

C.S.O.

(Formerly)

SUBJECT :

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TEL/GEN/2#3	4
	3
	8
	/
	III

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS - REPORTS AND ACTION TAKEN BY  
COMMITTEE 'CN.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER AND YEAR.

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT,  
Headquarters Building, General Post Office,  
St. Martin's Le Grand, London, E.C.1.

28 October, 1949.

Dear Millar,

Whitley wrote to Shepherd on the 4th March about wire broadcast equipment for the Falkland Islands, I am sorry that our reply has been so long delayed: a rather comprehensive study has been necessary.

Our Engineers have designed wire broadcast and ancillary equipment which is described in the accompanying provisional specifications, and they consider that it would be best suited to the requirements. A schedule showing the estimated cost is also enclosed. We expect that fifteen to eighteen months would be required for delivery. The costs and delivery time would of course have to be worked out by the firm from which the equipment was ordered, but our figures should provide a useful guide which you may find helpful in considering the project.

The design is not complete in every detail but has been taken far enough to enable a fairly close estimate to be made of the work involved and its cost. Certain of the design details have been supplied by the B.B.C. who would have to be consulted before orders were placed with a Contractor to manufacture equipment of the B.B.C. design. Equipment designed by the B.B.C. is indicated in the attached schedules.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F.E. Jones

( F. E. JONES.)

J. B. Millar, Esq.,  
Colonial Office.

S. L. T.

HC 55 rose on 159 pl.

How C.S.

The amount of literature in the folders which were attached is considerable and

I can not complete the reading for a few days yet. May I retain the Rts. ph?

AM

200

4. 1. 50.

The location is not complete in every detail but has been taken

the design is not standard and the estimate is not of the

...involved and its cost.

... who would have to be consulted before the design could be put into effect.

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

orders were placed with a Contractor to

Planned as 20

8 - Please do so. Attached hereto are

Flavescens. *119*

*Lorenz*

6/1/10

Wm C S 2000 1.1 (.332) 07/50

Her. C.S.

The crabs & shrimp suit me

The equipment should meet the

requirement 1- but the cost is much higher

Requirement but the cost is much higher

than estimated.

than estimates.  
I put up the costs for consideration

I will put up my case for a change

RIA - 1.1 - sub sp.

B.N 15/2/50  $\frac{317}{27.1}$

177 27.1.1.

S.P.T.

162

W.C.S. would like to get something away by the next mail.

He would appreciate your comments on the scheme referred to in 159 together with the costs which you are preparing.

W.C.S.  
15.3.50

How C.S.

I regret it has not been possible for me to reply in time for the mail which left a few days ago.

The report has been read and the equipment will meet our need but the cost is much higher than at first estimated.

The Broadcast equipment will cost £2300.

Masts, if Rhombic antenna is used  
will cost, for two aerials using 8 masts £1600  
aerial wire, Insulators stays, cable. £350  
Making the total cost including freight £4250.

There has been no information from the B.B.C so far in connection with the Radio Transmitters asked for some time back but I doubt whether we will get two for less than £5000. It will however be recalled that my estimate for Transmitters was based on the assumption that we would get Redifon sets of 500 watts output at a cost of £1600 each. A final decision now depends on the findings of the B.B.C

AM, SPT  
3.3.50



Extract from minute from Met Officer to Secretary FIDS.

Of the 24th February, 1950. Original filed in F.I.D.S. Met 81 Page 5.

It was originally proposed by the W/T Committee that the Met Office should work regular routines with various points on the Falklands equipped with 10 watt crystal controlled S/T sets working on 2 & 4-5 mcs.

yes. On the other hand, the suggestion was made in committee that these small sets might be used as telephone links with the West, in addition to providing an emergency service; it may therefore be better if S.P.&T. took over responsibility for this (particularly in view of our staff shortage)?

It might occasionally be desirable for the Met Office to contact a few of the stations to collect weather information for the aircraft (especially during an emergency flight) and, no doubt, the 890 could be used on these occasions?

A.C.S.

159-162. This is all far too scrappy. Please put up a precis of the position so far, showing the position reached as regards site and buildings, equipment, etc., as well as references to correspondence on the question of our getting a grant for this from the C.D. & W. Fund.

*[Handwritten signature]*

4.4.50.

*See 143.  
in Vol. II.*

164

Col. Butler.

Would you ~~be~~ be good enough to call a meeting of the  
W/T Cte. to enable a reply to be sent to 159. S.P.T. has  
the specifications mentioned at 160.

Sec'y W/T Committee



6.4.50.

*Please convene meeting 1100 hrs Tuesday 11th April and  
circulate papers beforehand.*

WFB 6.4.50

Chairman W/T Ctee.

165

Herewith please find (at back cover) my minutes covering meeting at G.H. on 11/4 together with the report we asked for from Messrs. Nicolson & Hallett, and remarks on this from Mr. Mercen.

From the tone of Mr. Mercen's minute I think we may safely assume he has taken offence at something - possibly some sections of the Atmospheric staffs report? - although I am confident no offence was intended.

Mr. Mercen appears to have been considering the wire-broadcasting equipment from Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> to March 3<sup>rd</sup>. (If we go by minutes in this file) and should, long ago, have known exactly what he thought of it. To claim now that I have tried to hurry him into a snap decision is ridiculous. His remark that he does not know "what was asked for" is equally ridiculous since the full correspondence on the subject should have been read by him. His last sentence makes no contribution to the problem.

There is little point in not calling a spade a spade. Mr. Mercen takes little trouble to co-operate with this

P.T.O.

Committee - (his attitude with regard to the new R/T sets is an excellent example of this) - and the sooner we clear the air the better. I am confident that Messrs. Nicolson & Skellett, whilst deprecating any possibility of non-cooperation feel, (as I do) that there is no point in now continuing to devote any valuable time to the working of this Committee unless everyone on it realises that its deliberations are of considerable value & should be regarded as such.

A meeting to discuss the matter is probably the only answer.

J. McNaughton

Gen. Secy  
W/T Committee.  
22/4/50.



167

Minutes of meeting of W/T Committee held at Government House  
on Tuesday April 11th, 1950.

Present: Lt/Col. Pierce-Butler (Chairman):  
Messrs. A. Mercer, D. Hallett, C. Nicolson.  
Seccy. D. McNaughton.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Nicolson who had been invited to take the place on the Committee of Mr. F. Kift, his predecessor as Officer-in-Charge, Ionospheric Station. He explained that the meeting had been convened to enable a reply to be made to a letter from the Secretary of State which enclosed specifications of a new wire broadcasting system proposed for installation in the Falkland Islands (159 in 0438/III).

The Secretary, referring to a minute from the Colonial Secretary (at 163 in 0438/III), pointed out that a very full summary of the recommendations of the Committee had been made in 0438/II at 146-154. He read portions of this relevant to the rediffusion equipment, and the Chairman directed that reference should be included in these minutes to the sections concerned. These are summarised below:

- 147 para 2 - Location of Studio.
- 147 para 3 - Specialist advice on broadcasting scheme.
- 152 - 153 - Summary of Broadcasting requirements.
- 152 para 1 - Allocation of money (original estimate).
- 140 para 4 - H.E.'s dispatch re money.
- 143 para 1 - Funds from C.D.W. grant - £5000 plus possibility of more.

File 0802 15 - Request for additional grant. Revised version.

The meeting then went on to the new wire broadcasting specifications. The Chairman suggested that it would be necessary to find a Commercial firm willing to contract for the whole equipment, but Mr. Mercer said he felt sure that the G.P.O. Engineering Department would act as our agents in this matter, arrange for the purchase of the equipment, and perhaps test it for us before it was shipped.

Mr. Mercer had already submitted some estimate of the total cost of the scheme if, as was suggested in the specifications, a full Rhombic antenna is used. This was:-

8 masts at £200 each	£1600
Aerial wire, insulators, stays, cable etc.	£ 350
Wire broadcast system (per specification)	£2300
	<u>Total £4250</u>

*These wd. seem to be some point in this!*

The members of the committee, whilst acknowledging the undoubted advantages of the Rhombic system, felt that the provision of an aerial system costing almost £2000 to serve equipment costing only a few hundred pounds more, seemed quite disproportionate. They suggested that, even should the general specifications be accepted, consideration should be given to reducing the cost of the aerial system - either by using a much simpler system or by drastically reducing the size of the masts.

Some discussion of the specifications then followed and it soon became obvious that a number of points in them gave rise to comment. The Chairman accordingly suggested that Messrs. Nicolson and Hallett should take away the specifications and make a report on them. This should be passed to the other members of the Committee for their comments with a view to preparing a comprehensive report for consideration with the other aspects of the problem. This is provided as an Appendix to these minutes.

168

The Secretary drew attention to an associated problem, the lack of staff to man the new equipment and to organise programmes. When the original recommendations were made, a full-time Information Officer was employed in Stanley. This Officer had now left the Colony and it was understood that it was not intended to replace him. The Committee members agreed that, should it be intended to increase the scope of broadcasting services by an amount as would warrant the purchase of the type of equipment covered by the specifications, then further consideration should be given to the forming of some body to control broadcasting, including at least one full-time officer. (Such an agency has, in fact, already been formed in the "Broadcast Committee" which has been constituted a permanent advisory Committee. This Committee, however, is hampered seriously by two main factors - lack of equipment, and shortage of suitable personnel - only one of which will be settled by the provision of new equipment).

Essential in my view but he MUST be a professional - no more quackery please.

Finally Mr. Hallett asked the Chairman whether the Committee might consider the very serious problem of electrical interference with radio reception in Stanley. The G.P.O. had recently been given wide powers for the suppression of "man-made" interference in the U.K. and he thought it was high time some similar steps were taken here. The Chairman agreed and said he felt sure that the Administration would give favourable consideration to any suggestions the Committee might make. Mr. Mercer pledged the help of his department in tracing and eliminating interference, by far the most common of which was from the ignition systems of motor vehicles. The Chairman suggested that Messrs. Nicolson and Hallett might prepare a draft of suitable regulations to be submitted to His Excellency, and they agreed to do so.

The meeting closed at 12.10.

*L. McNaughton*  
Hon. Secretary.

Chairman.

20th April 1950

169

PROPOSED WIRE BROADCASTING SYSTEM

As instructed by the Chairman of the W/T Committee we have considered the G.P.O. proposed specifications and the result of our subsequent discussions are summarised below.

On purely technical grounds the proposed wire broadcasting system submitted by the G.P.O. appears in most respects to be ideal, and considering the very high quality of the items specified, the cost seems reasonable.

There are, however, other factors to be taken into consideration before the adoption of the scheme in its entirety or even in part, could be recommended with confidence for use in Stanley.

Of these the most important would appear to be;

- (a) The staff which will be available to operate and maintain the equipment.
- (b) The nature of the broadcasting service envisaged.  
(In particular, the total extent of broadcasting time, whether the same or greater than at present, and the proportionate distribution of the available program material, e.g. live, recorded, relayed etc).

The above two points which are, to a considerable extent interdependent and on which recommendation or condemnation of the proposed scheme depends, should, it is felt be given full consideration by the committee at the earliest opportunity.

Regarding (a). Unless a qualified (preferably B.B.C. TRAINED) studio engineer is employed, much of the ancillary equipment specified would be wasted, through lack of knowledge as to its use entirely, or lack of knowledge as to its correct use. For this reason the quality of programs might be no better and possibly much worse than at present. If the complete scheme proposed were to be adopted, a full time

They should  
indeed!

qualified and experienced engineer would also seem to be imperative for maintenance and repair especially in dealing with the diversity equipment. (It is fully appreciated that the salaries alone of such a staff could not be met out of the revenue obtained from the service).

*It should be ?*  
Considering (b). Unless the present total weekly broadcasting time could be fairly substantially increased, the expense of the complete equipment would not appear to be justified. Instead the present apparatus, ~~could be~~ replaced, item for item by more modern and powerful equipment, the comparative simplicity both technically and operationally of the present system being retained, would appear to be preferable.

*Objection considered.*  
DIVERSITY RECEPTION.

*There is point in this too.*  
We are of the opinion, that with diversity reception, even with well maintained equipment, handled by a competent operator, any noticable improvement in reception would be slight and would be apparent on rare occasions only. As the G.P.O report stresses, diversity reception can only be successful if the performance of the two receivers (sensitivity, signal to noise ratio etc) can be maintained identical, or at least within extremely close limits. In view of this, unless maintenance was of a very high standard, reception might quite probably be inferior to that of a single receiver system. It is therefore felt that the additional expenditure of approximately £1,200 involved in the provision of diversity reception would not be justified.

B.B.C. RELAY FACILITIES.

*Agree*  
Assuming even single receiver reception, using a rhombic aerial with the receiver and ancillary gear specified, it is not considered that the present ratio of B.B.C. to recorded programmes, justifies the high fraction of the total cost devoted entirely to relaying B.B.C. programs. In this connection the provision of facilities for recording B.B.C. programmes during the day for re-broadcasting in the evenings would be a very desirable addition to the present specification.



LOUDSPEAKERS.

We consider, and feel sure that we would have the support of the G.P.O. designers, that it appears to be rather ridiculous, when so much is being spent on the best of modern gear, to feed its output to, in many cases, ancient speakers, quite incapable of doing anything like justice to the studio gear. It is felt that whatever course may be adopted a first essential should be the replacement of all the very early type speakers, and the fitting to all speakers of proper matching transformers.

*Part of my earlier proposals related to the installation and sale of a set of standard design speakers.*

In view of the above discussion, we recommend the following alternatives for consideration by the Committee:-

1. If it is accepted that a qualified engineer and operator will be employed, together with an expanded and more comprehensive service, then the G.P.O. specification should be adopted with the omission of diversity reception.

2. If a staff of only one be employed combining the duties of engineer and operator, and a moderately increased service. Then the present equipment be replaced by more modern and powerful apparatus e.g. Amplifier, dual turntable playing desk with 78 and 33 1/3 R.P.M. facilities, but less elaborate than the G.P.O. specification, and the recommended receiver, plus one rhombic aerial, and the specified outside broadcasting equipment.

2. If no full time staff is contemplated and the length and scope of the service remains as at present, then new equipment be installed as in 2. above, but with the exception of the rhombic aerial.

We also recommend the following extra equipment be included in all of the above alternatives.

One magnetic tape recorder.

New speakers throughout

One V.H.F. portable transmitter and receiver to supplement the specified outside broadcasting equipment.

The cost of these extras would be more than covered by the saving in omitting diversity reception and one rhombic aerial.

*C. Nicolson. Halliday.*

No.

## MEMORANDUM.

172

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and the date may be quoted.

21 April

1950

Chevins

Broadcast Committee

Stanley.

P. Moore.

Senior member, Broadcast Committee.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

## SUBJECT :-

These papers handed me this morning with the remark that HE is waiting for the reports. and another reminder that the papers were urgently requested at G.H. about two hours later, does not give me much time to make a report at all. However the position is that new equipment is required and the GPO engineers have produced, as a result of long and numerous deliberations by the Broadcast Committee, some comprehensive equipment. I do not know what was asked for but the Information Office, as far as I recollect, was principally concerned with elaborate equipment since he was to do the work.

P. Moore

21. 4. 50

173

YE

With reference to the W/T Committee Meeting held 11th April.  
Minutes at 167 for <sup>information</sup> ~~approval~~ please. I have flagged references  
in other files attached.

Mr McNaughton's minute at 165 is of interest and I will  
try to sort this out at the next meeting on Monday  
24th. which is to draft regulations regarding the use of  
R/T sets in the Camp.

The draft Regulations for "Suppression of Radio Interference  
are not yet available but I will hasten.

Chairman W/T Committee

WTR 22/4

Seen but this does not get us much further  
does it? How soon will the Clerk be able to present  
its finally agreed recommendations? I.e. on the three proposals A B & C at 171. MC. 22/4

174

MINUTES OF MEETING OF W/T COMMITTEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE APRIL 24TH. 1950:

Chairman: Lieut/Col. K. Pierce-Butler.

Present: Messrs. C. Nicolson, D. Hallett, D. McNaughton (Secretary).

Absent: Mr A. Mercer, Supt. P. & T., was too busy to attend the meeting but had sent a letter to the Chairman expressing his view on several points. His letter is included as an appendix to these minutes.

The Chairman opened the meeting by saying that its principal purpose was to draw up regulations covering the operation of the Government Emergency R/T Service. The first eight R/T sets were almost ready for issue to stations on the West, and a similar issue to the East would follow shortly. He read Mr. Mercer's letter (which had considerable bearing on the subject), and the Committee proceeded to discuss the matter.

It was soon agreed by all present that it would not be possible to frame comprehensive regulations at this stage, for a number of reasons:

1. The framing of these regulations will take a considerable amount of time and will be possible only after prolonged consideration of the problem.

