 400 | 430 | | | | 534 | | 600 |
| Direct Exchange Lines - Foxbay & Darwin | - | 20 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | | | | 33 | | 36 |
| Extensions - all areas | 66 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 54 | 59 | | | | 66 | | 71 |
| Rural Party Line Connections:- | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 40 |
| Stanley | - | 4 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 32 | | | | 71 | | 76 |
| Darwin | - | 16 | 26 | 37 | 47 | 58 | 63 | | | | 77 | | 83 |
| Fox Bay | - | 10 | 22 | 35 | 48 | 63 | 68 | | | | 30 | | 30 |
| R/T Subscribers | (37) | (37) | (37) | (37) | (37) | (37) | 30 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 848 | | 936 |
| TOTAL TELEPHONES | 486 | 470 | 533 | 599 | 669 | 632 | 711 | | | | | | |

equipment. A small number of private manual switchboards have been allowed for, for no P.A.B.X. systems. Rental has been assumed to accrue for the year in which connection is provided for a period of one year.

2. Trunk and Party Line Call Revenue

Experience in other countries shows that the habit of making trunk calls - particularly for business purposes - always increases. At first users will be careful not to incur call charges, but after a while - as more people become connected and the system is shown to provide greater business efficiency and better social facilities for residential users - trunk revenue will increase more rapidly than rental revenue.

In the rates no reduced rate for calls has been allowed for after normal business hours. This is because in the first five years congestion of the trunk links provided is not expected to occur. If, when the automatic service has been in operation in Stanley for a few years, it is decided to install meters for automatic telephone users, additional revenue (between £5,000 and £8,000 per annum) would be provided, but this is not thought to be a good step initially as additional investment would be required, and additional costs for call revenue accounting and billing.

If, however, this step is considered and at the same time it is desirable to reduce day-time usage of trunk lines for social purposes - thus avoiding additional expenditure on trunk channelling equipment - the introduction of a cheaper service for use after office hours might provide a quid pro quo for subscribers.

3. Installation Fee Revenue

For urban telephones minimum rates have been assumed. In practice these would be exceeded. It has been assumed that a number of residential people will give up their lines when the revised increased charges begin to apply in the 1st year. After that normal growth would apply until the 5th year when it is thought that a number of private subscribers would again have their telephones disconnected due to the higher rates for automatic lines. Experience elsewhere has shown that telephone users invariably ask for reconnection after a while as they miss the service provided. A certain amount of lost rental revenue is thus recouped in the form of reconnection charges.

4. Revenue from R/T Subscribers

No change is envisaged until the sixth year when the installation of the new R/T telephone network is undertaken. At this stage some existing R/T subscribers will be connected to party lines but new applications are expected from islands and from maritime services both for business and tourist purposes - especially if a good service is provided to Stanley and possibly externally to ships at sea and to the mainland.

5. Private Wire Rental Revenue

The new rates would enable rental to be derived for all private wire services provided. This would apply for both telephone and telegraph links.

6. Broadcast Private Wire Revenue

It is recommended that rentals for broadcast private wires should be assessed and the telecommunication rate appropriately credited. There are quite a number of pairs from the transmitting station to the studio and from the receiving aerial site to the rediffusion receiver. No allowance has been made for a broadcast programme circuit from Stanley to Fox Bay as this has not been included in the Development plan. If this link is ordered an appropriate credit should be added to this reserve section in accordance with the Twenty First Schedule Item 2(b) (ii) (B) of Appendix XIA. A charge of approximately £1,600 p.a. should be made for this service.

7. Rediffusion Revenue

It is recommended that 50% of the rediffusion fees should accrue to the telecommunication section to meet the costs of providing and maintaining this network in Stanley.

8. Transfer and Miscellaneous Revenue

As the network grows, revenue from this type of work would increase considerably. There are a number of other fees which would also have to be collected as outlined in the Schedules of Appendix XIA.

9. External Telecommunication Revenue

External calls - mainly to and from the United Kingdom and South America - would have to use the local telephones and switchboard or exchange, the local distribution network and sometimes the trunk network. For this service it would be reasonable to allocate 10% of the gross revenue to the local telephone system.

10. Telegram Revenue

This would greatly diminish as the local telephone network grows in the camp area and later as the R/T service is improved. The rate proposed would bring in greater revenue but generally speaking telegraph services are uneconomic in view of the large labour element involved. The revenue indicated would include a small element for overseas telegrams passed over the local network.

7.3.2 Expenditure

Expected expenditure is shown in Table VI. The following comments apply to the headings indicated:

1. Personal Emoluments

These include salaries in accordance with the improved staff structure proposed in Chapter 6 Sections 6.6.1 and 6.6.2. The drop in the fifth year represents the reduction in operator costs when the automatic exchange is introduced. Very little increase in establishment would be necessary as the system expands. The requirement is for expertise rather than work load.

This rate does not include labour - unskilled and semi-skilled which it is assumed would be recruited on a contract basis or which would be provided by the farmers.

An allowance has been made, however, for certain P/E costs associated with Development projects to be charged to the Development rate. This principle has not been extended to work carried out on a level higher than that of Assistant Engineer.

The additional salary indicated in Section 6.6.2 which would be required to enforce salaries for overseas recruitment has not been included. It is assumed that this might be met from technical aid by the United Kingdom Government.

4. Fuel for Vehicles

Transport and fuel costs for development projects have not been included as an allowance has been made in the project rate. Line maintenance costs would be low in the early years and it is not expected that routes will need much attention, if well constructed, for the first ten years.

No element has been included for vehicle maintenance or depreciation. If the Ministry of Works decided to charge for these elements, this rate would have to be increased - possibly doubled.

5, 6 & 7: These items included in Item 17 from 1st year of plan.

8. Heat, Light and Power

This allows for charges made by the Departments Power and Electrical supply. Where the Post Office have provided their own prime mover equipment costs are included in Item 17.

10. Maintenance of R/T Equipment

Apart from an overhaul of equipment in the first year of the plan no major charge is expected until the new equipment is installed. The allowance made in the 5th and 6th years is purely nominal as certain spares would be provided when the equipment was purchased.

TABLE VI
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| Item | Head | 1972 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Personal Emoluments | 12,558 | 15,700 | 16,100 | 16,600 | 18,000 | 17,600 | 17,900 | | | | 20,150 | | 21,400 |
| | Less Contribution to Development Projects | - | 350 | 6,600 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 3,550 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 400 |
| | NETT | 12,558 | 15,350 | 9,500 | 14,700 | 16,000 | 14,050 | 17,700 | | | | 19,950 | | 21,000 |
| 2 | Stationery and Office Expenses | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | | | | 140 | | 150 |
| 3 | Incidental Expenses | 15 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | | | | 80 | | 80 |
| 4 | Fuel for Vehicles | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | | | | 680 | | 800 |
| 5 | Maintenance Fox Bay | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - | | - |
| 6 | Maintenance and Provision of Telephones | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - | | - |
| 7 | Maintenance of W/T Station Stanley | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - | | - |
| 8 | Heat Light & Power | 675 | 750 | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 | | | | 1,580 | | 1,740 |
| 9 | M'tce of Office Equipment | 15 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 60 | | | | 70 | | 80 |
| 10 | M'tce of R/T Equipment | 50 | 150 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 20 | | | | 40 | | 50 |
| 11 | Special Items | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - | | - |
| 12 | Miscellaneous Vote | 148 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | | | | 310 | | 350 |
| 13 | M'tce of Buildings & Water Supply | 95 | 100 | 150 | 180 | 180 | 220 | 230 | | | | 280 | | 310 |
| 14 | Building Depreciation | 255 | 260 | 380 | 430 | 430 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 15 | Plant Depreciation | 542 | 550 | 4,700 | 6,410 | 7,740 | 10,720 | 11,530 | 11,870 | 12,200 | 12,540 | 12,830 | 13,160 | 13,500 |
| | TOTAL DEPRECIATION | 797 | 810 | 5,080 | 6,840 | 8,170 | 11,220 | 12,030 | 12,370 | 12,700 | 13,040 | 13,330 | 13,660 | 14,000 |
| 16 | Telephone & Postal Expenses | (30) | 50 | 60 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 80 | | | | 100 | | 110 |
| 17 | M'tce of all Plant (inc Fuel) | - | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,100 | 4,000 | 4,900 | | | | 6,200 | | 6,950 |
| 18 | Interest on Outstanding Loan | - | - | 6,620 | 8,890 | 10,990 | 14,380 | 16,980 | 16,130 | 15,180 | 14,130 | 12,960 | 11,680 | 10,280 |
| | TOTAL | 16,018 | 19,190 | 24,880 | 34,880 | 40,360 | 46,100 | 54,230 | | | | 55,720 | | 55,900 |

13. Maintenance of Buildings

As the additional buildings would be new it is not expected that costs would rise much in the first five years.

14. Building Depreciation

Depreciation has been calculated on an historical basis over 40 years. If properly maintained this may be a generous allowance bearing in mind the annual increases in building valuation.

15. Plant Depreciation

It has been assumed the plant will depreciate from the date of installation. Calculations have been based on all projects mentioned in the plan based on the expected economic life of each item of equipment.

16. Telephone and Postal Expenses

These allocations are purely nominal and are mainly for services outside the colony. They do not include local charges for telephone rental, call charges etc. nor for post office official telegrams or letters sent within the colony.

17. Maintenance of Plant

This includes all telephone, and telegraph equipment within the colony and all line plant associated with the rediffusion service.

18. Interest on Outstanding Loan

This is based on loans granted for development at 8%, and is one of the largest items of expenditure. It is assumed that loans could be administered in such a way that interest would not be payable until the end of the year after that in which payments were made.

If the colony were successful in negotiating a loan at zero interest - at least for the first ten to 15 years the service would prove to be profitable thereafter.

7.4 BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

Within the last few years it has not been uncommon to hear foreboding pronouncements on the dangers of instant communications on a world-wide basis - on the impact on mankind of an ever increasing flood of information. The telecommunication developments being proposed in this Survey are of categories and of an extent that can only benefit the community.

Although communications can be relayed even now in an emergency, immediate contact between parents and children, doctors and hospital, between islanders and the police is not possible. In such cases the telegraph service and the very poor radio telephone service cannot provide the intimacy and privacy often required.

For commercial purposes contact between agencies or head offices and the farms is badly lacking. In some cases farm managers would welcome the opportunity of being able to contact not only headquarters in Stanley, but the headquarters in London. It would be an invaluable asset to be able to have urgent contact of this nature perhaps for the immediate supply of spare parts or equipment or for discussions regarding the export of the island's only main commodity i.e. wool.

Lack of communications - or rather the knowledge that they are not available, if required, prevents parents allowing their children to leave home for better educational facilities for example. Families in West Island tend to regard Stanley as a remote and strange place and even Darwin seems a long way from say, Port Howard. Lack of good communications makes it difficult to recruit farm labour in the more prosperous 1970s - perhaps it will be impossible in the 1980s.

If the tourist industry develops it would be most desirable for Stanley to be regarded as a natural outlet to the rest of the world for visitors and for contact - on a simple basis - to be immediately available from any major possible tourist centre on the Islands.

Finally, the introduction of reliable communications would produce a unity of feeling and understanding among the islanders which would, without affecting in any way the uniqueness of this beautiful country, greatly assist in reducing the widening gap between them and the more closely populated and highly developed areas of the world.

APPRECIATION

When accumulating data for this survey everyone concerned was most generous and helpful. We would like to record our grateful appreciation for the assistance given by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. J. A. Jones, O. B. E., and by the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. L. Bound, M. B. E., and by the Senior Clerk, Mr. R. Browning.

Every officer in the Post Office was most helpful and our thanks are due in particular to Mr. J. Bound, E. D., who came in specially whilst on leave for discussions, Mr. D. R. Morrison, Acting Superintendent, Mr. C. T. Reive and Mr. W. H. Roberts, and their staffs who spent many hours in discussing problems in Stanley, and Mr. C. Maddocks who gave up much of his time in Fox Bay.

Thanks are due to Mr. T. W. Royans, Superintendent of the Public Works Department and to Mr. E. C. Gutteridge, Superintendent of the Power and Electrical Department for help with the special problems associated with their departments.

In Stanley, Mr. A. Sloggie of the Falkland Island Company and Mr. A. G. Barton, Chairman of the Sheep Owners Association were also most helpful in providing information and advice.

We would also like to thank the farm managers - Mr. B. Hardcastle of Darwin, Mr. R. Cockwell of Fox Bay, Mr. D. Pole-Evans of Port Howard and Mr. L. Pitaluga of San Salvador - and their wives for their generous hospitality and most helpful advice and information.

GOVERNMENT RADIO - TELEPHONE SERVICESpecial Conditions attached to Licences 1962

1. No transmitting station shall operate without holding a limited commercial transmitting licence. This licence will permit operation only on 2,000 kc/s (150 metres or 2 mc/s) and 4,500 kc/s (66.6 metres or 4.5 mc/s). The scale of fees for licences, rental of sets, telegrams and conversations are given in the Schedule to these Regulations.
2. Each station shall be identified in all transmissions by its geographical place name.
3. Standard R/T procedure shall be used and all transmissions must be as brief as possible.
4. Camp Stations will be worked in turn, with Stanley commencing the service daily (except Sundays and public holidays) on 4,500 kc/s at 8.30 am Stanley time. The timetable to be arranged between the Camp Stations and Stanley.
5. The 4,500 kc/s frequency shall be used only for the following types of traffic:-
 - a) Emergency, e.g. Medical, Police, etc.
 - b) Meteorological messages.
 - c) Messages concerning the whereabouts, movements, safety of transport, such as shipping and aircraft, etc. including reports on the state of water surfaces, wind velocity, operation of navigational lights, etc.
 - d) Any other Government business of an urgent nature.
 - e) Handling of traffic between Stanley and Camp Stations.
 - f) Brief calls arranging schedules on 2,000 kc/s, provided no station is using the 4,500 kc/s frequency for any of the above purposes.
 - g) For communication between one Camp Station and another during the hours Stanley is not normally on the air.
 - h) For urgent calls between one Camp Station and another during the reserved period if the permission of the Stanley operator has been obtained.
6. The times reserved for Stanley are as follows - all times quoted are Stanley time:-

- (i) Mondays to Fridays inclusive (excluding public holidays)
8.30 am to 12 noon, and 1.30 pm to 4.00 pm.
 - (ii) Saturdays - 8.30 am to 12 noon.
7. Stanley will give movements of aircraft, if known, at any time during the above periods and the operator will make a blind call for this purpose at 0930 each morning the station is in operation.
 8. Any emergency calls will be dealt with promptly irrespective of any arrangements made for ordinary traffic, and all stations except those engaged with the emergency call must cease transmitting until the emergency is cleared.
 9. The period from 8.30 am to 9.30 am each morning that Stanley Station is in operation, is mainly reserved for emergency and other important traffic as set out in Regulation 5 (a) to (e). Requests for telephone calls will not normally be entertained during this period.
 10. The 2,000 kc/s frequency may be used at any time for messages between Camp Stations, provided that:-
 - a) No transmission from an individual station shall last for more than three minutes.
 - b) No exchange of messages between two or more stations shall last for more than fifteen minutes.
 11. Conversations with individuals in Stanley may be arranged after 9.30 am daily provided that all emergency and important traffic has been cleared. These conversations shall be limited to fifteen minutes (see Schedule for fees).
 12. The R/T Operator in Stanley will make reasonable telephone enquiries after 9.30 am daily provided that all emergency and important traffic has been cleared. Any order resulting from such enquiries shall be put in message form and charged for at 2d per word.
 13. The R/T Operator will make the following telephone enquiries free of charge:
 - a) Government business, such as mails, etc.
 - b) Enquiries regarding indisposed relatives.
 14. No form of entertainment, i. e. singing, playing of gramophone records or musical instruments, etc. shall be broadcast over the R/T set.

15. Adjacent stations shall not operate their receivers with the volume turned down during the whole period of working each other, thereby making it impossible to contact them if an emergency call has to be made.
16. Conversations or messages of a political nature involving or referring to foreign powers or states or the Heads of Governments of such powers or states are prohibited.
17. The licensee shall be responsible for the collection of fees in respect of all telegrams transmitted to Stanley (including those for onward transmission) and also for fees incurred in respect of conversations arranged with individuals in Stanley.

All such fees shall be paid to the Superintendent of Posts and Telecommunications.

18. Infringement of these Regulations may result in the confiscation of the apparatus, in addition to any penalty which may be imposed by law.
19. These Regulations, effective from 1 November 1962, supersede all other R/T Regulations and replace the 'Special Conditions' printed on the reverse of licences.

SCHEDULE

| <u>Licence, Type of Service, etc.</u> | <u>Fee</u> |
|---|--|
| (i) R/T Stations using Government sets for private or business purposes subject to the limitations imposed by the Regulations: | |
| a) Licence | £1 annually |
| b) Rental of R/T Set | £2 annually |
| (ii) R/T Stations using non-Government sets for private or business purposes subject to the limitations imposed by the Regulations - Licence | £1 annually |
| (iii) Local telegrams | 2d per word |
| (iv) Conversations | Conversations between children and their parents 1/6 for the first 5 minutes and 1/- for each subsequent 5 minutes or part thereof. Other conversations 3/- for the first 5 minutes and 2/- for each 5 minutes or part thereof thereafter. |

CHAPTER 52POST OFFICE

10 of 1898
7 of 1930
24 of 1949

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE

(25th July, 1898)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title | 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office Ordinance. |
| Interpretation | 2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires: "Postal packet" shall mean a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, book packet, pattern or sample packet, and every packet or article transmissible by post, and not for the time being prohibited from being sent by post. |
| Postal Law of England in force. 24 of 1949 | 3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to any rules made hereunder, all laws relating to the Post Office of the United Kingdom and any regulations made under such laws shall, so far as the same are applicable, be in force in the Colony. (2) The Governor in Council may, by Order, provide for all matters relating to the practice, procedure and jurisdiction in this Colony, under the said laws and regulations in cases where the provisions thereof in respect of such matters are deemed by him inapplicable to the Colony. |
| Rules, Rates, Fees | 4. The Governor in Council may by order:- a) Fix the rates of postage to be charged on postal packets sent from any place within the Colony to any other place within or without the Colony; b) Fix the fees to be paid for registration, insurance and money orders, and in every other case where fees may be deemed necessary; c) Make rules as to insurance and compensation, and any other matters connected with the Post Office and the officers and servants thereof; d) Declare that any issue of stamps or other stamp matters shall cease to be valid as from a date to be mentioned in the Order, and such issue of stamps and other stamp matters shall cease to be valid accordingly. |
| Vessel departing must give notice | 5. The master of any vessel about to depart from any port in the Colony, shall not less than 12 hours before leaving such port give notice personally or in writing to the Postmaster |

- 5 (cont'd) of his intended departure, and of the names of the places at which he intends to call, and he shall answer all such questions as shall be demanded of him relating to his ship and her intended voyage.
- See No. 9 1968 6. A master shall carry every mail tendered to him on behalf of or addressed to any Postmaster, and shall keep all mails that he shall have in charge in some dry and secure place.
- Refusing to receive or deliver mails 7. Every master who shall refuse or wilfully delay to receive any mail or postal packet tendered to him by or on behalf of the Postmaster, or to give a receipt thereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to deliver without delay at the port of destination to the Postmaster or other addressee every mail or postal packet which he has brought, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds.
- Penalty
- Payment for carrying mails. 24 of 1949 and 9 of 1968 8. The Postmaster shall, on demand, pay to the master, owner or agent of any vessel, not being Government or under contract with the Government, ten shillings for every mailbag, containing mail, safely carried and delivered.
- Indemnity for loss of postal packet 9. Where, according to the rules of the Universal Postal Union, or other agreement, an indemnity in respect of loss is payable, the Governor shall cause the amount thereof to be paid to the sender, or at his request to the addressee, out of the public revenues of the Colony, on account of the country liable to pay such amount or any part thereof.
- In indict-ments it shall be sufficient to name the Governor 10. Every postal packet shall, for the purposes of laying any information, be deemed to be the property of the Governor.
- Manufacture, sales, use, etc. of counterfeit stamps, reply coupons, etc. prohibited. 7 of 1930 11. Any person who shall:-
a) make, knowingly utter, deal in, sell or offer for sale any fictitious or counterfeit stamp, international reply coupon or postal identity card; or
b) Knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious or counterfeit stamps, international reply coupon or postal identity card; or
c) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious or counterfeit stamp, international reply coupon or postal identity card; or

11 (cont'd)

d) make, or have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious or counterfeit stamp, international reply coupon or postal identity card; or

Insertion of dangerous drugs in postal packets prohibited

e) insert in any postal packet any opium, morphine, cocaine or any substance or drug whatever which the Senior Medical Officer of the Colony certifies to be purely a narcotic: Provided that the Governor may authorise the insertion in a postal packet of any such substance or narcotic according to any convention or agreement of the Universal Postal Union,

Penalties

shall commit an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

See 9 of 1968

THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE (Cap. 52)TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH RULES

W. H. THOMPSON

Officer Administering the Government

No. 1 of 1964

- Wires under supervision of Posts & Telecommunications
1. Every telephone and telegraph line or wire erected shall be subject to the control of the Superintendent of Posts and Telecommunications (hereinafter called "the Superintendent").
- No private line without approval of the Superintendent
2. Any person who shall erect any telephone or telegraph line or wire or any line or wire used for the purposes of telecommunication without the approval of the Superintendent first obtained shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds and the Court may order that such line or wire shall be forfeited.
- Applications for telephone
3. Every application for a telephone shall be made to the Superintendent and upon the application being approved the applicant shall enter into an agreement to pay rent for a period not less than one year.
- Telephone rentals
4. (1) The rentals for subscribers on the Stanley Telephone Circuit shall be:-
- a) if on a single line: £6.10s.0d. per annum for each instrument;
 - b) if on a party line serving two instruments: £4.5s.0d. per annum for each instrument;
 - c) if on a party line serving three instruments: £3.15s.0d. per annum for each instrument.
 - d) if on a party line serving four or more instruments: £3.0s.0d. per annum for each instrument.
- (2) Rentals shall be paid in advance.
- Power of Governor to reduce or remit in individual cases
5. The Governor may reduce or remit the rentals in rule 4 in any individual case as he may deem fit.
- Rentals for extensions
6. (1) The rentals for each extension operated by switch to other premises occupied by the subscriber in Stanley shall be:-

- a) when not more than 110 yards from the original instrument: £1. 15s. 0d. per annum;
- b) when not more than 440 yards from the original instrument: £3. 0s. 0d. per annum.

(2) No extension shall be granted in respect of any premises more than 440 yards from the original instrument nor to premises not in the occupation of the subscriber.

(3) The rental for any extension bell fitted in the premises occupied by the subscriber shall be 10s. 0d. per annum.

(4) The rentals shall be paid in advance.

Rental
includes
maintenance

7. The rental shall include (except in the case of Camp and private lines) fixing and maintaining the necessary wire and instruments and all calls.

Call Box
rate

8. Calls may be originated and received at the Public Call Boxes, Stanley, on prepayment of 3d for each service not exceeding five minutes and 3d for each succeeding five minutes or part thereof.

Damage to
telephone
equipment

9. A subscriber shall be responsible to the Government for the proper care of the telephone receiver and all other telephone equipment installed on the premises occupied by him, and shall be liable for any damage thereto unless caused by circumstances beyond his control.

Private
telephone
lines

10. (1) Any private long distance line on East Falkland may, with the permission of the Superintendent and at the expense of the owner, be connected with the Telephone Exchange, Stanley.
- (2) The subscription for such connection shall be £6. 10s. 0d. per annum for each separate Camp Station, whether connected to the Telephone Exchange, Stanley, by direct private line or by an extended line. The subscription shall be paid in advance, and will include any farm cottage belonging to the Camp Station connected with the private line.
- (3) Every telephone instrument on a private long distance line connected with the Telephone Exchange, Stanley, shall be fitted with an inter-through switch, and the nearest instrument in actual circuit along the line from the Telephone Exchange shall be the instrument for the call.
- (4) The Government and, subject to any objection on the part of the owner, any subscriber to the Telephone Exchange, Stanley, may use, free of charge, any private long distance line connected with the Telephone Exchange.

- Maintenance of private lines 11. All instruments, wire and accessories on any private line or any private long distance line shall be supplied at the cost of the owner of the line, and the line, instruments, etc. shall be erected and maintained by the owner at his entire cost.
- Non-interference with Government equipment 12. Any person other than a Government employee who shall make any alteration to or connection with a Government wire or instrument shall commit an offence and shall be liable, in addition to the cost of reinstatement of such wire or instrument, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.
- Urgent calls 13. No call, except for medical, police or fire services, shall be made between the hours of midnight and 6.00 am.
- Maintenance of service 14. Government will maintain the telephone circuit in Stanley but shall not be held responsible for a breakdown in the service owing to any cause whatsoever nor shall any subscriber be entitled to claim rebate in the rental in respect thereof.
- Complaints 15. Subscribers shall report any complaints and irregularities to the Superintendent.
- Non-payment of rent 16. (1) In the event of any subscriber not paying the relative rentals provided for under these rules within one month of the due date of payment his wire shall, without further notice to him, be disconnected and shall not be reconnected until he has paid the said rent and a reconnection fee of 10s.0d.
- (2) Should any subscriber not pay the said rent within three months of the said date of payment the Government will remove his instrument and all telephone wires in connection therewith, and the instrument shall not be reinstated until the said rent and all costs of reinstatement have been paid.
- (3) In addition to such disconnection or removal Government may claim a proportionate part of the rent of the instrument for the period during which it has been installed on a subscribers' premises.
- Interpretation 17. In these rules where the context so admits:-
 "subscriber" means the person who is responsible to Government for the telephone rental under these rules;
 "private long distance line" means a telephone line extending beyond Stanley erected and maintained by the owner at his entire cost.

- Rescission 18. The Telephone and Telegraph Rules made on the 19th day of August 1949, are hereby rescinded.
- Date of 19. These Rules shall be deemed to have come into force on
Commencement the 1st January 1964.

Made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Post Office Ordinance (Cap. 52), on the 13th day of April 1964.

H. L. BOUND
Clerk of the Executive Council

C.S. 1097

CHAPTER 71

TELEGRAPHY

8 of AN ORDINANCE TO CONTROL TELEGRAPHY AND SIMILAR
1939

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

(17th June, 1939)

- Short title 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphy Ordinance.
- Governor
may require
production of
telegrams
and papers 2. (1) Where it appears to the Governor that such a course is
expedient in the public interest, he may, by warrant under
his hand, require any person who owns or controls any
telegraphic cable or wire, or any apparatus for wireless
telegraphy, used for the sending or receipt of telegrams to
or from any place out of the Colony, to produce to him, or
to any person named in the warrant, the originals and tran-
scripts either of all telegrams, or of telegrams of any
specified class or description, or of telegrams sent from
or addressed to any specified person or place, sent to or
received from any place out of the Colony by means of any
such cable, wire, or apparatus, and all other papers
relating to any such telegrams as aforesaid.
- (2) Any person who, on being required to produce any such
original or transcript or paper as aforesaid refuses or
neglects to do so shall be guilty of an offence under this
Ordinance, and shall, for each offence, be liable to
imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not
exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty
pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.
- (3) In this section, the expression "telegrams" shall have
the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act, 1869, of the
Imperial Parliament, and the expression "wireless tele-
graphy" shall have the same meaning as in Section 2 of the
Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance.
- Chapter 78.

Note: This Ordinance is declared to be in force in the Dependencies by the Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, Cap. 1 (D.S.)

CHAPTER 78

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY7 of
1925AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHYAND SIMILAR METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

(30th November, 1925)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Short title | 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance. |
| Definition | 2. The expression "Wireless Telegraphy" means any system of communication by means of any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications by means of electric signals without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent or received and shall include wireless telephony. |
| Wireless installations to be licensed | 3. (1) No person shall establish or maintain any wireless telegraph station, or install or work or maintain any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place in the Colony or on board any ship or aircraft registered in the Colony, except under and in accordance with a licence granted in that behalf by the Governor in Council. |
| Conditions of licences to be fixed by Governor in Council | (2) Every such licence shall be in such form and for such period as the Governor in Council may determine, and shall contain the terms, conditions and restrictions on and subject to which the licence is granted. |
| Experimental licences | (3) Where an applicant for a licence proves to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sole object of obtaining the licence is to enable him to conduct experiments in wireless telegraphy, a licence for that purpose may be granted, subject to such special terms, conditions and restrictions, as the Governor in Council may think proper. |

Penalties for installing wireless apparatus without a licence

(4) Any person who establishes a wireless telegraph station without a licence, or installs or works any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding six months and in either case be liable to forfeit any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed or worked without a licence.

Power to issue search warrant

(5) If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that a wireless telegraphy station has been established or maintained without a licence, or that any apparatus for wireless telegraphy has been installed or worked or maintained in any place or in any ship or aircraft within his jurisdiction without a licence, or contrary to the provisions of any regulations made under this Ordinance, he may grant a search warrant, and a warrant so granted shall authorise the police officer or person named therein to enter and inspect the station, place or ship or aircraft, and to seize any apparatus which appears to him to be used or intended to be used for wireless telegraphy therein.