2. It is difficult to envisage the situation which will be produced by the existence of a large number of R/T stations all operating on the same frequencies. We should obtain some experience first. The Committee appreciated that, since Government provided the sets it could, if necessary, limit their use strictly to emergency calls. However, since the farms will provide batteries and chargers and will be expected to co-operate in a number of other ways, they felt strongly that they should be permitted a limited amount of private use, provided that this did not jeopardise the efficiency of the emergency service or seriously reduce Government revenue.

3. It is obvious that it will eventually be necessary to provide almost continuous service at the Stanley Control Station - not only to work regular schedules with the stations but also to cover emergency routines such as those which will be required for aircraft operations. The framing of final regulations should await the time when there was a prospect of the Stanley terminal being able to play its full role. (Mr Mercer's request for attention to the problem of staff has particular relevance here).

4. Although not impossible, the Committee thought it undesirable to impose a series of stringent regulations on the holders of Government R/T sets, when a number of sets are already operating in the Colony. The final regulations should cover all R/T traffic throughout the Islands, and incorporate where possible existing regulations, although there would be a number of

Not too  
prolonged,  
I trust.

It must not  
interfere with  
the normal T. G. service.



requirements from the holders of Government sets which would not necessarily affect other users.

It was agreed therefore, that the Committee could best meet the present need by framing interim regulations which would:

1. Cover satisfactorily the operation of about 20 stations.
2. Be capable of being adhered to with the minimum possible control from the Stanley terminal until such time as Supt. P. and T. could obtain or train extra staff.
3. Form the basis for fuller regulations by being capable of expansion and amendment as the number of sets was increased and as the Supt. P. and T. obtained more staff for the operation of the Stanley terminal.
4. Cover the transmission and reception of messages of an emergency nature (e.g. medical), weather reports and other Meteorological information and messages concerned with the whereabouts and movements of Government transport - e.g. the aircraft, Philomel, Penelope and John Biscoe; and at the same time allow a certain amount of private use without prejudice to the emergency service.

It was therefore agreed that regulations should be drawn up on the following lines:

1. No transmitting station should operate without holding a current transmitting licence issued by the Government, and no transmissions should be made on any frequency other than those specified <sup>in</sup> on the licence.

Note: Holders of Government sets would be allocated 2.0 and 4.5 mags. only.

Steps would have to be taken to licence all authorised R/T sets and the frequencies approved for use stated on the licences. In particular the above frequencies should be very strictly controlled and operation on them permitted only in connection with the Government Emergency R/T Service.

2. All transmitting stations should adopt a fixed transmitting and operating procedure and all transmissions should be as short as possible. Stations should be identified by call signs and not by code words, place names or the names of people.

Notes: An example of the recommended procedure should be supplied as an appendix to the regulations. It should include an instruction to "listen out" for at least a minute before transmitting to ensure that the frequency is not already in use. Steps would have to be taken to allot call signs to all stations

*This is important*

including those already licenced. They should presumably be commercial call signs but the Committee were not sure whether Government held blocks of these.

3. The use of the frequency 4.5 mcs. will be restricted to messages of an emergency nature, Met. messages and messages about the location or movements of Government transport. Limited private use may be allowed on the 2.0 mcs. channel. The sets will not be used for private calls unless these could not be made by telephone. They may be used during periods when telephone communications are cut due to broken lines etc. but not merely when the lines are occupied by other subscribers.

Note: A certain amount of monitoring would probably be advisable to ensure that this regulation was not being broken. The idea behind the regulation is to give service and at the same time to restrict the number of calls to cover the time when some 40 stations will be operating.

4. All Government Emergency Radio Telephones should be assigned to a "Control Group" of about four stations. The composition of these groups should be amended from time to time as the number of sets increases to preserve a reasonable geographical distribution. Each morning one of the stations in the group will contact the others to see that the equipment is in working order and to accept any emergency etc. messages - medical calls, weather reports, messages about the whereabouts and movements of Government transport - and so on. He will then stand by to work Stanley Control Station at a specified time. When possible other stations in the Group should listen to this routine. The task of being Control Station can be arranged between the members of the group and should usually change (say day or week about), unless other considerations make this undesirable. The times of the various schedules should be communicated from time to time by the Stanley station, and it should also make statements at specified hours about movements of the aircraft etc. and about any special schedules required with individual stations.

Notes: A list of stations split up into Control Groups will have to be prepared and also a time schedule showing the times at which various stations will be worked, the announcements made by the Stanley station, and so on. This will have to be modified from time to time as the number of stations increases.

4. All holders of Government Emergency R/T sets must be prepared from time to time, to work extra routines with the Stanley control to provide special information e.g. weather, state of airfield, state of sea etc. in connection

With the movement of Government transport - especially the aircraft in bad weather. Advice about these extra routines - what stations and when - will be provided by the Stanley Control Station, as provided for in 4. above.

Note: It is probably not possible to be completely rigid on this matter. The object should be to obtain the co-operation of the Farmer (and his wife too if possible). It might occasionally be unreasonable to work an extra routine at a specific time but holders of sets must be reminded that they hold them only so long as they are prepared to co-operate in matters such as this, and that only this will enable the air service to be really safe and efficient.

The Committee then turned briefly to the matter of the wire broadcasting system for Stanley. Messrs. Nicolson and Hallett had suggested that, if the necessary full-time staff could be made available, then the equipment recommended by the G.P.O. would be worth considering - and only if so. The other members of the Committee present accepted this view and it was agreed that the staff required would be two people - probably 1) a radio engineer to maintain and operate the equipment and 2) an announcer and programme arranger. It was agreed that:

- a) Should the two men specified above be available the Committee would recommend the purchase of the G.P.O. Equipment, minus diversity reception but plus a tape or other similar recorder.
- b) Should they not be available then the Committee would recommend an improvement of the present system, item by item, by more modern and more powerful equipment.

(It subsequently became obvious that this is an over-simplification of the views of the various members of the Committee and yet another meeting will have to be held - preferably with all members present - to clarify the situation).

Secretary.

Sir,

In connection with today's meeting of the W/T Committee to discuss regulations and procedure to be adopted for working the Camp R/T Sets, I submit the following for the consideration of the Committee.

2. To have some eight stations on the West as a beginning and probably another eight on the East in the very near future, some time will be taken up each day attending to the various calls, and in addition to the preparation of regulations consideration might be given to the employment of someone to do the work. I propose that the work should be done from the Govt W/T Station for all communications excepting Met reports.

3. I propose that the first call be made to all Stations at 12.30 GMT to collect Medical messages first starting with Port Howard followed by Pebble Is Saunders Is Carcass Is Hillcove West-point Roycove Chartres Dunnosehead Weddell Is New Island Beaver Is Port Stephens Albemarle Fox Bay, when all these are fitted. After all medical messages have been passed then work each station in the above order, all unwanted stations keeping quite until called.

The Stations may have to be limited to the duration of private conversation and should in any case leave the service free for official use for 30 minutes in the morning and afternoons.

4. I do not know what time will be occupied by the Met services but it was understood from the Met Officer that reports would be required at 12.00 GMT and 1800 GMT. I presume the Met Officer has made or will make arrangements accordingly.

5. To change the subject, since the W/T Committee decided the requirements for these R/T Sets and since some 18 sets have now been received, perhaps the Committee would prefer to decide whether two half wave aerials should be used or whether it can be agreed to use one halfwave aerial for the 2 Mc/s and use the same aerial for operation on 4.5 Mc/s, making the latter operating into an aerial slightly longer than a full wave aerial ?

6. 400 feet of coaxial feeder was ordered with the 40 sets and since the masts are 45 feet high only sufficient feeder will arrive to supply some eight sets each with one feeder. For the eight sets now going out I have used coaxial feeder belonging to our commercial station. I hope to be able to get this feeder replaced.

7. There is also some misunderstanding regarding the supply of wind chargers and batteries but I am unable to say whether the Committee had anything to do with this.

8. I would be grateful to receive very early remarks in regard to paragraph 5 above. For your information however, the signal strength at South Georgia was much better when operating 4.5 Mc/s into the 2 Ms/c aerial.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient servant

*A. Mercer.*  
S.P.T.

The Chairman,  
W/T Committee  
Stanley

*Have so far as  
I am aware -*

*They will  
have to be -  
They are  
emergency sets*



INTERIM REGULATIONS COVERING THE OPERATION OF RADIO TELEPHONES  
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE:

1. No transmitting station shall operate without holding a limited commercial transmitting licence. This licence will permit operation only on 3000 Kc/s (150 metres) and 4500 Kc/s (66.6 metres).
2. Each station shall be identified in all transmissions by its geographical place name. *(My own view is that this is much simpler).*
3. Camp stations will be divided into "Control Groups" (of about four stations each for the purpose of handling official Government messages (as set out in 5. below). One of the stations in the Group shall act as "Control Station" for the group, and will be responsible for operating direct with the Government Station in Stanley. The grouping of stations *(as given in Schedule 1 below)* will be agreed upon mutually and will be on a geographical or farm basis.)
4. A standard R/T procedure shall be used at all times and all transmissions will be as brief as possible.
5. The 4500 Kc/s (66.6 metres) frequency shall be used only for the following types of traffic:
  - a. Emergency e.g. medical, people missing etc.
  - b. Meteorological messages.
  - c. Messages concerning the whereabouts, movements, safety etc. of Government transport such as the aircraft, including such reports as those on the state of airfields and water surfaces, operation of navigation lights etc.
  - d. Any other Government business of an urgent nature.This frequency will be used (between stations in the same "Control Group";) between Group Control Stations and Stanley; and between the aircraft and Stanley and individual Camp stations.
6. The 3000 Kc/s (150 metres) frequency may be used by individual Camp stations at any time for private messages between each other, provided that:
  - a. The call could not be made by telephone. (This does not include occasions when the telephone lines are busy).
  - b. No transmission from an individual station shall last for more than three minutes.
  - c. No exchange of messages between two or more stations shall last for more than 15 minutes.

• The following routine will be observed each day:

Before <sup>1800</sup>1240 G.M.T. Control Stations will contact all stations in their groups on (either) 3000 Kc/s (or 4500 Kc/s) to check the operation of the equipment and to accept messages such as those set out in 5. above.

At <sup>1800</sup>1240 G.M.T. the Stanley Control Station will make a general broadcast on 4500 Kc/s to all stations indicating the programme for the day, proposed movements of aircraft etc. and indicate which stations (including Control Stations and others) for which special messages are held and who will be worked for this purpose at 1500 G.M.T.

At <sup>1700</sup>1245 G.M.T. the Stanley Control Station will proceed to work all Control Stations for the purpose of receiving emergency messages. The stations will be worked in a prescribed order and the exchanges will be as brief as possible. It should be possible to "work" a station with no traffic in less than one minute.

At 1500 G.M.T. the Stanley Control Station will talk to the stations already warned for this route by the <sup>1700</sup>1240 broadcast. At this time any special routines required later in the day will be arranged.

Chairman, W/T Committee:

You spoke to Mr Mercer, Supt. P. and T. and to Mr Gilrath of Darwin. I received from you on Friday rough drafts of proposed regulations which you had prepared, based on the deliberations of the Committee and your talks with these gentlemen. I have produced a "tidied-up" version of these for your approval. I think you will wish it noted that they are not strictly in accordance with the original recommendations of the Committee. In particular the abandonment of the regulation concerning the use of call signs is not approved of by Messrs. Hallett and Nicolson.

*D. McNaughton.*

Honorary Secretary,  
W/T Committee.

YE.

1. The minutes of the last meeting of the W/T Committee held on 24<sup>th</sup> April, at 174 for information please.
2. Draft regulations for the use of R/T sets at 179. This has been some discussion in the Committee regarding the use of call signs instead of geographical place names to identify stations. The main objection I have to call signs is that the allocation of 4-9 is quite a major job, they will have to be published in the form of a directory and no one will remember them, the use of different phonetics by subscribers will lead to complete chaos on the group. Everyone knows the place names and they will not cause a misunderstanding.

*WFB* 1/5

CS:

From 174.

2. The <sup>draft</sup> ~~regulation~~ <sup>reg.</sup> at 179 may prove a little difficult of application in practice but it is a case of "trial and error"
3. One thing that must be clearly remembered is the purpose for which these sets are supplied — i.e. emergency, which covers medical, med. air service but not private chat.

4. I note - and regret - a slight note of  
 openness creeping into the Committee's minutes and  
 correspondence. The purpose of having a Committee is  
 to harness all the available knowledge & experience, whether  
 theoretical or practical and to iron out difficulties -  
 not to create them. These Regs. as they may be finally  
 approved shd. be promulgated as ME.  $\frac{1}{V}$ .  
 early as possible.

How do the F.I.C. sets

fit in & has their position ever  
 been regained?

YE

The regs. put forward by the Communications Ctte appear adequate  
 to a layman. Experience alone can tell and I think that, as  
 the important thing to do is to get something out as soon as  
 possible, we had best issue these regs. saying that they are  
 provisional & will be modified in the light of experience.

2) I am all for stations being identified by their place  
 names & not by a call sign.

3) S.P.T. informs us that the position of the F.I.C. sets is  
 regulated. They pay a licence every year. Being under  
 50 watts they have, in accordance with international  
 regulations, a wide discretion as to frequency. He does not  
 anticipate any difficulty.

4) The Ctte should advise as to the composition of "control  
 groups" (reg. 3) & once these have been worked out the  
 S.O.A. should be invited to comment on their suitability.

(Direct discussion with Mr. Foster would suffice & would save time.)

Y.E. (on return)

The Regs suggested by the Communications Committee appear adequate to a layman. Experience alone can tell and I think that, as the important thing to do is to get something out as soon as possible, we had best issue these regs, saying that they are provisional and will be modified in the light of experience if necessary.

2. I am all for stations being identified by their place names and not by a call sign.

3. S.P.T. informs me that the position of the F.I.C. sets is regulated. They pay a licence every year. Being under 50 watts they have, in accordance with international regulations, a wide discretion as to frequency. He does not anticipate any difficulty.

4. The remaining 22 sets, plus the spares, have now arrived, and are being tested prior to issue. The system of "control groups" suggested by the Committee (reg:3) seems suitable, and they should be asked to advise on the composition of the groups. S.D.A. might then be asked to comment on their suitability (direct discussion with Mr. Barton would suffice and save time).

*Mr. Clement*

5. The final distribution of the sets has still to be decided. The original list is at p.155 of 0031/II attached. Y.E. has minuted, particularly at p.233 of 0031/III. The particular case is Fox Bay, with which is tied up the possibility of closing down the Government W/T station there. Y.E. may wish to take advantage of the presence in Stanley of Mr. Clement to discuss with him. Until the final distribution is decided the "control groups" cannot be fixed. Personally I favour the full distribution proposed at p.155 in the interests of uniformity.

*m Ex. Co.!*

Very early admin please.

30.5.50.

→ So do I - it is merely a question of priorities, but I do not approve 2 sets plus the W.T. station at Fox Bay.

What is the authority for X on 155?

*M.C. 11/vi*

Y.E.

X on 155 was, I fear, done on my authority during your absence. I'll see also X on 152. In the case of islands where a land telephone could not be laid some form of R/T communication would be required. Again in the interests of uniformity it appeared to me advantageous that farms should be encouraged to install sets of the same pattern.

184

2) Circulate to Ex. Co. with particular ref to para 5 overleaf?

*[Signature]*  
12 JUN 1950

Accy. me 12/vi

*[Signature]*  
12 JUN 1950

Hon. Smt. P.M. 17/6/50  
Hon. A.D. J.P.D. 13/VI/50  
Hon. Mr. W. H. Clement. N.P.D. 16/6/50  
Circulated accordingly  
prior to discussion in Council

*[Signature]*  
12/6/50

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 17th of June, 1950.

8. Control of Radio Telephones.

Council advised that the interim Regulations covering the operation of Radio Telephones under the Government emergency Radio Telephone Service should be issued and circulated to all Camp Stations listed as page 155 of Secretariat file No. 0031/II as early as possible.

His Excellency concurred and ordered accordingly.

*[Signature]*

Clerk of the Executive Council.



A

Mr. MacNaughton.

Ref: the draft rules for R/T sets recommended by the Committee at pp.179-180, which have been approved by Ex:Co:.. The approved distribution for the sets is as in the list at p.155 of file 0031/II attached. (Note that Ajax Bay, East Island and Albemarle have been added to the original list). Draft rule 3 proposes a number of "Control Groups". Bearing in mind the distribution, would you please advise as to suitable composition for these groups. As a possible suggestion 6 or 7 stations per group might be a good idea, so that if they so wished the individual members of the group could do one day a week as "Control Station".

B

1.7.50.

B

SUGGESTED GROUPING OF R/T STATIONS.

CONTROL:

<u>Fox Bay West</u>	-	Port Stephens *	*
		Weddell (Beaver and Passage Islands)	
		New Island	
		Albemarle	
<u>Fox Bay East</u>	-	Dunnose Head	
		Chartres	
		Roy Cove	
		Hill Cove	
<u>Pebble Island</u>	→	West Point	
		Carcass Island	
		Port Howard	
		Saunders Island	
<u>Teal Inlet</u>	-	Douglas Station (Horseshoe Bay)	□
		Salvador	
		Rincon Grande	
		Port Louis N.	
		Johnson's Harbour	
<u>Ajax</u>	-	San Carlos	
		Port San Carlos	
<u>Darwin</u>	-	North Arm (Bleaker Island)	φ
		Lively Island	
		Speedwell Island (George and Barren Islands)	φ φ
<u>Fitzroy Station</u>	-	Bluff Cove	
		Sea Lions	□
		(Port Louis S.)	
		East Island	



186

H.C.S.

Yaws 185 A. I discussed the distribution of stations with Mr. Barton and he suggested the groups shown in 185 B. Division is on a combined farm + geographical basis - i.e. each farmer with responsibility for several smaller farms has had the latter included in his "group". e.g. Darwin group includes other F.I.C. settlements with which Mr. Gilbert is normally associated. For this reason the control station in each group has been shown as the same station all the time - although, of course, there is no reason why this responsibility should not be taken over by one of the others when required. When this basis fell down (in the areas of smaller independent farms) geographical grouping was adopted. The Ajax Bay group is small but we felt this was justified as traffic from the C.D.C. project, even of an emergency type, might be more frequent than from a normal station.

Mr. Barton has agreed to inform the S.O.A. of his suggested distribution and feels sure they will be in general agreement. I think the best thing to do is to promulgate the grouping in 185 B. and work each group as soon as it comes into existence.

The meaning of the symbols in 185 B are:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| * Being purchased by Weddell from Govt. | } See 153<br>in 0031/11. |
| □ No provision made for a set here yet. |                          |
| φ Being purchased by Darwin from Govt.  |                          |

Could a copy of the R/T regulations as issued be available to the Committee at the meeting on Friday pse?  
— Yaws Office 2 p.m. Also this file pse.

D.MCM  
6/7/50.

187

ACS  
Early action  
as indicated  
by H.E. D.  
24/10.



96834/9/50

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
The Church House,  
Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

Your Ref: 0438/II

Cs.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

August, 1950

NO. ST 4

Helpful (especially the last para)

but I would like the answer to my  
marginal query other views of  
S/PAT the Committee on Mr. B's proposals.

W.C. 23/X

Sir,

159.

190-193

I have the honour to refer to my predecessor's despatch No.96 of the 8th November, 1949, about broadcasting development and to enclose a memorandum on this subject prepared by the B.B.C.

X →  
Who is?  
Mr. Byron.

2. While the Corporation's proposals are no doubt sound on technical grounds, their financial estimate of the cost of this scheme is clearly beyond the compass of the funds likely to be available to your Government for this purpose. I considered, therefore, that it was pointless to forward the B.B.C.'s memorandum to you without first obtaining other expert advice on the subject. In view of his exceptional knowledge and considerable experience of broadcasting in the Falkland Islands, I decided to consult Mr. F.A.W.Byron, who has played a not inconsiderable part in the development of broadcasting in the Falkland Islands and is now on the staff of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Mr. Byron has been good enough to draw up a more modest scheme which may, I believe, meet your requirements at a cost which is not quite so formidable.

3. In a letter dated the 11th August Mr.Byron states:-

"I have given this matter my careful consideration and come to the conclusion that a longwave service operating on say 1500 metres with a power of some 5 kilowatts would adequately serve the Colony as opposed to the Dependencies and I sought quotations from various manufacturers on this basis. Unfortunately, while agreeing with me that the suggested service would be adequate the firms concerned could not supply me with a broadcast transmitter of 5 K.W. operating on the wavelengths proposed. As a substitute I was offered a medium wave transmitter of 20 kilowatts by Marconi's and a 5 K.W. medium wave transmitter by Messrs. Redifon Ltd. It seems that owing to the desperate need to concentrate development on certain other projects at the present time the manufacturers were not prepared to produce a long wave transmitter nor to modify a standard medium wave transmitter.

I was therefore driven to consider the 5 K.W. set to operate on medium waves. Messrs. Redifon with whom I had been in contact advised me that they were confident that given good earth conductivity the set they proposed would cover the greater part if not all of the territory required. I considered however that their claim was rather too ambitious but having regard to the local conditions prevailing such as, earth conductivity which I estimate to be from fair to good and the absence of man main noise (electrical) I consider that the greater part of East Falkland could be served by the 5 K.W. set proposed and also the territory of West Falkland bordering on Falkland Sound. It may well be that distances in excess of those indicated would be covered at certain times since I know from personal experience that Radio

GOVERNOR,

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G.,

man-made

/Station

etc., etc., etc.

Interim reply at 200



Stations in South America e.g. Montevideo, Buenos Ayres etc. are received on most afternoons at good clarity and strength.

In all the circumstances, therefore, I am inclined to the view that for the Colony service a 5 K.W. medium wave transmitter should be installed operating on say 550 kilocycles and using a "T" type aerial on masts of approximately 160 feet high.

As regards the short wave service to the Dependencies I consider that a 5 K.W. set would be desirable with a directional aerial - the simplest and most economical arrangement being a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave folded dipole with a reflector utilising 4 - 66 ft. poles. It is suggested that a frequency of the order of 6 megacycles would be suitable.

One Studio Control Desk could be arranged to feed both the short and medium wave service simultaneously and also the local rediffusion service at Port Stanley if desirable. Good quality microphones and a gramophone reproducing unit could also be obtained for use with the above although consideration would no doubt be given to the possibility of using the existing instruments now in use on the rediffusion service.

With regard to the receiving station I have assumed that it is intended to receive, in the main, B.B.C. broadcasts from the U.K. and have included in my estimate of costs detailed below the cost of a simple scheme utilising 2 receivers and Rhombic aerials. I fear it may not be practicable to site the receiving station 5 miles distant from the transmitter as suggested by the B.B.C. Distances of 1 mile or so would however be satisfactory with careful layout although, of course, it is desirable to be as far away from the transmitter as possible.

I now detail below the approximate costs of the material proposed, together with my estimate for a simple diversity receiving system. I have assumed that auxiliary power plant will not be necessary and that the necessary power will be obtained from the local power station.

1 - 5 K.W. medium wave transmitter	=	£6500.0s
1 - Aerial timing unit for above	=	£ 50s
1 - Medium wave aerial system including masts, radial earth system & coaxial cable, mast erecting gear etc.	=	£1500.0s.
1 - 5 K.W. short wave transmitter	=	£5000.0s.0d.
1 - Short wave directional aerial system with 66 ft. masts	=	£ 600.0s.0d.
1 - Studio Control Desk	=	£ 500.0s.0d.
1 - Supply incidental such as microphones, gramophone unit	=	£ 500.0s.0d.
1 - Supply spare parts for above	say	£ 500.0s.0d.
1 - Simple Diversity receiving equipment to consist of 2 communication type receivers and 2 Rhombic aerials		<u>£1000.0s.0d.</u>
	Total	<u>£16600.0s.0d.</u>

As an addition to the above there would be shipping and local charges. I consider therefore that a grand total of £20,000 would be the minimum capital sum required exclusive of buildings."

4. Should you decide to proceed with a broadcasting development scheme on the lines suggested by Mr. Byron, you will no doubt wish to know whether any

/financial



189

7m0663/C financial assistance can be provided from United Kingdom funds. You will appreciate that priority in the granting of aid for broadcasting development has had to be given to the six territories named in my confidential circular despatch of the 29th March, 1949; and the allocations to these territories have in fact very largely exhausted the funds available. I appreciate, however, that a proper broadcasting service is a necessary amenity in the Falkland Islands where so many of the population live in conditions of extreme isolation, and I am anxious to afford you the maximum financial assistance compatible with the limited resources available to me. In the circumstances, therefore, on receipt of your formal application and detailed development scheme, I shall be prepared, as requested in your despatch No.93, to consider making a grant not exceeding £10,000 to your Government from the General Reserve under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the purpose of broadcasting development.

See 66 in  
8663.

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

*James Gifford*

Interim reply at 200

BROADCASTING IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

This memorandum is to make some very general proposals regarding broadcasting in the Falkland Islands. It is assumed that the service to be given will be a medium-wave service to cover the main islands, plus a short-wave service to cover the Falkland Islands dependencies and the outlying parts of the main island. It will also be assumed that it will be necessary to carry out most of the activities in the neighbourhood of Port Stanley so as to economise on communication circuits.

1. Medium-Wave Service

In view of the fact that distances well over 100 miles are to be covered it is necessary in the medium-waves to use a fairly low frequency and a fairly appreciable power. In order not to be too near the listening band it is suggested that a frequency of the order of 600 kc/s to 700 kc/s should be selected, but the exact frequency will depend upon the signal strength received from the Falkland Islands from existing medium wave stations in South America. The lower the frequency, however, the better will be the service. It is suggested that a transmitter of at least 20 kW output power should be employed, and unless the terrain is unfavourable this power should give an adequate signal of 1 millivolt/metre at distances of the order of 120 miles from Port Stanley and should give a lower field of 0.5 millivolts/metre at distances of the order of 150 miles from Port Stanley. If, however, the ground is rocky, then the ranges will be very much decreased, and the corresponding distances might not exceed 70 to 100 miles.

2. Short-Wave Service

For the short-wave service it is suggested that a transmitter having a power of 5 kW should be employed, and that this should be used on frequencies between 6 Mc/s and 15 Mc/s dependent upon the time of day, the season, etc. at which the service is to be operated. It is not known what requirements for frequencies have been submitted to the present high frequency broadcasting conference, but it is assumed that adequate provision has been made to enable the required service to be carried. A 5 kW transmitter is not, of course, as powerful as would be desirable for carrying



the service to the Falkland Islands Dependencies. It should, however, be adequate for giving a signal under conditions of reasonable propagation. If money is short, it would seem more reasonable to economise somewhat on the short-wave set rather than on the medium-wave set.

#### 3. Transmitting Site:

This would need to be about 30 acres and both medium-wave and short-wave services could be accommodated on the same site. The site should be within reasonable telephone distances from Port Stanley and preferably on the western side of the city. The site should be fairly level and could be approached by surrounding hills. If power supply is available there, of course, it would make an appreciable economy in the cost of the erection of the support structure would not be needed. The total size of the broadcasting building would probably be a single storey building of the order of 100 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, to which would be added a separate tower about 100 ft. high, probably 30 ft. by 30 ft.

#### 4. Studio Facilities:

It has been assumed that the studio facilities would consist of the usual control room, a general purposes studio, talks studio, recording room, reproducing room, disk storage accommodation, one set of outside broadcast equipment, and the usual microphones, mixers, and so on. It has been assumed also that a power supply would be available at the studio premises.

#### 5. Receiving Station:

It has been assumed that the receiving station would be engaged in short-wave reception from the United Kingdom, although the aerials provided would also enable reception of programmes originating in other points to be carried out. Dual diversity reception has been covered, together with the provision of a small engine alternator, spares, etc. The receiving station should preferably be five miles from the transmitting site. It should be of some 15 acres in extent and should preferably be not immediately adjacent to a main road.

#### 6. Costs:

The approximate cost of the proposals would be as given in Annex I. It

should be noted that these cost figures are very approximate and are for guidance only, and they include the cost of equipment plus reasonable installation charges. Any factors which might increase the cost of installation could result in additional costs. No provision has been made in these costs for handling, cost of site, cost of telephone lines from studio to receiver and transmitter sites, cost of power supply cables, tower cables, transport charges <sup>on</sup> equipment, etc. In addition, access and construction costs are not included, and would be a separate item.

FOUR/1921  
20/5/50



£.

1. Studio equipment, including recording and reproducing facilities for two studios, plus one set of outside broadcast equipment, but not including engine generator sets, furniture, etc.....2,500
2. Receiving Station equipped for dual diversity reception, rhombic aeriads, accessory plant, but not including an engine alternator.....1,500
3. 20 kW medium-wave transmitter with directional aerial system, accessories, two diesel alternators, general equipment, masts, etc.....91,000
4. 5 kW short-wave transmitter with aeriads, masts, accessories, two diesel alternators, general equipment, etc.....32,000
5. General engineering supervision, installation costs, etc.....10,000

---

 £137,000

Contingency                    13,000

---

 £150,000

195  
Hon Col Sec,

187 onwards have been noted.

I feel that the results of the W/T Committee findings with a further discussion can provide the information necessary for a satisfactory and yet an economic service.

The proposals of the B.E.C and Mr Byron are both far beyond the finances being made available and the recurrent costs will outweigh all Revenue likely to be collected from the licence paying community.

The proposed long wave transmitter put forward by Mr Byron operating on 1500 metres at 5 K.W. would not be of any use to the Falkland Islands where all broadcasting receivers with one or two exceptions can only receive on frequencies higher than 550 kc/s

The Medium Frequency transmitter if installed would I find, have to work with very poor earth conductivity, the terrain is rock and clay and would not in my opinion be very successful at 5.K.W. A larger transmitter - 30 to 50 K.W. - would require considerable attention by technical attendants and with other commitments would be prohibitive in maintenance costs.

Our Committee has already proposed an M.F. Transmitter would serve the Dependencies in the 6 Mc/s band and a frequency of 6.125 mc/s has now been allocated to us for broadcasting.

The proposal to use 5 K.W. in place of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  K.W. proposed by the Committee would not present any opposition since we must in any case approach the Frequency Board before we can use more power than 500 watts on M.F. For broadcasting, however, since Government already have several M.F. Transmitters of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  K.W. output made by the Marconi Co Ltd, the new set if of the same make may have similar valve complement thereby effecting an economy in spares to be stocked.

Since the power required for Medium wave broadcasting has to be very high for satisfactory results and the fact that it would absorb more than half the output of one of our Blackstones, I am proposing to the W/T Committee that Short Wave service is the only one financially possible for our requirements. A discussion on the suitability of frequencies will be necessary.

The views of Mr C Nicolson and Mr D McNaughton are attached please.

*America*  
Supt P & T Dept  
2nd Nov 1950.

S.P. &amp; T.

Mr. Nicolson has passed this file to me for comment. I am sure H.E. would wish to know the agreed views of the w/r Ctee. as a whole, and not the individual views of some of its members. A meeting should therefore be called.

In the meantime it is obvious that we have spent almost two years getting nowhere. The matter was thrashed out fairly thoroughly here before the B.B.C. were asked for advice early last year. They were given full details of our needs and H.E. indicated the kind of financial provision he had in mind — "£5000" plus "an additional sum from Dependencies" (See 0438/II, pages 110 and 111). By June 1949 the matter had apparently been dealt with once by the B.B.C. — S. of S. stated that they had "offered advice and information in a form which I do not consider appropriate to your purposes." (See 0438/II p. 141). <sup>1</sup> yet 16 months later we receive proposals costing £150,000. Naturally they are useless.

As far as I can see Mr. Byron's proposals are likely to find little support here. He wants to spend £20,000 on an installation which may not do the job. The w/r Ctee. long ago agreed that real M.F. would not do for Stanley to Camp broadcasts. As I see it we have two alternatives —

① Refer the matter again to the B.B.C. telling them more precisely how we think the job should be done — i.e. wavelength and power of transmitters etc. — and give them a definite financial limit or

② Decide here what basic equipment is necessary and get Crown Agents to get quotations for specific items. I am confident we can get hold of a satisfactory installation without spending

a small fortune on it.

J. McN  
Secy w/ T. Ottee.  
1 - 11 - 50.

Mr M<sup>c</sup>Naughton,

Mr Muret asked me this afternoon to note my views on pages 187 to 194, and then pass on the file for your comments.

In view of the total cost, the BBC's proposal would hardly appear to merit very serious consideration.

Regarding the Colonial Office letter, Mr Byron's proposals for the Dependencies broadcast service appears reasonable, but, for the various reasons given below I am much more doubtful regarding his proposal for Camp broadcasting.

You will notice incidentally that the last five of the nine items specified in his list of equipment, amounting to £3000, are common to the Air Broadcasting proposals put forward by the GPO and already considered by the W/T Committee.

Despite Mr Byron's alleged "exceptional knowledge and considerable experience of broadcasting in the Falklands", I would dare to suggest that ground conductivity, on which medium wave propagation, unlike HF propagation, is very materially dependent, could much more aptly be described, at least in this locality, as poor to very poor. (See Radio Engineering, Terman, pages 610-615).

For this reason I would express even greater doubt concerning the prospects of adequate signal strength being received for much of the year, on the West, from the proposed 5 KW, 1500 metres transmitter located in Stanley, than he does.

So far as I can recollect, Mr Rife, who gave the matter some thought prior to a previous meeting of the W/T Committee, calculated that for satisfactory all the year round reception throughout the Falklands a medium wave transmitter located in Stanley would require an output power of the order of 50 KW.