Power of Governor in Council to make regulations and prescribe fees

4. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations:-
- a) prescribing the form and manner in which applications for licences under this Ordinance are to be made and the fees payable on the grant or renewal of any such licence;
 - b) requiring any operators or other persons engaged in the working of wireless telegraphy to be provided with certificates and making provision as to the manner and the conditions of the issue and renewal of such certificate, including examination and tests to be undergone;
 - c) as to the working of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in ships and aircraft not registered in the Colony while such ships are in any harbour or the territorial waters of the Colony, and such aircraft are upon or over the territory or territorial waters of the Colony;
 - d) for giving effect to the provision of any international convention to which the Government of the Colony has acceded and any regulation made thereunder so far as the same relate to wireless telegraphy;
 - e) generally for more effectually carrying into effect any of the purposes or provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with a regulation made under this section, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or both penalties, and in the case of a continued offence, a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continued. He shall further be liable to forfeit any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in respect of which the offence is committed.

Penalties for improper use of wireless signalling and disclosure of messages

5. Any person who:-
- (a) sends or attempts to send by wireless telegraphy a signal of distress or a false or misleading message as to a vessel in distress; or
 - (b) improperly divulges the purport of any message sent or proposed to be sent by wireless telegraphy;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both penalties and to forfeit any licence granted under this Ordinance and any apparatus by means of which the offence was committed.

Emergency control

6. If at any time in the opinion of the Governor an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that His Majesty's Government should have control over the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs with the approval of the Governor or any other person authorised in that behalf by the Governor to take possession forthwith of any apparatus for any such purposes, and, during the continuance of the emergency, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make such further rules as appear necessary with respect to the possession, sale, purchase, construction and use of apparatus for any such purpose or component parts of such apparatus.

Any person acting in contravention of any such regulation shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or both penalties.

CHAPTER 78
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
REGULATIONS

Section 4.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title | 1. These regulations may be cited as the "Wireless Telegraphy Regulations". |
| Definitions | 2. In these regulations the term "Colonial Secretary" shall include any person duly authorised by the Colonial Secretary to act in his behalf for the purpose of these regulations; the term "convention" shall mean the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947); and the term "wireless telegraphy", where the context so admits, shall include wireless telephony. |
| Apparatus on merchant ships not to interfere with naval signalling or other established station | 3. All apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a merchant ship in the territorial waters of the Colony shall be worked so as not to interfere with (a) naval signalling; or (b) the working of any wireless telegraphy station lawfully established, installed, or worked in the Colony or the territorial waters thereof, and in particular the said apparatus shall be so worked as not to interrupt or interfere with the transmission of any messages between wireless telegraphy stations established on land and wireless telegraphy stations established on ships at sea. |
| Apparatus on merchant ships not to be worked in harbours of Colony without permission | 4. No apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a merchant ship shall be worked or used whilst such ship is in any of the harbours of the Colony without a permit in writing from the Colonial Secretary. |
| Governor may make further regulations in emergency | 5. If at any time in the opinion of the Governor an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that His Majesty's Government should have control over the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy, the use of wireless telegraphy on board merchant ships whilst in the territorial waters of the Colony shall be subject to such further rules as may be made by the Governor from time to time, and such rules may prohibit or regulate such use in all cases or in such cases as may be deemed desirable. |
| Regulations not to apply in cases of signals of distress | 6. These regulations shall not apply to the use of wireless telegraphy for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress. |

- Cancellation of licence or permit granted under regulations
7. Any licence or permit granted under these regulations shall be liable to modification, suspension or cancellation at any time by notice in writing from the Colonial Secretary.
- Foreign warships in harbour of Colony to conform with special regulations
8. Foreign men-of-war and service aircraft accompanying them lying in any harbour in the Colony shall conform with the following regulations:-
- (i) They shall not transmit on 600 metres except for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.
 - (ii) They shall not interfere with naval, army or air force signalling or with any fixed shore station.
 - (iii) They shall discontinue transmission on request from:-
 - (a) any naval authority;
 - (b) the port authority; or
 - (c) any fixed shore station.
 - (iv) They shall not protract signalling, using apparatus transmitting other than from continuous waves.
 - (v) They shall consult the Senior Naval Officer if a British or Dominion fleet or warship is lying in the harbour.
- Applications to be made to Colonial Secretary
9. Any person desirous of obtaining a licence or permit under the Wireless Telegraph Ordinance, or these regulations, shall apply in writing to the Colonial Secretary, stating full particulars of:-
- (i) the nature and purpose of the licence sought;
 - (ii) the place or ship in respect of which a licence is desired; and
 - (iii) the apparatus which it is proposed to install or work.
- Form of licence or permit
10. A licence or permit granted under these regulations shall be:-
- (i) in the form of Schedule 1 for a land station;
 - (ii) in the form of Schedule 1A for an amateur station;
 - (iii) in the form of Schedule 2 for a ship station;
 - (iv) in the form of Schedule 3 for a broadcast receiving station; and
 - (v) in the form of Schedule 4 for permits under Regulation 4.
- 9 of 1968

Conditions,
Validity, and
Fees
payable

11. A licence or permit shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, and of the regulations made thereunder, and to the conditions specified in the licence or permit. It shall be valid for a period of one year, unless otherwise stated, on payment of a fee of:-

1 of 1966

(i) two pounds for a land station (transmission and reception by radio telephone and telegraph);

9 of 1968

(ii) one pound ten shillings for an amateur station;

(iii) two pounds for a ship station;

(iv) ten shillings for an experimental station (transmission and reception);

(v) one pound for a broadcast receiving station (reception by domestic receiver);

(vi) one pound for a permit under Regulation 4.

Form W. T. 1

SCHEDULE 1
FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance

LICENCE to establish a wireless telegraphy station in the Colony.

of

is hereby granted a licence, subject in all respects to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1925, and of the Regulations made thereunder, and to the conditions herein specified, to establish, maintain and work a wireless telegraphy station at
for the purpose of

Form W. T. 1A

SCHEDULE 1A
FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance

AMATEUR (SOUND) STATION LICENCE

Date of Issue..... Call Sign
Renewable Fee on Renewal
Fee on Issue
..... of

(hereinafter called "the Licensee") is hereby licensed, subject to the conditions herein contained:-

- (a) to possess, establish and maintain an amateur transmitting and receiving station for radio-communication (hereinafter called "the Station")
at
- (b) to use the Station for the purpose of transmitting to, and receiving from, other amateur stations communication by radio telegraphy/telephony

- (i) messages in plain language which are remarks about matters of a personal nature in which the Licensee, or the person with whom he is in communication, has been directly concerned.
- (ii) signals (not being in secret code or cypher) which form part of, or relate to, the transmission of such messages.

CONDITIONS

In this licence where the context so admits or requires the term "wireless telegraphy" includes wireless telephony. This licence is valid for the period one year ending on the _____ of _____, 19____, and is liable to modification, suspension, or cancellation at any time by notice in writing from the Colonial Secretary.

The licensee shall pay to the Colonial Treasurer the sum of Two Pounds on the grant of this licence. Given at Stanley the _____ of _____ 19____

Colonial Secretary.

Schedule to Form W. T. 1

Description of Land Station and apparatus in respect of which licence is granted.

| Name of Station | Character of Apparatus | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Maximum range of signalling | Power (Current and Voltage) | Source of Power |
| | | | |

In this licence the term apparatus for wireless telegraphy includes apparatus for wireless telephony where the context so admits or requires.

The fee payable to the Colonial Treasurer on the grant of this licence is Two Pounds.

Given at Stanley this day of 19

Colonial Secretary.

General Conditions

1. The apparatus to be used shall be as specified in the schedule hereto and shall not be altered without the permission in writing from the Colonial Secretary.
2. The station shall not be worked for any purpose other than that specified herein.
3. The station shall be worked in such a way as not to interfere with naval signalling or with the working of any other station lawfully established in the Colony or in the territorial waters thereof.
4. The station shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the Supervisor of Posts and Telegraphs or by any person duly authorised by him.
5. The licensee shall not divulge or allow to be divulged to any person other than a duly authorised officer of the Government of the Colony, or to a competent legal tribunal, or make any use whatsoever of any messages received by means of the station other than in pursuance of the purpose for which the licence is granted.
6. The licensee shall give all possible assistance to the Government of the Colony when required in any matter of public business.

Special Conditions.

Form W. T. 2

SCHEDULE 2
FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance

LICENCE to establish apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a merchant ship registered in the Colony.

of _____ is hereby granted a licence, subject in all respects to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, and of the Regulations made thereunder, and to the conditions specified herein, to

- (i) Establish, install and work for the purpose hereinafter mentioned at the ship station or stations specified in the Schedule hereto apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the kind specified in the Schedule hereto (which apparatus is hereinafter referred to as the licensed apparatus).

Provided that:-

- (a) Each ship station shall comply in all respects with the provisions of any Rules from time to time made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919.
- (b) The apparatus installed at each ship station shall be of the character specified in the Schedule opposite to the name of each station.
- (c) The sending apparatus used at each ship station shall be of such a character that the waves emitted are as pure and as little damped as possible and the receiving apparatus used at the said station or stations shall be of such a character as to afford the greatest possible protection from disturbance during the reception of signals.
- (d) The licensed apparatus shall be so construed as to be capable of using any of the wavelengths specified for mobile services in Article 28 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.
- (ii) Send and receive messages by means of the licensed apparatus between the said ship stations and also between the said ship stations and coast and other ship stations. Provided that the licensee shall not, except with the permission in writing of the Colonial Secretary, at any time send spoken messages from the said ship stations or send or receive messages from and at the said ship stations when in any of the harbours of the Colony.

This licence is valid during the period of one year terminating on the day of 19 and thereafter unless and until this licence shall be determined by notice in writing from the Colonial Secretary to the licensee.

General Conditions

1. The licensed apparatus shall not be used by the licensee or by any other person either on behalf or by permission of the licensee for the despatch or receipt of messages except messages authorised by this licence.
2. (i) The licensed apparatus shall not without the permission of the Colonial Secretary be altered in respect to any of the particulars mentioned in the Schedule hereto.
(ii) The licensee shall at all times indemnify the Government against all actions, claims or demands which may be brought or made by any corporation, company or person in respect of any injury arising from any act licensed or permitted by these presents.
3. (i) The licensee shall not (either by himself or by any person acting on his behalf or by his permission) by the transmission of any message by means of the licensed apparatus or otherwise by the use of the licensed apparatus interfere with naval signalling.
(ii) Whenever the operators at any of the said ship stations of the licensee perceive through the medium of the instruments used by them that naval signalling is proceeding, they shall refrain from using the licensed apparatus until all indication that naval signalling is proceeding shall have ceased.
(iii) The licensee and any person acting on his behalf or by his permission shall if so required in writing by the Colonial Secretary cease to use the licensed apparatus for such period (not exceeding hours in any one day) as may be specified by the Admiralty.
(iv) If the Governor is of opinion that the working of the licensed apparatus at any station specified in the Schedule hereto is inconsistent with the free use of naval signalling the licensee shall when required in writing by the Colonial Secretary close the said station.
(v) These provisions for the protection of naval signalling shall be construed to be without prejudice to the generality of any other provisions of this licence.
4. For the purpose of this licence the licensee shall observe the Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto so far as the said Convention and Regulations are capable of being applied to wireless telegraphy in common with ordinary land and submarine telegraphy.

5. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.
6. The licensee shall so far as possible receive from ships and light stations all requests for assistance and all signals of distress and shall answer such requests and signals and send them with the least possible delay to the proper authorities by means of the licensed apparatus or any other means in the power of the licensee.
7. The licensee shall not divulge to any person (other than properly authorised officials of the Government or a competent legal tribunal) or make any use whatever of any messages coming to the knowledge of the licensee and not intended for receipt by means of the licensed apparatus.
8. The Supervisor of Posts and Telegraphs or any person authorised by him in writing may from time to time and at all reasonable times enter upon any of the stations in the possession or occupation of the licensee either solely or jointly with any other person or persons for the purpose of inspecting and may inspect any apparatus fixed or being in such stations respectively for the purpose of sending or receiving messages by wireless telegraphy, and all other telegraphic instruments and apparatus fixed or being in such stations respectively, and the working and use of such apparatus and telegraphic instruments respectively, and the licensee shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and shall secure to the Supervisor of Posts and Telegraphs or any person authorised by him in writing the right for the purpose aforesaid of entry from time to time and on such of the stations as may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the licensee.
9. The Colonial Secretary may at any time in his absolute discretion give notice in writing to determine these presents and the licence or permission hereby given at the end of one calendar month from the date of such notice, and at the expiration of that period the licence or permission hereby granted shall cease and determine accordingly but without prejudice to any remedy of the Colonial Secretary under any covenant or provision herein contained on the part of the licensee to be observed and performed.
10. In case of any breach, non-observance, or non-performance by or on the part of the licensee of any of the covenants or conditions herein contained and on the part of the licensee to be observed and performed, the Colonial Secretary may in writing revoke and determine these presents and the said licensed powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licenses, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall absolutely cease determine and become void: Provided always that no such revocation or determination as aforesaid shall prejudice or affect any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to either of the parties hereto under the covenants herein contained.

11. Nothing in these presents shall prejudice or affect the right of the Governor from time to time to establish, extend, maintain and work any system or systems of telegraphic communication (whether of a like nature to that hereby licensed or otherwise) in such manner as he shall in his discretion think fit, neither shall anything herein contained prejudice or affect the right of the Governor from time to time to enter into agreement for or to grant licences relative to the working and use of telegraphs (whether of a like nature to those hereby licensed or otherwise) or the transmission of messages in any part of the Colony by means of wireless telegraphy or by any other means with or to any person or persons whomsoever upon such terms as he shall in his discretion think fit.
12. Subject to the provisions of this licence the licensee shall transmit messages by means of the licensed apparatus on equal terms without favour of preference whether as regards rates of charges, order of transmission, or otherwise. Provided always that signals of distress and messages in connection therewith shall receive priority over all other messages and that the order of transmission of such other messages shall be governed by the Radio Regulations and additional Regulations annexed to the Convention.
13. The licensee shall charge rates not in excess of half of the rates charged to the ordinary public in respect of messages transmitted on behalf of His Majesty's Government or the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate.

Schedule to Form W. T. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF SHIP STATIONS AND APPARATUS
IN RESPECT OF WHICH LICENCE IS GRANTED

Name of ship on which station is established

| | |
|--|--|
| | Call Sign |
| | Frequencies (Wave-lengths) |
| | Power in the aerial in K/ws. |
| | Normal Power of radiation expressed in metre-amperes |
| | Nature of Service |
| | Hours of Service (No. of Operators) |
| | Ship charge, per word in francs |
| | (a) Port of Registry (b) Gross Tonnage |
| | Name and Address of Registered Owners |
| | Date on which it is proposed to install the apparatus |
| | Make and type of apparatus, Input power of transmitter and frequency range of receiver |
| | If Direction Finding or Auto Alarm |
| | Administration or private enterprise to which accounts must be addressed. If the accounting authority is not the operating company, name of the latter should be given |

Remarks

Form W. T. 3

SCHEDULE 3
FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance

LICENCE to establish a Broadcast Receiving Station

of _____ hereby granted a licence, subject in all respects to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance and of the Regulations made thereunder, and to the conditions specified herein, to establish and maintain a wireless station for the purpose of receiving messages at

This licence is valid for the period of one year ending on the 19 _____ and is liable to cancellation at any time by notice in writing from the Colonial Secretary.

A fee of One Pound is payable to the Colonial Treasurer on the grant of this licence.

Stanley.

19

Colonial Secretary.

Note:- If it is desired to continue to maintain the station after the date of the expiration of this licence a fresh licence must be taken out within one month.

General Conditions

1. The licensee shall not use or allow the station to be used for any purpose other than the reception of broadcast wireless messages.
2. Any receiving set and any of the following parts, viz: amplifiers (valve or other), telephone head receivers, loud speakers and valves used under this licence must be approved by the Supervisor of Posts and Telegraphs.
3. The station shall not be used in such a way as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, valves must not be connected in such a manner as to be capable of causing the aerial to oscillate.
4. The combined height and length of the external aerial (where one is employed) shall not exceed 100 feet. An aerial which crosses above or is liable to fall upon or be blown on to any overhead power wire or telephone wire must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the wire concerned.

5. The licensee shall not divulge or allow to be divulged to any person other than a duly authorised officer of the Government or to a competent legal tribunal or make any use whatsoever of any message received by means of the station other than time signals, musical performances and messages transmitted for general reception.
6. The station shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the Supervisor of Posts and Telegraphs or by an officer duly authorised by him in that behalf.

Form W.T.4

SCHEDULE 4

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance

PERMIT to work and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a merchant ship in the harbours of the Colony granted under Section 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations.

Permission is hereby granted for the working and using of apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board the ships of

specified in the Schedule hereto whilst such ships are in any of the harbours of the Colony subject nevertheless to the following conditions, namely:-

General Conditions

1. This permit is subject in all respects to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, and of the Regulations made thereunder.
2. The term apparatus for wireless telegraphy in this permit includes apparatus for wireless telephony.
3. All such vessels shall obey promptly the "Naval Silence" sign (-.-.-.-.-) and thereupon shall not work their wireless telegraphy apparatus until after the "Message Complete" sign (...-.-) shall have been made.
4. The grantee shall give all possible assistance to the Government of the Colony when required in any matter of public business.
5. This permit is liable to modification, suspension or cancellation at any time by notice in writing from the Colonial Secretary.
6. This permit is valid for the period of one year ending on _____ of _____ 19____, on the payment of the sum of One Pound to the Colonial Treasurer.

Given to Stanley, the _____ of _____ 19____

Colonial Secretary

JOINT STATEMENT OF BUENOS AIRES

1st July 1971

Joint Statement on Communications

Special conversations were continued in Buenos Aires from the 21st until the 30th of June 1971 about communications and movement between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands by delegations of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Argentine Republic, the former including participants from the Islands. The conversations were within the general framework of the negotiations recommended by Resolution No. 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in accordance with letters addressed to the Secretary-General of the organisation by the Permanent Representatives of both countries on the 21st of November 1969 and the 11th of December 1970. The delegates concluded that, subject to the approval of their Governments, the following measures should be adopted on the understanding that they may contribute to the process of a definitive solution to the dispute between the two Governments over the Islands which is referred to in Resolution No. 2065 (XX) mentioned above.

1. In order to deal with questions which might arise over the setting up and promotion of communications between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands in both directions, including questions relating to the movement of persons, those which might arise for residents of the Islands while they were on the mainland and those concerning residents of the mainland while they were in the Islands, a special consultative committee should be set up consisting of representatives of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy, with its headquarters in Buenos Aires. The Committee should have its representatives in Port Stanley who would keep it informed.
2. The Argentine Government should issue a document, in the form annexed (description attached) to residents of the Falkland Islands irrespective of their nationality who wished to travel to the Argentine mainland, which would allow them free movement within it. A document in the same form issued by the Argentine Government should be the only document needed by residents of the Argentine mainland for journeys to the Falkland Islands.
3. Residents in the Falkland Islands should be exempted by the Argentine Government from all duties, taxes, and any other obligations arising as a result of activities in the Falkland Islands. In addition, residents of the Falkland Islands who go to the Argentine mainland in order to provide services connected with communications should be exempt from taxes on their salaries and other emoluments which they receive from their British employers. The British Government should make no claim on residents of the Argentine mainland who provide services in the Falkland Islands for activities related to communications for taxes on their salaries and other emoluments which they receive from their Argentine employers.

4. The Argentine Government should take the necessary practical measures so that the normal luggage of residents of the Falkland Islands who travel between the Falkland Islands and the Argentine mainland in either direction should be free from the payment of all duties and taxes. Residents of the Falkland Islands should be exempted from the payment of all Argentine duties and taxes in respect of their luggage, household effects and motor cars passing directly through the Argentine mainland towards the Falkland Islands or going abroad through the Argentine mainland. The British Government should take the necessary measures so that the normal luggage of residents of the Argentine mainland who travel between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands in either direction will be exempted from the payment of all duties and taxes.
5. The Argentine Government should take the necessary measures so that each resident of the Island who establishes a permanent residence on the Argentine mainland may bring in once only free of all duties and taxes all personal effects, household effects and a motor car. Equally, the British Government should take the necessary measures so that each resident on the Argentine mainland who establishes a permanent residence in the Falkland Islands, may bring in once only free of all duties and taxes all personal effects, household effects and a motor car.
6. The British and Argentine Governments should facilitate in the Falkland Islands and on the Argentine mainland respectively, the transit, residence and work of persons directly concerned with practical measures adopted in order to implement and promote communications and movement.
7. The British Government should take the necessary measures to arrange for a regular shipping service for passengers, cargo and mail between the Falkland Islands and the Argentine mainland.
8. The Argentine Government should take the necessary measures to arrange for a regular service of weekly frequency by air for passengers, cargo and mail between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands.
9. Pending the completion of the airfield at Port Stanley, the Argentine Government should provide a temporary service by amphibian aircraft between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands for passengers, cargo and mail. This service should be reviewed from time to time in the light of progress in the construction of the airfield mentioned above.
10. Both Governments should cooperate over the simplifications of administrative practices, regulations and documentation for sea and air transport bearing in mind the need to promote and speed up communications.

11. In order to facilitate the movement of persons born in the Falkland Islands the Argentine Government should take the necessary measures to exempt them from all obligations for enlistment and military service. The British Government should declare that in the Falkland Islands no obligations for enlistment for military service exist.
12. Both Governments should study and exchange views on measures to facilitate trade and to permit a greater ease of commercial transactions.
13. The British and Argentine Governments should take the necessary measures so that postal, telegraphic and telephone communications in both directions between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands are as effective and expeditious as possible.
14. The tariff for postal, telegraphic and telephone communications in both directions between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands should be at a rate equivalent to the internal rate at the place or origin of the communications.
15. Postage stamps on mail travelling between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands in either direction should be cancelled with a mark referring to this Joint Statement. Mail bags should be similarly marked.
16. The Argentine Government should be prepared to cooperate in the health, education, agricultural and technical fields if so requested. The Argentine Government should arrange for places to be available in schools on the Argentine mainland for the children of residents of the Falkland Islands and should offer scholarships which should be published from time to time, the number of which should be decided upon in the light of local requirements. Both Governments should continue to exchange views on the matters referred to in this paragraph.
17. Conversations should be continued through the customary diplomatic channels and the next meeting should be held in Port Stanley in 1972.
18. If either Government should decide to terminate the measures referred to above, it should give six months' notice of its decision to the other Government.

Initialed in Buenos Aires on the 1st day of July 1971 by the heads of the respective delegations.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE
POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTION XIII

| Service | Actual 1969/70 | Approved Estimate 1970/71 | Revised Estimate 1970/71 | Estimate 1971/72 |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| (a) <u>Personal Emoluments</u> | | | | |
| 1 i *Superintendent £1, 690 | | 1, 690 | 1, 690 | 2, 959 |
| ii *Postmaster Scale E | | 1, 267 | 1, 267 | 1, 307 |
| iii *Two Senior Clerks Scale K | | 1, 890 | 1, 890 | 1, 920 |
| iv *Six Clerks Scale P | | 4, 085 | 4, 099 | 4, 400 |
| v Sub-postmaster, Fox Bay £50 | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| vi *Supervisor, W/T Section Scale E | | 1, 340 | 1, 340 | 1, 340 |
| vii *Senior Watch Operator/ Technician Scale H | | 1, 040 | 1, 040 | 1, 040 |
| viii *Four Watch Operators Scale N | | 3, 827 | 3, 813 | 3, 801 |
| ix *Operator/Technician Fox Bay Scale H | | 1, 040 | 1, 095 | 1, 010 |
| x Two Apprentices | | 1, 080 | 1, 081 | 1, 212 |
| xi *Four Telephone Operators Scale R | | 1, 975 | 2, 010 | 2, 150 |
| xii *Senior Technician & Broad- casting Engineer Scale E | | 1, 340 | 1, 340 | 1, 340 |
| xiii *Two Technicians Scale N | | 1, 900 | 1, 900 | 1, 900 |
| xiv *R/T Operator Scale S | | 670 | 696 | 670 |
| xv Mail Sorting Allowances and Overtime | | 365 | 325 | 365 |
| xvi Charge & Acting Allowances | | 120 | 120 | 50 |
| xvii *Telegraph Messenger | | 250 | 243 | 258 |
| xviii Temporary Staff | | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Total Personal Emoluments | 25, 598 | 24, 009 | 24, 079 | 25, 852 |

* denotes a Pensionable Office

1. i. Includes provision of leave salary for retiring Superintendent.

iv. Includes gratuity on expiration of contract.

| Service | Actual 1969/70 | Approved Estimate 1970/71 | Revised Estimate 1970/71 | Estimate 1971/72 |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| (b) <u>Other Charges</u> | | | | |
| 2 Bureau Charges & ITU contribution | 10 | 60 | 60 | 70 |
| 3 Stationery and office requisites | 13 | 400 | 497 | 450 |
| 4 Carriage of Mails | 3,47 | 4,150 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 5 Sorting & Delivery | 1,20 | 1,380 | 1,391 | 1,391 |
| 6 Incidental Expenses | 0 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 7 Stamps | 4,58 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 1,000 |
| 8 Compensation Claims | 5 | 25 | 325 | 100 |
| 9 Fuel for Vehicles | 31 | 92 | 157 | 200 |
| 10 Maintenance of Fox Bay Station including allowance to part time R/T Operator | 56 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| 11 Maintenance, provision & installation of telephones | 58 | 700 | 790 | 750 |
| 12 Maintenance of W/T Station, Stanley | 1,218 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 13 Driver/Handyman | 64 | 659 | 662 | 679 |
| 14 Heat, Light & Power | 4,844 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 15 Night Exchange Operator | 612 | 628 | 631 | 639 |
| 16 Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment | - | 50 | 20 | 50 |
| 17 Night Watchman W/T Station | 426 | 419 | 422 | 426 |
| Broadcasting | | | | |
| 18 Announcers & Studio Engineers | 984 | 985 | 985 | 985 |
| 19 Equipment, Broadcasting & R/T | 717 | 750 | 750 | 800 |
| 20 Programme Materials | 749 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| 21 Secretary | 588 | 614 | 619 | 634 |
| Total Other Charges | 21,990 | 26,447 | 26,844 | 19,709 |

| Service | Actual 1969/70 | Approved Estimate 1970/71 | Revised Estimate 1970/71 | Estimate 1971/72 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| (c) Special Expenditure | - | - | - | - |
| 22 Bicycle and Spares | - | - | - | 35 |
| Standby Receiver | - | 1,450 | 1,450 | - |
| Converter Unit | 323 | - | - | - |
| Tape Recorders | 163 | - | - | - |
| Single Side Band Unit | 108 | - | - | - |
| Teleprinter | 516 | - | - | - |
| Total Special Expenditure | 1,110 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 35 |
| Total Personal Emoluments | 25,598 | 24,009 | 24,079 | 25,852 |
| Total Other Charges | 21,990 | 26,447 | 26,844 | 19,709 |
| Total Special Expenditure | 1,110 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 35 |
| Total Posts & Telecommunications | 46,898 | 51,906 | 52,373 | 45,596 |

SECTION XI

| Head of Revenue | Actual 1969/70 | Approved Estimate 1970/71 | Revised Estimate 1970/71 | Estimate 1971/72 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS | | | | |
| 1 Sale of Stamps | 21,986 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 11,000 |
| 2 Commission on Money Orders | 104 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Parcel Post | 1,604 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| 4 Poundage on Postal Orders | 130 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 5 Rent of Private Boxes | 54 | 132 | 115 | 120 |
| 6 Telegrams | 12,982 | 11,500 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| 7 Local Telephone Service | 2,884 | 2,800 | 2,850 | 2,850 |
| 8 Rediffusion & Advertising Fees | 1,150 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 9 Transit Credits on mail | 668 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| 10 Hire of Telegraph equipment | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 |
| 11 Land line rentals | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 12 Leased Telegraph circuits | 8,477 | 8,470 | 8,470 | 8,470 |
| 13 Overseas Telephone service | 1,200 | 850 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| TOTAL | 52,400 | 73,683 | 74,166 | 40,171 |

ORDINANCES OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
PROPOSED FALKLAND ISLANDS POST OFFICE FUND ORDER

1. This order may be cited as the Falkland Islands Post Office Fund Order.
2. There is hereby established a fund to be called the Falkland Islands' Post Office Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") for which the Postmaster General shall be responsible and which shall be managed and regulated in accordance with this Order.
3. The purpose of the Fund shall be to meet the operating costs of the Postmaster General under the Post Office Ordinance and to account for all monies received by the Postmaster General or held on deposit by him under those written laws.
4. The Fund shall consist of such sums as may be appropriated by the Executive Council or otherwise received for the purpose of the Fund.
5. Temporary advances may be made to the Fund from the..... account by warrant authorised by the Colonial Secretary in terms of his authority under.....

Provided that the aggregate amount of such temporary advances shall not at any time exceed the sum of £..... (Note 1).