This agrees



198

This agrees fairly well with the BBC report which specifies a minimum of 20KW on the assumption that the terrain is not unfavourable: an assumption which in my opinion is not warranted in the present case. The reference by Mr B. to good reception here of MW transmissions from Montevideo and B.A. has little bearing on the subject of transmission from Stanley to the Camp, as, quite apart from the difference in transmitted power, in the former case a sea path is used, sea water being a first class surface over which to propagate MW.

Regarding the Camp broadcasting therefore, as I see it, the position is:-

(a) The 5KW, medium wave transmitter proposed by Mr Byron is unlikely to provide satisfactory reception throughout the Falklands.

(b) While transmission on MW would no doubt be the ideal answer to the problem, the cost of a transmitter of sufficient power would be prohibitive.

(c) In view of (a) & (b) I feel that we are forced to consider the H.F. rather than the M.F. band for this service and would suggest that either a meeting of the Committee be called to discuss the matter, or that the BBC be approached again for their views on this alternative.

C. Nicolson

31/10/50.

A.

Y.E.

The despatch at p.187 with its enclosures has been considered by the members of the Committee individually, and their comments are at pp. 195-198. All the members of the committee are rather pressed with their own departmental mail, and, as this is obviously a matter meriting the most careful consideration, we should not reply in a hurry. But if we do not give them some acknowledgement by this mail we shall not get another chance until the mail which is due to leave Christmas Eve, and the news in the last sentence on p.189 certainly merits acknowledgement. I have therefore drafted an interim reply which I submit at cover for consideration.

*Certainly not*

Fair pt.

B.

3.11.50.

Committee to be formally charged with this task. Col. Buller's views may also be of value and he could be co-opted.

MC  
3/11Offici.

Fair.

11

3/11/50.



STANLEY.

3rd November, 1950.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.No. 125. COLONY.

Sir,

187

I have the honour to refer to your Despatch No. 54 of 1st September, 1950 concerning broadcasting development, and to express appreciation for the assistance which both the B.B.C. and Mr. Byron have given in this matter, and also for the promise given in the concluding sentence of your Despatch that a grant not exceeding £10,000 will be made available from the General Reserve of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for this purpose.

2. As you note in paragraph 2 of your Despatch the suggestions put forward by the B.B.C., though no doubt excellent in themselves, are ruled out by financial considerations. The Colony, even with the generous measure of assistance which is to be made available could obviously not, and indeed should obviously not, spend anything approaching £150,000 on this service.

3. The suggestions put forward by Mr. Byron are more practicable from the financial point of view, and are being studied carefully. Since your Despatch was only received here ten days ago, it is not possible for me yet to give you a considered reply, but I am anxious to advise you of at any rate my first impressions by the mail which leaves in two days' time since the next outward mail will not be until eight weeks later.

4. Small though the Colony is, it is fortunate in being able to call upon a very reasonable body of expert advice in this matter recruited from the Ionospheric and Radio Sonde staff who, together with my Supervisor Posts and Telegraphs Department and Colonel Butler constitute an advisory committee to me on these problems. The preliminary comments of these gentlemen on Mr. Byron's scheme (Colonel Butler has not yet seen it) are, I regret to say, unfavourable. For instance, it is observed that "ground conductivity, on which medium wave propagation, unlike H.F. propagation, is very materially dependent could much more aptly be described, at least in this locality, as 'poor to very poor'". Again, "good reception here of medium wave transmissions from Montevideo and Buenos Aires has little bearing on the subject of transmission from Stanley to the Camp as, quite apart from the difference in transmitted power, in the former case a sea path is used and sea water is a first-class surface over which to propagate medium wave". Further it is noted that a long-wave transmitter operating on 1500 metres at 5 KW would be of little use in this Colony where the majority of broadcasting receivers can only receive on frequencies higher than 550 kc/s. Also it is believed

that.....

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JAMES GRIFFITHS, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

the power required for medium wave broadcasting, if satisfactory results are to be obtained, needs to be very high and would probably absorb a disproportionately large amount of the output of even our new Power Station.

5. I quote these criticisms, not to belittle the value of Mr. Byron's suggestions, but to show you that the problem is not one for which a simple solution is likely to be found. I have therefore instructed the committee to give this matter detailed consideration, and to submit to me their recommendations in the light of your Despatch and its enclosures, and I hope to be in a position to address you further and more conclusively on the subject by the next mail.

In the meanwhile,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd.) MILES CLIFFORD

GOVERNOR.

DRW.

203

Extract from a Minute by His Excellency the Governor, the original of which is filed at page 65 in 0001 "Local Broadcast Committee".

"The Technical Advisory Committee's report should be self-contained in a form which can be submitted as an enclosure to our despatch: it should provide

- (a) A reasoned criticism of the Byron proposals;
- (b) Committee's own proposals

- (c) Specification of equipment required for which, as in the case of our R/T. sets, tenders can be invited by C.A.'s.

The question of the Studio is outstanding.

(Itld.) M.C.

7/XI/50.

H.C.S. (Chairman w/T Cttee).

H.E.'s minutes above and on p. 199. I held a meeting of the Technical Sub-Cttee on Nov. 10th. (during your leave I think) and submit herewith minutes prepared in accordance with H.E.'s instructions. At that time the Biscoe had not arrived and Col. Butler was not available.

The tolerance figures for the new town mains quoted in para (v) of the specifications are from Mr. Gutteridge. He states that these are what he expects and will be most disappointed if he cannot achieve. He cannot guarantee them however.

I regret the delay between the meeting and my submission of this report. Apart from the time taken to have a draft approved, this is almost entirely due to the fact that I have not had time to type it — I should be grateful if you could  
X | authorise me to have such material typed in the Secretariat to avoid such delays in future?

We should now like to go ahead and discuss the G.P.O. rediffusion proposals again to try to get something definite for the next mail — but we cannot get hold of the specifications

These were last heard of at a Cttee. meeting at C.H. before Col. Butler left for U.K. He tells me that Mr. Mercer took them from the meeting but the latter cannot recall doing so and does not have them now. We can do no more till they are found and I am continuing enquiries.

H.E. might like to see this file before he attends at Broadcast Committee meeting on Friday p.m. 4.45 at C.H.

J. Men

23-11-50.

Read with interest.

2 I suppress X.

3. As to Y, I am sick to death of these repeated disappearance of official papers; such must continue until they are found.

Found. 25/11

4. I would like Col. Butler to see the paper at once and unless he is in disagreement with it - when he should bring such disagreement to the notice of his fellow-members - it shd. go forward.

MC. 24/11

ACS

File to Col. Butler for action as indicated in H.E.'s minute.

2) Attached to this file (in brown envelope) are the papers for which Mr. McNaughton is looking (I think).

Handed to  
Mr. McNaughton  
27.11.50

25/11/50

A.

205

Col. Butler

File to you accordingly, per  
H.C.S.  
25/11/50

H.C.S.

Reference HE's minute above.

I disagree with suggestion by committee that the frequency  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mcs should be used in winter. From experience we have found it impossible to hear Stanley Beac on 3440 Kc/s at any time of the year except on occasions at signing. It is far too low for average working and 6 mcs is just about mid way between summer and winter. Otherwise I agree with findings of Committee.

29/11/50

H.P.B.

Mr. McNaughton.

Secretary, Commission Ctte.

Above minute by Col. Butler for consideration  
by the Ctte please. H.E.'s minute opposite refers.

29/11/50.

H.C.S.

Your minute above. I have discussed the matter again with Mr Nicolson who assures me that, on the basis of Ionospheric measurements made at his station this year, a frequency even lower than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  megs. will be required to ensure reception at the bases in mid-winter evenings during the next few years at least. I have discussed the matter also with Col. Butler who now agrees that the lower working limit of the Dependencies transmitter will have to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  megs. or less. The following amendments made to my original draft at back cover will make it complete and agreed to by all concerned.

1. (a) The Byron Proposals:

In para. 1 line 7 alter to read:

" would have to be reduced at that season in the course of the next two years to the order of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  megs/sec. This conclusion is based on recent Ionospheric measurements made in Stanley and takes into consideration the fact that there are still several

several/

206

several/ years to go before we reach the minimum of the sunspot cycle.

(c) Specification of equipment required:

In Sub-para vii. the frequency range of the Dependencies transmitter should be altered from 3 to 15 to 2 to 15 megs.

I'm sure  
it has not.

The recommendations about the rediffusion equipment also at back cover should enable action to be taken in this mail. I regret the delay - it has not been a simple job.

*D. McNaughton*  
Secretary,  
Communications Cttee.  
19 - 12 - 50

Y.E.

Two reports from the Communications Committee are at back cover, the first dealing with the despatch at p.187 and its enclosures; the second dealing with the enclosures to p.159. The minute by the Secretary of the Committee above also refers. It is important that the two matters of broadcasting equipment and re-diffusion equipment should be dealt with in conjunction with each other, and not kept in water-tight compartments.

2. I submit draft covering despatch at cover.

20.12.50.

I have discussed with Munn McNaughton & Butler and am unwilling to economise over the diversity reception switch gear. The despatch triplicate must go in this mail.

*Mc. 20/12*

H.C.S.

H.E.'s minute above. Please find at back cover:

① Amended versions of the Committee's reports - copies of these go to S.D. S. and (through him) to C.P.O.

② Amended draft of your despatch (as amended by H.E.) which I have taken the liberty of preparing - it may save you some valuable time.

*Offici. Fair. 21/12.*

*21/12*

21-12-50.



STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

22nd December, 1950.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.No. 134. COLONY.

Sir,

200

209-213

I have the honour to refer to my Despatch No. 125 of the 3rd of November, 1950, concerning broadcast development, and to inform you that the Committee mentioned in paragraph 5 of that despatch has now submitted to me its report a copy of which I enclose for your information. It will be observed that this report is in two parts; one relating to broadcasting equipment, and the other to re-diffusion equipment. With regard to the former you will observe that my Technical Committee is unable to recommend the proposals put forward by Mr. Byron, and has therefore suggested alternative equipment which in its opinion would be more suitable. I should be grateful if your advisers may be asked to consider the report which I now enclose, and if estimates of cost can be obtained, in consultation with the General Post Office, for the equipment specified in part (c) of the first part of the report.

159

2. The re-diffusion equipment with which the second part of the Committee's report deals is that recommended by the General Post Office and forwarded under cover of your Despatch No. 56 of the 8th of November, 1948. It will be observed that my Committee is in general agreement with the proposals put forward by the General Post Office. I enclose additional copies of the Committee's reports and should be grateful if the comments of the General Post Office might be sought on the questions raised therein, and if they might be invited to obtain tenders for the equipment, including tenders for the broadcast transmitters which they would recommend having regard to part (c) of the first part of the report. These should include tenders from Messrs. Rediffon and Marconi some of whose equipment is already installed in the Colony.

3. I would wish to add that I have complete confidence in the competence of my Committee to consider and advise upon this problem; Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs has had thirty years' experience of wireless telegraphy and radio telephony in this Colony, Mr. McNaughton is the head of the Air Ministry Radio Sound Unit, and Mr. Nicolson is the Officer-in-Charge of the Ionospheric Station, D.S.I.R., Lt.-Col. Butler who has now seen and who concurs fully with the Committee's report has had experience as a Communications Officer with Imperial Airways, in the Army as an officer in the Royal Corps of Signals (Radio Officer and Staff Officer W/T)

/and

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,  
JAMES GRIFFITHS, F.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.



and has had much practical experience of R/T and R/T installation and operation in the Dependencies. I might say also that the Committee was responsible for the design of the present R/T sets which are working most successfully.

4. On the other hand I cannot agree that Mr. Byron (whose subsequent experience has been, I am aware, considerable) who left here over seventeen years ago, and served here at a time when there was only a primitive re-diffusion service in Stanley, can claim "exceptional knowledge and experience of broadcasting in the Falkland Islands" since there was none during his service here as Superintendent, Electrical and Telegraphs Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd) MILES CLIFFORD

GOVERNOR.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.

PART I.

Technical Sub-Committee Meeting on 10th November 1950.

Present: Messrs. A. Mercer (Supt. Posts and Telegraphs Dept.),  
C. Nicolson (O-1-C Ionospheric Station), D. McNaughton  
(Radio-Sonde Officer, Air Ministry) (Secretary).

140-193  
187  
The meeting had been called to discuss again the problem of broadcasting in the Colony, with particular reference to proposals put forward by Mr. Byron of the Crown Agents and received in the Secretary of State's Despatch Falkland Islands No. 54 dated 1st September, 1950. The same despatch also covered proposals from the B.B.C., but these were of little more than academic interest since the estimated cost was far in excess of the Colony's financial capacity.

His Excellency had asked the Committee to provide:

- (a) A reasoned criticism of the Byron proposals.
- (b) The Committee's own proposals.
- (c) Specifications of equipment required for which tenders might be invited by the Crown Agents.

The Sub-Committee agreed on the following:

(a) The Byron Proposals:

The committee discussed in some detail the proposals put forward by Mr. Byron in his letter dated 11th August 1950 which was quoted in the Secretary of State's Despatch referred to above. So far as the proposals for the Dependencies transmitter were concerned the Committee were in general agreement with Mr. Byron, but suggested that the approximate frequency quoted by him was almost certainly too high for mid-winter operation and that this would have to be reduced at that season, in the course of the next two years, to the order of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  megas/sec. This conclusion is based on recent Ionospheric measurements made in Stanley and takes into consideration the fact that there are still several years to go before we reach the minimum of the sunspot cycle. (Mr. Byron had quoted 6 megas/sec). This indicates that a transmitter having available a range of frequencies will be most suitable for this service, and the Committee propose to make a recommendation to this effect.

With regard to the service for the Colony as opposed to the Dependencies, the Committee were less in agreement with Mr. Byron's views. His first suggestion that a 1500-metres service would be suitable is of little value when one considers that only a very small number of receivers in the Colony are capable of reception on wavelengths greater than 500-550 metres. This is inevitable in an area where the bulk of listening has always been carried out on high and medium frequencies. So far as the medium-wave transmitter was concerned, the Committee noted (from the second paragraph of Mr. Byron's letter) that the manufacturers of the proposed equipment (Messrs. Redifon) "were confident that, given good earth conductivity, the set they proposed would cover the greater part if not all of the territory required". This, in itself, is not good enough for our purposes. The whole area should be covered for as much of the time as is possible with our limited finances, and a service covering "the greater part" - and almost always neglecting the places most distant from Stanley - would have little value. Mr. Byron's modification of this to suggest that "their

claim was rather too ambitious but having regard to the local conditions prevailing such as earth conductivity, which I estimate to be from fair to good and the absence of man-made noise (electrical), I consider that the greater part of the East Falkland could be served by the 5 Kw. set proposed and also the territory of West Falkland bordering on the Falkland Sound" indicates clearly how inadequate such a service would be. In practice earth conductivity is considered here to be poor or very poor rather than "fair to good" as Mr. Byron suggests. His hope that "distances in excess of those indicated would be covered at certain times since ..... Radio Stations in South America e.g. Montevideo, Buenos Aires etc. are received on most afternoons at good clarity and strength" is likely to prove false since these stations are of considerable power and their path to the Falklands is almost entirely over sea water which is an excellent surface over which to propagate medium waves. It is of interest to note that the B.B.C. proposed (paragraph 1 of their proposals) a medium-wave transmitter with a power of at least 20 Kw but, even with this very appreciable power admitted that "an adequate signal of 1 millivolt/metre" would be received up to only about 70 miles from Stanley "if the ground is rocky" - as indeed it is. This is the approximate service area suggested by Mr. Byron for a transmitter of only a quarter of this power. The committee themselves decided a considerable time ago that in order to reach the whole of the area regularly with medium-wave transmissions from Stanley at all times of the year, afternoon and evening, it would be necessary to have a transmitter whose output was of the order of 50 Kw. The initial cost and maintenance expenses of such a transmitter would be quite beyond the Colony's means. If a medium-wave is employed, which does not have the power necessary for reception in the more distant parts of the area we shall produce the most unfortunate situation that the districts deprived of the benefits of radio entertainment will be those most distant from Stanley, where the populace may already tend to feel that they are sometimes neglected by the authorities in the capital. This is something which His Excellency would wish to avoid at all costs. For these reasons medium wave broadcasting from Stanley need not be considered as a practical proposition. (It is appreciated that High Frequency transmissions will have their disadvantages also but these will be far outweighed by the much greater area normally covered with comparatively low transmitter power).

There is no possibility of continuing to use the present studio equipment. The present amplifier is hopelessly overloaded, carrying almost three times the number of loudspeakers that it was originally designed to feed. The microphones have seen better days, and a similar remark is true of the gramophone reproducing unit, with the additional disadvantages that it produces very heavy wear on records and is incapable of reproducing anything but ordinary 78 r.p.m. records (B.B.C. recordings, for example, are usually on 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m. discs).