6. Annual Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue of the Fund shall be submitted by the Postmaster General for the approval of the Colonial Secretary.
7.
 - (i) The Postmaster General shall keep and maintain proper accounts and records in respect of the Fund and shall prepare in respect of each financial year a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure in such form and manner as the Treasurer may approve.
 - (ii) The Postmaster General shall not later than 31 May in each year, sign and forward to the Treasurer and Auditor, a copy of the balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure in respect of the previous financial year terminating 31 March.
 - (iii) At the time of the submission of the said balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure the Postmaster General shall also submit to the Treasurer proposals for dealing with any surplus or deficiency of the Fund and the Colonial Secretary shall then issue written instructions for the handling of such surplus or deficiency.

Note 1: It is not possible to recommend an amount as a ceiling for temporary advances at this stage, but we originally had in mind a maximum of £20,000.

ORDINANCES OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
PROPOSED FALKLAND ISLANDS POST OFFICE STORES FUND ORDER

1. This order may be cited as the Falkland Islands Post Office Stores Fund Order.
2. There is hereby established a Falkland Islands Post Office Stores Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of Post Office and Broadcasting Stores required for public purposes.
3.
 - (a) The Fund for which the Postmaster General shall be responsible, shall have a fixed capital of £..... (Note 1).
 - (b) Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (a) the fixed capital of the Fund may from time to time be varied in accordance with the Governor. Increases shall be voted and proceeds of any reductions shall be credited to Revenue.
 - (c) Notwithstanding sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), where it is found necessary to supplement the fixed capital of the Fund for short periods, temporary capital may be advanced to the Fund from the account by warrant authorised by the Colonial Secretary in terms of his authority under.....
4.
 - (a) As soon as possible after the end of each month the officer responsible for the Fund shall forward to the Treasurer and Auditor a statement of the receipts and issues of stores and of payments for purchases out of the Fund under his control during such month in the form and manner approved by the Treasurer and shall supply such other information relating to the stores and the Fund as the Treasurer may require.
 - (b) As soon as possible after the end of each Financial Year terminating 31 March, the officer responsible for the Fund shall sign and forward to the Treasurer, in a form and manner approved by the Treasurer, a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure in respect of such year relating to the Fund under his control.
 - (c) At the time of the submission of the account referred to in sub-paragraph (b), the officer responsible for the Fund shall also submit to the Treasurer proposals for dealing with any surplus or deficiency of the Fund, and the Colonial Secretary shall then issue written instructions for the handling of any such surplus or deficiency.

Note 1: It is not possible at this stage to recommend any amount as fixed capital but we have in mind a sum in the region of £20,000.

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHSORDINANCE

(N.B. These proposals do not make any reference to postal matters as they are not included in the terms of reference but it is recommended that appropriate sections be added to provide a combined Ordinance to cover postal and telecommunication operations.)

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs Ordinance, 1970.

2. In this Ordinance, unless inconsistent with the context:-

"Construct" means erect, set up, lay down, or place;

"Officer" includes any person employed in connection with any business of the Department;

"Sender" means the person from whom any telegram purports to have come, unless that person proves he is not the sender thereof;

"Telegram" means any communication transmitted or intended to be transmitted by telegraph or delivered or intended to be delivered from any post office or telegraph office as a communication transmitted either wholly or partially by telegraph;

"Telegraph" means any system of conveying signs, signals, sounds, pictures, or communications by the agency of electricity, magnetism, electro-magnetism, or by any agency of a like nature whether with or without the aid of wires, and includes telephone and wireless telegraphy, television and any other improvements or developments thereof;

"Telegraph authority" means the Postmaster General and any officer empowered by the Postmaster General to perform any of the functions of the telegraph authority under this Ordinance to accept, transmit or deliver telegrams;

"Telegraph line" includes any apparatus, instrument, pole, mast, standard, wire, pipe, tunnel, pneumatic or other tube, thing or means whatever which is or may be used in connexion with or for the purpose of sending, transmitting, conveying, or receiving telegraph signs, signals, sounds, pictures or communications;

"Telegraph office" means any place used by the Government for the handling of telegrams;

"Telegraph officer" means any person authorised under this Ordinance to accept, transmit or deliver telegrams;

"Telephone service" means any telegraph service provided by the Government by means of which a person using the service may speak to another person using the service;

"Telex service" means a telegraph service provided by the Government by means of which a person using the service may communicate by teleprinter with another person using the service;

"Transmission" where used in relation to regrams includes the reception as well as the sending of telegrams;

"Vessel" means:-

- (a) A craft or ship of any kind employed on navigable water;
- (b) Any aircraft.

PART I
Administration

- 3. (1) There shall be a Postmaster General.
- (2) There shall be employed such telegraph and telephone agents, messengers, labourers, and generally such temporary assistants as may be necessary for the carrying out of this Ordinance.
- 4. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance and subject to the general and special direction of the Colonial Secretary, the administration and control of the Department is hereby vested in the Postmaster General.
- (2) The Colonial Secretary may:-
 - (a) Enter into such contracts and such agreements or conventions with other postal administrations, in relation to telegraph services as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to this Ordinance, and may vary or revoke such contracts, agreements, or conventions;
 - (b) Publish such information as he may deem necessary or expedient to assist the public in their transactions with the Department. Such information may be published in the form of a postal guide, public notices or otherwise and charges payable for any such publication may be prescribed therein.
- 5. Any officer or agent of the Department shall, if so required by the Colonial Secretary, take and subscribe before a magistrate, or Commissioner of Oaths, such oath or if he objects to taking an oath, such affirmation of fidelity or secrecy as may be prescribed.

PARTS II-IX
(Reserved for postal matters)

PART X
Telegraphs

- X/I (1) The Government shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs; provided that:-
 - (a) A person may, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, establish, maintain and work a private telegraph which is contained within a single building and is not connected with a telegraph established, maintained or worked by the Government; and

- (b) A person may establish, maintain and work a private telegraph which extends beyond a single building or is connected with a telegraph established, maintained or worked by the Government:-
- (i) In accordance with the conditions, prescribed by the regulations, of a licence issued by the Colonial Secretary in terms of regulations and on payment of fees prescribed by regulations; or
 - (ii) If, in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, it would, by reason of the circumstances governing the establishment, maintenance or working of the private telegraph, be impractical or inexpedient to establish, maintain or work the private telegraph in accordance with the conditions of a licence such as is referred to in sub-paragraph (i), in accordance with the conditions fixed by the Colonial Secretary, of a special licence issued by the Colonial Secretary and on payment of such fees as the Colonial Secretary may fix; and
- (c) A person may work a telegraph of the Government and any apparatus or equipment necessary for working a telegraph which is supplied by the Government for his exclusive use or the exclusive use of a group of persons of which he is a member:-
- (i) In accordance with the conditions prescribed by regulations and on payment by him or the group of persons, as the case may be, of fees, charges, deposits and costs prescribed by or in terms of regulations; or
 - (ii) If, in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary it would by reason of the circumstances governing the working of the telegraph, apparatus or equipment, be impractical or inexpedient to work the telegraph, apparatus or equipment in accordance with the conditions prescribed by regulations in accordance with the conditions of a special agreement and on payment by him or the group of persons, as the case may be or of such fees, charges, deposit and costs as the Colonial Secretary may fix.
- (2) No person shall work a telegraph which is not a telegraph worked by the Government, for the purpose of transmitting or delivering telegrams for members of the public except on the authority of the Postmaster General and in accordance with such conditions relating to the transmission and delivery of such telegrams as the Postmaster General with the consent of the Colonial Secretary, may fix.
- (3) An officer may inspect an office at or from which telegrams are accepted, transmitted or delivered by or on behalf of a person authorised to work a telegraph in terms of sub-section (2) above.

- (4) A person referred to in the proviso (b) or (c) to sub-section (1) who does any act contrary to or fails to comply with the conditions relating to the establishment, maintenance or working of the telegraph, apparatus or equipment which he is authorised in terms of that paragraph to establish, maintain or work shall be liable to a fine of £ and to imprisonment for months.
- (5) If a person referred to in the proviso (a), (b) or (c) to sub-section (1) is convicted of contravening or failing to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, the Colonial Secretary may:-
- (a) In the case of a person establishing, maintaining or working a private telegraph referred to in the proviso (a) or (b), confiscate the apparatus and equipment used by him in connection with the telegraph; and
 - (b) In the case of a person establishing, maintaining or working a private telegraph in terms of proviso (b), cancel his licence; and
 - (c) In the case of a person working a telegraph of the Government referred to in the proviso (c);
 - (d) In the case of a person working a telegraph of the Government referred to in the proviso (d);
 - (i) Forthwith retake possession of the telegraph, apparatus and equipment of the Government; and
 - (ii) Cancel the agreement, if any, under which the telegraph, apparatus and equipment were supplied to him.
- X/2 (1) The Colonial Secretary may, after giving six months notice of his intention to do so, take over the whole or any part of any privately-owned telegraph.
- (2) If the parties concerned cannot agree on the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of any telegraph taken over in terms of sub-section (1), the amount of compensation shall be determined by arbitration in terms of the law relating to arbitration in force in the Colony.
- X/3 (1) On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interests of public safety or tranquillity, any person authorised in that behalf by the Colonial Secretary may take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person under the proviso to Section 6 (1).
- (2) A certificate signed:-

- (a) By the Colonial Secretary, in the case of any person authorised by the Colonial Secretary; or
 - (b) By such authority as may be prescribed by the Government by notice published in the
in terms of sub-section (1),
to take temporary possession of any telegraph, shall be conclusive proof of the existence of a public emergency or that the taking possession of the telegraph was in the interests of public safety or tranquillity.
- (3) Any person who obstructs any other person in taking temporary possession of any telegraph in terms of sub-section (1), or who obstructs such other person in the working of such telegraph, shall be liable to a fine of £ and to imprisonment for months.
- X/4 No liability shall attach to any telegraph officer by reason of his having, in the course of his duty, transmitted or conveyed, or taken part in transmitting or conveying, by telegraph any defamatory matter.
- X/5 (1) Subject to Section 11, the telegraph authority may for the purpose of this Ordinance, enter upon any land, including public land for the purpose of constructing or maintaining a telegraph line or any other structure upon, under, over, along or across any such land and may alter or remove such telegraph line or other structure.
- (2) In the exercise of the powers conferred in sub-section (1) the telegraph authority may, on notice to the owner or occupier of the building or structure and subject to sub-section (3), attach wires, stays or any other kind of support to any building or structure.
- (3) If the owner or occupier, if any, objects to the exercise of the powers referred to in sub-section (2) he may, within 21 days of receipt of the notice, lodge written notice of his objection and his reasons therefor with the Postmaster General and on receipt of such objection the Postmaster General shall refer the matter to the Colonial Secretary, whose decision shall be final.
- X/6 (1) The telegraph authority may, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the Government or persons owning or having the care and management of any street, road or footpath, construct and maintain in the manner specified in the notice any telegraph lines, pipes, tunnels or tubes required for telegraph purposes under a street, road or footpath, and may alter or remove such telegraph lines, pipes, tunnels or tubes.
- (2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), the telegraph authority may break or open up any street, road or footpath and alter the position thereunder of any pipe, other than a main sewer or drain, and any electric cable other than an electric main:

Provided that no alteration in the position of any such pipe or cable shall be made except under the supervision of the Government or person to whom the pipes or cables belong or by whom it is used, unless the Government or person fails to supervise at the time specified in the notice for the commencement of the work or discontinues supervision during the work.

- (3) The Postmaster General shall pay all reasonable expenses to which the Government or person may be put in connection with any such alteration or removal or on account of any such supervision.

X/7 (1) Save as otherwise provided in Section 11 (3) and in this Section, no compensation shall be paid for the use of any land for telegraph lines or for constructing telegraph lines.

- (2) The Government shall only be liable to pay compensation for actual injury to any person or animal or to any work or property other than trees or underwood as referred to in Section 15 or standing crops, which is caused by the negligence of the telegraph authority in exercising the powers conferred by Section 10 or 11:

Provided that any work in connection with the construction, maintenance or repair of any telegraph line shall be carried out in such a way as to avoid as far as possible loss or inconvenience to the owners of the property or to the public, and on completion of any such work any street, road, footpath, or land affected thereby shall be restored to as good a condition as it was in before such work was commenced.

- (3) While any street, road or footpath is opened, broken up or otherwise obstructed by the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 or 11, the telegraph authority shall cause the obstruction to be fenced or guarded and, during the night, lighted.
- (4) If the parties concerned cannot agree on the amount of compensation payable in terms of sub-section (2), the amount payable shall be determined by arbitration terms of the law relating to arbitration for the time being in force in the Colony, and for that purpose the parties shall be deemed to be parties to a submission in which the reference is to two arbitrators.

X/8 (1) If in the opinion of the Postmaster General it is necessary, subsequent to the construction of any telegraph line, or any pipe, tunnel or tube, upon, in, over, along, across or under any land, railway, street, road, footpath or waterway, to alter or remove such telegraph line, pipe, tunnel or tube owing to any alteration of alignment or level or any other work on the part of the Government or person, the cost of the alteration or removal shall be borne by the Government or person concerned.

- (2) If the Postmaster General is satisfied that a building is about to be erected on any land and that any telegraph line passing over such land will interfere with building operations he shall, within 28 days of being required in writing so to do, undertake such alteration or deviation of the telegraph line as may be necessary to remove such interference.
- (3) If the Postmaster General is satisfied that any alteration or deviation of a telegraph line which is desired for any reason other than that mentioned in sub-section (2) is possible, necessary or expedient, he shall, within 28 days of being required in writing so to do, undertake the alteration or deviation. The cost of carrying out any such alteration or deviation shall be borne by the Government or person at whose request it is made.
- (4) If any telegraph line is damaged by reason of any excavation, blasting, mining or quarrying operations, or the making of drains, or other cuttings or any other operations, or if by reason of any such operations the safety or stability of any telegraph line is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, endangered or likely to be adversely affected, the Postmaster General may repair, deviate or alter such telegraph line, and the cost of such repair, deviation or alteration shall be borne by the Government or person by whom or on whose behalf such operations were conducted;

Provided that, where extensive alterations or deviations are necessary or expedient, the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Colonial Secretary, charge the Government or person concerned such proportion of the cost or of the alteration or deviation as he may deem fair and reasonable.

- X/9
- (1) If any fence erected or to be erected on land, including public land, over which a telegraph line is constructed or is to be constructed renders or would render it impossible or inconvenient for the Postmaster General to obtain access to that land for any of the purposes of this Ordinance, the Postmaster General may at the expense of the Department erect and maintain a gate in the fence.
 - (2) A lock shall be provided for any gate erected in terms of sub-section (1) and a key for the lock shall be supplied to the owner or occupier of the land.
 - (3) Any person intending to erect a fence which would render it impossible or inconvenient for the Postmaster General to obtain access to any telegraph line shall give six weeks notice in writing to the Postmaster General of such intention.

- X/10 (1) Trees or underwood which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, obstruct or interfere with, or are likely to interfere with, the workings or maintenance of any telegraph line shall, on reasonable notice by the Postmaster General and to such extent as he may deem necessary, be cut down or trimmed by:-
- (a) The authority having the care and management of public land or of the road or street;
 - (b) The owner or occupier of any other land on which such trees or underwood are growing.
- (2) The reasonable cost of cutting down or trimming trees or underwood in terms of sub-section (1) shall be borne by the Department.
- (3) If such authority, owner or occupier, as the case may be, fails to comply with such notice, the Postmaster General may enter upon such land, road or street and cut down or trim such trees or underwood to the extent deemed necessary by the Postmaster General.
- (4) Notwithstanding sub-section (1), if the working of any telegraph line is actually interfered with or endangered by any such trees or underwood, the Postmaster General may remove the interference or danger without giving any such notice.

X/11 (1) Aerial telegraph wires and cables shall be carried overland at a height of:-

- (a) At least 12 feet in towns or in the immediate neighbourhood of towns;
- (b) At least 10 feet elsewhere, from the surface of the ground;

Provided that:-

- (i) Where such aerial telegraph wires or cables cross any railway or public street or road, the minimum height from the surface of the ground shall be 18 feet;
 - (ii) Where such aerial telegraph wires or cables cross any private street or road, the minimum height from the surface of the ground shall be 14 feet.
- (2) An underground telegraph line shall be placed at least 2 feet below the surface of the ground.

- (3) If the owner of any land proves to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General that he is obstructed in his use of the land by reason of the insufficient height or depth of any telegraph line, the Postmaster General shall, subject to Sections 13 and 15, take such steps as he may deem necessary for the removal of such obstruction.

X/12 (1) Any person who desires to construct or extend any works for the supply of light, heat or power by means of electricity shall:-

- (a) Give one month's notice in writing to the Postmaster General of his intention to commence such construction or extension;
- (b) Furnish the Postmaster General with a plan of the proposed works together with particulars showing the manner and position in which the works are intended to be constructed or extended and carried on and such further information as the Postmaster General may require;

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to the construction or extension of:-

- (a) Works for the supply of light, heat or power by means of electricity; or
- (b) Lines for the supply of electricity, of voltage prescribed by the Colonial Secretary in the Posts and Telegraphs (Prescribed Voltage) orders.

- (2) If it appears to the Postmaster General that the equipment or carrying on of such works is likely to affect injuriously any telegraph line or if any telegraph line is injuriously affected by the construction, equipment or carrying on of any such railway or works, or the carrying on of any other operation or works whatsoever, the Postmaster General shall give reasonable notice of his requirements to the person concerned.
- (3) Any such person who, after receipt of such notice, proceeds with any such construction or equipment, or continues to carry on such works or operations without complying with the requirements of the Postmaster General shall be liable to a penalty (recoverable by action in a competent court) of £ for each day on which such failure to comply with the requirements of the Postmaster General continues, and such person shall, in addition, be liable for any loss or damage caused to the Department by such failure.

X/13 Telegrams shall, as far as is practicable, be transmitted in the order in which they are received, but telegrams relating to the preservation of the peace, to the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prevention of crime, or any other matter connected with the administration of justice and, when so required, telegrams sent by or on behalf of the Government shall have precedence over all other telegrams;

Provided that:-

- (a) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prevent precedence being given to any class of telegram under such conditions and upon payment of such special rates as may be prescribed; and
- (b) No person shall be permitted to occupy a telegraph line in such manner as unreasonably to impede the transmission of other telegrams.

X/14 Any telegram which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, contains anything of a blasphemous, indecent, obscene, offensive, or libellous nature, or anything repugnant to law and decency, shall be refused transmission.

X/15 Every telegraph line or pole placed before the date of commencement of this Ordinance under, over, along, across, in or upon a road, street, footpath, or upon any land or property whatsoever for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by or on behalf of the Government or licensed by the Government, and in use of such purposes immediately before such date, shall be deemed to have been placed in the exercise of the powers conferred by and after observance of the requirements of this Ordinance.

PART XI

Offences

(N.B. No attempt is being made to compile this Section in its final form as there are so many portions which would normally be included referring to the Postal Services that one would be incomplete without the other and, secondly, during the survey insufficient information was obtained regarding the law in the Falkland Islands to prepare anything in its final form. Below, however, are a list of offences which should be included in any future legislation.)

XI A person shall be guilty of an offence who:-

XI/1 Without the authority of the Colonial Secretary places or maintains in or on any house, wall, door, window, box, pillar:-

- (a) The words 'Post Office', 'Post and Telegraph Office', or 'Public Telephone Call Office':
- (b) Any word or letter which signifies or implies that any house or place is a Post Office, or a place where the public may make telephone calls.

XI/2 (1) (a) Without the permission of the Postmaster General or of any officer having authority to give such permission, enters any part of a Post Office, telegraph office or building housing any part of the telephone service which is not open to the public;

- (b) Behaves in a disorderly manner in a Post Office, telegraph office or building employed for the telephone service;
- (c) Wilfully obstructs, hinders, or delays any officer in the execution of his duty.

(2) Any person contravening sub-section (1) (a) or (b) who, on being required so to do by an officer, fails to leave the Post Office immediately may be removed by any officer and all Police officers shall, on being so requested by any officer, remove or assist in removing any such person.

XI/3 With intent to defraud by words, conduct or demeanour pretends to be an officer.

XI/4 (a) With intent to defraud, takes any telegram from the possession of any officer or any other person having the custody thereof for the Colonial Secretary, or from any Post Office;

- (b) Steals, secretes, or destroys any telegram or any part thereof;
 - (c) Receives any telegram or any part thereof, knowing it to have been stolen;
 - (d) Forges a telegram or utters a telegram knowing it to be forged or the information contained therein to be false;
 - (e) Transmits by telegraph as a telegram any message or communication which he knows to be forged or false.
- XI/5
- (a) Sends by telephone any message which is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or threatening character;
 - (b) Sends by telephone any message which he knows to be false for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to any other person;
 - (c) Makes any telephone call without reasonable cause for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety.
- XI/6
- (a) Except as a witness in any Court or in pursuance of his duty, without the consent of the sender or receiver, opens or tampers with, or divulges the contents of or the substance of, any telegram, or discloses its existence other than by delivering the telegram or giving a copy of it to the person to whom he is authorised to deliver the telegram or give such copy; or
 - (b) Makes use for his own purposes of any knowledge he may acquire or the context of any such telegram.
- XI/7
- (a) Wilfully misdelivers, mistimes, intercepts, or omits to transmit, or prevents the delivery or transmission of any telegram;
 - (b) Wilfully or through negligence omits to deliver, or impedes or delays the delivery or transmission of, any telegram.
- XI/8 Save as is provided in Section 6:-
- (a) Erects, maintains, or uses any telegraph line; or
 - (b) Fails to comply with any notice from the Postmaster General to cease to erect or to remove any such telegraph line.
(The Postmaster General may, without compensation take possession of, dismantle or destroy the whole or any part of such telegraph line in addition to penalties that may be applied.)

- XI/9 Knows or has reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained or worked in contravention of this Ordinance, and who transmits or receives any message by such telegraph or performs any service incidental thereto, or delivers any message for transmission by such telegraph.
- XI/10 (1a) Wilfully destroys, injures or removes any telegraph belonging to or used by the Department, or any material, instrument or apparatus used in connection with such telegraph;
- (b) Wilfully disturbs obstructs or impedes in any way the free use or working of any such telegraph, material, instrument or apparatus;
- (c) Affixes or attaches any wire conductor or any other thing to any such telegraph or part thereof without the authority of the telegraph authority;
- (d) Interferes with or hinders the construction, alteration, restoration, maintenance or examination of any such telegraph.
- (2) Anyone who sees any other person contravening or attempting to contravene sub-section (1) may, without warrant, arrest such person and shall forthwith inform such other person of the cause of arrest.
- (3) Any person arrested under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as possible, be brought to a Police Station or Charge Office.
- XI/11 Either directly or by means of an animal, vehicle or thing owned by him or in his custody, destroys or injures any telegraph belonging to or used by the Department if this destruction or injury has been occasioned by negligence. He shall also be liable to pay the Postmaster General such expenses as may be incurred in making good the destruction or injury.
- XI/12 Who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance, or makes default in complying with the provision of this Ordinance with which it is his duty to comply, where such contravention or default is not elsewhere in this Ordinance declared to be an offence.

PART XII

General

- XII/1 Any officer so authorised in writing by the Postmaster General may appear on behalf of the Postmaster General in any Magistrate's Court.
- XII/2 The transcript of a transmitted telegram which purports to have been stamped or initialled by an officer shall be admissible in any judicial proceedings as a prima facie evidence of the contents of the original telegram left for transmission and of such original telegram having been signed and delivered for transmission by the person by whom it purports to be signed.
- XII/3 Save as it is otherwise provided in this Ordinance no legal proceedings shall be capable of being instituted against the Government, or the Colonial Secretary, or the Postmaster General or any other officer, by reason of:-
- (a) Any error, default, delay, omission, damage, destruction, non-delivery, non-transmission or loss, whether negligent or otherwise, in respect of any telegram; or
 - (b) Anything lawful done under this Ordinance or any other law.
- XII/4 All monies received under this Ordinance shall form part of the Posts and Telecommunications revenue and shall, after the payment of any charges due to any other postal or telecommunication administration, be dealt with as public funds in accordance with the law relating to audit, control and application of such funds in the Colony.
- XII/5 Any telegram which is reasonably suspected of containing anything which will afford evidence of the commission of a criminal offence, or reasonably suspected of being sent in order to further the concealment of the commission of a criminal offence, shall, on the written request of the (Director of Public Prosecutions?) be detained by the officer in charge of any Post Office or telegraph office in which it is or through which it passes and the Postmaster General shall, if authorised by the Attorney General, cause the postal article or telegram to be handed over to the (Director of Public Prosecutions?)
- XII/6 Subject to such regulations as may be made under this Ordinance or any other law, the Postmaster General may with the consent of the Colonial Secretary, authorise or require any officer to discharge, under such conditions as he may determine or approve, duties in connection with or incidental to:-
- (a) The erection, maintenance, operation and control of telegraphs;
 - (b) Any other business on behalf of the Government that may suitably or conveniently be transacted through or by means of the Post Office.

XII/7 On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interests of public safety or tranquillity the Governor may, by order in writing addressed to a postal authority, direct that:-

- (a) Any telegraphic communication or class of telegraphic communication shall be intercepted or detained and shall be delivered to an office of the Government, specified in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Government may direct;
- (b) The telegraphs established, maintained and worked by the Government or any class of such telegraphs shall be suspended, or that such telegraphs shall be suspended in respect of any person named in the order, and the postal authority shall comply with any such directions.

XII/8 (1) The Colonial Secretary may by regulation prescribe all matters which by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed by the Colonial Secretary or which, in his opinion, are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance.

(2) Without derogation from a generality of sub-section (1), the Colonial Secretary may in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by that sub-section provide for:-

- (a) The conduct and guidance of officers;
- (b) The management of (post offices) and postal telegraph services;
- (c) The issue of licences authorising the establishment, maintenance and working of private telegraphs such as are referred to in the proviso (b) to Section X/I (1) and in so doing provide for:-
 - (i) The conditions governing the establishment, maintenance and working of the private telegraphs to be contained in the licences;
 - (ii) The fees to be paid in connection with the issue of the licences and the working of the private telegraphs;
- (d) The conditions subject to which telegraphs, apparatus and equipment such as are referred to in the proviso (c) to Section X/I (1) shall be worked and in so doing make, with such modifications as circumstances may require, like provision to that which may be made in terms of paragraph (e) (ii) (A) to (F) inclusive in connection with telephone and telex services.
- (e) The establishment, maintenance, working and conduct of all or any telegraphs established, maintained or worked by the Government and in so doing:-
 - (i) Provide in connection with telegraphs which are not telegraphs referred to in the proviso (c) to Section X/I (1) or telephone (or telex) services for:-

- (A) The rates at which and the conditions and restrictions subject to which messages shall be transmitted by telegraph;
 - (B) The rates at which and the conditions and restrictions subject to which messages transmitted by telegraph shall be delivered;
 - (C) The order of precedence of messages sent by telegraph and the method of disposal of unclaimed and undelivered telegrams;
 - (D) The measures to be taken to prevent the improper interception or disclosure of messages sent by telegraph;
 - (E) The period for which and the conditions subject to which telegrams and documents relating to telegrams which are in the custody of telegraph offices shall be preserved;
 - (F) The fees to be charged for searching for telegrams or documents relating to telegrams which are in the custody of telegraph officers.
- (ii) Provide in connection with telephone (and telex) services for:-
- (A) The conditions subject to which persons may use or avail themselves of telephone and telex services and facilities connected therewith;
 - (B) The supply, installation, maintenance and repair of such apparatus and equipment as may be necessary for the purposes of affording persons use of telephone and telex services and facilities connected therewith and, if the nature of the apparatus or equipment so requires, for the working of the apparatus or equipment by the Government;
 - (C) The conditions subject to which apparatus and equipment referred to in paragraph (B) shall be supplied, installed, worked, whether by the Government or otherwise, maintained and repaired;
 - (D) The fees, deposits and charges to be paid in connection with the supply, installation, working by the Government, maintenance, repair of apparatus and equipment referred to in paragraph (B) and generally in connection with the use of telephone and (telex) services and facilities connected therewith;
 - (E) The forfeiture of deposits referred to in paragraph (D) and the payment of sums to meet losses in revenue taken by the default of a person to whom apparatus or equipment referred to in paragraph (B) is supplied on his behalf or at his request is installed and to meet the cost of work done for the purpose of installation and light costs when the apparatus or equipment supplied to or installed on behalf of or at the request of the person is removed before the expiration of a period

prescribed or fixed in terms of regulations, or as the case may be, is not supplied or installed owing to the default of the person;

- (F) The varying, exclusion or substitution, with the agreement of a person to whom telephone (or telex) service or facilities connected therewith are offered or by whom such service or facilities are used, of any provision or regulations prescribing a condition or relating to a matter referred to in paragraphs (A) to (E) inclusive, in respect of the supply to him or the installation, maintenance, working, repair or use of apparatus or equipment by him or on his behalf or at his request.
 - (f) The protection from interference or injury by works and lines for the supply of light, heat or power by means of electricity of telegraphs established, maintained or worked by the Government and by persons authorised or licensed in terms of this Ordinance to establish, maintain or work telegraphs and in so doing provide for the varying exclusion or substitution, with the agreement of a person by whom such works or telegraph service are operated, of any provision of regulations provided for the protection of such telegraphs through interference or injury which may be applicable to the person;
 - (g) The giving of such access to buildings and the furnishing of such places, facilities and fittings in buildings by the owner of buildings as may be necessary for the purpose of installing, maintaining and repairing apparatus and equipment used or to be used in connection with telegraphs within the buildings;
 - (h) The times at which, the manner in which and the persons by whom the fees, prices, rates, charges, deposits and costs, referred to in this Ordinance shall be paid.
- (3) The Colonial Secretary may, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1):-
- (a) Make different provision for different classes of telegraph services, telegraphs, telegrams and buildings;
 - (b) Include such provision with respect to:-
 - (i) Radio stations worked or to be worked by the Postmaster General in terms of the Radio-communications Ordinance;
 - (ii) Radio-communications services carried out by the Postmaster General, whether in conjunction with a telegraph or otherwise;
 - (c) Provide for the waiving of payment or the remission of fees, charges, deposits or costs payable in terms of regulations.

- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as:-
- (a) Precluding the Colonial Secretary from providing in regulations for the removal at any time by the Postmaster General of the apparatus or equipment installed for the purpose of working any telegraph and the substitution by different apparatus or equipment in respect of which fees, deposits or charges including installation charges are payable;
 - (b) Conferring any right on a person to be supplied with or to be afforded the use of any telegraph service or facilities connected therewith or apparatus or equipment necessary for that purpose.
- (5) Anything done before the date of commencement of this Ordinance which could have been done after that date in accordance with the regulations then lawfully made shall be deemed to have been done in accordance with those regulations.
- XII/9 (1) Save as is provided in sub-section (2) the Colonial Secretary may, subject to such restrictions, reservations and exceptions as the Colonial Secretary may determine, delegate to the Postmaster General any power conferred on the Colonial Secretary by this Ordinance.
- (2) The Colonial Secretary shall not delegate to the Postmaster General the power to make regulations or to prescribe or fix fees, prices, rates or charges which are not charges such as are referred to in Section XII/8 (4) (a), provided that the Colonial Secretary may delegate to the Postmaster General power to alter prescribed fees, prices, rates and charges to make them conform with charges made by countries outside the Colony and to make regulations and notices for that purpose.
- (3) A delegation of power referred to in this section:-
- (a) May be revoked in whole or in part by the Colonial Secretary at any time;
 - (b) Shall not preclude the exercise of that power by the Colonial Secretary himself.

PROPOSED POST AND TELEGRAPHS (CHARGES) RULESRULE

- 1 Citation
- 2 Interpretation
- 3-8 Postal regulations
- 9 Transmission of telegrams
- 10 Miscellaneous telegram charges
- 11 (Leave for telex service)
- 12 Telephone rentals
- 13 Telephone installation charges
- 14 Telephone transfer charges
- 15 Telephone call charges
- 16 Miscellaneous telephone charges
- 17 Private telegraphs
- 18 Private wires
- 19 Special rentals and installation charges for telex, telephone or private wire apparatus
- 20 Measurement of length of lines
- 21 Calculation of charges
- 22 Radio communications services provided by the Postmaster General
- 23 Radio telephone services
- 24 Repeals

SCHEDULES

- 1st - 9th Schedules - reserved for postal charges
 10th Schedule - Charges for transmission of internal telegrams
 11th Schedule - Charges for transmission of radio telegrams
 12th Schedule - Charges for transmission of international telegrams
 13th Schedule - Miscellaneous telegram charges
 14th Schedule - (Leave for telex service)
 15th Schedule - Telephone rentals
 16th Schedule - Telephone installation charges
 17th Schedule - Telephone transfer charges
 18th Schedule - Telephone call charges
 19th Schedule - Miscellaneous telephone charges
 20th Schedule - Private telegraphs
 21st Schedule - Private wires
 22nd Schedule - Radio communication service charge
 23rd Schedule - Radio telephone charges
 24th Schedule - Revoked rules

In exercise of the powers confirmed by Section of the Posts Telegraphs Ordinance, I

hereby make the following Rules:-

1. These Rules may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules 19 and shall come into operation on
2. In these Rules, unless inconsistent with the context:-

'Department' means the Department of Posts and Telecommunications;

'Internal Trunk Telephone Tariff' means the tariff set out in Part III of the Eighteenth Schedule;

'International Telegram Tariff' means the tariff set out in Part II of the Twelfth Schedule;

'International Telephone Tariff' means the tariff set out in Part VII of the Eighteenth Schedule;

'International Telex Tariff' means the tariff set out in Part III of the Fourteenth Schedule;

'Local Telephone Tariff' means the tariff set out in Part II of the Eighteenth Schedule;

'United Kingdom' means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- 3-8. Left for postal regulations.

9.
 - (i) There shall be charged, in respect of the transmission of internal telegrams, the charges set out in the Tenth Schedule;
 - (ii) There shall be charged, in respect of the transmission of radio telegrams the charges set out in the Eleventh Schedule; provided that the minimum charge for the transmission of radio telegrams shall be the appropriate charge for seven words;
 - (iii) There shall be charged, in respect of the transmission of international telegrams, the charges set out in the Twelfth Schedule.
10. There shall be charged, in respect of the services in connection with the transmission of telegrams which are mentioned in the Thirteenth Schedule, the charges and fees respectively set out in that Schedule.
11. Left for telex Rule.
12.
 - (i) Subject to these Rules there shall be charged in respect of the hire of telephone installations, the rentals set out in the Fifteenth Schedule.
 - (ii) The Postmaster General may establish measurement centres from which distances shall be measured for the purpose of determining rentals under the Fifteenth Schedule and, where any such measurement centre has been established, any reference in that Schedule to an exchange shall be construed as reference to that measurement centre.
 - (iii) When one or more new subscribers are added to an existing manual party line and a length of new line construction exceeds five miles per new subscriber, the new line construction may, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, be treated as though it were a separate line, for the purpose of assessing the rentals of the new subscribers.
 - (iv) Where the telephones of less than eight subscribers are connected to a line which is designated by the Colonial Secretary as a development line, the rental to be charged shall:-
 - (a) Where the line so designated is a manual party line be calculated as though it were a manual party line to which eight subscribers were connected;
 - (b) Where the line so designated is a direct exchange line or a shared service line, be such amount as the Colonial Secretary may determine.
 - (v)
 - (a) The Colonial Secretary may allow a rebate on a party line rental charges set out in the Fifteenth Schedule, to subscribers who have entered into an agreement with the Postmaster General for the provision of such materials or construction work as is specified in the agreement, to be carried out by the subscriber, provided the subscriber has carried out such work in accordance with the provisions of such agreement.

- (b) A rebate given to a subscriber in terms of Section 12, V(a) shall not be greater than set out in the Fifteenth Schedule and the Colonial Secretary shall decide the actual rebate to be applied for any particular installation.
 - (c) A rebate of rental for a party line connection granted to a subscriber in terms of Section 12, V(a) and (b) shall only be allowed to the subscriber entering into the agreement indicated in Section 12, V(a) for that party line connection.
13. (i) Subject to these rules, there shall be charged, in respect of the installation of telephone apparatus, the charges set out in the Sixteenth Schedule.
- (ii) Where the Postmaster General has entered into a special agreement with a subscriber for the provision of such materials or construction work in connection with the installation of telephone apparatus as is specified in the agreement to be carried out by the subscriber, and the subscriber having carried out such work in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, a rebate shall be made as set out in the Fifteenth Schedule in respect of the installation of such telephone apparatus.
14. (i) Subject to this regulation there shall be charged, in respect of the transfer of telephone apparatus, the charges set out in the Seventeenth Schedule.
- (ii) Where, owing to special difficulties, the cost of making an internal or external transfer of telephone lines or apparatus of a standard type is abnormal, the Postmaster General may add to the prescribed charge for transfer due by the subscriber such amount as is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, necessary to compensate the Department for the additional cost thereby incurred.
- (iii) Where, at the request of the subscriber, an internal or external transfer is made of any item of telephone apparatus which is not of a standard type the charge for transfer due by the subscriber shall be specially assessed by the Postmaster General, having due regard to the cost of making the transfer incurred by the Department.
15. (i) Subject to this regulation, there shall be charged, in respect of telephone calls made by a telephone subscriber or other person, the charges set out in the Eighteenth Schedule.
- (ii) The Postmaster General may establish measurement centres from which distances shall be measured for the purpose of determining the charges under the Eighteenth Schedule and, where any such measurement centre has been established, any reference in that Schedule to an exchange shall be construed as a reference to that measurement centre.

- (iii) The Colonial Secretary may in respect of a local telephone call for which the charges specified in the Local Telephone Tariff is not related to any period of time, charge for that call at the rate specified in respect of each period of three minutes or part thereof.
16. (i) Subject to this regulation, there shall be charged, in respect of the services in connection with the provision of telephone services mentioned in the Nineteenth Schedule, the charges respectively set out in that Schedule.
- (ii) The Postmaster General, may at his discretion, remit any charge prescribed in Item 5 of the Nineteenth Schedule.
17. There shall be charged, in respect of a private telegraph licence under Section 6.1 (c) 2 of the Ordinance, the fees set out in the Twentieth Schedule.
18. Subject to these Regulations, there shall be charged, in respect of the hire, transfer or installation of private wires the rentals and charges set out in the Twenty-First Schedule.
19. (i) Where in the installation of telephone apparatus or private wire apparatus of a standard type special difficulties occur whereby the cost of construction, installation or maintenance is increased abnormally, the Postmaster General may add to the prescribed rental and additionally or alternatively the prescribed charge for installation due by the subscriber or the lessee, such amounts as are, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, necessary to compensate the Department for the additional costs thereby incurred.
- (ii) Where, at the request of the subscriber or lessee, any items of telephone apparatus, private wire apparatus or apparatus not supplied by the Postmaster General are installed, which are not of a standard type, the rental and, additionally or alternatively, the charge for installation of such items due by the subscriber or the lessee shall be specially assessed by the Postmaster General, having due regard to the cost of construction, installation or maintenance thereby incurred by the Department.
20. For the purposes of these Rules, the chargeable length of any telephone line or extension or private wire or of any part thereof shall be the distance measured between such points and in such manner as the Postmaster General may consider appropriate.
21. (i) In the calculation of any rental charge or fees prescribed, except:-
- (a) A rental, charge or fee set out in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth or Ninth Schedule; or
- (b) A charge prescribed for a telephone call from a public call office telephone.
- any fraction of a penny which is less than half a penny shall be disregarded and any fraction of a penny which is equal to or greater than a half penny shall be taken as a penny.

- (ii) In the calculation of the amount of any charge prescribed for a telephone call made from a public call office telephone, any fraction of two pence shall be taken as two pence.
- 22. There shall be charged in respect of radio communication services provided to any person, any agency, or any Department of the Government, the fees and charges specified in the Twenty Second Schedule.
- 23. There shall be charged in respect of radio telephone services, the fees set out in the Twenty Third Schedule.
- 24. The Rules set out in the Twenty Fourth Schedule are hereby revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE TO NINTH SCHEDULE

(These Schedules are reserved for postal charges)

TENTH SCHEDULE

Charges for the transmission of internal telegrams

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Ordinary rate for transmission of telegrams within the Colony, in plain language or in secret language, including Press messages | Rate per word 2p Minimum charge 20p |
| 2. | Urgent rate for transmission of telegrams within the Colony, in plain language or in secret language, including Press messages | Rate per word 4p Minimum charge 20p |
| 3. | Surcharge for telegrams tendered on Sundays or Public Holidays | 10p per telegram |

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

Charges for the transmission of radio-telegrams

| Route | Ordinary Rate (per word) | Urgent Rate (per word) |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Via Port Stanley (ordinary service) | 8p | 12p |
| 2. Via Argentine Coast Stations) | Rates to be decided | |
| 3. Via Uruguay Coast Stations) | | |
| 4. Via United Kingdom Coast Stations) | | |
| 5. Via all other Coast Stations | 5p plus the rates per word indicated in the Twelfth Schedule to the country in which the Coast Station is situated. | |

TWELFTH SCHEDULE

Charges for the transmission of international telegrams

Part 1: Rates

(Not included in terms of reference)

Part 2: International Telegram Tariff

(Not included in terms of reference)

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

Miscellaneous telegram charges

There are a large number of miscellaneous telegraph charges and during the period of the survey this aspect was not fully investigated. There are a few items which it is felt should be included in any future legislation. They are:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Charge for a phonogram | 2p and, in addition the charge prescribed for the transmission of the telegram. |
| (b) Deposit in respect of the opening of a deposit account for the prepayment of telegrams | Such amount being not less than £10 as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case. |
| (c) Ledger fee in respect of a deposit account for the prepayment of telegrams | 2p for each telegram passed through the deposit account. |

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE

Telex

(Not yet required in the Colony)

To be prepared when necessary

FIFTEENTH SCHEDULE

Telephone Rentals

| Item | Per month |
|---|--|
| 1. Rental for a direct exchange line: | |
| (a) Where the subscriber's premises are situated within a basic rental area and the line is connected to:- | |
| (i) A manual exchange | £1.25 |
| (ii) An automatic exchange | £1.50 |
| (b) Where the subscriber's premises are situated outside a basic rental area | The rental prescribed in paragraph (a) |
| and in addition for each quarter mile or part thereof from the premises to the nearest point on the boundary of the basic rental area | £0.40 |

| Item | Per month |
|--|---|
| 2. Rentals for extensions to telephone lines (other than private automatic branch exchange extensions, plug and socket extensions and manual party line extensions):- | |
| (a) For each internal extension | £0.50 |
| (b) For each external extension connecting separate buildings occupied by the same subscriber: | The rental prescribed in paragraph (a) |
| and, in addition:- | |
| (i) Where the chargeable length of the extension line does not exceed one quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| (ii) Where the chargeable length of the extension line exceeds one quarter of a mile: | |
| (a) For the first quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| (b) For each additional quarter of a mile or part thereof | £0.40 |
| 3. Rental for a private manual branch exchange (PMBX):- | |
| (a) For the exchange line | The rental prescribed in item 1 |
| (b) For the extensions | The rental prescribed in item 2 |
| 4. Rental for a private automatic branch exchange (PABX):- | |
| (a) For the exchange lines | The rental prescribed in item 1 |
| (b) For each internal extension | £2.00 |
| (c) For each external extension connecting separate buildings occupied by the same subscriber | The rental prescribed in paragraph (b) |
| and, in addition:- | |
| (i) Where the chargeable length of the extension does not exceed one quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| Where the chargeable length of the extension circuit exceeds one quarter of a mile:- | |
| (a) For the first quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| (b) For each additional quarter of a mile or part thereof | £0.40 |

| Item | Per month |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 5. Rentals for plug and socket extensions:- | |
| Where sockets are provided as alternative terminations for an exchange line within the same premises and the telephone is connected to a plug: | |
| (i) Exchange line | The rental prescribed in item 1 |
| (ii) Plug | 5p |
| (iii) Main socket | 5p |
| (iv) Each additional socket | 15p |
| (v) Each additional telephone with plug | £0.50 |
| 6. Rentals for manual party lines:- | |
| (a) Not exceeding a chargeable length averaging five miles per subscriber: Per subscriber | £2.00 |
| (b) For each quarter of a mile or part thereof by which the average chargeable length per subscriber exceeds five miles: Per subscriber | 10p |
| (c) Extension including 3-way switch and extra bell at main telephone (limited to one extension per main telephone):- | |
| (i) For each internal extension | £0.80 |
| (ii) For each external extension connecting separate buildings occupied by the same subscriber | £0.80 |
| and, in addition:- | |
| (a) Where the chargeable length of the extension line does not exceed one quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| (b) Where the chargeable length of the extension line exceeds one quarter of a mile:- | |
| (i) For the first quarter of a mile | £0.80 |
| (ii) For each additional quarter of a mile or part thereof | £0.40 |
| (d) Rebates in terms of sub-section (v) of Section 12 of the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules may be allowed as follows:- | |
| (a) Where the poles and all unskilled labour for erection has been provided by subscriber | 37½% |

| Item | Per month |
|---|---|
| (b) Where pole routes are provided by subscriber but no other labour | 30% |
| (c) Where all unskilled labour is provided by subscriber but no poles | 12½% |
| 7. Rental for a telephone connected to a shared service line:- | |
| (a) Where the subscriber's premises are situated within a basic rental area and the line is connected to:- | |
| (i) A manual exchange | £0.80 |
| (ii) An automatic exchange | £1.00 |
| (b) Where the subscriber's premises are situated outside the basic rental area | The rental prescribed in paragraph (a) |
| and in addition, for each quarter of a mile or part thereof from the premises to the nearest point of the boundary of the basic rental area | £0.20 |
| 8. Rentals for auxiliary apparatus and facilities:- | |
| (a) Switch | 5p |
| (b) Extension Bell | 10p |
| (c) Multi-Coin Box on subscriber's premises | £2.50 |
| (For other items special rates will be quoted by the Postmaster General). | |
| 9. Rentals for joint subscribers:- | |
| (a) For the exchange line or connection | Normal Rental |
| (b) For each extension | Normal Rental |
| (c) Charge for each additional subscriber | £1.00 |
| 10. Rental for temporary telephone service:- | |
| (a) For the first month (minimum period) | Three times the rates quoted in items 1, 2, 5 or 8 above. |
| (b) For each subsequent month | The monthly rate quoted in items 1, 2, 5 or 8. |

SIXTEENTH SCHEDULE

Telephone Installation and Other Charges

1. Charges for the installation of telephone lines (other than connections to manual party lines):-
- (a) Where the subscriber's premises are within a basic rental area £7.00
- (b) Where a subscriber's premises are outside a basic rental area Charge prescribed in (a)
- and, in addition For each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part thereof from the subscriber's premises to the nearest point of the boundary of the basic rental area £4.00
2. Charges for the installation of connections to manual party lines:-
- (a) For that length of the party line used exclusively by the subscriber per quarter mile or part thereof £4.00
- (b) For that length of party line used jointly with one or more other subscribers Such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case
- (c) Rebates may be allowed to subscribers on manual party installation charges subject to the following maxima:-
- (i) Where poles and all unskilled labour for erection has been provided by the subscriber 75%
- (ii) Where pole routes are provided by the subscriber but no other labour 60%
- (iii) Where all unskilled labour are provided by the subscriber but no poles 25%

(N.B. Not for inclusion with published schedule) - the Postmaster General would base the charge on that which would be made for a direct exchange line i. e. in Item 1 above but he would share this between the numbers of persons using the line.)

| Item | Per month |
|---|---|
| 3. Charges for the installation of telephone extensions and ancillary apparatus:- | |
| (a) For each internal extension other than a plug and socket extension | £4.00 |
| (b) For plug and socket extensions | |
| (i) for each main plug and socket connected to an exchange line | No extra charge |
| (ii) each extension with socket | £4.00 |
| (c) for each external extension:- | |
| (i) where the chargeable length of the extension line does not exceed a quarter of a mile | £7.00 |
| (ii) where the chargeable length of the extension line exceeds a quarter of a mile | |
| (a) for the first quarter of a mile | £7.00 |
| (b) for each additional quarter of a mile or part thereof | £4.00 |
| (d) For each extension bell | £4.00 |
| (e) For each switch | £0.80 |
| 4. Charges where one or more exchange connections exist and the installation is taken over from a previous subscriber, with or without a change of telephone number:- | |
| (a) Where the wiring and apparatus have been left in situ | £3.00 |
| (b) Where the wiring exists but the apparatus has been removed:- | |
| (i) for re-installation of the apparatus in its original position | The charge prescribed in (a) |
| and, in addition | One half times the charge specified in Item 3 for the apparatus re-installed. |
| (ii) for re-installation of the apparatus in a new position | The charge prescribed in (a) |
| and, in addition | The charges prescribed in the Seventeenth Schedule for the items transferred |

- (c) For the installation of additional apparatus
- The charges prescribed in Item 3 for the additional apparatus installed.
5. Charge where the name or designation of a subscriber is changed:-
- (a) without change or positioning of apparatus £1.00
- (b) with change or positioning of apparatus
- The charge prescribed in (a)
- and, in addition
- Such charges as prescribed in this Schedule and in the Seventeenth Schedule in respect of those parts of the installation which have changed or transferred
6. Charges for the installation of telephone apparatus at a point where a previous party line installation existed and the only engineering work involved consists of the installation of the telephone instrument £5.00
7. Charges for the installation of a multi-coin box on subscriber's premises £10.00
8. Charge for the re-installation of telephone apparatus removed for non-payment of rental
- The cost of disconnection and reconnection as assessed by the Postmaster General
9. Charge for the re-installation of telephone apparatus if temporarily removed at the request of the subscriber
- One half times the installation charge of the apparatus temporarily removed

SEVENTEENTH SCHEDULE

Telephone Transfer Charges

1. Charges for internal transfer of telephone lines and apparatus if the subscriber has direct exchange line service and if the transfer involves installation of wiring and/or apparatus in a new position:-
 - (a) direct exchange line terminated on a telephone instrument or socket £5.00
 - (b) extension telephone or socket connected to a main telephone or socket
 - (i) if in the same premises as the main telephone or socket and if transferred in conjunction with internal transfer of main telephone or socket £4.00
 - (ii) if transferred otherwise:-
 - (a) one extension only £4.50
 - (b) two or more extensions transferred at the same time:per extension £4.00
 - (c) extension telephone or socket connected to a private branch exchange:-
 - (i) one extension only £4.50
 - (ii) two or more extensions transferred at the same time:per extension £4.00
 - (d) Private manual branch exchange switchboard, or private automatic branch exchange switching apparatus, (in addition to any charge payable under paragraph (c) for transfer of extension telephones or sockets):-
 - (i) for each exchange line connected £4.00
 - (ii) for each extension connected £1.00
 - (e) Extension Bell £4.00
 - (f) Switch £2.00
 - (g) Change of telephone instrument made at subscriber's request £2.00
 - (h) Change of telephone number at subscriber's request £1.00

2. Charges for external transfer of telephone lines or apparatus if direct exchange line service is provided at the new premises and if the transfer involves the installation of wiring and/or apparatus in the new premises

The charge prescribed in the Sixteenth Schedule for the installation of the corresponding lines and/or apparatus at the new premises.

3. Charges for internal or external transfers of telephone lines or apparatus if party line service or shared service is provided after the transfer

Such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case, being -
 (a) Not less than the charge prescribed in Item 1 or 2 above as if direct exchange line service were provided after the transfer and

(b) Not more than the charge prescribed in the Sixteenth Schedule for the installation of the corresponding lines and/or apparatus.

EIGHTEENTH SCHEDULE

Telephone Call Charges

PART I - RATES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Charge for local call | The charge specified in the Local Telephone Tariff (Part II of this Schedule) |
| 2. Charge for obtaining the correct time for the Local Exchange | The charge for a local call through a direct exchange line telephone as specified in the Local Telephone Tariff |
| 3. Charge for an alarm call | 4p |
| 4. Charge for an internal trunk call | |
| (a) call made from a subscriber's telephone controlled by an exchange operator:- | |
| (i) for the first three minutes or part thereof | The charge specified in the Internal Trunk Telephone Tariff (Part III of this Schedule) |
| (ii) for each additional minute or part thereof | $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the charge prescribed in sub-paragraph (ii) |
| (b) call made from a public call office telephone for each three minutes or part thereof | The call specified in the Internal Trunk Telephone Tariff |
| 5. Charge for booking a fixed-time trunk call:- | |
| (a) single fixed-time call | $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the charge for a three minute trunk call at the rate in force for that call |
| (b) daily fixed-time call | $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the charge for a three minute trunk call at the rate in force for that call |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 6. | Personal service charge for a call within the Colony | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the charge for a three minute trunk call at the rate in force for the call provided that no personal service charge shall be made if the fixed-time charge specified in Item 5 is chargeable |
| 7. | Charge for collecting from a called subscriber the charge prescribed for a local call or internal trunk call | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the charge for a three minute call at the rate in force for the call |
| 8. | Charge for an international trunk call:- | |
| | (a) for the first three minutes or part thereof | The charge specified in the International Telephone Tariff |
| | (b) for each additional minute or part thereof | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the charge prescribed in paragraph (a) |
| 9. | Charge for conference facilities on) international calls to the United) Kingdom) | Not included in the terms of reference |
| 10. | Report charge) | |
| 11. | Charge for advice of duration and charge | 4p |

PART II
Local Telephone Tariff

| FROM | TO | CALL CHARGE |
|---|--|-------------|
| 1 A subscriber's telephone connected to:- a direct exchange line or a shared service line | A direct exchange line or a shared service line | Nil |
| | A manual party line | 2p |
| 2 A subscriber's telephone connected to a manual party line | Another subscriber on the caller's party line | Nil |
| | A subscriber on another party line which under night service conditions is linked to the caller's line:- - Under night service conditions | Nil |
| | - At all other times | 2p |
| | - Any other party line subscriber other than the above | 2p |
| 3 A public call office telephone connected to:- a direct exchange line or a shared service line | a direct exchange line a shared service line | 2p |
| | a subscriber on a manual party line | 4p |

PART III

Internal Trunk Telephone Tariff

| Distance in Miles Between Exchanges | | Operator Connected Calls | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| | | Charge for a Call of 3 Minutes Duration | |
| Exceeding | Not Exceeding | From an Ordinary Subscriber | From a Call Office |
| 0 | 25 | 5p | 6p |
| 25 | 50 | 10p | 10p |
| 50 | 100 | 15p | 16p |
| 100 | 200 | 20p | 20p |
| above 200 | - | 25p | 26p |

NB Not to be included in published regulations. The table below indicates the charges between proposed exchanges for calls of 3 minutes duration resulting from the application of the telephone tariff indicated in Part III. The rates for calls between exchanges more than 100 miles apart included in Part III would enable special charges to be raised for connections to the outer islands of South Georgia if at a later date this were felt desirable, and it could be regarded as the internal rate to the South American mainland if this is the policy decided by Government.

CHARGES BETWEEN PROPOSED EXCHANGES

(3 MINUTES DURATION)

| From | To | Ordinary Subscriber | Call Office |
|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| Stanley | Darwin | 10p | 10p |
| Stanley | Fox Bay | 15p | 16p |
| Darwin | Fox Bay | 10p | 10p |

PART IV
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE TARIFF

(Not included in the terms of
reference)

NINETEENTH SCHEDULE

Miscellaneous Telephone Charges

(N.B. A few items have been included in this Schedule. It may be felt desirable to add to these later as the necessity arises.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Registration fee for the special agreement concerning the use of an authorised attachment to telephone apparatus | 30p |
| 2. Fee for the transfer, for any single continuous period, of incoming calls to another number on:- | |
| (i) the same automatic exchange | £1.00 |
| (ii) the same manual exchange | £0.50 |
| 3. Reconnection charge for restoring telephone service following temporary suspension when the telephone apparatus has been left upon the subscriber's premises:- | |
| (a) if the cost of disconnection and reconnection does not exceed £1.00 | £1.00 |
| (b) if the cost of disconnection and reconnection exceeds £1.00 | The cost of disconnection and reconnection as assessed by the Postmaster General |
| 4. Charge for the reinstallation of telephone apparatus removed for non-payment of rental | The cost of removal and reinstallation as assessed by the Postmaster General |
| 5. Deposit with the Postmaster General in respect of telephone call charges, phonograms and supplementary services | Such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case |
| 6. Charge for an extra copy of the Falkland Islands telephone directory | 10p |
| 7. Charge for the supply of a duplicate telephone account | 10p per sheet |

TWENTIETH SCHEDULE

Private Telegraphs

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Fee for assessment of requirements for a privately owned, private automatic branch exchange telephone installation, examination of plans, specifications and any other particulars relating to the said installation at, and inspection and testing of the said installation:- | |
| | (a) for a standard installation of a type which has previously been approved by the Postmaster General | £2.00 |
| | (b) for any other type of installation | Such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case but not less than £5.00 |
| 2. | Fee for the maintenance by the Postmaster General of a private telegraph | Such amount as may be agreed between the licensee and the Postmaster General |
| 3. | Registration fee for a private telegraph licence when fees prescribed in 1 & 2 above do not apply | 25p |

TWENTYFIRST SCHEDULEPRIVATE WIRESPART 1

Rentals

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | Rental for the hire of telegraph private wire:- | |
| | (a) for each channel mile or part thereof of voice frequency circuit | £5.50 |
| | (b) for each quarter mile or part thereof of local metallic circuit | £5.00 |
| | (c) for each teleprinter without reperforator attachment | £140.00 |
| | (d) for each reperforator attachment | £60.00 |
| | (e) for each automatic transmitter or automatic transmitting attachment | £55.00 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| (f) for each keyboard perforator | £60.00 |
| (g) for each printing-reperforator | £150.00 |
| 2. Rental for the hire of a telephone private wire:- | |
| (a) for each quarter mile or part thereof of local metallic circuit | £5.00 |
| (b) for the derived telephone circuit:- | |
| (i) if the chargeable length of the derived circuit does not exceed one quarter of a mile | £5.00 |
| (ii) if the chargeable length of the derived circuit exceeds one quarter of a mile:- | |
| (A) Narrow -band:- | |
| (i) For the first quarter of a mile | £5.00 |
| (ii) For each additional quarter mile or part thereof | £2.50 |
| (B) Broad-band:- | |
| (i) For the first quarter of a mile | £5.00 |
| (ii) For each additional quarter mile or part thereof | £4.00 |
| (c) for each telephone | £6.00 |
| (d) for any other apparatus | The rentals prescribed in Item 8 of the Fifteenth Schedule |
| 3. Rental for the hire of a temporary private wire:- | |
| (a) for the first month (minimum period) | One quarter times the rental prescribed in Items 1 or 2 as appropriate |
| (b) for each subsequent month | One twelfth times the rental prescribed in Items 1 or 2 as appropriate |

PART 2

Other Charges

1. Charges for the installation of a telegraph private wire:-
 - (a) for each quarter mile or part thereof of local metallic circuit £4.00
 - (b) for the telegraph channel or voice frequency circuit £30.00
 - (c) for each teleprinter £7.50
 - (d) for each reperforator attachment £7.50
 - (e) for each reperforator attachment £7.50
 - (f) for each automatic transmitter or automatic transmitter attachment £7.50
 - (g) for each keyboard perforator £7.50
 - (h) for each printing reperforator £7.50

2. Charges for the installation of a telephone private wire:-
 - (a) for each one quarter mile or part thereof of local metallic circuit £4.00
 - (b) for the derived circuit £30.00
 - (c) for each internal extension to a private wire £4.00
 - (d) for each external extension to a private wire:-
 - (i) where the chargeable length of the extension line does not exceed one quarter mile £7.50
 - (ii) where the chargeable lengths of the extension line exceeds one quarter mile:-
 - (A) for the first quarter mile £7.50
 - (B) for each additional quarter mile or part thereof £4.00
 - (e) for any other apparatus The charges as prescribed in the Sixteenth Schedule
 - (iii) charge for the transfer of a private wire to a different position in the same premises or to a different address such amount as may be fixed by the Postmaster General in each case, being not less than the charge prescribed in the Items 1 or 2 of this Part.