Thus, to sum up, while some of the apparatus suggested by Mr. Byron is considered suitable for use here, other parts of his proposals appear impractical and, in accordance with His Excellency's instructions the Committee will recommend a complete installation.

(b) The Committee's proposals for broadcasting.

The Committee feel that, having regard to the various factors

involved the most satisfactory solution would be the installation of two High Frequency (Short Wave) transmitters, one designed primarily for use within the Colony itself, and the other to provide reception in the more distant areas of the Dependencies. The Committee appreciate that there are certain disadvantages in the use of short waves. It is important to note, however, that should poor reception be experienced at any time, it is likely to be spread more or less at random over the area, or even tend to effect most the places nearest Stanley. A medium-wave transmitter of insufficient power would almost always neglect the places farthest from Stanley. The two transmitters should, if possible, be of the same type or very similar in order to reduce to a minimum the number of spares which are required to be held for them and to facilitate maintenance generally. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the Stanley W/T Station (VFC) is already fitted with two Marconi SWB 8 3½ Kw. transmitters and the same Company may be able to provide 5 Kw. transmitters for our broadcasting needs of a very similar pattern. This consideration need not be given undue weight, however, should any other commercial firm offer broadcasting equipment otherwise more suited to our needs. The two new transmitters should be complete with audio-amplifiers so that they may be operated separately or together, with or without the local rediffusion equipment. They should be located at the Stanley W/T station and fed by land-line from the studio in town.

Because of the close association which the new transmitters will have with the local rediffusion service it will be most convenient if they are considered with it as a complete installation. This was the original intention when the whole requirements of the Colony were submitted to the Secretary of State in order that he could obtain expert advice on our behalf. Proposals have now been received from the General Post Office for rediffusion equipment and from the B.B.C. for broadcasting equipment. The B.B.C. proposals, (as has already been stated) are impractical because of excessive costs, and the General Post Office proposals are unlikely to be accepted in full for similar reasons. The latter, however, have been provided in some detail and are likely to form a useful basis for the eventual installation. The General Post Office Engineering Department assured Mr. Mercer (Supt. Posts and Telegraphs) when he was on leave in the United Kingdom last year, that they would be prepared to purchase the various items of equipment required and assemble and test the installation before sending it to the Falklands. The Committee very strongly recommend that they be asked to do the same in respect of the two new broadcast transmitters, in order that they are in every way suited for use with the rediffusion equipment.

(c) Specifications of equipment required.

Two High Frequency (Short Wave) transmitters will be required.

The following general remarks apply:

- (1) The transmitters should be of a broadcast type having the audio band width necessary for the satisfactory transmission of musical programmes.

- (ii) The transmitters should be equipped with audio-amplifiers in order that they may be used separately or together, with or without the local rediffusion amplifier. Other studio equipment will be common to both systems.
- (iii) Paragraphs (vi) and (vii) below show the approximate range of frequencies in which it will be necessary to work each transmitter at various times. It would be most convenient, however, if both transmitters could cover the whole range - ( a range of 2 - 20 megs. for example, would suit perfectly) - to provide the maximum possible flexibility and safeguard, as far as possible, the continuity of the service in each case. The intention is to obtain allocated frequencies and controlling crystals for several "spots" in the bands indicated.
- (iv) Because of the intention to alter frequencies with varying Ionospheric conditions it will be necessary to work the transmitters into varying loads unless the aerial system is altered with each frequency change. The transmitters should therefore be capable of operation into a balanced or unbalanced load. It is appreciated that this may involve provision of a separate aerial matching unit in each case.
- (v) The power supply will be derived from local mains. The nominal voltage will be 400 A.C. and the frequency 50 cycles/second. These may be subject to variation of + or - 5% in voltage and + or - 4% in frequency.
- (vi) The transmitter intended primarily for the Falkland Islands domestic service should have a power output of approximately 5 Kw. and a frequency range of at least 2 to 8 megs with provision for crystal control.
- (vii) The transmitter intended primarily for the Dependencies service should have a similar power output and a frequency range of at least 2 to 15 megs. with provision for crystal control.
- (viii) The transmitters will be installed, complete with amplifiers, at the Stanley W/T Station, East of the town, and fed by a land line from the studio a total distance of approximately 1½ miles. Tenders should therefore include indications of the cost of suitable cable together with any matching equipment or other incidentals which may be required.

(Sgd) D. McNaughton

Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.P A R T      2.Technical Sub-Committee.

It was agreed that the equipment specified by the General Post Office was in every way suited to the job to be done and that the diversity reception system incorporated was, in principle, a very good thing to have. The only doubt which arose was whether the advantages of the diversity system would not be outweighed by the extra cost of its installation. It was agreed that two receivers would be desirable in any case and a good rhombic receiving aerial. The difference in cost therefore resolves itself into the cost of the diversity switching equipment and the second rhombic aerial required for use with it. The former will cost under \$100 but the latter, on the basis of the only figures available here, may cost about \$1000.

After further discussion, and after a consultation with His Excellency, it was agreed to recommend that equipment of the type specified by the General Post Office should be purchased, but that they should be asked to comment on the aerial problem. The finally agreed recommendations are this:

- (a) That His Excellency should arrange to purchase equipment of the type outlined in the General Post Office specifications.
- (b) That the General Post Office should be invited to comment on the apparently high price which may have to be paid for the rhombic receiving aerials. Each of these is expected to cost about \$1000 - this is based on the cost of four 80-foot masts plus the necessary wire, feeders etc. The only guide to the cost of the masts available here is that 90 feet-high masts recently supplied to the W/T station cost about \$200 each. A good open location for these aerials will be available south of the town.
- (c) That His Excellency should arrange for copies of the Committee's reports on Broadcasting and Rediffusion to be transmitted to the General Post Office with a request that they should recommend, as soon as possible, transmitters to provide the broadcasting side of the installation in conjunction with their rediffusion equipment.

(Sgd) D. McNaughton

Secretary,  
Communications Committee.



A.C.S.

Brief letter to Secretary of the Ctte thanking them  
for their report, which must have entailed a lot of work,  
and which has been of material assistance to H.E.

28/12/50.

Mr. Bouda  
In a file  
28/12/50

DECODE.

No 76.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 7.4.51. Time: 2130. Received: 8.4.51. Time: 0900.

207  
159  
X No 66. CONFIDENTIAL. Your despatch No 134 of December 22nd 1950 Broadcasting.

Estimated cost wired broadcasting scheme forwarded with my despatch No 96 of 1949 has increased by about 25% to approximately £2,400. Cost RHOMBIC receiving aerials will be considerably less than estimated in part II of your technical committees report since General Post Office state lattice mast not (repeat not) necessary; they themselves use oversize telegraph poles for this purpose.

2. Cost of 5 kilowatt short wave Marconi transmitters with spares would be about £12000. REDIFON transmitter of the same power costs about £2000 less but Marconi is considered more reliable.

3. Maximum assistance that can be given from general reserve of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds is £10,000. Unless therefore you are prepared to make a substantial increase in contribution from local funds it would appear that all that can be afforded is one transmitter and wired broadcast equipped for Stanley. Total cost of scheme on this basis would be about £15000.

70 in  
075821  
4. If 2 transmitters can be afforded (in which event total cost would be approximately £27000) B.B.C. and G.P.O. both consider broadcast to the Colony should be on medium waves even if low power has to be used. Their views on frequencies question follows by bag. Matter is complicated because under Atlantic City agreement forwarded with my telegram 26th August 1949 circular saving, broadcasting on the following bands is not permitted in Falkland Islands: 2300-2500 kilocycles 3200-3400 kilocycles 4700-5060 kilocycles 11975-12330 kilocycles. This agreement is not yet in force but G.P.O. consider you should avoid use of frequencies in these. I recognise this restriction must conflict with technical advice of your communications committee but I would suggest you defer replying until you have had an opportunity to consider the views of G.P.O. and B.B.C.

See 221

SECRETARY OF STATE.

45. More fi. at this stage. I will pass to the Ctte for their information & view.

G.T.C.  
S.S.

10/4/51.

C8

Sean

2. As to X on reverse I was not aware that we had contemplated lattice masts and can find no reference to these. I assume that the Ctee. had in mind the type of mast ("ADASTRA") recently erected at the W/T Station; these are made in various sizes and weights and would be cheaper, I imagine, than the originals at 188.

3. There is no reason, presumably, why the Dependencies should not pay for the <sup>second</sup> transmitter which is designed for their particular service.

M.C. 10/iv

P.C.

KIV. for mail. 10/iv

P.C.

No reply from  
L. of S. yet  
14/4/51

M.C. No mail from S. of S. last Friday. In the interim  
as at 216 8 pl?

L. of S.  
16/4/51

7th fl.

16/4/51

Chairman  
W.F. Committee

216 for your information & views, pl

W.F. C.S.  
10/4/51

H.C.S.

We spoke on 216. It is very interesting but I feel there is little we can say until further details of the frequencies problem come to hand — in the next mail we hope. In the meantime I suggest that you send this file to Messrs. Mercer & Nicholson for them to see 216. I'll arrange it if you re-issue to me.

H.E.'s minute at 217 opposite — I can find no reference to lattice towers. Our estimates were made as H.E. suggests — see 213 para (b) it is to be hoped that the next mail brings further details of this — all we really need to know is how high the masts must be. The original specifications said 80 feet but we believe we could get by on much less than this.

J. McN

Secretary,  
Communications Ctee 30/4/51.

Mr. McNaughton

Thank you. At end of your para 1, please.

2/5/51

Messrs. Mercer & Nicholson.

216 et seq for you to see pl.

J. McN  
7-5-51.

219 Secretary Communications Committee,

216 seen

thank you. Laguer

AM 8.5.51

Mr Nicolson

To you please

AM 8.5.51

Secy. Communications Committee.

agree that little can be done pending  
arrival of letter concerning frequency question.

C. Nicolson.  
8/5/51.

H.C.S.

This frequency problem looks like being a very difficult one. In theory we should use medium waves for the domestic service so that we produce no interference outside our own area - but we don't think we can afford to buy a big enough transmitter to do this properly. It looks as if the B.B.C. (who allocated a 20 Kw. medium wave transmitter) are likely to try to persuade us that we can "get by" on 5 Kw. merely so that we don't violate an international agreement. I doubt that we can get a reply out by the Punta Arenas mail, but I suggest that you inform me as soon as the information coming by this mail is available for perusal.

D. McN

9-5-51.

ACS K.I.V. for this mail.

11 14/5/51.

96834/9/51

PRIORITY

SAVING

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 25 April, 1951

NO. 32 Saving

CONFIDENTIAL

My confidential telegram No. 66.

Broadcasting

I have consulted the General Post Office and the B.B.C. with regard to the proposals put forward by your Technical Committee in Part 1 of their report forwarded under cover of your despatch No. 134 of 22nd December, 1950.

2. On the general question of the frequencies that should be used the General Post Office has commented as follows:-

"(1) Coverage of the Falkland Islands.

The maximum distance to be covered from Port Stanley is approximately 140 miles although the range to be covered in the eastern island, which presumably contains the majority of both urban and rural inhabitants is only 60 miles.

If the Falklands were to use high frequencies to cover this area, then a typical frequency for day-time use would be 6 Mc/s and for night-time 3 Mc/s, although due to maximum usable frequency limitations these frequencies may need, at sunspot minimum periods to drop down to 4-5 Mc/s by day and 1.5 Mc/s at night.

But it is not clear that high frequencies are, in fact, superior to medium frequencies for broadcasting in the Falklands. Calculations have been made in order to compare the expected field strengths likely to obtain during the when using 600 Kc/s, 5 Mc/s and 6 Mc/s and at night when using 600 Kc/s, and 2½ - 3 Mc/s. It has been assumed that 5 kw transmitter would be used in all cases, with a short vertical aerial for the 600 Kc/s transmissions and a horizontal aerial for the 1.5 - 6 Mc/s transmissions and has further been assumed that the 600 Kc/s transmissions would be over rocky ground, i.e. the worst conditions for ground wave propagation.

These calculations indicate that during the day the field strengths obtained by using 600 Kc/s are superior to those obtained on 5 to 6 Mc/s for distances up to 140 miles from Port Stanley while for distances up to 60 miles an improvement of signal of at least 20 db is obtained. Noise data available shows that in the Falkland Islands the atmospheric noise on 5 - 6 Mc/s and 600 Kc/s is substantially the same during the day.

At





At night the field strength on 600 Kc/s is also superior to that obtained on 2.5 - 3 Mc/s. However, the atmospheric noise on 600 Kc/s at night appears to be some 10 db worse than on 2.5 - 3 Mc/s so although 600 Kc/s would give a much improved service for the first 60 miles (eastern island) it would be slightly inferior beyond this range due to the increased atmospheric noise. Nevertheless improved receiver sensitivity on 600 Kc/s compared with 3 Mc/s may well offset this small disadvantage. Some fading would be experienced at ranges of about 80 to 110 miles when using 600 Kc/s and at 15 to 25 miles when using 2½ - 3 Mc/s.

## (2) Coverage of Dependencies.

The nearest Dependency appears to be approximately 800 miles from Port Stanley and it is stated that the maximum range required is 1500 miles. In general, frequencies of between 6 and 15 Mc/s could be used during the day. After dark, at sunspot minimum, it would be necessary to drop down to a frequency of the order of 3 Mc/s to ensure that the nearest Dependency was not in the skip zone of the transmissions from Port Stanley.

From considerations of both field strength and atmospheric noise there appears to be no significant difference between the night-time propagation on 3 Mc/s and, say, 1.5 Mc/s, over the ranges concerned. Below 1.5 Mc/s the atmospheric noise increases fairly rapidly with decrease in frequency.

It would appear, therefore, that little, if any, improvement could be obtained for the service to the Dependencies beyond using a frequency around 1500 Kc/s by night and suitable frequencies in the range 6 - 15 Mc/s by day. In some cases 6 Mc/s could be used for night periods. Also it is thought that the optimum frequency by day is rarely high enough to warrant the use of a frequency above 15 Mc/s.

## (3) Recommendations.

It is recommended that frequencies should be chosen by local listening tests as follows:-

600 Kc/s (approx.) or 1500 Kc/s (approx.)

One frequency in the band	6000 - 6200 Kc/s
" " " "	" 9500 - 9700 Kc/s
" " " "	" 11700 - 11900 Kc/s
" " " "	" 15100 - 15350 Kc/s

The frequencies chosen should clear the edges of the above bands by at least 10 Kc/s.

The British Broadcasting Corporation uses 15260 Kc/s for broadcasting to the Falkland Islands and, no doubt, that frequency will be left clear.

It is confirmed that the bands 2300 - 2500 Kc/s, 3200 - 3400 Kc/s, 4750 - 5060 Kc/s and 11975 - 12330 Kc/s are not available for broadcasting in the Falkland Islands.



3. Mr. F.C. McLean, Head of Engineering Projects Group, B.B.C., has commented as follows on your Committee's proposals:-

X (1) General experience, as for example in Singapore, confirms the difficulty of establishing a satisfactory short-wave service over a wide range of distances. This difficulty is particularly noticeable when at the outer range an appreciable distance is concerned and a service is also required at a very short distance. This has been proved by experience in Singapore where the Department of Broadcasting uses medium waves for short distance services and short waves for the greater distances. It was of course an important feature of the proposal for the service in Nigeria, I think therefore that it would be rather a pity to abandon the proposal for the medium-wave transmitter in the Falkland Islands. Although, as I stated in my memorandum of 22nd May last, a power of at least 20 kw is desirable, it would, I think, be better to accept a reduction in power to 5 kw if this were imposed by financial reasons, rather than to abandon the medium-wave project altogether. In the event of such a scaling down of transmitter power it would however be important not to scale down the size of the aerial system which as previously recommended should be directional.

(2) Economy in construction would emphasise the importance of obtaining efficient propagation by the use of a low frequency for this medium-wave service as suggested in paragraph 1 of my memo cited above. In addition, however, to the very important reason put forward by the Falkland Islands Communications Committee against the use of 200 Kc/s, I think it would not be economical to use such a low frequency for a low power station in view of the inordinate demands that this would make on the size of an efficient transmitter aerial system.

(3) As correctly pointed out by the Communications Committee, a short-wave system to cover short distances must use a very low frequency, particularly at sunspot minimum conditions. To use such a frequency however normally entails great difficulty in the supply of suitable receivers. A very large part of the receivers normally obtainable are not suitable for frequencies lower than 6 Mc/s and there is therefore an advantage in covering short distance reception by medium waves so that the nearest distance at which a reflected wave service is required is thereby increased with a consequent increase of the optimum frequency.