TWENTYSECOND SCHEDULEPART 1

Radio Communication Service Charge

1. Fee for the reception of a news service (the charges based on the number of hours the service is received during a 24-hour period) The charges specified in Part II of this Schedule.

PART 2

Reception Charges for a News Service

(N.B. It may not be considered necessary to include such charges in the issued Rules as there is at present no published newspaper in the Colony and the news reception charge for the Broadcasting Department would be an internal matter for the Post Office. Recommended annual charges would vary from £385 for one hour per day, £900 for four hours per day and £1,500 for ten hours per day. It would be assumed of course that the equipment would be supplied and the staff provided by the Post Office).

TWENTYTHIRD SCHEDULE

Radio Telephone Services

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rental for standard radio transmitter/receiver equipment working into Stanley Master Station | £100 per annum |
| 2. Installation for standard radio transmitter/receiver equipment | £20 |
| 3. Maintenance charge for radio transmitter/receiver equipment provided by lessee | £25 per annum |
| 4. Inspection and Commissioning Fee for private radio transmitter/receiver equipment provided by lessee | £10 |
| 5. Local call charges :- | |
| (a) to other radio telephone users | Nil |
| (b) to telephone subscribers in Stanley | |
| (i) for first three minute period or part thereof | 10p |
| (ii) for each subsequent period of one minute | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of Item 5(b) (i) |

6. To telephone subscribers connected to exchanges other than Stanley
- (a) for first three minute period or part thereof 10p plus the appropriate trunk call charge
 - (b) for subsequent period of one minute $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of Item 6 (a)
7. Charges for transmission of telegrams 5p plus the telegram charges set out in the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Schedules

TWENTYFOURTH SCHEDULE

Revoked Orders

(N.B. This section would include the existing orders, rules and notices previously in force.)

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (TELEPHONE) RULES
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2. Interpretation
3. Application of Rules

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5. Periods of subsistence of agreements
6. Renewal of agreements
7. Transfer of agreements
8. Alteration of name or designation of subscriber
9. Termination of agreements
10. Joint subscribers
11. Temporary users
12. Installation charges
13. Ownership
14. Restoration of suspended service
15. Public call office on private premises

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GENERAL CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENTS

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17. Provision of power
18. Provision of suitable accommodation for telephone apparatus
19. Adequate access for telephone lines to subscriber's premises
20. Maintenance of lines and apparatus
21. Interruption of service
22. Loss, theft or damage to telephone apparatus
23. Attachments to telephones
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25. Improper use of telephone apparatus
26. Vacated premises
27. Suspension of service during temporary absence
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29. Rearrangement of party lines
30. Transfer of lines to other exchanges
31. Subsidiary exchanges and exchange systems
32. Allotment of numbers and exchange names
33. Adequacy of telephone lines for traffic
34. Subscribers' switches: party lines
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51. Limitation of duration
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INTERNATIONAL TRUNK CALLS

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65. Conditions of service; restrictions
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- 77. Copyright
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FIRST SCHEDULE

Basic rental areas

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (TELEPHONE) RULES

1. These rules may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Telephone) Rules.

2. In these rules unless inconsistent with the context:-

"agreement" means an agreement entered into between the Postmaster General and the subscriber in terms of rule 4;

"automatic exchange" means the exchange through which a local call can be made by dialling and without the aid of an operator;

"basic rental area" means an area described in the First Schedule;

"call" means a telephone call;

"direct exchange line" means a telephone line connecting only one subscriber's telephone installation with an exchange;

"directory" means:-

(a) A directory containing names, addresses and telephone numbers of subscribers within the Falkland Islands and published by the authority of the Postmaster General;

(b) Any supplement to such directory.

"Department" means the Department of Posts and Telecommunications;

"exchange" means a telephone exchange operated by the Department and comprising apparatus by means of which telephonic intercommunications may be provided;

"extension (internal)" means the extension between two points in the same building between which there is some means of access wholly within the building;

"extension (external)" means an extension connecting two points each in different buildings or in the same building where the conditions appertaining to extensions (internal) do not apply;

"fixed-time trunk call" means a trunk call booked in advance for connection at or about a specified time;

"internal trunk call" means a trunk call between two telephone exchanges within the Falkland Islands;

"International trunk call" means a call between an exchange within the Falkland Islands and an exchange in any other country;

"local call" means a call between two direct exchange line telephones:-

(a) Connected to the same exchange; or

(b) Connected to different exchanges in the same basic rental area.

"manual area" means an area within a distance of one and one half miles of a manual exchange;

"manual exchange" means an exchange through which all calls are made with the aid of an operator;

"manual party line" means a manually operated telephone line for the use of more than two subscribers and to which the Postmaster General may connect additional subscribers at his discretion;

"party line" means a telephone line connecting two or more subscribers' telephones with an exchange;

"phonogram" means a message which is sent to a telegraph office by telephone for transmission as a telegraph;

"prescribed" means prescribed in the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules;

"rental" means the amount prescribed as the charge for a telephone line or apparatus maintained by the Department;

"service" means the transmission and reception of telephone conversations by means of telephone lines, instruments and exchange facilities provided by the Department;

"subscriber" means a person who has entered into an agreement with the Postmaster General under these Rules for the provision of telephone service;

"trunk call" means any call other than a local call.

3. These Rules shall not apply to:-

- (a) Any private telegraph constructed, maintained and worked by any person under a licence issued by the Colonial Secretary in terms of Section xi i (i) (b) of the Ordinance; or
- (b) Any telephone line and associated apparatus established and maintained by the Department, which does not communicate with or through an exchange.

PART I
AGREEMENTS

4. (1) The Postmaster General or an officer authorised by him in that behalf may enter into an agreement with any person for the hire to such person of telephone apparatus and the maintenance of service in respect thereof on the conditions specified in these Rules and subject to payment of the prescribed rentals, fees and charges:-

Provided that an officer authorised by the Postmaster General under this rule shall not enter into any such agreement in respect of a direct exchange line where the premises in which the line is to terminate are situated at a distance exceeding five miles from the nearest point on the boundary of the basic rental area.

- (2) No telephone apparatus shall be hired to any person unless service shall be maintained in respect thereof until that person:-
- (a) Has signed an agreement in a form determined by the Postmaster General undertaking to be bound by these Rules and to pay the rental, fees and charges prescribed from time to time;
- (b) If he is not the owner of the premises on which the telephone apparatus is to be installed, has obtained the written permission of the owner to such installation;
- (c) Has paid if so required by the Postmaster General:-
- (i) the prescribed installation or transfer charges;
- (ii) the prescribed rental in effect of a period of twelve months;
- (iii) The Postmaster General may require a person entering into an agreement in terms of this rule in respect of telephone apparatus comprising a private automatic branch exchange system to hire such size installation as the Postmaster General may specify and to pay as rental in respect thereof, either:-
- (a) the prescribed rental for three quarters of the available extensions; or
- (b) the prescribed rental for the number of extensions connected, whichever is the greater. Any fraction resulting from a calculation of three quarters of the available extensions shall be rounded up to the next higher whole number.

5. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, the period of subsistence of an agreement shall be one year.
- (2) The period of subsistence of an agreement in respect of telephone apparatus connected to a direct exchange line and which is installed in premises which are situated at a distance exceeding one and one half miles from the nearest point on the boundary of a basic rental area shall be three years.
- (3) The period of subsistence of an agreement in respect of:-
- (a) An extension of a house exchange system or a private automatic branch exchange system; or
- (b) A telephone connected to an automatic party line, manual line or shared service line;
- shall be three years.
- (4) The period of subsistence of an agreement in respect of a non-standard installation, a standard installation where special difficulties occur or a temporary connection shall be such period being not more than three years as is determined by the Postmaster General and is specified in the agreement.
- (5) When an exchange line already exists to the premises of a subscriber and is available for allocation, the period of subsistence of an agreement shall be one year or the unexpired period of the previous subscriber's agreement, whichever period is the greater.
- (6) When a new agreement is necessary solely by reason of:-
- (a) A change in the name or designation of a subscriber; or
- (b) The subscriber wishing to enter into a joint agreement with another person; or
- (c) Termination of a joint agreement when one of the subscribers wishes to continue to have service, and the former agreement has not expired, the period of subsistence of the new agreement shall be the unexpired period of the former agreement.
- (7) When a new agreement is necessary solely by reason of the transfer of telephone apparatus to a new address and the former agreement has not expired the period of subsistence of the new agreement shall be that approximate to the installation of the new address or the unexpired period of the former agreement whichever is the greater.

6. On expiration of the period for which an agreement has been entered into, the agreement shall, unless terminated in writing by the Postmaster General or the subscriber forthwith, be deemed, on payment by the subscriber of the rental and any other charges prescribed to have been renewed from the period for which such rental and charges are paid.
7. Agreements shall not be transferable from one person to another.
8. If the name or designation of the subscriber is changed, such subscriber shall enter into a new agreement with the Postmaster General.
9. (1) An agreement which has been renewed may be terminated at any time with thirty days' notice in writing to that effect being given either by the Postmaster General or the subscriber;

Providing that the Postmaster General may waive such period of notice from the subscriber when it is necessary that an agreement be terminated and a new agreement entered into solely by reason of:-

- (a) Change in the name or designation of the subscriber; or
- (b) A change from an individual agreement to a joint agreement; or
- (c) A change from a joint agreement to an individual agreement; or
- (d) The transfer of telephone apparatus to a new address.

- (2) If an agreement is terminated during the currency of any period in respect of which the rental has been paid in advance, the Postmaster General may refund or allow in account to the subscriber, after allowances have been made for the period of notice required under sub-section (1), the unexpired portion or rental;

Provided that no portion of the rental paid or payable in respect of the initial period of the agreement shall be refunded, waived, or allowed in account to the subscriber except in the circumstances described in sub-section (3).

- (3) Where a connection is transferred without removal of apparatus to a new subscriber approved by the Postmaster General, the whole of the unexpired rental shall be refunded or allowed in account to the former subscriber, and any additional rental which would otherwise be payable in respect of the initial period or the former agreement shall be waived.
10. Persons occupying offices or resident in the same building who wish to share the use of a telephone installation may enter into a joint agreement for service under the same exchange number at charges as prescribed.

11. (1) If a subscriber wishes to permit the use of his telephone connection temporarily by another person as, for example, during a period of absence, he shall give notice in writing to the Postmaster General.
 - (2) Until such notice has been received and approved, the Postmaster General shall hold the subscriber responsible for all fees chargeable in respect of such telephone connection and shall not recognise the temporary user in any way whatsoever.
 - (3) Where such notice is approved:-
 - (a) The Postmaster General shall hold the subscriber responsible for payment of rental and for damage due to fire or other causes;
 - (b) The temporary user shall be required to enter into an agreement with the Postmaster General to be responsible for the payment of fees for calls, phonograms and supplementary services during the period specified.
 - (4) No agreement shall be entered into with the temporary user in respect of a period exceeding twelve months.
 - (5) A registration fee, as prescribed shall be charged for each temporary user's agreement or any renewal thereof.
12. The Postmaster General may:-
 - (a) Require payment of the prescribed installation charges before the telephone apparatus is installed; or
 - (b) At his discretion defer rendering of an account for the prescribed installation fees until such time as the telephone apparatus has been installed and service has been provided but such charges shall then be payable within fourteen days of the date of the account.
13. (1) All telephone instruments, batteries and other apparatus and connecting wires installed by the Postmaster General may be removed by the Postmaster General upon termination of the agreement.
 - (2) A subscriber may, in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as the Postmaster General may determine, be permitted to provide his own telephone apparatus, or part thereof.
14. When a subscriber's service has been suspended because of the non-payment of any telephone account, it shall be restored only on payment of the total outstanding amount, together with the prescribed surcharge, if any, and the reconnection charge prescribed. If the telephone apparatus has been removed, it shall be reinstalled only on payment of the charge prescribed for its removal and reinstallation.

15. A public call office telephone may or may not, on application, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, be installed at an hotel, boarding house, club or other premises approved by the Postmaster General, subject to the following conditions:-
- (a) No call shall be put through from the call office telephone until the fees are deposited in the coin box;
 - (b) The manager or proprietor of the hotel, boarding house or club must guarantee prompt attention to inward calls at the public call office telephone; and, where he rents a telephone connection for the purposes of his own business, he shall refer all guests and others to the public call office telephone;
 - (c) The applicant may be required to provide a suitable telephone cabinet, and in all cases the telephone shall be placed in a position approved by the Postmaster General;
 - (d) The applicant shall agree to pay the cost of repairs to or replacement of apparatus and wires damaged by fire or other causes while the telephone is installed on his premises;
 - (e) Officers of the Department duly authorised for the purpose shall have access to the apparatus and connecting wires at any time during which the premises are normally open;
 - (f) The telephone shall be available for use by the general public, and the applicant may, at the discretion of the Postmaster General to be required to exhibit a notice bearing the words "PUBLIC TELEPHONE";
 - (g) The Postmaster General may remove the telephone at his discretion;
 - (h) In all matters not specifically covered by this regulation, the general provisions of these Rules shall apply.

PART II
GENERAL CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT

16. Any officer of the Department authorised by the Postmaster General shall have free access at all reasonable times to the premises of any subscriber for the purpose of inspecting the telephone apparatus installed by the Postmaster General, or for the purpose of removing such apparatus when service is discontinued.
17. The subscriber shall, when required by the Postmaster General:-
 - (a) Arrange at his own expense for the provision of a proper electrical power supply terminating on approved type three point socket, adequately earthed, and with a suitable plug to match the socket, the power point being for the exclusive use of the telephone apparatus and placed at a distance of not more than six feet from such apparatus;
 - (b) Be responsible for meeting the cost of any electrical power consumed by the telephone apparatus.
18. The subscriber shall make available, suitable and adequate accommodation for switchboards and associated switching equipment. Where private automatic branch exchange equipment is supplied, the Postmaster General may, at his discretion, require that the accommodation provided shall be for the sole use of such equipment.
19. If in the opinion of the Postmaster General adequate access has not been made for telephone lines into a building or within a building, the applicant for telephone service will be required to provide, at no cost to the Postmaster General such access points, accommodation for distribution points, channels, conduits, ducts or pipes as may be required to permit the passage of telephone lines into a building or from one point to another within the building.

Such access points, channels, conduits, distribution points, ducts, junction boxes or pipes shall be for the sole use of lines provided by the Postmaster General.
20. Except where an agreement makes express provision therefor, the payment of rentals shall cover the maintenance in working order of telephone apparatus.
21. (1) A telephone installation shall be considered to be in working order unless and until the Postmaster General receives written notification to the contrary from the subscriber.

- (2) When a subscriber's apparatus is not in good working order, the Postmaster General shall, unless there is an express agreement to the contrary, restore it without charge,

Provided that:-

- (a) The Postmaster General shall not be liable, in any circumstance, to the subscriber in damages or otherwise for any delay in restoring the service, or for loss or damage occasioned by the total or partial interruption thereof;
- (b) No abatement shall be made for the rental prescribed by reason of such failure or omission from whatever cause arising, unless the service has been totally interrupted for a continuous period of not less than fourteen days.
22. A subscriber shall pay on demand to the Postmaster General the amount of any loss or theft or of any damage beyond fair wear and tear to the telephone apparatus installed by the Postmaster General on the subscriber's premises. The Postmaster General may at his discretion, call upon the subscriber to produce evidence to the effect that the telephone equipment installed has been adequately insured against loss, theft or damage.
23. (1) No subscriber shall cause or permit any attachment to be made to the telephone apparatus hired to him by the Postmaster General or anything to be placed in electrical connection therewith or anything to be placed or used in such a manner or position in relation to such apparatus that it transmits or enables to be transmitted any message or other communication to or from such apparatus unless the Postmaster General has granted permission therefor:-
- (a) by entering into a special agreement with the subscriber in terms of rule 24; or
- (b) by any other manner.
- (2) Where the Postmaster General grants such permission, the subscriber shall be responsible for:-
- (a) any damage caused to the telephone apparatus hired to him; or
- (b) any fault in the service.
- which is due to an attachment having or a thing having been connected, placed or used as mentioned in Section (1).
- (3) The Postmaster General may at any time withdraw any such permission which was granted otherwise than by entering into a special agreement with the subscriber in terms of rule 24.
24. (1) The Postmaster General may, on conditions specified in this regulation and subject to payment of the charges and fees prescribed, enter into

a special agreement with a subscriber permitting him to make an attachment to the telephone apparatus hired to him or to place a thing in electrical connection therewith or use a thing in such a manner or position in relation to such apparatus, that it transmits or enables to be transmitted any message or other communication to or from such apparatus.

- (2) Where a special agreement entered into in terms of sub-section (1) is in force, the subscriber shall, before reporting any fault in the service, cause tests to be made to verify that the fault is not due to an attachment having been made or a thing having been connected, placed or used as mentioned in sub-section (1).
 - (3) A special agreement entered into in terms of sub-section (1) may be terminated any time if 30 days' notice in writing to that effect is given by either the Postmaster General or the subscriber and shall be deemed to have been so terminated in the event of the termination of the agreement for hire of telephone apparatus to the subscriber.
 - (4) On termination of a special agreement in accordance with sub-section (3):-
 - (a) the Postmaster General shall refund or allow in account to the subscriber, in respect of the unexpired portion of the special agreement, any charges paid by the subscriber;
 - (b) the subscriber shall forthwith cease to use and shall remove anything which has been attached, connected, placed or used as mentioned in sub-section (1).
25. The Postmaster General may summarily terminate an agreement if:-
- (a) a subscriber allows the telephone apparatus hired to him to be used otherwise than:-
 - (i) for his own business or private purposes; or
 - (ii) for or on behalf of any guest residing or boarding with him;
 - (b) the Postmaster General is satisfied that a subscriber has, in respect of any call made by or on behalf of a guest residing or boarding with him, charged any person more than the cost of a local call over and above the charge prescribed for that call;
 - (c) a subscriber allows the telephone apparatus hired to him to be wilfully damaged or destroyed or put to improper or illegal use;
 - (d) any telephone apparatus hired to a subscriber is tampered with or altered without the authority of the Postmaster General;
 - (e) improper language is used over a subscriber's telephone line to an exchange operator or any other person;
 - (f) a subscriber contravenes or fails to comply with rule 23 (1) or rule 24 (4).

26. If a subscriber vacates his premises and fails to notify the Postmaster General in writing, the Postmaster General may remove the telephone apparatus without prejudice to his claim for any amounts which may be due from the subscriber.
27. (1) A subscriber who does not desire to abandon his telephone number during temporary absence may request the Postmaster General in writing to disconnect his telephone or otherwise suspend service.
- (2) Where in accordance with the request of the subscriber:-
- (a) the telephone is disconnected and the apparatus is left upon the subscriber's premises, the subscriber shall pay the reconnection fee prescribed when the service is restored;
- (b) the apparatus is removed from the subscriber's premises for safe custody, the subscriber shall pay the normal installation charges prescribed when the service is restored.
- (3) No suspension of rental or refund of any portion of rental already paid shall be made in respect of a telephone disconnected or removed in terms of this regulation.
28. (1) The Postmaster General may on application from the subscriber remove the telephone apparatus installed on the subscriber's premises from one position to another or to another address served by the same exchange or by an exchange in the same basic rental area.
- (2) The Postmaster General may:-
- (a) require payment of the prescribed transfer charges before the telephone apparatus is transferred; or
- (b) at his discretion defer the rendering of an account for the prescribed transfer charges until such time as the telephone apparatus has been transferred and service has been provided, but such charges shall then be payable within 14 days of the date of the amount.
29. Subject to rule 40, the Postmaster General may:-
- (a) increase or decrease the length of any existing party line and the number of subscribers connected to such line;
- (b) rearrange existing lines and connections in any way that he thinks fit and adjust rentals to such rearranged route conditions in accordance with the charges prescribed.
30. The Postmaster General may, at any time, transfer a subscriber's line from the exchange to which it is connected and reconnect it to any other exchange, on condition that the rental is not increased during the currency of the period of the agreement.

31. The Postmaster General may establish a subsidiary exchange at any point or group the exchanges in any area to form one or more exchange systems.
32. The Postmaster General shall have discretion as to the allotment or variation at any time of a subscriber's telephone number, or name of the exchange to which a subscriber's line is connected, and shall not be liable for any loss or inconvenience resulting from such variations.
33. (1) If congestion on a telephone line is such that the line, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, will not carry the traffic required of it during busy hours, the Postmaster General may give the subscriber notice in writing requiring him to rent such number of additional exchange lines as are, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, necessary to meet the requirements of the telephone traffic to and from such subscriber.

(2) If the subscriber fails to comply with such notice within one month of its receipt, the Postmaster General may at any time summarily terminate the agreement by notice in writing.
34. Subscribers connected to party lines shall not disconnect or switch their telephones out of circuit during storms or prolonged absences unless switches have been provided by the Postmaster General especially for this purpose and then only when the operator has been advised.
35. Where a telephone installation at a subscriber's premises (including the premises of joint subscribers) includes facilities for switching calls, the subscriber shall be responsible for providing any attendant necessary to perform such switching.
36. Service shall be provided during such hours as may be determined by the Postmaster General.
37. Where a telephone line terminates or is required to terminate at an exchange at which no officer of the Department is employed, the Postmaster General shall endeavour to employ a suitable person as telephone agent, and shall pay such person such reasonable remuneration for the performance of telephone switching duties.
38. If for any reason an exchange is to be closed down, the subscribers whose lines are connected to such exchange shall, if they desire continuance of service, make arrangements acceptable to the Postmaster General for the necessary switching.

PART III
RENTALS

39. A subscriber shall pay to the Postmaster General the amount of the rental prescribed in respect of the service and apparatus provided by the Department.
40. (1) At any time after the expiration of the initial period of agreement, the Postmaster General may, on giving not less than three months' notice in writing, adjust rentals of subscribers connected to party lines when the length of any such line per subscriber is changed due to the reorganisation of route, change of exchange or addition of subscribers;
- Provided that such rentals may be reduced during the initial period of an agreement if there is a reduction in the average length of line per subscriber.
- (2) Rentals shall not be affected because one or more parties cease to be subscribers.
41. The measurement of distances, lengths of line for rental purposes and routing of telephone lines shall be as determined by the Postmaster General.
42. (1) Rental shall be paid quarterly in advance.
- (2) In the case of a new agreement under which the first rental is payable in respect of a period which does not commence on the 1st of January:-
- (a) the first payment shall be one quarter of the annual rental chargeable;
- (b) the second instalment shall be paid in respect of a period ending on 30th September, the 31st December, the 31st March or the 30th June whichever is the shortest and the payment made shall be an amount which bears the same proportion to the annual rental as the period for which it is paid bears to twelve months.
- (c) third and subsequent rental instalments shall be equal to one quarter of the annual rental charge;

Provided that in the case of a new agreement entered into solely by reason of:-

- (i) a change in the name or designation of the subscriber;
- (ii) a change from an individual agreement to a joint agreement;
or
- (iii) a change from a joint agreement to an individual agreement;
- (iv) the transfer of telephone apparatus to a new address,

no rental shall be payable until the expiry of the period in respect of which the rental has already been paid under former agreement, and the rental then payable shall be for such period as would have applied had the former agreement remained in force.

- (3) In the case of a new agreement, the Postmaster General may, at his discretion, defer the rendering of an account for the first rental until after the service has been provided, but such rental shall then be payable within 14 days of the date of the account.
 - (4) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as affecting the provisions of these Rules relating to the period of an agreement or notice of its termination.
43. (1) If a subscriber fails to pay when due any rental or other sum (including any sum required by way of a deposit) payable by him under these and the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules, the Postmaster General may (without prejudice to any other right or remedy):-
- (a) without notice, wholly or in part suspend telephone service provided by means of all or any of the subscriber's installations and, in addition or alternatively;
 - (b) summarily terminate the telephone service provided by means of all or any of such installations after giving the subscriber notice in writing of his intention to do so.
- (2) Upon removal of the telephone apparatus, the Postmaster General shall be entitled to recover forthwith from the subscriber, in addition to the arrears aforesaid, a sum equal to any rental which may remain unpaid in respect of any unexpired terms of the agreement.

PART IV

LOCAL CALLS AND INTERNAL TRUNK CALLS

44. This Part shall not apply to international trunk calls.
45. Any person booking a call shall, on request by the exchange operator, furnish the number of the telephone from which he is speaking and his name.
46. The Postmaster General may claim prepayment for any call, or payment for any previous calls, before allowing another.
47. The Postmaster General may, if he considers it necessary, classify telephone exchanges into exchange charge zones.

48. (1) Except in the case of a "personal service" call or a "messenger service" call, a call shall be regarded as effective when communication has been established between the "calling" and the "called" telephones, whether or not particular persons are available.

(2) The Postmaster General may, at his discretion, provide any subscriber whose telephone is connected to a direct exchange line or a party line with the facility of dialling trunk calls directly to such exchanges as the Postmaster General may determine.
49. The Postmaster General may limit the number of consecutive bookings of trunk calls by any one person.
50. On trunk calls controlled by exchange operators, callers shall be notified of the termination of each three minutes of elapsed time, when it is possible to do so, either orally or by an automatic signal;

Provided that failure to give such notification shall not confer any right on the caller to claim a reduction in the amount of the charge made.
51. The Postmaster General may terminate any call after the expiration of three minutes from the time it commenced.
52. When a trunk call is established and the originating subscriber is found to be engaged on a local call, the exchange operator may break into the local connection and enquire whether the trunk call may be put through. If the trunk call is refused, the local connection shall be restored, but the trunk call may be put through and shall be regarded as a completed call and be charged accordingly.
53. If there is no reply from the originating subscriber's telephone when a trunk call is ready, such subscribers may at the discretion of the Postmaster General be charged for the call.
54. If certain exchanges have a restricted service, the connection of trunk calls to that exchange may be refused at the discretion of the officer in charge of the controlling exchange.
55. (1) Subject to conditions mentioned in this regulation and on payment of the charge prescribed, a trunk call may be booked in advance for connection at or about a specified time.

(2) Fixed-time trunk calls may be booked either singly or by a standing order for a call at a specified time every day for a period of not less than one week (excluding or including Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, at the option of the caller).

- (3) If a fixed-time trunk call is cancelled by the caller:-
 - (a) not less than 10 minutes prior to the fixed time, no charge shall be made for the booking;
 - (b) less than 10 minutes prior to the fixed time, the caller shall be charged half the amount prescribed for a fixed-time call for three minutes duration to the exchange to which the call is booked.
 - (4) If the connection for a fixed-time trunk call is not made within 30 minutes of the fixed time, no charge shall be made for the booking.
 - (5) The Postmaster General shall not be liable for any loss or inconvenience resulting from failure to connect a fixed-time trunk call at the fixed time.
56. (1) A call may be booked for connection to a particular person designated by name or other description, or to a particular department or to a code number or extension number.
- (2) A personal service charge, as prescribed, shall be paid, in addition to the other call charges, if communication is established in accordance with the booking; in the case of a timed call, the timing shall not commence until such communication is established.
 - (3) The personal service charge shall also be paid if communication cannot be established in accordance with the booking, but the call shall otherwise be treated for charging purposes as though it were not effective;

Provided that, if communication cannot be established with the number required, the Postmaster General may waive the personal service charge.