? Cons (FID) → (4) I would like to confirm the previous recommendation that a 5 kw transmitter should be used for the short-wave service, but at the same time I would like to suggest that consideration might be given to starting some sort of a service with low-power transmitters. Delivery of both medium and short wave transmitters is now extremely difficult and likely to be subject to delays. There are however now available in the second-hand market in this country some RCA 250 W transmitters which will give a very acceptable broadcast quality. They are being sold quite cheaply and are immediately available. They will work on any frequency from 2 Mc/s upwards and can be adapted for use on lower frequencies. It may be possible for the Falkland Islands authorities to procure some of these equipments and with them to start trial transmissions from which they can obtain data of conductivity, local noise, etc. and use this for their broadcasting coverage system which would have a more substantial basis than one predicted on the basis of the scanty information so far available".



4.

3. As you will observe, both the General Post Office and the B.B.C., consider that you would be well advised to broadcast on medium rather than short waves to the Colony. In view of the fact that you are not debarred by International Agreement from broadcasting on frequencies in the tropical bands, your Committee may well feel that there is no alternative but to accept their advice on this point.

4. With regard to the point raised by Mr. McLean in paragraph 2(4) above, I confirm that the delay in the delivery of new transmitters is of the order of eighteen months. A few of the 250 Watt second-hand RCA transmitters to which he refers are available at a cost of about £250 per unit and can be converted for operation on medium waves, should you so desire.

5. I think I should make clear that the estimates of the general cost of the scheme quoted in my telegram under reference embraced the approximate cost of the equipment only; they did not include the cost of building and installation.

Reply at 221

SECEP.

225

Secretary W/T Committee

To see 221-224, per

AMH  
17.5.51

Messrs. Mercer & Nicolson,

To see 221 - 224 please We seem to be getting down to brass tacks now. We should have a meeting soon but there is no prospect, as I see it, of getting a reply off in this mail.

AMH

18-5-51.

Sec W/T Committee,

221-224 seen. I think a meeting is necessary to sort the information out and for reaction on para 14 of 223 and para 4 of 224.

AMH

18.5.51

Mr Nicolson,

To you please.

AMH

19.5.51

Secretary W/T Committee.

Regret I can't agree with you about the 'brass tacks'. It seems to me that on the important frequency question (MF versus HF), 221 to 224 simply places the ball rather awkwardly back in our court.

Agree that another meeting is necessary to attempt to thrash the matter out.

C. Nicolson.

21/5/51.

H. C. S.

Please find herewith final version of our latest report on broadcasting. Could you have it typed? - I'm afraid I have not time to do so. You may find it convenient to have a number of copies made - the maximum distribution I can envisage would be

1 local.

2 for S. of S.

1 for C.P.O.

1 for B.B.C.

1 for H.E. to take with him?

Total 6 but that may be more than

is necessary.

It has not been an easy report to write and H.E. may wish further explanation - I should be very pleased to discuss it with him should he wish me to do so. I think personal representations by him are the best hope we have.

D. McN

18 - 6 - 51.

J.E.

Minute on reverse. I submit in haste in order that J.E. may have a chance to read and, if required, discuss with Mr. McNaughton, before you leave, and also so that we can get the draft report typed if required.

ll

20/6/51.

Read — it is quite clear to me and the report may be typed for submission under brief evening despatch. There is little that we can add to it; the considerations are purely technical.

The experimental equipment (and this may be noted in the Despatch) should be met for Colony funds. S.H.S. might like to know that before the BBC's beamed service starting late in the afternoon, much the best strongest and clearest transmission in MC. 21/Vi  
English came from Moscow!!

Note for dossier — I should like if possible to meet and discuss with BBC & GPO. Officials. (Include in despatch).

J.E.

Very brief draft despatch at cover. s.f.c. I have sent the report out for typing already.

ll

21/6/51.

Chakya.  
Fai.

MC. 22/Vi



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

22nd June, 1951.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.No. 42. COLONY.

Sir,

221  
207  
229

I have the honour to refer to your Priority Confidential Saving Telegram No. 52 dated the 25th April on the subject of broadcasting in this Colony, which has been considered by the same local Committee as was referred to in my despatch No. 154 of the 22nd December, 1950. The Committee has prepared a further report, three copies of which I enclose for your information. I am in general agreement with their views and recommendations and do not feel that I can usefully add much thereto, since the matter is essentially technical.

2. I would propose that the cost of the experimental equipment which they recommend should be met from Colony funds, and I agree with their suggestion in the concluding paragraph of the report as to the final allocation of costs.

3. You may be interested to learn that before the R.A.C.'s beamed service, which starts late in the afternoon (local time), by far the strongest and clearest transmissions in English come from Moscow!

4. I should welcome the opportunity, if it can be arranged, of meeting officials from the G.P.O. and the B.B.C. during my forthcoming visit to England for the purpose of discussing this question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd.) MILES CLIFFORD

Reply at 246

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JAMES GRIFFITHS, F.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.Technical Sub-Committee.

Report on a meeting held in the office of the Superintendent, Posts & Telegraphs Department on Friday, May 25th, 1951, and subsequent consultations covering a period of several weeks.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the views expressed by the G.F.C. and S.A.C. and the other information contained in the Secretary of State's Saving Telegram No. 52, dated April, 25th, 1951, and to recommend to His Excellency a suitable course of action.

The general conclusions reached may be summarised as follows:

1. Medium-wave transmitter:

A medium-wave transmitter with a power of at least 5 Kw. will have to be provided for the Falkland Islands domestic service. The Committee feel that financial considerations prevent the Colony from obtaining a transmitter of any greater power. At the present time (i.e. during the winter months) ionospheric conditions are normally such that, during the evenings, the maximum usable frequency for domestic broadcasting is of the order of 2 - 3 Mc/s. Taking into consideration the frequency coverage of normal commercial receivers this victoriously forces the transmission into the medium wave-band.

2. Range of the medium-wave transmitter.

While accepting the necessity of providing a medium-wave transmitter the Committee regret that they cannot endorse the somewhat optimistic opinions of the G.F.C. and S.A.C. on the coverage likely to be achieved by it. The matter has already been discussed at length in Part I of the Committee's report on the meeting held on November, 10th, 1950. (See (a) The Byron Proposals, paragraph 2) and they see no reason now to alter their views. The calculations made by the G.F.C. on the comparative field strengths of medium and high frequency transmissions must (for this area) be based on rather scanty and empirical data. In addition they almost certainly do not take into consideration the fact that the medium wave-band is very crowded in this part of the world and that many of the stations using it, operating with considerable power over a good propagating surface, put signals of great strength into the Falklands from South America. Recent listening tests to find consistent "blank" spots in the medium wave-band indicate that these are very difficult (if not impossible) to find. (There is some reason to believe that some stations in South America do not stick rigidly to their normal frequencies). Thus a medium-wave transmitter operating from Stanley may have to compete with powerful stations on wavelengths close to its own, with a consequent reduction in effective range.

As to the comments of the S.A.C., the suggestion that we should accept a medium-wave transmitter with a power of only 5 Kw. when the original recommendation was for one of "at least 20 Kw" is, in the Committee's view

/disconcerting

disconcerting, particularly since the original estimate of range was not entirely satisfactory. Thus the Committee feel that the possibility of the 5 kw. medium-wave transmitter providing adequate coverage of the Falklands themselves is remote and this is a source of serious concern.

### 3. The effects of limited range.

Should the power of the transmitter prove inadequate we are faced with the very disagreeable possibility that we may provide an inferior service to those listeners living furthest from Stanley (i.e. the very people whose needs we are most concerned to meet). In our view those listeners residing in the West Island (where they already have closer links with Stanley by more frequent air and sea transport services and, in most cases, by telephone) must take second place to those living further away. The assumption about the distribution of listeners made in the first paragraph of the G.P.O.'s comments is correct only because the West Island includes the town of Stanley in which reside almost half the total population of the islands, since Stanley listeners can be served adequately by land-line from the re-diffusion service they may, in fact, be disregarded when considering broadcasting requirements. Thus the majority of broadcast listeners and the most important section of the listening community, reside at distances from 70 to 140 miles from Stanley. The fading which the G.P.O. suggest would be experienced at ranges of 50 - 110 miles on one of the medium frequencies would be very much more serious than that at 15 - 25 miles which would result if higher frequencies were employed.

There remains, of course, the possibility that some supplementary service might be provided to cover those areas neglected by the medium-wave transmission - and here lies the core of the problem. The only frequencies suitable to provide such a supplementary service here are in those broadcast bands which lie between 5 and 14 Mc/s. i.e. they are just those frequencies in which broadcasting is not permitted in temperate latitudes - the so-called "tropical bands". (It is obvious that the statement in paragraph 3 on page 4 of the Secretary of State's communication is in error and that the phrase "you are not debarred" should read "you are debarred"). This statement is based on local ionospheric records and is confirmed by the G.P.O. in the second paragraph of their comments.

Should the Committee's fears prove well-founded then we run the risk of providing listeners in the West Falkland with a service little, if anything, better than that which they now enjoy - even after we have spent £10 - 12,000 on a new transmitter. It is an alarming thought.

### 4. International agreements and the "tropical bands".

His Excellency may welcome a brief technical explanation of the use of these bands. Speaking very generally, it is customary to use medium frequencies for broadcasting to what might be called "near" and "middle-distance" areas, and high frequencies for "long" distances -

as the B.B.C. suggest in their comments on Singapore and Nigeria. (It is impossible to give an explanation of the terms "near", "middle distance" etc. or to express them in miles; they are to some extent self-explanatory, but vary with transmitter power, exact frequency, propagating surface, ionospheric conditions, and so on). In the tropics, however, atmospheric noise on medium wavelengths is so high as to make it impractical to use them for the "middle distance". That is, it would be necessary to build transmitters of huge power (at very great expense) in order to ensure that the signals from the transmitter received in the "middle distance" were not completely drowned in atmospheric noise. In order to avoid this the present International agreements allocate to broadcasting stations in the tropics certain frequency bands which lie intermediately between medium and high frequencies and which are most suitable for covering the "middle distance". The Committee consider that, here in the Falklands, the West Island and adjacent islands may be looked upon as our "middle distance" and that we shall be unable to maintain a service to that area, not because of high atmospheric noise but because, as a very small colony we cannot afford to purchase and operate a medium-wave transmitter powerful enough to do so. In the tropics the big trouble is noise - and they have exclusive use of the "tropical bands". Here in the Falklands the big trouble is money - and we have no "tropical bands". Thus the B.B.C.'s comparison of the Falklands with Singapore and Nigeria is not really valid since they have the use of the "tropical bands".

In short, the Committee recommend that every possible effort should be made to obtain authority to use frequencies in the "tropical bands" by explaining the problems peculiar to the Falklands especially

- (a) that on financial grounds alone the size of the Colony and its population cannot justify anything more than a 2 kw. medium-wave transmitter;
- (b) that the area is mountainous with frequent rocky peaks and extensive stone outcrops so that ground conductivity is poor.
- (c) that the most important section of the listening audience resides at distances of from 70 to 140 miles from Stanley.
- (d) that ionospheric conditions, coupled with the extent of the area to be served, are such that transmissions on frequencies of 6 Mc/s or more would not provide satisfactory evening reception throughout the Camp for more than about four months in the year.

It might be added that the present Stanley transmitter operating on 2440 Mc/s. provides a service in the Falklands day and night during the summer and by day in the winter, and in the Dependencies at times in the winter evenings, although it has an output of only 40 watts. The B.B.C.'s remark that "a large part of receivers normally obtainable are not suitable for frequencies lower than 6 Mc/s." is not really applicable to the Falkland Islands, where most receivers are of good quality with adequate short-wave coverage, usually down to 2½ - 3 Mc/s.



##### 5. Suggested establishment of a "pilot" scheme.

There are strong arguments for adopting the suggestion of the R.B.C. that low-power RCA type 44336 transmitters should be used to start an improved service as soon as they can be obtained and installed. The delivery time for the new high power transmitter is now likely to exceed 18 months and we may therefore assume that it will be at least two years before we have it installed and operating in the Colony. The type 44336 transmitters are immediately available, however, at a price only a fraction of their true worth, and are known to be of rugged construction and good quality, being installed as standard equipment on all F.I.D.S. bases and in the Meteorological Office Headquarters in Stanley. The establishment of a new service as soon as possible with these equipments would not only provide a greatly improved service reasonably soon, but would also provide useful information about conductivity, noise, frequencies and so on. It should be borne in mind, however, that the operation of a 250-watt medium-wave transmitter would be of very little assistance in estimating the coverage of a 5 kw set; and that (as far as R/V is concerned) the Committee are already convinced that only operation in the "tropical bands" is likely to be receivable for almost all of the year.

After due consideration of these and previous arguments, the Committee make the following general recommendations to His Excellency:

(1) Definite orders should now be placed (before prices rise even further) for the studio and redistribution equipment specified by the G.P.O. and for one 5kw. medium-wave transmitter. The G.P.O. should be consulted as to the minimum efficient height for masts required for the mobile receiving aeriols for diversity reception, assuming that a good open location for these can be found South of Stanley. The G.P.O. and/or R.B.C. should be consulted about a suitable aerial system for the transmitter. A decision as to how these aeriols should be erected can then be taken locally. The Committee feel that the total cost of the equipment specified is likely to be so large as to justify a request for the full measure of financial assistance offered by the Secretary of State.

(2) The Secretary of State should be approached to press for a special dispensation to enable the Falkland Islands to use frequencies in the tropical bands. The request should mention our considerable distance from any tropical station, the great importance of efficient radio communications to a scattered population, and the other points set out in Section 4 (a) to (d) above. The frequencies will be used at first on a power of 500 watts or less, but may be required for use with greater power later. Permission to operate on two medium frequencies with a power of 500 watts at first and 5 kw later, and on frequencies in all other high frequency bands up to 15 Mc/s in a similar manner to those in the tropical bands, should also be sought. The frequencies will be required for at least the period 2100 - 0200 G.M.T. daily but permission to operate at all times of the day between say 1200 G.M.T. and 0200 G.M.T. is desirable.

(3) The Crown Agents should be instructed to obtain two R.C.A. type 4H4356 250/350 - watts transmitters complete with crystal and master oscillators and audio amplifiers. The Committee are confident that these can be readily obtained for much less than the \$250 quoted in the Secretary of State's communication. The Clydesdale Supply Company of Glasgow has recently advertised the complete equipments as required for \$120 each, for example, and several other firms at figures considerably less than this. One of the transmitters should be modified for operation on the top section of the medium wave-band. It is desirable that this modification permit operation down to 1000 kc/s. but it is appreciated that the problem becomes greater, the lower the frequency, and it is not considered wise to spend a large sum. The modification should therefore take the frequency coverage as low as possible within a financial limit of (say) \$25. If this outlay will not cover at least down to 1500 kc/s the Crown Agents for the Colonies should be instructed to advise by telegram. An order for the components necessary to do so can then be sent, and the modification made here on receipt of the equipment.

The equipment should be shipped as soon as available - direct shipment by the return voyage of the "John Biscoe" may be convenient. Installation should be made as soon as possible to provide an improved service and to obtain valuable data on reception. A decision as to whether a second high power transmitter should be obtained can be delayed until a period of testing has been completed.

(4) Copies of this report should be provided to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order that he may pass them on (if he approves) to the G.F.C. and R.F.C. for their further views and comments. Their assistance in the attempt to obtain frequency allocations in the tropical bands would be invaluable.

(5) The total cost of the equipment recommended above will be about \$15,000. Assuming the full measure of financial assistance from the Central Fund there will remain about \$5,000 to be found locally. No doubt His Excellency has in mind how this sum is to be made available. If the Committee may make a suggestion it is that the necessary amount should be found, in the first instance, from Colony funds. Should it be considered wise at a later stage to instal a powerful high-frequency transmitter it would be appropriate to provide this from Dependencies funds since they will derive the greatest benefit from it. Should it be decided that this is, in fact, not a wise move then part of the original outlay might reasonably be recovered from Dependencies funds later.

(sgd) D. McLaughlin

Secretary,  
Communications Committee.



Mr. De Vauxton.

Page 228 f.i. Spare copy and original of report at back cover which you may care to detach.

2) As H.E. is discussing in U.K. I think it might be wise not to place any order for equipment until his return, as he is not going to be away long.

W. 2/1/51.

H.C.S.

228 seen thank you. Spare copies extracted.

D.M.C.

5-6-51.

BW  
6/8/51

DECODE.

No 5.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 30.7.51. Time: 1425. Received: 31.7.51. Time: 0900.

REPLY URGENTLY REQUIRED.

No 137. Your despatch No 42 of June 22nd 1950. Broadcast.

It is proposed apply for a frequency around 1500 kilocycles for use in Falkland Islands at the forthcoming radio conference in Geneva.

Your views on this would be welcomed.

Reply at 237.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

To Broadcasting (Technical) Committee for early views, please.

(Intld) M.R.R.

31/7/51.

G. T. C.  
S. S.

H.C.S.

I have discussed 234 with Messrs. Mercer & Nicolson. We feel:

- ① We should ask for a medium frequency around 600 Kc/s. also.
- ② We should try to ensure that new requirements in other frequency bands are not forgotten, and that new needs should be borne in mind if the Geneva conference is concerned with all broadcast frequency bands.

We therefore suggest something on these lines:

"Your telegram No. 137 ○ Grateful if application can be made for frequencies around 1500 Kc/s. and 600 Kc/s ○ Power is expected to be less than 500 watts at first and 5 Kw. later ○ Presume action in regard to high frequencies including tropical bands is under consideration and that you will have matter raised at Geneva if you consider it appropriate."

D. Merv  
Secretary  
3-8-51

237

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 4.8.51.

Time: 12.30

Received: - - - Time:

234

No. 178.

Your telegram No. 137.

Broadcasting.

Allocation of a

frequency around 1500 kc/s would be welcome. One around 600 kc/s would also be useful if it can be obtained. Power is expected to be less than 500 watts at first and 5 Kw later.

2. Presume question of high frequencies including tropical bands is under consideration and that matter will be raised at Geneva if appropriate.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

G.T.C.

13/8/51  
10/8/51

H.C.S.

With reference to the Ctee's recommendation about  
(see p. 233)  
type ET #336 R.C.A. Transmitters, I understand:

- ① that FIDS. are obtaining two of these equipments complete with amplifiers, etc. for about £270
- ② that H.E. has reserved four more and has said that two of them may be used for broadcasting when they arrive.

I gather too, that H.E. favours a period of experiment with these Transmitters on various frequencies to strengthen our requests for frequency allocations. Perhaps you would care to ensure that these Transmitters are actually on the way — the sooner we get them the better? As to the modification for M. W. operation, we feel this can best be done here and we suggest that the following components required should be obtained as soon as possible from Crown Agents. The pattern numbers given are Admiralty references — if C.A. are told this they should have no difficulty in obtaining suitable parts. The items required are:—

239.

Admiralty Pattern No.	Description.	No. required.
W. 2815	Condenser, 100 pF.	2.
50854	Condenser, 750 pF.	2.
51127	Condenser, 200 pF.	3.
W. 2575.	Condenser, 300 pF.	2.
W. 4429	Switch, single pole, 4-way.	2.

D. McNaughton

Secretary,

Communications Ctee.

27 - 8 - 51.

Y.E. Pl. see para / 238. Can Y.E. indicate how soon the transmitter will be coming out. ? Per Briscoe.

I hope. A telegram to (the) main base MILLAR should do it.

Yes. 2) Affirm ordering of the spare recommended above?

MO. 28/viii

28/8/51.

Y.E. Thank you, Sir. Affirm issue of telegram in in Dept & cover? He actually has them in

technical possession. I think: They were ordered originally for one of the ED transmitters.

28/8/51.

MO. 28/viii



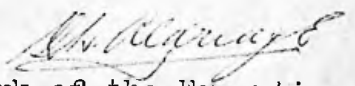
240

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 23rd of August, 1951.

10. His Excellency informed Council that during his visit to the United Kingdom the following matters had been discussed amongst others :-

(a) Broadcasting Equipment. Discussions were at present proceeding between the Colonial Office, the G.P.O., and the B.B.C. as to whether or not the Colony could make use of the tropical band. In the meantime an allocation in the medium band was being sought and experiments would be carried out locally on transmitters the Governor had obtained at small cost and which would probably come out in the "John Biscoe". It was no use embarking on expenditure of the order of £15,000 or so until we had discovered the most favourable operating conditions.

  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

241

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

SENT

Number Office of Origin Words Handed in at Date

29.8.51.

To

CHAPELRIE LONDON.

HOA/C.

NO. 196. FOLLOWING FOR MILLAR BRACKET INFORMATION DEPARTMENT BRACKET  
FROM RAYNER STOP BEGIN STOP REFERENCE TWO TYPE ET 4336 RCA  
TRANSMITTERS WHICH YOU PROMISED GOVERNOR YOU WOULD EARMARK FOR  
THIS COLONY COMMA GRATEFUL IF IF YOU CAN INDICATE HOW SOON DELIVERY  
MAY BE POSSIBLE STOP CAN THEY COME BY JOHN BISCOE? STOP I CONFIRM  
ALSO THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE OTHER TWO AS WELL FOR FIDS IF STILL  
AVAILABLE. STOP ENDS.

Time

GOVERNOR.

# GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

## SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				30.8.51.

To

CROWN LONDON.

HQ. / C.

GRATEFUL IF FOLLOWING TRANSMITTED COMPONENTS COULD BE ORDERED STOP  
READING IN THREE COLUMNS BRACKET A BRACKET ADMIRALTY PATTERN NUMBER  
BRACKET B BRACKET DESCRIPTION BRACKET C BRACKET NUMBER REQUIRED STOP  
#2845 STOP CONDENSER 100pF STOP TWO SEMICOLON 50354 STOP CONDENSER 750pF  
STOP TWO SEMICOLON 54127 STOP CONDENSER 200pF STOP THREE SEMICOLON  
#2575 STOP CONDENSER 300pF STOP TWO SEMICOLON 44429 STOP HITCH  
CONNA SINGLS POLY FOUR WAY STOP TWO STOP.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

BW. (241)  
8/9/51  
15/9/51

Time

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

243

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 7.9.51. Time: 1240. Received: 8.9.51. Time: 0845.

REPLY URGENTLY REQUIRED.

241 No 161. Your telegram No 196. Broadcasting. Following for RAYNER from MILLAR begins.

The two RCA transmitters earmarked for the Colony will be sent with "John Biscoe." Can supply other two as requested but please confirm by telegram that these are needed in addition to the two transmitters recently purchased by Crown Agents for FIDS. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Y. E.

Above. Two for the Broadcasting Studio and two for FIDS. Do we (FIDS) require a further two?

(Intld) M.R.R.  
8/9/51.

C.M.O.

I think, yes?

(Intld) M.C.

8/9/51.

pps.

244

COPY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 8.9.51.

Time: 14.00

Received:

Time:

FIDSP 66. Your telegram 161 Colony.  
Confirm other two transmitters required for FIDS and  
should be shipped "Biscoe" consigned Port Stanley.  
Secfids informed.

Pl. H.C.S.

Pse see reply to 243, above, which was  
issued for FIDS 44/61.

G. G.  
11.9.51

ACS

M. McNamara for 242-243 w.r.l. his 238.

11/9/51



COLONIAL OFFICE,  
The Church House,  
Great Smith Street,  
S.W. 1.

246

96834/9/51  
Your Reference 0438/II  
FALKLAND ISLANDS

~~1951~~, 1951.

NO. 63

6 SEP 1951

*Early action by  
S/P/T + Sub. Committee*

Sir,

228

I have the honour to acknowledge your despatch No. 42 of the 22nd June on the subject of broadcasting development in the Falkland Islands with which you forwarded a further report from your Communications Committee.

2. As you will recollect, when this matter was last discussed during your recent visit to London, it was agreed that, before taking action on your Committee's recommendation about the ordering of a 5 kW medium-wave transmitter, the British Broadcasting Corporation should be further consulted and asked to clarify their views, since they had recently expressed doubts on whether a transmitter of this power would provide adequate coverage of the Colony. Mr. P.C. McLean, Head of the Corporation's Engineering Projects Group, who has been advising on the question, has been absent on leave and this has delayed the British Broadcasting Corporation's reply. He has now returned and has made clear that, while he shares your Committee's apprehensions about the service a 5 kW transmitter would give, particularly to those listeners in the Colony living furthest from Stanley, he feels that a medium-wave service on this power would be very much better than no service at all, and he therefore supports the recommendation of the Committee that the transmitter should be ordered. Mr. McLean has emphasised that, if the best results are to be obtained, it would be important not to scale down the size of the aerial system, which should be directional.

3. In the circumstances, I should be grateful to learn if you wish a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme to be prepared for the provision of a 5 kW medium wave transmitter to your Government. In order to avoid delay, I would be prepared, subject to your agreement, to draw up the scheme here and, as soon as the necessary formalities have been completed and a grant approved, to authorise the Crown Agents to place the orders.

4. With regard to the other matters which were agreed during your discussions in London, I confirm that the Crown Agents have been asked to send you two second-hand R.C.A. 250 watt transmitters with the "John Biscoe" when she sails in October. These were purchased about two months ago for another Colonial Government which does not now require them. The total cost of these transmitters, which will not exceed £400, will be charged, as agreed to your Government. It has been made clear to the Crown Agents that these are required for use in the Colony and are additional to the transmitters of the same type which you have ordered for the Dependencies.

5. I confirm also that I have asked the General Post Office to place orders for the studio and wired broadcasting equipment

/specified

GOVERNOR

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
etc. etc. etc.





247

159

X

specified in the enclosures with my despatch No. 95 of the 3th November, 1949, and they have agreed to procure, assemble and test this equipment against payment by the Crown Agents. In view of the considerable time that has elapsed since this scheme was prepared, I should be obliged if the specifications could be checked and if you would inform me by telegram of any items of equipment specified in the scheme which will not now be needed. The General Post Office estimate that delivery of this equipment may take about eighteen months because of the present supply situation and the fact that some of the equipment has to be made specially for this scheme. The original estimates are now, of course, out of date. Pending the preparation of detailed estimates, it should be assumed that the cost may have increased by about 30% to approximately £2,600. To this there should be added the cost of the rhombic receiving aerials, estimated by the General Post Office at about £500. I should be glad if you will agree to meet the cost of this equipment from local funds, since this would simplify the question of assistance from the central allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds; the latter would then be confined to helping to meet the cost of the transmitter, referred to in paragraph 3 above.

221

6. Turning now to the question of frequencies; the Engineering Department of the General Post Office have examined your Committee's report, but see no reason to modify their comments contained in my confidential telegram No. 32 of the 25th April, and support the Committee's recommendation that a 5 kW medium-wave transmitter should be installed. With regard to the use of frequencies in the tropical bands for broadcasting in the Falklands, the General Post Office do not consider that there is any chance of negotiating agreements with the countries likely to be affected in this matter. They point out that these are shared bands and that the stations most likely to be affected are fixed and mobile service stations in Argentina; (it is not clear from your Committee's report that they appreciated that these bands are shared; on page 3 they seem to imply, for example, that the tropical broadcasting stations have the exclusive use of these bands; this is not the case; similarly, on page 4, paragraph 2, reference is made to the considerable distance of your station from any tropical broadcasting station). For reasons which you will appreciate, the General Post Office consider it most unlikely that the Argentine Government would agree to leave the way clear for a broadcasting station in these bands in the Falkland Islands. They state, indeed that such an agreement would be regarded as a great concession even between countries on the friendliest terms. I regret, therefore, that the position remains as described to you in London by my Telecommunications Liaison Officer; that is to say you could use frequencies in say the 3 Mc/s band for broadcasting, but you would have no status there and would require to change frequency if you caused interference.

231

7. As you know, application will be made at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the allocation to your Government of a medium-wave frequency around 1,500 Kcs. Our delegation at Geneva will also bear in mind your desire for a frequency around 600 Kcs. if it can be obtained. It would be helpful if you will inform me of your reasons for wanting this second medium-wave frequency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

John Cook

(for the Secretary of State)

Reply 254.

96834/9

Saving.

248

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of..... FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 12th September, 1951.

No. 84 Saving.

PRIORITY

29 OCT 1951

My despatch No. 63.

Broadcasting.

As you are aware from my despatch under reference, the General Post Office have agreed to procure, assemble and test on your behalf the wired broadcasting and studio equipment specified in the enclosures with my despatch No. 96 of the 8th November, 1949. In this connection, I attach three questions from the Post Office Engineering Department to which I should be grateful if you could arrange to let me have an early reply.

SECEP.

Copies sent to:-

Crown Agents

- Mr. F.A.W. Byron.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.

29 OCT 1951 20

Falkland Islands1. Number of Subscribers

The equipment upon which the 1949 estimate was based was designed to provide a rediffusion service to a maximum of 400 subscribers. In so far as the number of subscribers influences the power output capacity and cost of the main amplifier can it be confirmed that 400 subscribers is the maximum number to be anticipated during the first 10 years of service?

2. Control Desk. (Drawing WB 22025)

In this drawing, copies of which were supplied with the 1949 estimate, a 'detachable cover to give access to miscellaneous apparatus' is shown fitted in the front of the back plinth immediately beneath the control panel. Greater accessibility would be obtained if the cover were fitted at the rear of the back plinth, but this would mean that the control desk could not be stood against a wall. Can it be confirmed that desk will be assembled and used sufficiently far away from a wall to give access to a rear fitted cover?

3. Outside Broadcast Equipment.

The two O.B. equipments to be provided were originally designed on the basis of a single microphone input for each equipment. For O.B.'s from sources like the Cathedral etc. it may be found convenient to use at least two microphones, i.e. one near the pulpit and another for a more general pick-up from choir and congregation. In this case a method of mixing the outputs from two microphones is required. Only one piece of mixing equipment would probably be necessary and could be associated with either of the O.B. equipments. Can it be confirmed that this facility is required or whether a single microphone input is satisfactory. Additional cost of mixer would probably be around twenty pounds.

LLB 2/1. Wembley.  
A.G.B.

10.9.51.

250

vine

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 4th October, 1951.

94 Saving.

0438/III

PRIORITY



246 My despatch No. 63.

Broadcasting.

I attach a memorandum and drawings prepared by Engineering Department of the General Post Office, showing constructional details and estimated cost of the rhombic receiving arrays to be constructed at Stanley. Freight charges and the cost of erection have not been included in the estimate.

2. The General Post Office would be grateful to know to what extent you will have to obtain the materials specified in these schedules from the United Kingdom. It may be that certain of them are already available locally.

SECEP.

Copies sent to:-

Crown Agents - Mr. F.A.W. Byron.  
Crown Agents for the Colonies.

U  
246

Mail from 246

251

ALL COMMUNICATIONS  
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE  
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.  
FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE  
THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED



/Falkland Islands 5849.

LAND: "CROWN, SOWEST, LONDON."  
OVERSEAS: "CROWN, LONDON."  
ABBEY 7730.



4, MILLBANK,  
LONDON, S.W.1

5 OCT 1951

ir,

### Broadcast Relay Exchange

We have the honour to inform you that we have been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Overseas Telecommunications Department of the General Post Office has been requested by him to procure, assemble and test all equipment necessary for the installation of a broadcast relay exchange system for use in your territory and that any costs incurred in connection with this scheme should be charged to the Government of the Falkland Islands. We have written to the Post Office for full details of the equipment they propose to supply so that we can place the necessary order with them. In this connection we understand that when the scheme was first prepared by the General Post Office the total cost amounted to £1,900, but we have been advised that this figure may be exceeded by some 25% in view of the increases in raw materials which have occurred since the date of the original estimate. This estimate, we understand, does not include the cost of the aerial array which it would appear would amount to approximately £500. We assume that the cost of the Post Office proposals may be met in full, and we should be glad if you would confirm to us that the cost of the equipment for the scheme proposed should be met in full in spite of any increase in cost over the original estimates.

We also understand that you had in mind the possibility of the purchase of broadcast transmission equipment to work in conjunction with the broadcast relay scheme, but we have not yet received any details of this additional equipment from you and should be glad to receive any information you can give regarding this matter.

We have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,

*K. Broadchild*

for the Crown Agents.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Port Stanley,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*all*  
*Mail from 246.*

AWHK

A

253

Secretary, Broadcast Committee

246-252 submitted for your  
information and necessary action, pl

*W.H.C.S.*  
2/11/51

B.

H.C.S.,

We have had a meeting of the Communications Committee to consider 246 on but we shall have to have at least one more before we can provide complete recommendations on all the problems involved.

In the meantime H.E. may care to take up one point which S. of S. asks should be handled by telegram. This is at X on 247 where he asks for confirmation that all of the equipment specified in the original G.P.O. scheme is still required. Our recommendation is that it should all be bought - indeed we intend to seek H.E.'s approval for the purchase of one or two additional items.

If H.E. approves, I suggest a telegram to S. of S. assuring him that all the original items are still required - and then the re-issue of this to me so that we can make fuller recommendations for the next mail.

May P.W.D. please be asked to supply two copies of a plan of the present building? - we should send it to the G.P.O. for guidance in the assembly and layout of equipment.

*X*

*W.H.C.S.*

Secretary,  
Communications Committee.

10 - 11 - St.

C.

45

Will approve action as recommended in the above minute?

W 12/11/51

*Yes.*

*W.C. 12/11*

*W.C.S.* *Accord with H.*

W 13/11/51



254

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				13.11.51.
To	CHAPELRIE LONDON			EOA/C

246

NO 262. YOUR DESPATCH 63 COLONY OF 6TH SEPTEMBER STOP BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENT N/2 PARA 2 REMAINS PARAGRAPH 5 STOP I CONFIRM THAT ALL OF THE EQUIPMENT SPECIFIED IN THE ORIGINAL C/O CABLE IS STILL REQUIRED.

GOVERNOR.