57. (1) A caller may make arrangements, when booking a call, for an advice to be sent to any person who can be reached by delivery of a message within the free delivery area of a telegraph office, requesting that person to attend at a public call office telephone for the purpose of receiving an incoming telephone call.
- (2) A messenger service charge, as prescribed, shall be paid, in addition to the other call charges, if telephone communication is established between the originating number and the wanted person; in the case of a timed call, the timing shall not commence until such communication is established.
 - (3) If the message is despatched but communication cannot thereafter be established between the originating number and the wanted person, the messenger service charge shall be paid but the call shall otherwise be treated for charging purposes as though it were not effective.

58. At such automatic exchanges as may be determined by the Postmaster General, calls to a subscriber may, at the request of the subscriber and subject to payment of the rental and installation charges prescribed be intercepted by an exchange operator as often as desired and directed to another number.
59. Subject to payment of the charge prescribed and at the discretion of the Postmaster General, any subscriber with a direct line to an automatic exchange may, during a period of absence, have incoming calls, transferred to another number on the same automatic exchange.
60. Persons wishing to know the correct time may obtain this information from an exchange at the charge prescribed but the Postmaster General shall not be liable for any loss or inconvenience resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided.
61. A subscriber wishing to be called from an exchange at a specified time may book an alarm call, at the charge prescribed.
62.
 - (1) A caller making an internal trunk call may request the exchange operator to have the charge prescribed for the call collected from the person called.
 - (2) If the person called agrees to pay the charge for the call, the exchange operator shall arrange for the charge prescribed for the call to be collected from such person and the called person shall also be charged the fee prescribed for making such collection.
 - (3) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as permitting the charge prescribed for a call to be collected from the person called where such person receives the call at a public call office telephone.
63. In all matters concerning internal trunk calls which are not specifically mentioned in this Part, ordinary practice as laid down in operating procedures shall apply.

PART V
INTERNATIONAL TRUNK CALLS

64. International trunk calls may be made to such countries as the Postmaster General may determine, on conditions specified in this Part.
65. International calls may only be originated from public call office telephones, party line subscribers and radio telephone subscribers at the discretion of the officer in charge of the International exchange.
66. International calls shall be classified as either:-
- (a) "ordinary" calls, that is, calls booked to a telephone number and effective as soon as any person at the caller's telephone is introduced to any person at the called telephone; or
 - (b) "person to person" calls, that is, calls booked from a particular person to a particular person and only effective when the two persons are placed in communication.
67. A report charge, as prescribed, shall be levied in respect of a "person to person" call when:-
- (a) communication with the called number has been established and neither the particular person nor an acceptable substitute being obtainable, further efforts to complete the call are abandoned; or
 - (b) there is no reply from the caller's telephone within an hour of the time the call is booked for.
68. A caller booking an international trunk call shall, on request by the exchange operator, give the full name and address of the person or firm required, and, if possible, the exchange and number required. If a "person to person" call is required, the name of the caller shall also be given.
69. (1) The Postmaster General may, at his discretion, limit the duration of any international trunk call.
- (2) The chargeable duration of any international trunk call shall be as determined by the Postmaster General.
70. The Postmaster General may, at his discretion, claim payment of any international trunk call or payment for any previous such calls before allowing another.

71. In all matters concerning international trunk calls not specifically mentioned in this Part, ordinary practice as laid down in operating procedures and agreements with the administrations of other countries shall apply.

PART VI
ACCOUNTS

72. The subscriber shall be responsible for the payment of all charges arising out of the use of his telephone, whether such charges have been incurred with or without his knowledge or permission.
73. If the Postmaster General makes provision for trunk calls to be dialled special provision for the charging for such calls will be made.
74. (1) Accounts for calls, phonograms and supplementary services shall be paid to the Postmaster General within 14 days of the date of the account.
- (2) The account rendered shall be sufficient evidence of the amounts due by the subscriber.
- (3) If a subscriber fails to pay when due any sum payable by him under the the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules, the Postmaster General may (without prejudice to any other right or remedy);
- (a) without notice, wholly or in part suspend telephone service provided by means of all or any of the subscriber's installations; and, in addition, or alternatively;
- (b) summarily terminate the telephone service provided by means of all or any of such installations after giving the subscriber notice in writing of his intention to do so.
- (4) The Postmaster General may refuse service for any period he may deem fit to any subscriber who is found to be frequently in arrears with the payment of his accounts.
75. The Postmaster General may require any subscriber to deposit such sum in respect of call charges, phonograms and supplementary services as may be prescribed and, in default of his doing so, the Postmaster General may decline to render any service involving a charge which has not been prepaid.

PART VII
TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

76. The Postmaster General shall arrange for the periodic issue to subscribers of a telephone directory and such supplements thereto as he may deem necessary.
77. The copyright of a directory is the property of the Government and all rights therein are reserved.
78. The Postmaster General shall not be liable for any loss or inconvenience to a subscriber resulting from any errors or omissions in a directory.
79. (1) A subscriber shall be entitled to one free copy, per rented telephone, of each issue of the directory.
- (2) The charge for extra copies of a directory or for copies of a directory covering another country shall be as prescribed.
80. Any directory which is issued to a subscriber free of charge shall remain the exclusive property of the Government and shall be delivered up to any duly authorised officer of the Department, on demand.
81. A directory shall not be enclosed in a cover in or upon which advertisements are displayed, and this shall be a condition of sale when a directory is purchased by a subscriber. If any purchased directory is so enclosed, the purchaser shall, on demand by a duly authorised officer of the Department, deliver the directory to that officer for return to the Department.
82. (1) A subscriber shall be entitled to have his name, street address or name of premises, and telephone number inserted in the alphabetical section of the directory for the area in which his telephone is situated.
- (2) Except with the permission of the Postmaster General, no subscriber may have his name, address or telephone number excluded from the alphabetical section of the directory.
- (3) A subscriber shall notify the Postmaster General in writing of any necessary alteration or correction to his name, address or other particulars as printed in the alphabetical section of the directory.

- (4) Additional entries in the directory as supplementary information which subscribers may wish to have included may be inserted subject to the approval of the Postmaster General and subject to such charges as may be fixed by agreement between the subscriber and the Postmaster General.

FIRST SCHEDULE
BASIC RENTAL AREAS

The Basic Rental Area for all exchanges is the area enclosed by a circle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius, with its centre at the telephone exchange.

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (TELEGRAM) RULES
ARRANGEMENT

ORDER

1. Citation
2. Interpretation

PART I

CLASSIFICATION OF TELEGRAMS AND CONDITIONS
GOVERNING THEIR ACCEPTANCE

3. Classification of telegrams
4. Conditions governing the acceptance of telegrams

PART II

ACCEPTANCE AND TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS

5. Plain and secret language
6. Secret language restrictions
7. Production of secret language code
8. Arrangement of various parts of telegrams
9. Signature and address of sender compulsory
10. Need for sufficient address to ensure delivery
11. Telegrams to be plainly written
12. Use of paid service indications
13. Paid service indications, how written
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20. Telegrams intended for delivery by post
21. Counting of telegrams
22. Counting of signs
23. Characters, etc. counted as one word
24. Counting of words in the address
25. Counting of words applicable to all parts of a telegram
26. Grouping of words, etc. as a single word
27. Groups, etc. counted at the rate of five characters to the word
28. Counting of "X" in meteorological telegrams
29. Counting of multiplication sign "X"
30. Urgent telegrams
31. Telegrams to follow addressee
32. Calculation of charge on telegrams to follow addressee
33. Multiple telegrams

34. Particulars required in address of multiple telegrams
35. Calculation of charge on multiple telegrams
36. Copies to equal the number of addresses in multiple telegrams
37. Particulars of all addresses to be conveyed to all addressees
38. Telegrams with prepaid reply
39. Validity and use of prepaid reply voucher
40. When value of prepaid reply voucher only partially expended
41. Extension of period of validity of prepaid reply voucher
42. When prepaid reply voucher not utilised
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45. Collation of telegrams
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47. When paid service advice fails in its purpose
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49. Correction of address at request of sender
50. Redirection of telegrams at request of addressee
51. Request for redirection on behalf of addressee
52. Redirection by post
53. Telegrams concerning mail matter, etc.
54. Repetition of telegrams
55. Press telegrams
56. Press telegrams, permissible mode of address
57. Inclusion of comments other than of private nature, in press telegrams
58. Special services admitted in press telegrams
59. Admissibility of market quotations, etc. in press telegrams
60. Multiple press telegrams
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63. Greetings and de luxe telegrams
64. Photograms, establishment of centres
65. Photogram facilities available to telephone subscribers
66. Conditions of acceptance of photograms
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PART III

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

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69. Delivery within or beyond the free delivery area
70. Payment of portorage charges by the sender
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76. Registration of arbitrary or abbreviated addresses
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PART VPHOTOTELEGRAMS

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93. Acknowledgement of acceptance of telegram
94. Certified copies and production or inspection of telegrams
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SCHEDULE

Paid service indications for use in internal telegrams

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (TELEGRAM) RULES

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Telegram) Rules.
2. In these Rules, unless inconsistent with the context:-

"phonogram" means a message telephoned to a phonogram centre for transmission as a telegram;

"phototelegram" means any picture, photograph, drawing, plan, document, printed or similar matter which, being capable of satisfactory phototelegraphic transmission, has been accepted for transmission as a phototelegram;

"plain language" means that which presents an intelligible meaning in English or any other language approved by the Postmaster General, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs:-

Provided that the character of a telegram in plain language is not deemed to be changed by the presence of:-

- (a) numbers written in letters or figures or groups composed either of letters or figures, or of figures and signs, provided that these numbers, groups or signs have no secret meaning and that the signs are capable of being transmitted telegraphically;
- (b) proper names, arbitrary or abbreviated addresses;
- (c) abbreviated denominations of international or national organisations, including business undertakings, in the form of initial letters combined as one group;
- (d) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, reference numbers or indications and other expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms, reference numbers or indications and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, or in a price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document;
- (e) groups denoting house numbers, registration numbers or letters of motor vehicles, designations of ships, aircraft or railway trains as well as flight and train numbers, groups clearly representing money, ordinal numbers, indications of time of day, and groups representing exchange or market quotations, scientific formulae or meteorological observations or forecasts;

- (f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf or any similar expression;
- (g) a single check word, such as retel or yrtel or a check number, placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length;

"plain language telegram" means a telegram of which the text and signature are wholly in plain language;

"prescribed" means prescribed in the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules.

"secret language" means:-

- (a) artificial words composed exclusively of letters and not exceeding five letters in length;
- (b) Arabic figures or groups of Arabic figures having a secret meaning;
- (c) real words in English or any other language approved by the Postmaster General which are not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently do not form intelligible phrases;
- (d) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not falling within the definition of plain language;
- (e) a mixture of the words, expressions and numbers mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d);

"secret language telegram" means a telegram containing in its text or signature one or more words in secret language.

PART I

CLASSIFICATION OF TELEGRAMS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING THEIR ACCEPTANCE

3. Telegrams shall be classified as:-
- (a) internal telegrams, that is, telegrams originating from and addressed to telegraph offices within the Falkland Islands;
 - (b) international telegrams that is telegrams transmitted (over the external telegraph system) between the Falkland Islands and any other country outside the internal system;
 - (c) radio telegrams that is telegrams transmitted between the land and ships at sea.

4. (1) Internal telegrams shall be transmitted and delivered on the conditions specified in these Rules.
- (2) International telegrams and radio telegrams may, subject to the payment of the charges and fees prescribed be accepted by the Postmaster General for transmission or delivery on the conditions specified in the International Telegraph Regulations issued by the International Telecommunication Union, as amended from time to time.

PART II

ACCEPTANCE AND TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS

5. The text of a telegram may be expressed in plain language or in secret language, both of which may be used in the same telegram.
6. Words in secret language may not contain accented letters and, except in respect of the items mentioned in the proviso to the definition of "plain language" in Regulation 2, the mixture within a single group of any combination of letters, figures or signs which has a secret meaning shall not be permitted.
7. The sender of a telegram in secret language must, if so requested, produce the code from which the words in secret language have been compiled. This provision shall not apply to Government telegrams.
8. A telegram shall consist of an address and a text and may also contain a paid service indication and the name of the sender. The different parts shall be written in the following order:-
 - (a) paid service indication;
 - (b) address;
 - (c) text;
 - (d) name of sender.
9. Every telegram handed in for transmission shall bear the signature and address of the sender. These details shall not be transmitted as part of the telegram to be delivered to the addressee.
10. (1) The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without the need for enquiry or requests for information.
 - (2) In all cases of insufficient address, the telegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender if he insists on the telegram being sent, and he shall bear any consequences arising therefrom.

11. The original form tendered for transmission shall be legibly written and every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination or correction shall be approved and initialled by the sender or his representative.
12. Paid service indications shall be used, where necessary, to denote the class of a telegram and to indicate what special services are applicable to a telegram.
13. Paid service indications shall be written between two double hyphens, for example =TC=, and inserted immediately before the address.
14. The only paid service indications which may be used in internal telegrams shall be the paid service indications specified in the Schedule.
15. The address of a telegram may consist of the full residential address, the registered telegraphic address, the telephone number, the telex number, the poste restante or the post office box address, followed by the officially recognised name of the telegraph office of destination.
16. Telegrams for delivery to a person at a poste restante shall include, in addition to the addressee's surname, either his initials, or where possible, his Christian name or names.
17. A telegram addressed to a person in the care of another person, other than to a person in the care of a registered telegraphic address, shall contain, immediately after the name of that person, the expression "care" or an equivalent abbreviation.
18. A telegram intended for delivery to a telephone subscriber by telephone shall bear the paid service indication =TFx= (where "x" represents the addressee's telephone number).
19. A telegram intended for delivery to a telex subscriber through the telex service shall bear the paid service indication =TLXx= (where "x" represents the addressee's telex number).
20. A telegram for delivery by post shall bear the paid service indication =POSTE=. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post must be placed immediately after the name of the locality of final destination.
21. Everything that the sender writes on a telegram form for transmission shall be included in the number of words counted for the purpose of assessing the charge for transmission of the telegram:

Provided that the following shall neither be charged for nor transmitted:-

- (a) dashes used only to separate the different words or groups on the sender's copy;
 - (b) isolated signs, unless the sender has specifically requested their transmission.
22. When signs, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for each five characters or part thereof, in excess.
23. The following shall be counted as one word:-
- (a) each paid service indication;
 - (b) each isolated letter, figure or sign transmitted at the specific request of the sender;
 - (c) an oblique stroke, a hyphen or a dash when these are used to separate or join a word or text and are transmitted as such at the specific request of the sender;

Provided that when these signs are used in a group of figures, or of figures and letters forming a house number in the address of a telegram, these signs shall not be counted;

- (d) the two signs forming brackets (parentheses) enclosing one or more words or groups;

Provided that, when they appear in one of those groups without enclosing it, or if one of the bracket signs appears in one of those groups, each sign shall be counted as one character;

- (e) the signs forming quotation marks (inverted commas) enclosing one or more words or groups;

Provided that, when they appear in one of those groups without enclosing it, or if one such sign appears in one of those groups, each of the inverted commas (double or single apostrophe) shall be counted as one character.

24. (1) The officially recognised name of the office of destination shall be counted as one word irrespective of the number of letters.
- (2) Each other word in the address shall be counted at the rate of 15 letters to the word plus one word for each 15 letters, or part thereof, in excess.
- (3) If the addressee's initials are used, these shall be written separately and counted as separate words.

25. The following shall be counted at the rate of 15 letters to the word plus one word for each 15 letters, or part thereof, in excess:-
- (a) each word appearing in a standard dictionary of English or any other language approved by the Postmaster General, or any word in common use in one of those languages, provided it is not a combination or a contraction of such words or any expression contrary to the usage of the language; the admissibility of any such words shall be as determined by the accepting officer;
 - (b) each arbitrary or abbreviated address;
 - (c) words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or an oblique stroke, when they so appear in a standard dictionary of English or any other language approved by the Postmaster General. In such cases, and unless the sender desires otherwise, the parts shall be joined into a single word with the apostrophe, hyphen or oblique stroke deleted;

Provided that if the sender specifically requests the transmission of the apostrophe, hyphen or oblique stroke, as the case may be, each of the words and the apostrophe, hyphen or oblique stroke shall be counted as separate words.

26. The following names and expressions, counted at the rate prescribed in Rule 25, may be grouped into a single word:-
- (a) family names belonging to one person;
 - (b) the full or abbreviated names of places, squares, streets, rivers and other public ways;
 - (c) names of ships, aircraft and railway trains or similar designations;
 - (d) whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written in words, including those in which the figures are represented separately or in groups and expressions written in words indicating a percentage or per thousand value or indicating multiplication or addition as, for example, thirty-thirty, instead of threethousandandthirty, sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix; threepercent, twoperthousand, fourbythree;
 - (e) compound words which can be justified by their common use in the language to which they belong as, for example, dont, cant, alright;
 - (f) in the text and signature, the officially recognised names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations, the names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory;
 - (g) other names in the address, text or signature shall be counted as separate words in accordance with Rule 25.

27. The following shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word, plus one word for each five characters, or part thereof, in excess:-
- (a) groups composed of letters, figures, signs or, in the cases set out in paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e), of the definition of "plain language" in Rule 2, of a mixture of these characters, provided that when a hyphen or dash is used to join up a whole number to a fraction or a number to a percentage sign or per thousand sign, it shall not be counted as a character even when the sender has written it on the form, the same applying to oblique stroke appearing in a group of figures or of figures and letters forming a house number in the address;
 - (b) words and expressions not fulfilling the conditions laid down in Rules 23 to 26 inclusive.
28. In meteorological telegrams, the letter "X" is regarded as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears and such groups are counted at the rate of five figures to the word plus one word for each five figures, or part thereof, in excess.
29. The multiplication sign (X) replaced in transmission by the letter "X" shall be counted as one character in the group in which it appears.
30. The sender of a telegram may, upon payment of the charge prescribed, obtain priority in transmission and delivery of such telegram. The paid service indication to be used shall be =URGENT=.
31. If the sender of a telegram is uncertain that the addressee will be found at the address given, he may request that the telegram be sent on to the addressee. Such telegrams shall bear the paid service indication =FS= and shall be accepted on condition that, if the telegram is reforwarded, the sender will pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.
32. The charge collected at the outset on "to follow addressee" telegrams shall be the charge for transmission to the first address only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge shall be collected from the addressee and shall be reckoned according to the number of words transmitted at each redirection.
33. Any telegram may be addressed either to several addressees in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different addresses in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office. The name of the telegraph office of destination shall appear once only, at the end of the address. Such a telegram shall be known as a multiple telegram and shall bear the paid service indication =TMx= ("x" denoting the number of addressees).

34. (1) In telegrams addressed to several addresses, particulars of the place of delivery shall appear after the name of each addressee.
- (2) In telegrams for a single addressee at several addresses, the name of the addressee shall appear before each designation of a place of delivery.
35. In addition to the fee prescribed for copies of a multiple telegram, such telegram shall be charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being counted in the number of words.
36. For charging purposes, the number of copies of a multiple telegram to be prepared shall be equal to the number of addresses.
37. If the sender of a multiple telegram requests the paid service indication =TMx= to be included on each delivered copy, such request shall be included in the number of chargeable words. The request shall be expressed by the inclusion of the paid service indication =CTA= after the paid service indication =TMx= in the address. Each delivered copy shall thereupon bear, in addition to the indications =TMx= and =CTA= and the address proper to it, all the other addresses, which shall be reproduced after the signature or, in the absence of a signature, after the text, and be preceded by the expression "telegram also addressed to " (quoting other addresses).
38. A reply of any value not less than the minimum charge prescribed for the transmission of a telegram may be prepaid. A telegram with a prepaid reply shall bear the paid service indication =RPx= ("x" denoting, in pounds and pence, the amount prepaid for the reply).
39. A voucher issued within the Falkland Islands in respect of such prepayment may be used, during a period of three months after the date of issue, to send, within the limit of its value, a telegram of any class, with or without any special service, to any destination from any telegraph office within the Falkland Islands. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge shall be paid by the person tendering the voucher.
40. If the charge for the reply telegram is less than the value of the voucher, the amount of the difference (if it is not less than ten new pence) shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram if application is made either by the sender or the addressee within a period of four months after the date of the issue of the voucher.
41. The Postmaster General may, at his discretion, extend the period of validity of a prepaid reply voucher issued in the Falkland Islands.

42. When the addressee, for any reason, does not use the voucher and it is surrendered within a period of four months after the date of issue of the voucher, the value of the voucher shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram.
43. If the addressee of the telegram refuses the voucher, or it cannot be delivered because the addressee cannot be found, the value of the voucher shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram.
44. On payment of the fee prescribed, the sender of a telegram shall be notified by telegraph of the date and time at which his telegram was delivered. A telegram in respect of which a telegraphic notification of delivery has been requested shall bear the paid service indication =PC=.
45. The sender of a telegram may, upon payment of the fee prescribed, have the telegram collated, that is, repeated from office to office throughout the whole course of its transmission. A telegram for collation shall bear the paid service indication =TC=.
46. The sender or the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in the course of transmission, or a person duly authorised by either of them may, upon payment of the fee prescribed, have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about the telegram, such as confirmation of delivery, correction, or completion or cancellation of the telegram by the sender, or enquiry by the addressee about the name and address of the sender. The telegram containing the request and that, where necessary, containing a reply to the request shall be known as paid service advices.
47. When, through no fault of the telegraph service, a paid service advice fails in its purpose, the charge for the paid service advice shall not be refunded.
48. Subject to payment of the fee prescribed, a telegram may be cancelled at the request of the sender. If transmission has not begun, the charge for the telegram shall be refunded subject to payment of the prescribed fee. If the telegram has been transmitted, the sender may only request its cancellation by means of a paid service advice and the charge for the telegram shall not be refunded to the sender.
49. The sender of a telegram which is undelivered by reason of its being incorrectly or insufficiently addressed may have the address corrected by means of a paid service advice provided that the corrected address is in the same town as that to which the original telegram was sent. If the sender has made a mistake in the name of the telegraph office of destination, it will be necessary for him to send a fresh telegram.

50. A telegram may be redirected by telegraph from one telegraph office to another telegraph office provided that the addressee makes a written request for such redirection and agrees to accept responsibility for the payment of the fresh transmission charges involved. A telegram which is redirected by telegraph shall bear the paid service indication =REDIRECTED FROM x= ("x" denoting the name of the redirecting office).
51. Telegraphic redirection shall also be undertaken on the written instructions of a responsible person qualified to act on behalf of the addressee, provided that the person making the request gives a written undertaking that any charges for retransmission will be paid by him if the telegram is not delivered or if the telegram is refused by the addressee.
52. Postal redirection shall be made by ordinary mail without charge to the sender or addressee.
53. Any person may send a telegram to a postmaster within the Falkland Islands having reference to the retention or disposal of mail matter or telegrams, or containing any other instructions of an official nature. The sender shall furnish, for the purpose of transmission, his surname and Christian name or names, the use of a registered telegraphic address as a signature not being permitted. Such telegrams shall bear the paid service indication =SIGNATURE OBTAINED=.
54. If the addressee of a telegram doubts its accuracy he may, on application at the telegraph office of delivery, obtain the repetition of the telegram either wholly or in part. If it is disclosed that the original transmission was correct he shall pay the prescribed charge. On payment of the further charge prescribed, the addressee may arrange for the sender of the telegram to be consulted regarding the words of which repetition has been requested.
55. Press telegrams are telegrams the text of which is made up of information and news for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications, or for radio sound or television broadcasting, or, if so approved by the Postmaster General, for exhibition inside chambers of commerce, public libraries and reading rooms, and such clubs as may be approved by the Postmaster General. A press telegram shall bear the paid service indication =PRESSE=.
56. Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language only and be addressed only to newspapers or other periodical publications, to news agencies or bureaux, to press services of diplomatic missions, or to authorised radio sound or television broadcasting companies, organisations or stations, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatsoever with any of these entities, and may only be accepted from authorised representatives of such entities.

57. Press telegrams shall not contain any passage, announcement or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement or communication for insertion in any publication or for radio broadcasting or televising;

Provided that comments relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram shall be admitted, any such comments being placed between brackets (parentheses) at the beginning or at the end of the text. The number of words (excluding the brackets) thus added to the text properly so called shall not exceed 10 per centum of the total number of chargeable words in the text up to a total of 20 words in all. The comments and brackets shall be charged at the same rate as the text.

58. In press telegrams, the only special services which will be admitted are "urgent", "multiple-address" and "communicate all addresses to the addressees";

Provided that, by arrangement, press telegrams may be accepted whereby the charges shall be collected from the addressee, and such telegrams shall bear the paid service indications =PRESSE= COLLECT=.

59. Stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams. In case of doubt, the sender is required to give proof that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events or meteorological observations and forecasts.
60. The charge for each copy of a multiple press telegram shall be the same as that prescribed for ordinary multiple telegrams.
61. When it is observed that a telegram presented as a press telegram does not fulfil the general conditions specified in these Orders for the acceptance of press telegrams, the paid service indications =PRESSE= or =PRESSE= COLLECT= shall be deleted and the telegram charged for at the ordinary or urgent rate, as the case may be.
62. The balance of any charge due shall be collected from the addressee when a telegram, which does not comply with the general conditions specified in these Orders for the acceptance of press telegrams, reaches the telegraph office of destination bearing the paid service indications =PRESSE= or =PRESSE=COLLECT=.

63. The sender of an internal telegram or an inter-territorial telegram or international telegram to a country to which the de luxe telegram service is available may have the telegram sent as a greetings or de luxe telegram for delivery on a greetings or de luxe form, subject to payment of the prescribed additional charge. The telegram shall bear the paid service indication - =LX=;

Provided that this order shall not apply to press telegrams.

64. The Postmaster General may establish a phonogram centre at any telegraph office for the purpose of receiving messages by telephone for transmission as telegrams.
65. Any telegram subscriber may, on payment of the charge prescribed for a phonogram, telephone a message to his local phonogram centre for transmission as a telegram or, if such centre is closed, to any other phonogram centre on payment of the additional charge prescribed.
66. A phonogram shall be accepted in accordance with the general conditions specified for telegrams in these Orders, save that the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any phonogram which is wholly or partly expressed in secret language.
67. If notification is received at a phonogram centre that a phonogram accepted at that centre has not been delivered at the telegraph office of destination, the sender shall be informed and, if it is found that an error occurred in the name or address of the phonogram during its original reception at the phonogram centre or during its transmission to the telegraph office of destination, the phonogram shall be corrected and retransmitted without any further charge.

PART III

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

68. Subject to the provisions of this Part, a telegram shall be delivered as addressed. At post offices where a telegraph messenger is employed, delivery of telegrams to a residential or business address shall be made by means of such messenger. If a telegraph messenger is not so employed, delivery shall be made by such means as the working arrangements of that post office permit.
69. (1) A telegram shall be delivered free of charge:-
- (a) from any post office which is situated within a local authority area, within the limits of such area or of any area in which postal articles are delivered from that post office;
 - (b) from any post office which is not situated within a local authority area, within a distance of one mile of that post office or within the limits of any area in which postal articles are delivered from that post office.

- (2) A telegram delivered by means of a telegraph messenger to an address outside the limits of the free delivery area specified in sub-regulation (1) shall be subject to the payment of the portorage fee prescribed, such fee being calculated on the distance from the free delivery area.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, "local authority area" means the area of Stanley Township.
70. When delivery by messenger is specially requested by the sender and the cost of portorage is uncertain, the sender shall deposit at the telegraph office of origin such sum as the Postmaster General may require to cover the cost. If the sum deposited proves to be insufficient, the deficiency shall be collected from either the addressee or the sender. If the sum deposited proves to be more than sufficient, the unexpended balance, if it amounts to five pence or more, shall be refunded to the sender.
71. Portorage charges shall generally be prepaid by the sender but may, by arrangement, be collected from the addressee. In the event of a failure to deliver through no fault of the telegraph service, or a refusal to pay by the addressee, the sender shall be liable for the amount due.
72. On receiving a written request from a telephone subscriber, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, make arrangements for telegrams which are addressed to the subscriber at a residential or business address situated beyond the free delivery area to be delivered by telephone without charge.
73. (Section reserved for use when telex service is introduced.)
74. Subject to the payment of the charge prescribed, any person may make arrangements with the Postmaster General for the delivery to an alternative address of any telegrams addressed to him and received at a telegraph office after such hours as he may specify;
- Provided that no charge shall be made when the address to which such telegrams are to be delivered is a post office box.
75. If a telegram cannot be delivered, the sender shall be informed;
- Provided that when a telegram is addressed to a person at a post office box such telegram shall be regarded as having been delivered when placed therein.

PART IV
REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES

76. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Postmaster General may, on the application and payment of the charge prescribed, register at any telegraph office an arbitrary or abbreviated address for use in telegrams.
77. An address registered under this Part shall consist of one word not exceeding ten letters in length. Such word may be either:-
- (a) a real word taken from a standard dictionary; or
 - (b) an artificial word composed of syllables capable of pronunciation, for example "stretmac", "rholoco" or "fedsands".
78. Words which fall within the following classes shall not be registered:-
- (a) surnames or Christian names;
 - (b) place names;
 - (c) generic names applicable to a particular business, occupation, profession or trade, for example "jeweller" or "baker".
 - (d) numbers and figures;
 - (e) words already registered for a different person or firm at the same telegraph office;
 - (f) words likely to be confused telegraphically, phonetically or orthographically with words already registered, for example "decco" with "tecco";
 - (g) words formed by the coupling together of two names in their entirety, or initials and a surname, for example "johnyoung" or "joyoung".

PART V
PHOTOTELEGRAMS

(N.B. Sections 79-89 reserved for Rules in connection with the transmission of phototelegrams)

PART VI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

90. Charges for telegrams handed over a counter shall be prepaid unless the Postmaster General has authorised collection of the charges from the addressee. Accounts for photograms and printergrams shall be tendered to the subscriber concerned.

91. The Postmaster General may, subject to the payment of the prescribed deposit, open a deposit account in the name of any person for the pre-payment of telegrams. The prescribed ledger fee shall be levied in addition to the charge for transmission of such telegrams.
92. All claims for a refund of charges shall be presented within four months from the date on which the telegram was tendered for transmission. If non-delivery or delay results from indistinct writing or an insufficient address on the part of the sender, there shall be no refund of charges.
93. Upon payment of the charge prescribed, the sender of a telegram may obtain from the Postmaster General an acknowledgement of the acceptance of such telegram and of the amount charged for its transmission.
94. The sender or the addressee of any telegram or the duly authorised agent of either of them may, upon satisfying the Postmaster General that he is such sender, addressee or authorised agent, and upon payment of the charge prescribed, obtain a certified copy of the telegram or inspect the original form of the telegram as handed in for transmission, provided that application is made within the period fixed for the preservation of telegrams.
95. Subject to the payment of the charge prescribed, the Postmaster General may, at his discretion, arrange for the special attendance of officers at any telegraph office where extra facilities are required for the transmission or receipt of telegrams.
96. The original form of a telegram, any copy or document relating thereto, and any telegram which is unclaimed or cannot be delivered shall be preserved by the Postmaster General for a period of six months from the first day of the month following that during which the telegram was handed in for transmission, and shall then be destroyed.
97. Telegraph service shall be provided during such hours as may be determined from time to time by the Postmaster General.

SCHEDULE
PAID SERVICE INDICATIONS
FOR USE IN INTERNAL TELEGRAMS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| =CTA= | Telegram which requires particulars of all addresses to be conveyed to all addressees (used only in conjunction with multiple telegrams). |
| =ETAT= | Government telegram without priority. |
| =ETAT PRIORITE= | Government telegram with priority. |
| =FS= | Telegram to follow addressee. |
| =LS= | Telegram to be delivered on a greetings or de luxe form. |
| =PC= | Telegraphic notification of delivery. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| =POSTE= | Telegram to be delivered by post. |
| =PRESSE= | Press telegram where charges are paid by the sender. |
| =PRESSE=COLLECT= | Press telegram where charges are to be collected from the addressee. |
| =REDIRECTED FROM x= | Telegram to be redirected to another telegraph office for delivery to the addressee (where "x" represents the name of the redirecting office). |
| =RPx= | Telegram in respect of which a reply has been prepaid (where "x" represents the prepaid amount in pence). |
| =SIGNATURE OBTAINED= | Used in telegrams addressed to post-masters and having reference to mail or telegrams, or other matters. |
| =TC= | Telegram to be collated during transmission. |
| =TFx= | Telegram intended for delivery by telephone (where "x" represents the addressee's telephone number). |
| =TLXx= | Telegram intended for delivery by telex (where "x" represents the addressee's telex number). |
| =TMx= | Multiple-address telegram (where "x" represents the number of copies which is equivalent to the number of addressees). |
| =URGENT= | Telegram (other than a Government telegram) intended for transmission at the urgent rate. |

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS(PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS) RULES

1. These Rules may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Private Telegraphs) Rules.
2. In these Rules, unless inconsistent with the context "licence" means a licence granted by the Colonial Secretary under section of the Posts and Telegraphs Ordinance authorising any person to construct, maintain and work a private telegraph within the Falkland Islands.

"licensee" means a person to whom a licence has been granted;
"prescribed" means prescribed in the Posts and Telegraphs (Charges) Rules.
3. A licence, other than a licence in respect of a private telegraph constructed, maintained and worked solely for the purpose of the rediffusion of broadcasting programmes, shall be subject to the terms and conditions specified in these Rules.
4. A licence shall not be construed as conferring upon the licensee any right to construct, maintain or work a private telegraph on any land or premises not owned by the licensee without the permission of the owner of such land or premises.
5. The licensee shall be solely responsible for any damage or injury arising out of the construction, maintenance or working of a private telegraph.
6. The licensee shall maintain the private telegraph at his own expense;

Provided that the Postmaster General, may in his discretion and at the request of the licensee, undertake such maintenance, subject to payment of the fee agreed between the Postmaster General and the licensee.
7. A private telegraph shall not be connected to any telegraph worked by the Post Office except with the permission of the Postmaster General and subject to the following conditions:-
 - (a) the licensee shall allow the Postmaster General, or any officer authorised by him in that behalf, access to the private telegraph at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting and testing it;
 - (b) the licensee shall maintain the private telegraph in working order in accordance with such standards as the Postmaster General may require.

8. The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster General the fees prescribed in respect of any work performed by the Postmaster General, or an officer authorised by him in that behalf, in:-
 - (a) assessing the requirements of the licensee in respect of the construction, maintenance or working of the private telegraph;
 - (b) examining the plans, specifications and any other particulars submitted in support of his application for a licence;
 - (c) inspecting or testing the private telegraph.
9. No alteration or extension shall be made to a private telegraph in respect of which a licence has been granted unless a further licence is granted authorising the making of such alteration or extension.
10. A licence may be cancelled by the Colonial Secretary on giving one month's notice to the licensee of his intention to do so.

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(PRESCRIBED VOLTAGE) RULES

1. These Rules may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Prescribed Voltage) Rules.
2. The voltage for the purpose of the proviso to Section 55 (1) of the Posts and Telegraphs Ordinance shall be six hundred and fifty or less volts.

PROPOSED POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (LINES PROTECTION)

RULES

ARRANGEMENT

RULE

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. New systems to be notified
4. Inspections
5. Danger from injurious currents
6. Dangerous voltages and inductive interference
7. Earth Connections
8. Overhead electricity supply lines in relation to telegraph lines
9. Underground telegraph and electricity supply lines
10. Attachment to telegraph poles
11. Exemptions from these Rules
12. Offences and penalties

SCHEDULE

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Posts and Telegraphs (Lines Protection) Rules.
2. In these Rules, unless inconsistent with the context:-

"conductor" means a bar, tube, wire or line used for conducting electrical energy;

"earthed" and "connected with earth" means connected with the general mass of the earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and efficient discharge of electrical energy, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

"electricity undertaker" means a person who generates and, additionally or alternatively, transmits, distributes or supplies electrical energy, whether on the authority of a licence issued in terms of the Electricity Act (?) or otherwise;

"electricity supply line" means a cable or overhead line used for the transmission or distribution of electrical energy for any purpose other than communications which are not used exclusively for the purpose of operating such cable or overhead line;

"high voltage" means normal operating voltage exceeding 650 volts;

"insulated conductor" means a conductor covered with insulation suitable for the normal operating voltage;

"low voltage" means normal operating voltage not exceeding 250 volts;

"medium voltage" means normal operating voltage exceeding 250 volts but not exceeding 650 volts;

"voltage" means the electro-motive force existing between any pair of live conductors forming part of a common supply of electrical energy or between any part of either of such conductors and earth and, in the case of alternating current, means the virtual voltage or root-mean-square value as determined by the square root of the mean or average value of the squares of the instantaneous values of the voltage during one complete cycle.

3. (1) Subject to Section (3), no electricity undertaker shall construct or extend an electricity supply line unless he notifies in writing and furnishes a plan of the proposed new line or extension to the Postmaster General not less than one month before doing so.
- (2) An electricity undertaker shall, at the request of the Postmaster General, supply additional detailed drawings of an electricity supply line which the electricity undertaker proposes to construct or the position of which he proposes to alter.
- (3) Section (1) shall not apply in relation to electricity supply lines wholly within the confines of a building or to low-voltage or medium-voltage electricity supply lines.
4. Where the Postmaster General has reason to believe that the operation of an electricity supply line may interfere with the use of a telegraph line, he may, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, responsible for power, examine such electricity supply line and any works connected therewith.
5. An electricity undertaker or consumer shall, in relation to an electricity supply line operated by him or under his control, ensure that:-
 - (a) the insulation of the conductors is maintained in such a condition that no current injurious to telegraphs or telegraph lines flows between the main mass of the earth and the conductors;
 - (b) no current injurious to telegraphs or telegraph lines flows between the main mass of the earth and any conductor which is connected with earth.
6. Every electricity supply line and telegraph line shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained so that as a result of the operation of the electricity supply line:-

- (a) no dangerous voltage is created on any telegraph line;
- (b) the inductive interference measured at the terminals of any apparatus normally connected to the telegraph line does not exceed two millivolts when the telegraph line is constructed and maintained in a standard condition of electrical balance;
- (c) direct current exceeding one milliampere is not caused to flow in any telegraph line, whether the immediate cause of such current be induction, current flowing through the mass of the earth or any other cause.

7. No person shall:-

- (a) except in the case of a power distribution system employing the principle of "protective multiple earthing" as specially approved by the Postmaster General or of a conductor used solely for earthing purposes, connect with earth a conductor of an electricity supply line which is connected to an alternating current system:-

Provided that:-

- (i) the star or neutral point of a generator or transformer;
or
- (ii) one pole of a generator or transformer directly connected to a single phase two-wire low-voltage or medium voltage electricity supply line,

may be connected with earth at the point of generation or transformation;

- (b) connect with earth a conductor of an electricity supply line which is connected to a direct current system;
- (c) use the general mass of the earth as any part of the return of any circuit connection to an electricity supply line, other than the return necessary to operate protective devices on that line.

8.(1) Where an overhead electricity supply line is in close proximity to an overhead telegraph line provision shall be made by one or more of the following methods to prevent the telegraph line being charged above its normal operating voltage by reason of its proximity to the overhead electricity supply line:-

- (a) a guard designed to earth any conductor of the electricity supply line which may come in contact with the telegraph line, and to maintain the conductor in an earthed condition during such contact;
- (b) a cradle, which is not earthed, designed to prevent contact between any conductor of the electricity supply line and the telegraph line;

- (c) where the normal operating voltage of the electricity supply line does not exceed 11,000 volts, the use of insulated conductors on either the electricity supply line or the telegraph line;
 - (d) where the normal operating voltage of the electricity supply line exceeds 11,000 volts but does not exceed 33,000 volts, the use of insulated conductors on the telegraph line.
- (2) In addition to Section (1), where an overhead electricity supply line crosses an overhead telegraph line the following conditions shall be complied with:-
- (a) no joints shall be made in the crossing span of the electricity supply line;
 - (b) the crossing shall be made at right angles or as near thereto as practicable, but in no case shall the crossing be at an angle of less than forty-five degrees;
 - (c) where a guard is provided in terms of Section (1) (a) the separation between the guard and the telegraph line shall be not less than eighteen inches;
 - (d) where the conductors of either the telegraph line or the electricity supply line are insulated in accordance with sub-section (1) (c) or (d), the separation between such lines shall, for low voltages and medium voltages, be not less than eighteen inches, and, for high voltages, not less than thirty-six inches;
 - (e) in relation to an electricity supply line of the normal operating voltage set out in the first column of the Schedule, where the conductors of neither the telegraph line nor the electricity supply line are insulated in accordance with sub-section (1) (c) or (d), the separation between the electricity supply line and the telegraph line shall be not less than the distance set out opposite thereto in the second column of the Schedule, and, where a cradle is used, the separation between the cradle and the telegraph line shall be not less than the distance so set out in the third column of the Schedule.
- (3) Where a telegraph line is endangered due to the possibility of failure of stays or insulator supports at angles or terminations of electricity supply lines, additional precautionary measures to ensure that the safety of the telegraph lines is maintained shall be provided as agreed by the Postmaster General and the electricity undertaker.
- (4) At points other than crossings, the horizontal separation between an overhead electricity supply line and an overhead telegraph line shall be as large as practicable and shall not be less than either:-
- (a) one and half times the height above ground of the telegraph line; or
 - (b) the height above ground of the electricity supply line, whichever is the greater;

Provided that where arrangements for either the telegraph line or the electricity supply line have been made in accordance with sub-section (1) (c) the separation may be reduced to not less than six feet, having due regard to the maximum swing of the line wires.

- (5) No person shall construct or operate an overhead electricity supply line which passes below a telegraph line.
9. An electricity supply line and a telegraph line shall not be laid underground in close proximity to one another unless:-
- (a) the distance between the two lines is thirty inches or more;
- Provided that:-
- (i) at crossing points such distance may be less than thirty inches but not less than twelve inches;
- (ii) where a partition of suitably durable material is laid between the two lines, the distances of thirty inches and twelve inches may be reduced to twelve inches and nine inches respectively;
- (b) the telegraph line passes above the electricity line.

10. No person other than an officer shall attach anything to a telegraph pole.
11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules the Postmaster General may, on the application and with the agreement of the person by whom works or lines for the supply of light, heat or power by means of electricity are established or operated, consent in writing to the varying, exclusion or substitution or any provision of these Rules applicable to such person if, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, no situation likely to endanger the telegraph line will be created thereby.
12. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these Rules or who constructs, operates or maintains any apparatus which is used or is to be used for or in connection with the transmission of electricity through an electricity supply line and which is constructed, operated or maintained otherwise than in accordance with these Rules shall be liable to a fine of £50.

APPENDIX XIII

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - 5 YEAR PLAN

| | Material & Equipment or Out-payments | Labour | Total | Plan Year | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. TRUNK ROUTES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 VHF ROUTE DARWIN - FOX BAY | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Radio Terminal and Repeater Equipment, Power Supplies, Antennae & Mast Equipment | 19,950 | 1,000 | 20,950 | 19,950 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| 1.1.2 | Civil Costs (Buildings, Roads, Mast Foundations etc.) | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | 4,500 | 500 | - | - | - |
| 1.1.3 | Terminating Costs (Cable, O/H Route etc) Darwin and Fox Bay | 1,000 | 200 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 200 | - | - | - |
| 1.1.4 | Optional Items:- | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.4.1 | For overseas Installation Staff | - | 1,000* | 1,000* | - | 1,000* | - | - | - |
| 1.1.4.2 | Broadcast Channel | 1,300* | 50* | 1,350* | 1,300* | 50* | - | - | - |
| 1.1.4.3 | Additional Repeater at Hope Farm | 10,100* | 450* | 10,550* | 10,100* | 450* | - | - | - |
| | (Exc. 1.1.4) Sub Total | 25,950 | 1,200 | 27,150 | 25,450 | 1,700 | - | - | - |
| 1.2 VHF ROUTE STANLEY - DARWIN ALTERNATIVE 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | Radio Terminal and Repeater Equipment, Power Supplies, Antennae & Mast Equipment | 26,550 | 1,350 | 27,900 | | | | | |
| 1.2.2 | Civil Costs (Buildings, Roads, Mast Foundations etc.) | 4,600 | - | 4,600 | | | | | |
| 1.2.3 | Terminating Costs (Cable, O/H Route etc.) Stanley & Darwin | 1,000 | 400 | 1,400 | | | Not included | | |
| 1.2.4 | Option Items: | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.4.1 | Overseas Installation Staff | - | 900* | 900* | | | | | |
| 1.2.4.2 | Broadcast Channel | 1,300* | 50* | 1,350* | | | | | |
| 1.2.4.3 | Additional Repeater For Guttery Pass | 10,100* | 450* | 10,550* | | | | | |
| | (Exc. 1.2.4) Sub Total | 32,150 | 1,750 | 33,900 | | | | | |
| 1.3 CARRIER ROUTE STANLEY - DARWIN ALTERNATIVE 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 | Rehabilitation of Existing Pole Route and Provision of one 12 circuit pair | 12,000 (Inc. Transport) | 3,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| 1.3.2 | Carrier Terminal and Power Equipment | 6,600 | 400 | 7,000 | 6,600 | 400 | - | - | - |
| 1.3.3 | Building Costs | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| 1.3.4 | Option Items: | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.4.1 | Overseas Installation Staff | - | 350* | 350* | - | 350* | - | - | - |
| 1.3.4.2 | Broadcast Channel | 700* | 50* | 750* | 700* | 50* | - | - | - |
| | (Exc. 1.3.4) Sub Total | 20,100 | 3,400 | 23,500 | 16,600 | 6,900 | - | - | - |
| | | 78,200 | 6,350 | 84,550 | 42,050 | 8,600 | - | - | - |

2. SWITCHING COSTS2.1 Manual Exchange Equipment

- 2.1.1 Interim Extension (100 lines) to Stanley Magneto Exchange (Size MDF & Test Pack)
 2.1.2 Magneto Switchboard 30 line W/M. D. F. Protection & Cable for Darwin and Fox Bay
 2.1.3 Building Cost - Darwin & Fox Bay

2.2 Automatic Exchange

- 2.2.1 Stanley Exchange 600 lines (alt 800 lines) W/- power plant (no D. F. & M or Bd)
 2.2.2 Installation Costs (from Overseas)
 2.2.3 Building Costs - Stanley (Switching Room, Power & Battery Room)

Sub Total Section 2

3. SUBSCRIBERS EQUIPMENT3.1 Magneto Telephones EFL

- 3.1.1 Party Lines (Herd Generators) 50 Replacements when connected to new lines @ £28
 3.1.2 Direct Lines (Darwin & Fox Bay) 25 Replacements when connected to new lines @ £28
 3.1.3 Miscellaneous Phones, SW/Bds, Protection, Cable etc. Lot

3.2 Automatic Telephones (Stanley)

- 3.2.1 Direct Lines 500 @ £9
 3.2.2 Switching Telephones 20 @ £12
 3.2.3 Switchboards 4 @ £40
 3.2.4 Misc. Cable Protection etc. Lot
 3.2.5 Drop Wire for Distribution for D. P. 20,000 metres at £10/Km

Sub Total Section 3

4. LOCAL DISTRIBUTION (Cable O/H & U/G)

- 4.1 Cable Network Stanley
 4.2 Ductway. Stanley
 4.3 Cable sections Darwin & Fox Bay
 4.4 Overhead Rests Materials

Sub Total Section 4

| Material & Equipment or Out-payments | Labour | Total | Plan Year | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2,200 | 150 | 2,350 | 2,350 | - | - | - | - |
| 800 | 100 | 900 | 900 | - | - | - | - |
| 400 | - | 400 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| 30,000 | 1,800 | 31,800 | - | - | - | - | 31,800 |
| 11,200 | - | 11,200 | - | - | - | - | 11,200 |
| 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | 3,000 | - |
| 47,600 | 2,050 | 49,650 | 3,650 | - | - | 3,000 | 43,000 |
| 1,400 | - | 1,400 | 400 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| 700 | - | 700 | - | 700 | - | - | - |
| 450 | - | 450 | 100 | 350 | - | - | - |
| 4,500 | - | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | 4,500 |
| 240 | - | 240 | - | - | - | - | 240 |
| 160 | - | 160 | - | - | - | - | 160 |
| 400 | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| 400 | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| 200 | - | 200 | - | - | - | 200 | - |
| 8,050 | - | 8,050 | 500 | 2,050 | - | 200 | 5,300 |
| 7,100 | 1,500 | 8,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,100 | 1,500 | - |
| 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| 300 | 50 | 350 | 300 | 50 | - | - | - |
| 2,000 | 500 | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 11,400 | 2,050 | 13,450 | 1,800 | 1,550 | 7,600 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 67,050 | 4,100 | 71,150 | 5,950 | 3,600 | 7,600 | 5,200 | 48,800 |

| | Material & Equipment or Out-payments | Labour | Total | Plan Year | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. <u>RADIO TELEPHONE NETWORK (S & B)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Control Station Transmitter & Receiver & Central Telephone | 800 | 50 | 850 | - | - | - | 800 | 50 |
| 5.2 30 outstations transceiver equipments | 19,850 | 300 | 20,150 | - | - | - | 19,850 | 300 |
| Sub Total Section 5 | 20,650 | 350 | 21,000 | - | - | - | 20,650 | 350 |
| 6. <u>REDIFFUSION EQUIPMENT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Replacement cable for distribution in Stanley | 400 | 100 | 500 | - | - | 400 | 100 | - |
| Sub Total Section 6 | 400 | 100 | 500 | - | - | 400 | 100 | - |
| 7. <u>PARTY LINES - CAMP AREAS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 East Island Open Wire Route Construction (Approx 280 miles New Poles 50 m old) | 56,800 | 33,500 | 90,300 | 14,200 | 22,600 | 22,600 | 22,600 | 8,300 |
| 7.2 East Island Open Wire Route Construction On Trunk Route | 6,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| 7.3 West Island Open Wire Route Construction (New Poles 230 miles) | 52,900 | 29,900 | 82,800 | 13,300 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 7,400 |
| 7.4 West Island Link to Port Howard - VHF Via Darwin | | | | | | | | |
| 7.4.1 Radio Terminals, Power Supplies Antennae & One Mast | 2,350 | 50 | 2,400 | 2,350 | 50 | - | - | - |
| 7.4.2 Civil Engineering Costs | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | - | - |
| Sub Total Section 7 | 118,100 | 64,450 | 182,550 | 35,850 | 44,400 | 43,300 | 43,300 | 15,700 |
| Totals (excluding 1.1.4, 1.3.4, 1.2) | 252,250 | 73,600 | 325,850 | 83,850 | 56,600 | 51,300 | 69,250 | 64,850 |

NB. Items marked * not included in totals.

OUTLINE EQUIPMENT AND PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

1. Automatic Exchange Stanley

Presently available equipment indicates that the most economic supply of small units would be confined to Strowger or step-by-step equipment employing 2,000 or 4,000 type switches.

Capacity to be 600 lines extensible to 2,000 lines and if of unit type construction to be readily extensible in 100 line steps.

Facilities should include:-

Line lock out, line testing, P.B.X. hunting, shared service, use of any line as coin box circuit, trunk offering, Unidirectional and bothway junction working, audible and visual alarms, alarm check, malicious call trap, traffic recording and optional positive battery metering, standard (B.P.O.) tone supplies using solid state equipment.

The equipment should be able to deal with an originating traffic rate of 0.05 erlangs/line and a grade of service of not more than one lost call in 200 at each switching stage.

No manual board would be required - the existing magento switchboard being suitably modified or small new units being made up locally.

Power equipment including battery to be supplied with the exchange but no Main Distribution Frame.

Installation tools and all cable and installation hardware to be provided and two sets of maintenance instructions, diagrams and tools together with spares for a period of two years.

2. Trunk Route Design Data

Wire: Copper covered steel conductor to be used with the following properties:-

Diameter:- 0.104 inches (2.64 mm)

Grade:- 40% nominal conductivity

Weight:- 158.4lbs/mile (48.74 kg/km)

Breaking Strength:- over 1,100lbs. wt. (530 kg. wt.)

Copper Thickness:- not less than 0.0094in. (0.24 mm)

Resistance at 68°F - 24.6 ohms/loop mile (15.3 ohm/loop km) at 0 Hz
(20°C)

24.8 ohms/loop mile (15.4 ohm/loop km) at 1 kHz

38.2 ohms/loop mile (23.7 ohm/loop km) at 140 kHz

Attenuation:- Wet Conditions 12" wire spacing
 at 1 kHz - 0.152 db/loop mile (0.094 db/loop km)
 at 143 kHz - 0.326 db/loop mile (0.202 db/loop km)

Sag:- Midspan values in inches based on spans of 264' (80 m.)
 0°F(-18°C) 13in (33cm) at 241lbs (105kg) tension
 60°F(15°C) 18in (46cm) at 165lbs (75kg) tension
 80°F(27°C) 21in (54cm) at 143lbs (65kg) tension

Threshold wind velocity 70 m.p.h. (116 km p.h.)

Coil Weights nominally 200lbs. (90kg)

Joints - all to be of compression type with preformed terminations.

(Essential for correct tools to be used for these joints.)

Ties and Binders - to be of Gripflex type and appropriate for the size of conductor.

Specification of wire to meet BSS.4087:1966.

Poles:- should meet BSS.1990:1953 and should be creosoted to BS 913.

Normal poles, i.e. those in the route should not be less than 18ft. long but appropriate metric sizes would have to be chosen, i.e. probably 6 metres as supplies would probably come from Scandinavia. Poles should be between 5" and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter at the top and not less than 6" diameter 5ft. from the butt end. Larger poles used for road crossings should be not less than 24ft. long and should have a similar diameter at the top and be not less than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter 5ft. from the butt end. Here again, metric sizes of perhaps 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 metres standard length should be chosen.

Stays:- These should be fitted at all angles over 5° and at terminations. Wind and line stays should be provided at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile intervals. Light stays consisting of three strands of No. 8 gauge galvanised mild steel wire should be fabricated on site and stay rods should be 4ft. 6in. long.

Arms:- For the trunk route wooden arms should be provided and fitted to the poles with special clamps which would avoid drilling the pole in any way. These arms should be drilled for 12in. spacing for insulator spindles and 18in. allowed between the inner wires of each pair.

Spindles:-

These should be of the large type to No. 1 of BS. 16:1949. For terminations J-bolts to No. 11 of BS. 16:1949 may be employed.

Insulators:-

These should be porcelain with double grooves and double shed for use on the appropriate spindle and should be to BS. No. 7 of BS. 16:1949.

Miscellaneous items such as pole caps, lightning wires, etc. should also be provided and the route should be erected with adequate clearance from power routes and with at least 18ft. clearance over roads.

Transposition Schemes:-

These should be provided by means of high-low type transposition brackets on a simple scheme allowing for one 12 channel carrier system and two 3 channel systems on the same route.

3. Party Line Route Construction

The equipment should be similar to that used on trunk routes i.e. copper covered steel wire should be employed but in this case wire may be of the 0.080" diameter size and pole spacings may be increased to 330 ft. Wires should be supported on clip stalk type spindles spaced at different levels on the pole. This type of construction would avoid wire contact and with suitable simple transpositions could give a reasonably balanced pair for party line working. Here again, line stays should be at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile intervals and at all route angles exceeding 5° .

4. Radio Telephone Equipment

The proposed radio telephone terminals for the control station and for out-stations should meet the following requirements:-

- (i) The system should work on a single side-band basis (A3J).
- (ii) Facilities should be provided for voice operated switching (VOX) to allow for connection to a 2 wire telephone line. The VOX unit would normally only be provided at the control station.
- (iii) The equipment should operate in the 2 MHz - 10 MHz range. Users should be able to select one of 2-4 preset frequencies at will.
- (iv) Equipment should operate from an alternating current mains supply - 200-250 volts, 45-60 Hz.
- (v) Transmitter output should not be less than 100 watts p.e.p.
- (vi) Receiver sensitivity (SSB) should be better than 5 micro-volts for 50 mW output. Receiver signal-to-noise ratio should be better than 30 dB for 5 micro-volts input.

5. Line Carrier Equipment

A 12 circuit carrier system suitable for operation on open wire lines should be provided, the terminals being situated at Stanley and at Darwin. Four circuits should be equipped initially, but filters must also be fitted to permit the extraction of the physical circuit.

The terminal equipment should be provided with pole mounted protection equipment and installation materials should also be provided. At the same time, spares for the equipment to function satisfactorily for the first two years of service would be required together with drawings and maintenance instructions.

It would be desirable for the Stanley terminal to be situated in the telephone exchange at Stanley so that there are no difficulties in connection with special terminating cable, etc. but this would mean the provision of an overhead route right up to the exchange but this should be easily concealed and a few tall poles should take it out through the town without any difficulty. This would also allow for the use of the exchange 50 volt supply as a standby - the equipment normally operating on the 230 volt 50 Hz supply available in the building.

At Darwin it would be necessary to provide a battery which would be charged from the available power supply and which would give a 24-hour reserve. It is assumed that arrangements could be made for power to be purchased from the Falkland Islands Company at Darwin. Very little space would be required in Stanley for the accommodation of the carrier equipment; it could probably be placed inside the telephone exchange but a small building would be required at Darwin or an extension to the proposed Post Office.

It would be essential to provide minimum test equipment to enable level tests to take place over the route.

The equipment should be of solid state design and sufficient reserve cards or panels should be held in Stanley to enable changes to be made on site and for overhaul to take place in Stanley or to be ordered urgently from suppliers overseas.

The equipment will also allow for the provision of broadcast channel equipment so that a high quality broadcast circuit could be provided to Darwin from Stanley and be extended over the proposed VHF link to Fox Bay.

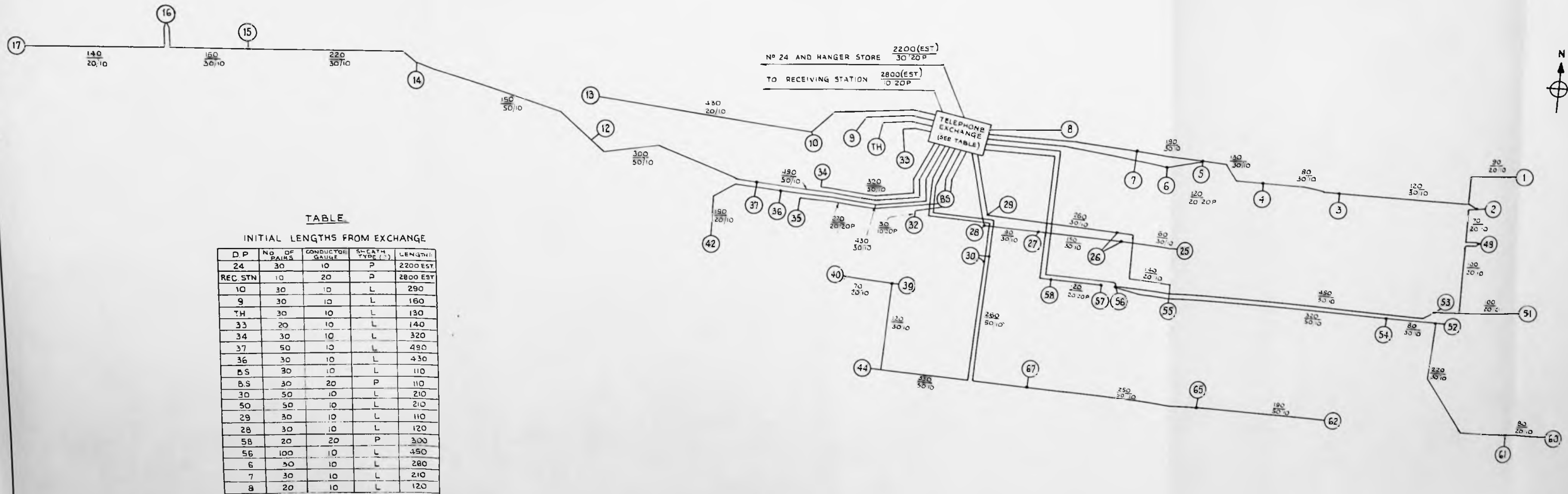
6. UHF/VHF Equipment Darwin to Fox Bay

When it has been decided to proceed with the proposed development plan, it will become necessary to ascertain what equipment is available on whatever market is chosen. Equipment types change rapidly and at the moment it does not appear that VHF equipment would be available in the United Kingdom and UHF equipment would have to be purchased. It is proposed that a 100ft. mast on the nearest high ground should be erected at Darwin, the second mast perhaps 50ft. on Coast Ridge and a 50ft. mast at

Fox Bay terminal. It will be necessary to provide an overhead cable route from Darwin to the Post Office but at Fox Bay it would be possible to accommodate the UHF equipment within the Post Office and terminal cable runs would not be required. Four circuits would be provided from Darwin to Fox Bay plus a broadcast channel if required. The UHF equipment purchased should include or allow for the necessary channelling. A small UHF building would be provided at Darwin, a similar one at the repeater station on Coast Ridge and a room adjacent to the present radio station at Fox Bay. It will be necessary to provide twin diesel engines at the repeater station plus a battery reserve and this will also call for a small fuel store so that trips to the Coast Ridge station can be kept to a minimum. Before finalising the purchase of the power equipment, a full investigation should be made into the possibility of providing wind generators which would economise on fuel or perhaps eliminate it altogether.

The UHF equipment itself would operate normally on 24 volts and solid state devices would be used throughout.

Multi element yagi aerials complete with feeders would be provided at the two terminal stations and at the repeater station. Installation equipment, tools and test equipment should be made available and adequate maintenance spares for a period of at least two years together with diagrams and installation manuals should also be provided.



TABLE

INITIAL LENGTHS FROM EXCHANGE

| D.P. | NO. OF PAIRS | CONDUCTOR GAUGE | SL. CATM. TYPE (1) | LENGTH |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| 24 | 30 | 10 | P | 2200 EST |
| REC. STN | 10 | 20 | P | 2800 EST |
| 10 | 30 | 10 | L | 290 |
| 9 | 30 | 10 | L | 160 |
| TH | 30 | 10 | L | 130 |
| 33 | 20 | 10 | L | 140 |
| 34 | 30 | 10 | L | 320 |
| 37 | 50 | 10 | L | 490 |
| 36 | 30 | 10 | L | 430 |
| BS | 30 | 10 | L | 110 |
| B.S | 30 | 20 | P | 110 |
| 30 | 50 | 10 | L | 210 |
| 50 | 50 | 10 | L | 210 |
| 29 | 30 | 10 | L | 110 |
| 28 | 30 | 10 | L | 120 |
| 58 | 20 | 20 | P | 300 |
| 56 | 100 | 10 | L | 450 |
| 6 | 30 | 10 | L | 280 |
| 7 | 30 | 10 | L | 210 |
| 8 | 20 | 10 | L | 120 |

- 1.) IN METRES
 2.) L. LEAD SHEATHED P. PLASTIC SHEATHED

LEGEND

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <p>(37)</p> | <p>DISTRIBUTION POINT No 37</p> |
| <p><u>490</u> 50/10</p> | <p>490 METERS OF 50 PAIR LEAD SHEATHED CABLE WITH 10 lb / MILE COPPER CONDUCTORS</p> |
| <p><u>270</u> 20/20 P</p> | <p>270 METERS OF 20 PAIR PLASTIC SHEATHED CABLE WITH 20 lb / MILE COPPER CONDUCTORS</p> |
| <p>(TH)</p> | <p>DISTRIBUTION POINT IN TOWN HALL</p> |
| <p>(BS)</p> | <p>DISTRIBUTION POINT IN BROADCASTING STUDIO</p> |

FALKLAND ISLANDS
TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY

CABLE LAYOUT - STANLEY

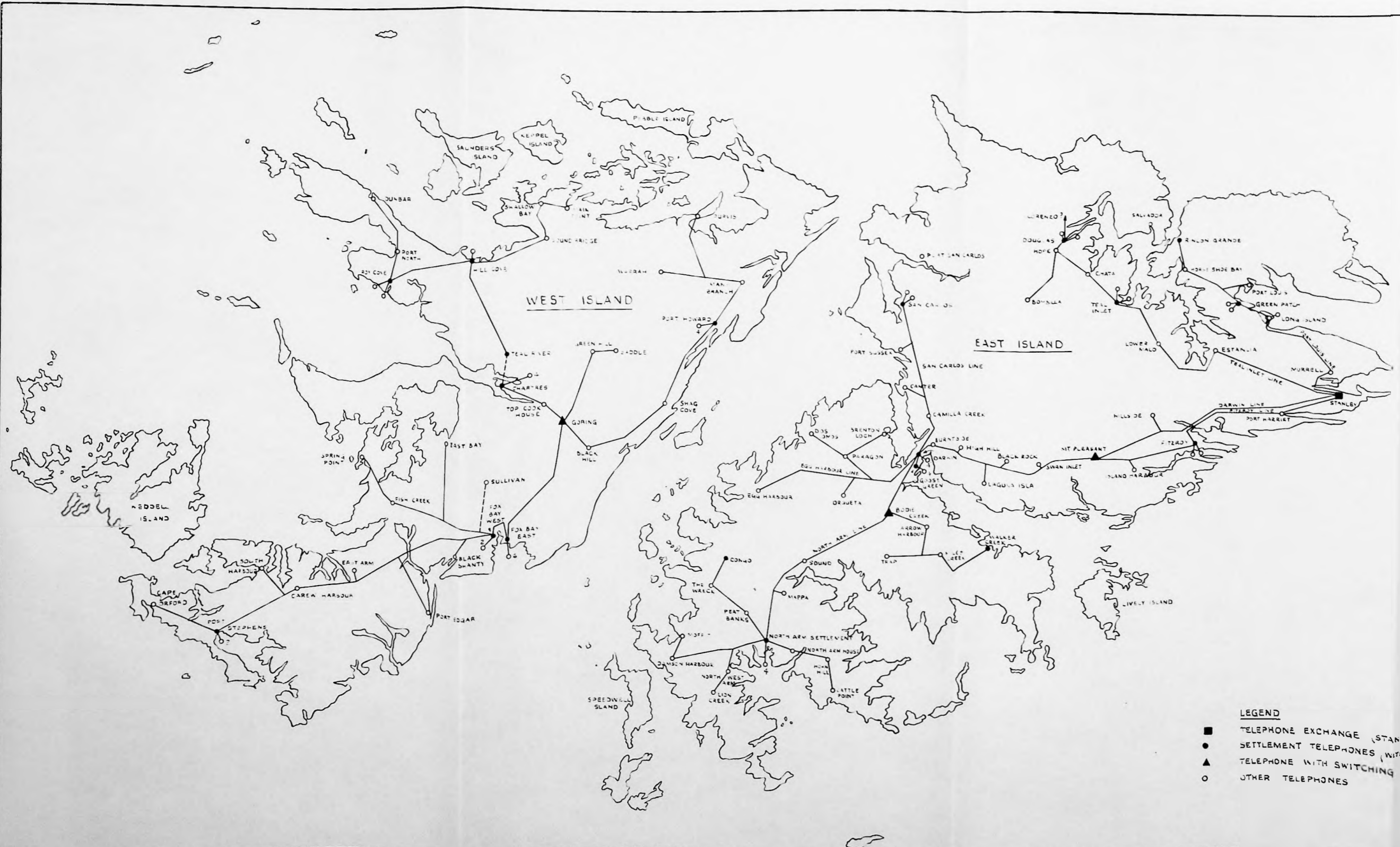
CROWN AGENTS

4 MILLBANK
LONDON SW1

BY
A.W LeF

DATE
21 8 72

0 367/42/1



WEST ISLAND NETWORK

| LINE | TOTAL LENGTH (MILES) | No OF PHONES |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| FOX BAY EAST - GORING | 15 | 7 |
| FOX BAY EAST - FOX BAY WEST | 2 | 3 |
| FOX BAY WEST - SPRING POINT | 18 (13) | 2,4 |
| FOX BAY WEST - PORT STEPHENS | 56 | 10 |
| PT HOWARD - GORING | 25 | 7 |
| PT HOWARD - PURVIS | 23 | 3 |
| GORING - CHARTRES | 7 | 5 |
| GORING - SADDLE | 10 | 2 |
| CHARTRES - HULLOVE | 14 | 3 |
| HILL COVE - ROY LOVE DUNBAR | 20 | 5 |
| HILL COVE - MAIN POINT | 16 | 3 |

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS ONLY BASED ON VERBAL REPORTS. NUMBERS OF PHONES MAY CONSIDERABLY EXCEED THIS FIGURE.

EAST ISLAND NETWORK

| LINE | TOTAL LENGTH (MILES) | No OF PHONES |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| DARWIN (57) | | |
| (INC GOOSE CREEK) | 60 | 15 |
| TEAL INLET (33) | 50 | 12 |
| PORT LOUIS | 33 | 8 |
| FITZROY | 33 | 6 |
| SAN CARLOS | 22 | 6 |
| EGG HARBOUR | 33 | 5 |
| NORTH ARM | 93 | 22 |

LEGEND

- TELEPHONE EXCHANGE (STANLEY)
- SETTLEMENT TELEPHONES (WITH SWITCHING)
- ▲ TELEPHONE WITH SWITCHING
- OTHER TELEPHONES

FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY
 PARTY LINE NETWORK (EXISTING)
 CAMP AREAS

| | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| CROWN AGENTS | BY | DATE |
| 4 MILLBANK | A.W. L&F | 31-5-72 |
| LONDON S.W.1 | Q 367/42/2 | |

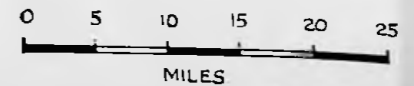
X JASON ISLAND



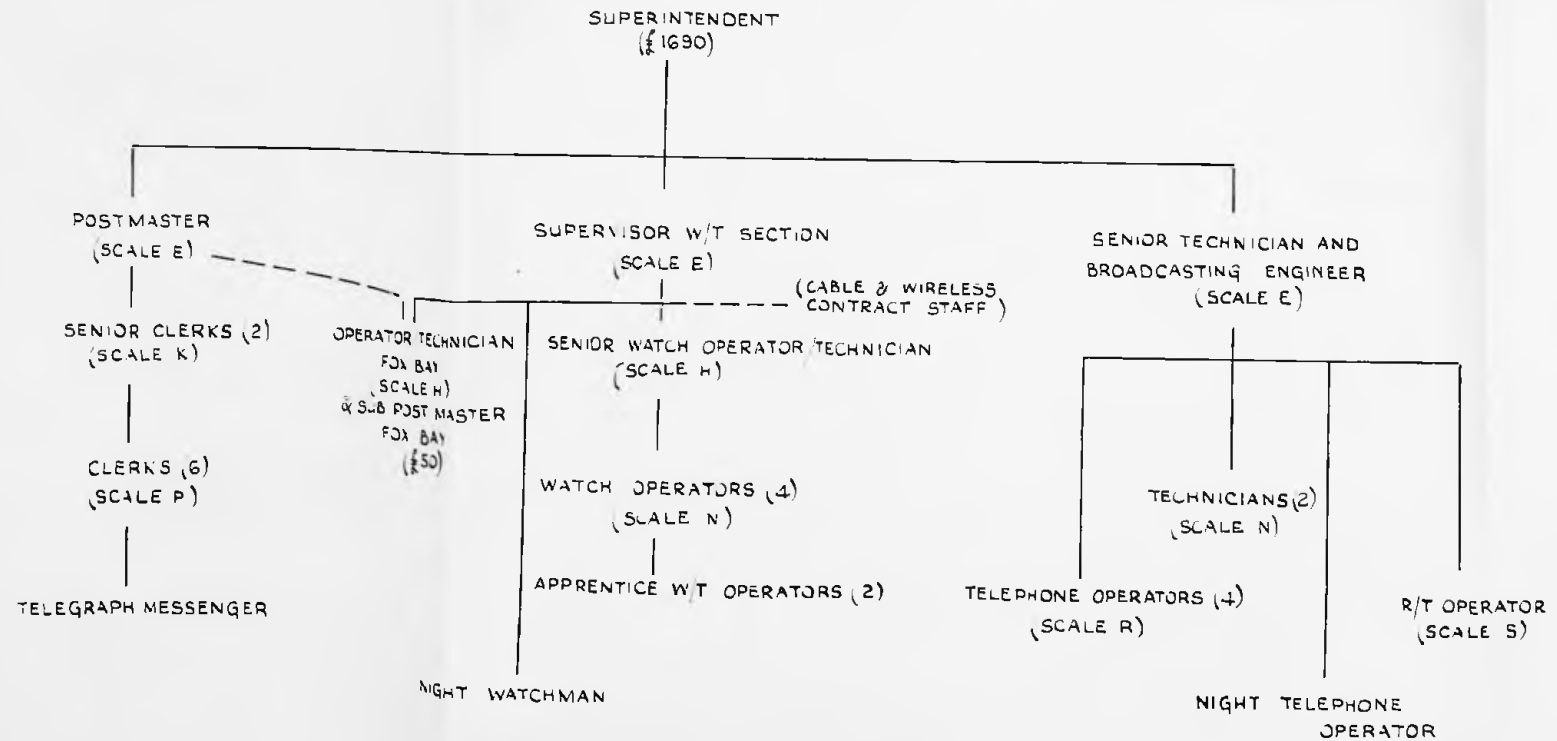
LEGEND

- CONTROL STATION (STANLEY) (1)
- PERMANENT STATION (37)
- X TEMPORARY STATION (6)
- OMITTED

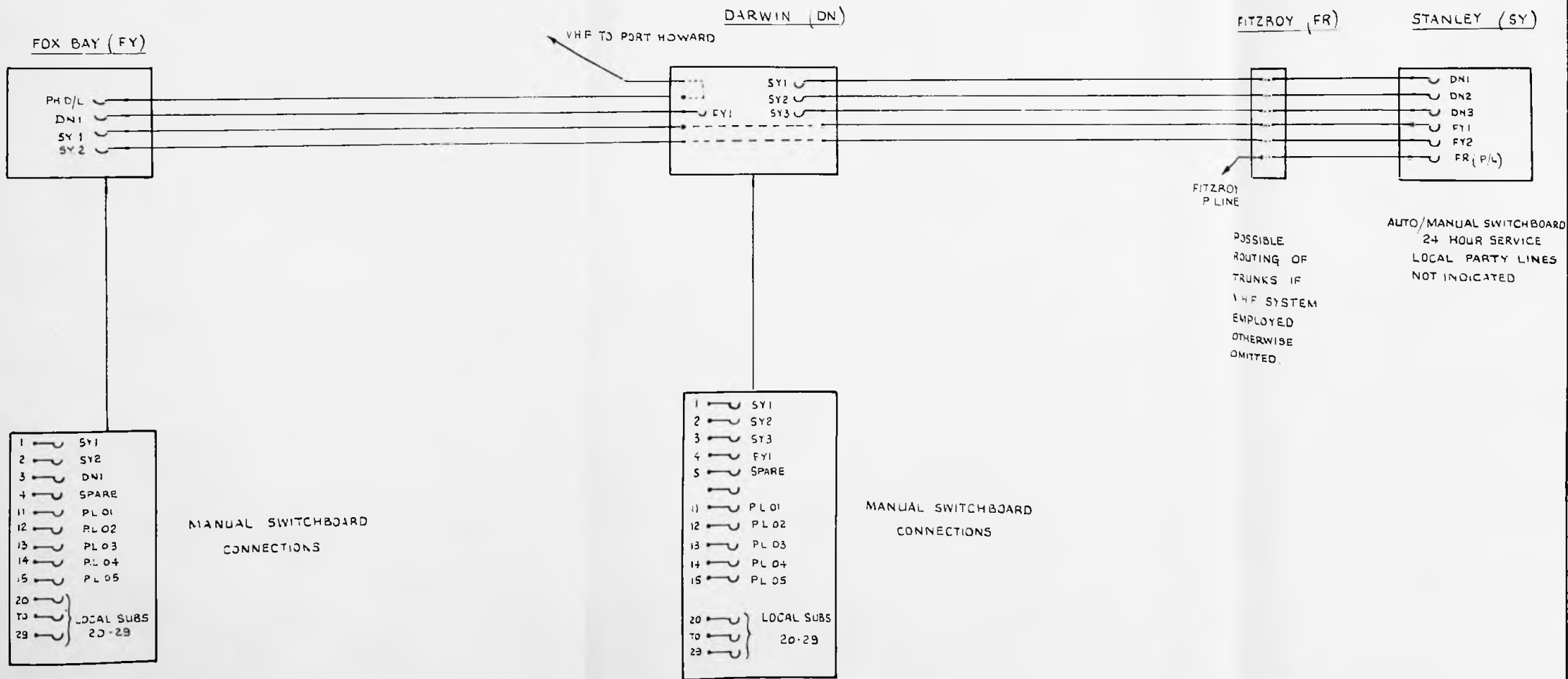
| | | |
|--|------------|--------|
| FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY | | |
| RADIO TELEPHONE NETWORK | | |
| CROWN AGENTS | BY | DATE |
| 4 MILLBANK | A.W.L&F | 2.6.72 |
| LONDON S.W.1. | Q 367/42/3 | |



STAFF TREE - POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS 1971/72



| | | |
|--|------------|---------|
| FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY STAFF TREE POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS 1971/72 | | |
| CROWN AGENTS 4 MILLBANK LONDON S.W.1 | BY | DATE |
| | A.W L&F | 21-8-72 |
| | Q 367/42/4 | |



NIGHT SERVICE CONNECTIONS

SY1 TO PL 01, 02 & LOCALS ON N/S
 (1 to 11, 12, 2x, 2Y & 2Z)
 SY2 TO PL 03, 04 & 05 (2 to 13, 14 & 15)
 DN1 SPARE

LOCAL SUBS (10)
 WOULD INCLUDE

DOCTOR (2W) POST OFFICE (2X)
 AND TWO MANAGERS (2Y & 2Z)

NIGHT SERVICE CONNECTIONS

SY1 TO PL 01, 04 & 05 (1 to 11, 14 & 15)
 SY2 TO PL 02, 03 (2 to 12 & 13)
 SY3 TO LOCAL SUBS ON N SERVICE (3 to 2W, 2X, 2Y & 2Z)

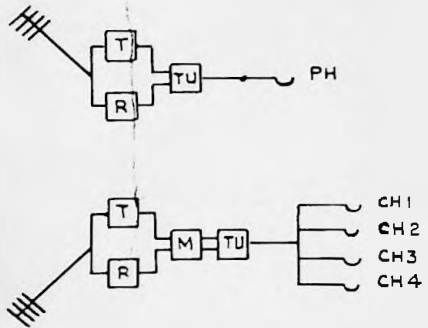
LOCAL SUBS (10)

WOULD INCLUDE MANAGER (2W) DOCTOR (2X) SCHOOL (2Y)
 AND POSTMASTER (2Z)

FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY
 PROPOSED TRUNK LINES AND SWITCHBOARD CONNECTIONS

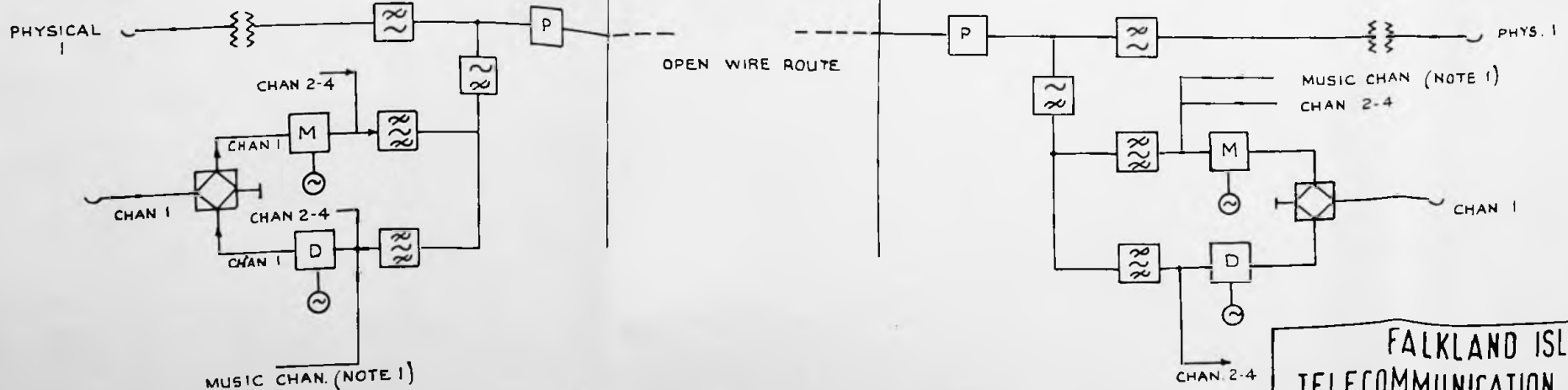
| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| CROWN AGENTS 4 MILLBANK LONDON S.W.1 | BY A.W. LeF | DATE 21-8-72 |
| | Q 367/42/5 | |

DARWIN



(NOTE 2)

STANLEY



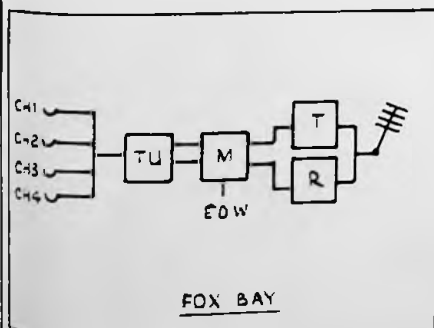
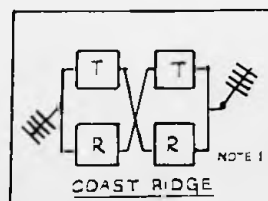
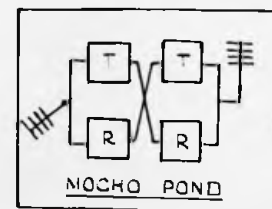
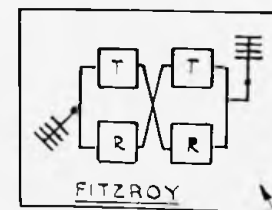
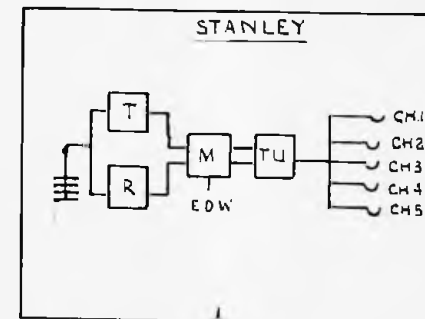
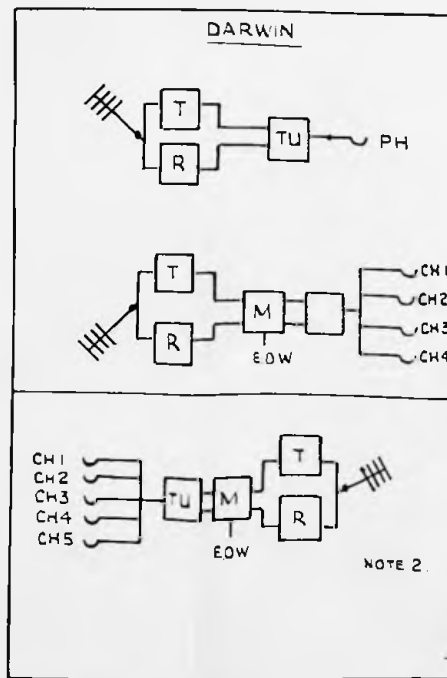
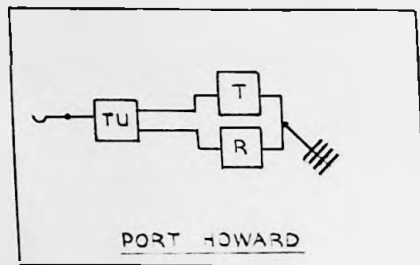
NOTE 2. ROUTE WESTWARDS AS IN Q367/42/7
 NOTE 1. MUSIC CHAN. MAY NOT BE REQUIRED INITIALLY.

- LEGEND
- HYBRID 2-4 WIRE TERM^M
 - 2 WIRE TERMINATION
 - LINE TRANSFORMER
 - LOW PASS FILTER
 - HIGH PASS FILTER
 - DEMODULATOR
 - MODULATOR
 - CARRIER FREQUENCY SUPPLY
 - PROTECTION & EQUALISATION

FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY

PROPOSED TRUNK LINK
 OPEN WIRE CARRIER (ALTERNATIVE I)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| CROWN AGENTS 4 MILLBANK LONDON SW1 | BY A.W. L&F. | DATE 21-8-72 |
| | | Q 367/42/6 |



ALTERNATIVE II

LEGEND.

- TRANSMITTER
- RECEIVER
- YAGI AERIAL
- TERMINAL UNIT & SIGNALLING
- MULTIPLEX UNIT
- SWITCHBOARD 2 WIRE TERMINATION

NOTES

1. A REPEATER MAY BE REQUIRED AT HOPE BETWEEN COAST RIDGE & DARWIN
2. A THIRD REPEATER MAY BE REQUIRED BETWEEN MOCHA POND & DARWIN AT LAGUNA ISLA.

| FALKLAND ISLANDS TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY | | |
|---|------------|---------|
| PROPOSED INCLUDING VHF TRUNK LINKS (ALTERNATIVE II) | | |
| CROWN AGENTS | BY. | DATE |
| 4 MILLBANK | A.W. LeF. | 21-8-72 |
| LONDON S.W.1. | Q 367/42/7 | |

POSTMASTER GENERAL & DIRECTOR OF BROADCASTING [2750]

SCALE A
2090-2590

CONTROLLER OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SCALE B
1420-1620

ASSISTANT ENGINEER - TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ASSISTANT ENGINEER - RADIO

CONTROLLER OF POSTAL SERVICES

SCALE C
1460-1580

ACCOUNTANT & CHIEF CLERK

SCALE E
1140-1340

TECHNICAL OFFICERS (1)

TECHNICAL OFFICERS (1)

MANAGER - BROADCASTING SERVICES (1)

SCALE H
980-1040

TECHNICIAN (3)

TECHNICIANS (2)

SENIOR WATCH OPERATOR (1)

SECRETARY / ANNOUNCER (1)

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT (1)

SENIOR CLERKS

SCALE N
800-950

HAND MEN / JUNIOR TECHNICIAN (3)

JUNIOR TECHNICIAN (1)

WATCH (RADIO) OPERATORS (3)

POSTAL CLERKS

SCALE S
510-670

TELEPHONE TELEPRINTER RT OPERATORS (4)

FALKLAND ISLANDS
TELECOMMUNICATION SURVEY
PROPOSED
STAFF STRUCTURE

CROWN AGENTS
4 MILLBANK
LONDON SW1

BY
A.W LeF
DATE
21.8.72
Q 367/42/8