Time

Secretary, b/c.

returned

Action taken on your 253<sup>B</sup> file

*[Signature]*  
14/11/51

DECODE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 8.12.51. Time: 1400 Received: 9.12.51. Time: 0845

REPLY URGENTLY REQUIRED.

246 No 235. My despatch No 63. Broadcasting.

Marconi unexpectedly have 5 kilowatt medium wave transmitter for delivery next May. It will not remain available for long as delay in delivery of new transmitters is normally eighteen months. Grateful learn immediately if you wish me to reserve it for you.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

A.C.S.

Pl. ask Mr. McNaughton to call on me to-day.  
(Intld) M.R.R.

10/12/51

P/L.  
SS

256

H.C.S.,

We had a meeting the other day to agree on a recommendation to H.E. about 255.

Everyone is now agreed (G.P.O., B.B.C. and ourselves) that the best answer to our problem from a technical point of view which lies anywhere near the Colony's financial capacity is:

- 1) A medium wave 5 Kw transmitter operating on approx. 600 Kc/s or 1500 Kc/s.
- 2) A supplementary H.F. service on frequencies higher than 6 mc/s.

There is still some doubt as to whether even this will provide a 100% answer but it should come reasonably close to doing so, and if (as suggested in para. 6 on 247) we are completely debarred from using broadcasting equipment in bands between 2 and 6 mc/s., it is the only solution which can provide anything approaching a satisfactory service, i.e. without it the service provided would be appreciably worse than that provided now.

Also, if we are, in fact, quite unable to use bands between 2 and 6 mc/s then the service with 89M transmitters (which should commence in a matter of weeks now) will prove of very little value as a "pilot" service for two main reasons (already set out in X on 232).

- 1) The operation of a 250 w. transmitter on medium waves would be of very little assistance in estimating the coverage of a 5 Kw. set; and
- 2) As far as H.F. is concerned the Committee are already convinced that only operation in bands between 2 and 6 mc/s is likely to be receivable in the evenings for almost all of the year. The 89M's will, we are convinced, merely prove the usefulness of the 2 - 6 mc/s channels - which proof is of little value if we just can't use them.

The provision of a 5 Kw medium frequency transmitter introduces a number of additional problems mostly connected with finance. S. of S.'s telegram (255) makes no mention of price and we have no firm quotation to work on. However a short-wave transmitter of similar power from the same firm is quoted (in para. 2 on 216) at £12,000. Let us take the same figure. The B.B.C. Engineer insists (at Y on 246) that the medium-wave transmitter should have a large directional aerial. The simplest type would be an inverted L using only two masts say 300 feet high. With wire, concrete, stays, insulators, feeders this might cost around £1,500. An aerial tuning unit might be around £500. It is possible that the installation of a medium-wave transmitter of this power would not be practical at the W/T station for technical reasons and this would involve further appreciable expense - extraordinary and recurrent - on a building, power supply and installation, as well as more staff to look after it, while in operation. It is to be emphasised that this risk is slight but it will be as well to bear it in mind.

A rough estimate of the cost of purchase and installation of the 5Kw. set would therefore be:

Transmitter, spares, packing, freight etc.	£12,500.
Aerial tuning unit.	500
Aerial system.	1,500
Installation and contingencies.	250

---

£14, 750

with the slight possibility of:

New building	£2,000
Power supply.	1,000
	<hr/>
	£3,000
	<hr/>

Which means that the whole job would cost around £15,000 with a possibility that there would be little change from £18,000. With rediffusion equipment already on order likely to cost around £2500 and aerials for receiving £500 at least, the cost of the whole scheme looks very likely to exceed £18,000 of which only £10,000 can come from a C.D. & W grant.

The question therefore seems to boil down to this. Is it worth spending £15,000 on a medium-wave transmitter to serve the needs of about 1500 people bearing in mind these facts;

- 1) That if we cannot use frequencies in the 2 - 6 mc/s bands (i.e. we are actually forced to stop broadcasting in them) then without it we cannot provide a service even as good as the very inferior one now operating (The present transmitter on 3440 Kc/s would, of course, have to cease operating).
- 2) That if we can continue to use frequencies in these bands on a power of 250 watts then, with the 89M's, we can materially improve the present service, but we cannot provide evening entertainment in the Camp for several winter months.
- 3) That if we do not purchase the equipment offered in 255 now its price may well rise again in 2-3 years time.
- 4) That even with the 5 Kw set nobody can guarantee that everybody in the Falklands will be able to hear every evening in the year.

We feel that only H.E. himself can make such a decision and we provide the above information to help him as far as is in our power. If you (or he) feel that the matter has not been made sufficiently clear the other Members of the Committee would be glad to discuss the matter more fully with him.

*D. McNaughton*  
Secretary,  
Communications Ctee.

*J.E.*  
— 256-7 submitted w.r.t. 255. Reply 1 12-12-51.

*I don't like being stuck into this. For instance it would help if we knew the answer to the application referred to at para 7 on p. 247. We must be allowed to operate between 2-6 mcs. but if we are I think we ought to experiment with the RCA sets first.*

*We had better have a meeting with the Ctee early*  
*13/12/51. Please arrange. MC 13/12/51*

# GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STATION

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

**SENT.**

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				18.12.51.

To

CHAPELTOWN LONDON

HGA/C

255 YOUR TELEGRAM 235.  
 NO 288. / GRATEFUL KNOW EXPANDED COST OF TRANSMITTER OFFERED STOP  
 INTENTION IS TO IN-STALL AT GOVERNMENT WIRELESS STATION ABOUT HALF  
 A MILE SOUTHEAST OF STANLEY STOP ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES AROUND  
 600 AND 1500 KC/S HAS BEEN SOUGHT AND OPTIMUM OPERATING FREQUENCY  
 WILL BE USED STOP COST OF TRANSMITTING AERIAL COHERA MATCHING UNIT  
 COHERA FEEDER AND INSTALLATION IS ESTIMATED HERE AT 1500 TO 2000 POUND  
 STOP PLEASE CONFIRM FROM MARCONI'S THAT OPERATION POSSIBLE ON THESE W  
 FREQUENCIES AND THAT INSTALLATION CLOSE TO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT IS  
 PRACTICAL STOP IF SATISFIED AND IF YOUR ADVISERS COHERA BEARING IN  
 MIND DOUBTS AS TO COMPLETE EFFECTIVENESS OF 5 KILOWATT TRANSMITTER  
 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF YOUR DESPATCH 63 COHERA STILL FEEL  
 EXPENSE IS JUSTIFIED GRATEFUL YOU RESERVE EQUIPMENT FOR THIS COLONY  
 AND DRAW UP SCHEME GOVERNED IN PARAGRAPH 3 DESPATCH UNDER REFERENCE.

MYEN

GOVERNOR.

Time

Reply 283

BU 18/12/51  
 31/12/51  
 15/1/52

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

263

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 10.1.52 Time: 1245 Received: 11.1.52 Time: 1000

262

No. 8. Your telegram No. 288. Broadcasting. I support views of G.P.O. and B.B.C. that transmitter should be purchased. Cost including test load test equipment aerial coupling unit spare components working and spare valves £11,440.

2. An allocation of 600 kilocycles was obtained for your Government at recent radio conference at Geneva. B.B.C. advise this should be better for your purposes than 500 kilocycles.

3. Please forward plans of proposed station and aerial system. Generally inadvisable to place receivers near transmitters and B.B.C. consider estimate of cost of aerial system may be too low but they will advise on these points when they have seen plans.

4. Please confirm that you wish me to prepare Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme as proposed and instruct Crown Agents to purchase the transmitter.

P/L

SECRETARY OF STATE.

A.C.S.

Mr. McNaughton to see early, pl.

(INTLD) M.R.R. 11.1.52

Mr. McH.

Accy. pl.

11.1.52



H. C. S.

I had hoped to have a comprehensive report on all aspects of Broadcasting equipment ready in time for this mail but pressure of other work makes this impossible. H.E. will wish to take up with S. of S., however, certain outstanding points - especially the reply to 263 in this file. We have had several meetings of the sub-Committee and have reached agreement on almost everything. I have therefore taken the liberty of short-circuiting a formal report of our meetings and offer, instead, a draft communication to S. of S. which you may care to consider for onward transmission to H.E. The points mentioned have been agreed upon by the Committee, who have heard and agreed this draft, which is at back cover.

*D. McNaughton.*

Secretary,  
Communications Cttee.

*J.C. Here, with draft at cover, submitted.*

*Draft very fair, as a sample?*

*25/1/12*

*Issued.*

*MC 25/1*

*111*

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Governor of the Falkland Islands.  
 To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
 Date: 25th January, 1952.  
 No. 42. COLONY.

263

Your telegram No. 8 dated 12th January, 1952. I have noted that you support the views of the G.P.O. and B.B.C. that the 5 Kw. sodium wave transmitter should be purchased for this Colony. I should be grateful if you would now have prepared a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, as suggested in paragraph 4 of your telegram, and would instruct the Crown Agents to purchase the transmitter.

2. Despite the considerable measure of assistance which will be afforded to the Colony by the scheme, the total cost of broadcasting equipment (including new rectification and studio equipment) will be high, and I am anxious to keep expenditure, both initial and recurrent, to the minimum consistent with deriving full benefit from the new equipment. You are also aware that I am faced with an acute manpower shortage. It was for these important reasons that my Committee advised the installation of the new transmitter at the Government Wireless Station about half a mile to the southeast of Stanley, fed by means of a land line from the Broadcasting Studio in the town. In this way the not inconsiderable cost of a completely new building and the power supply thereto would be avoided (though some extension or modification of the present building might be required). The transmitter could be switched on and off and monitored during operation by wireless staff already in the building on normal radio watches, and maintenance would similarly be facilitated. If, on the other hand, this plan proved impractical I should have to erect a new building and provide a power supply, and should be faced with the task of finding people to man the station and maintain the equipment. In the present circumstances this would not be easy.

246

3. I enclose a map of the Stanley area showing the location of the Wireless Station and the area in which my Committee proposed that the transmitting aerial should be erected. The intention was to use an inverted-L aerial with two masts, as the cheapest and simplest form of semi-directional aerial, but considerations such as the distance from the transmitter may well affect this decision. You will recall that in paragraph 2 of your despatch No. 63 dated 6th September 1951, you quoted Mr. McLean of the B.B.C. as saying that "it would be important not to scale down the size of the aerial system, which should be directional". I should be grateful if you would now consult the B.B.C. as to the type of aerial which they recommend, and on the question of locating the transmitter itself at the Wireless Station. It may be that the conditions set out in paragraph 2 above, make it reasonable to erect the aerial some little way from the transmitter itself, if this is possible from a technical point of view and if this would reduce interference.

263

234

262

4. With regard to paragraph 2 of your telegram under reference, am I to understand that a frequency of 1500 kilocycles per second has not been obtained for this Colony at the Geneva Conference (your telegram No. 137 dated 30th July and my reply telegram No. 178 dated 4th August refer)? The view of my Committee continues to be that, while agreeing with the B.B.C. view that 600 Kcs. should, in theory, yield better results, it is very desirable to have alternative frequencies near the bottom and top of the waveband on which to carry out tests before a final decision is made. It was for this reason that I asked in my telegram No. 288 dated 16th December whether the transmitter would operate on both 600 and 1500 Kcs. and I should still be grateful for advice on this point, though I do not consider its importance sufficient to affect the question of purchase.

248

5. With reference to your Saving Telegram No. 84 dated 12th September,

1951, with which you enclosed three questions from the General Post Office regarding the wire-broadcasting equipment. I should be grateful if the General Post Office might be advised as follows:-

(a) Number of subscribers:

It is confirmed that 400 subscribers is the maximum number to be anticipated during the first ten years of service.

(b) Control Desk (Drawing MB 2205):

It is confirmed that this desk can be assembled and used sufficiently far from a wall to give access to a rear fitted cover.

(c) Outside Broadcast Equipment:

One mixer for the combination of two microphone inputs will be required, and I should be grateful if the General Post Office will arrange to purchase it as suggested.

6. I am most grateful to the General Post Office for their assistance in this matter, particularly for their agreement to assemble and test the equipment before despatch to the Colony. I hope to write to you further on the matter of the wire broadcasting equipment with particular reference to the rhombic receiving aerials and their feeder system, when my Committee has reported to me more fully. In the meantime I shall be grateful if you will pass on the answers contained in paragraph 5 above and will ask the General Post Office to recommend to me a tape recording machine for use in conjunction with the studio equipment. I am convinced of the need for such a machine, not only for recording programmes broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation at times which may not be suitable for local listening but also for recording programmes produced locally, especially those of an impromptu nature, a procedure which I am informed is common in many broadcasting organisations.

GOVERNOR.

*Secretary, S/T Committee*

*File returned, pl.  
28/1/52.*

*Mr. M.P. W. will file return to him pl.*

*30/1/52*

100  
DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 8.3.52. Time: 0750. Received: 9.3.52. Time: 0850

265  
No 41. Your despatch No 42. Broadcasting.

I approve grant £10,000 from Central Colonial Development and Welfare fund. Scheme D 1748. Transmitter being ordered for delivery May. Memorandum Colonial Development and Welfare (D 2265) follows.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ACS  
(Intld)C.C.

Me. 27/iii



196834/9/52

C.D.W. (D) No. 2265

FALKLAND ISLANDS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROADCASTING SERVICE

GRANT OF £10,000.

1. In his confidential circular despatch of 29th March, 1949, the Secretary of State informed Colonial Governments that he had allocated £1 million for the development of broadcasting in the Colonies from the General Reserve of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Certain areas whose needs were considered particularly pressing were specially named for benefit from this aid. Some other territories, including the Falkland Islands, were invited to put forward proposals for the development of broadcasting.

2. In 1929 the Falkland Islands Government installed at Stanley the first wired broadcasting system in the Colonies. Later a low-power short-wave broadcasting station was added to this and transmitted to the Colony and Dependencies. The service provided is inadequate and it has long been evident that steps must be taken to improve it. This is no easy matter technically, since distances of about 1,500 miles have to be covered in broadcasting to the Dependencies, while the maximum distance to be covered in the Colony is about 140 miles.

3. The problem has been considered by a local Communications Committee, which included the Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, the Officer in Charge of the Ionospheric Station, and the local representative of the Air Ministry (the Radio Sonde Officer). A development plan in the following three parts has been agreed upon.

4. In the first place, the Falkland Islands have bought eight second-hand R.C.A. 250 watt transmitters at a cost of about £1,200 and will use these mainly to improve reception in the Dependencies.

5. Secondly, the General Post Office in this country has drawn up for the Falkland Islands Government a scheme for the installation of a modern wired broadcasting system at Stanley (the existing equipment is inefficient and out of date). The cost of this scheme will be about £3,100.

6. Finally, the B.B.C. and General Post Office have been consulted on the best means of providing an adequate local service for the Colony as a whole, and it has been agreed that a 5 kw medium-wave transmitter should be provided for this. The cost of the transmitter and aerial system is estimated to be about £17,500.

7. The Falkland Islands Government will meet the cost of the wired broadcasting system and of the small transmitters for the Dependencies and will pay the full recurrent costs of the service from local funds; but they cannot meet the full capital cost of the 5 kw medium-wave station, and they have applied for a grant of £10,000 to assist them with this.

8. In a territory so distant as the Falkland Islands, where half the population live in conditions of extreme isolation, an efficient local broadcasting service is a necessary amenity.

9. It is therefore proposed to make a grant of £10,000 to the Government of the Falkland Islands for the construction of a 5 kw medium-wave broadcasting station at Stanley. Details are given in the attached Financial Summary and Appendix.

273 & 274

Colonial Office,  
Sanctuary Buildings,  
Great Smith Street,  
London, S.W.1.

29th February, 1952.



Financial Summary

1.	Administering Authority	Government of the Falkland Islands.
2.	Allocation	Central-broadcasting
3.	Classification	Broadcasting
4.	Description of Scheme	Construction of a medium-wave station at Stanley.
5.	Total cost	Approximately £17,500.
6.	Colonial Development and Welfare Assistance required.	£10,000.
7.	Estimate of assistance required by United Kingdom financial years.	1952/53 Capital £10,000
8.	Estimate of capital expenditure to be made outside colony.	Approximately £17,000 (the equipment will be bought in the United Kingdom).

Colony  
 Balance S/Rev. Fund  
 Ward B'cently (Stanly).  
 2 RCA Sets.  
 Say,  
 Add a/cnd system

7,500
3,100
200
10,800
1,500
12,300

APPENDIXDetails of capital Expenditure.

1.	5 kW MF broadcast transmitter, type Marconi TBM. 672.	£ 9,443.
2.	Working valves and one set spare valves	646.
3.	Test load	106.
4.	Test equipment	175.
5.	Aerial coupling unit	800.
6.	Spare components	270.
7.	Aerial system, matching unit, feeder and installation	X 2,500.
8.	Transport and contingencies	<u>3,500.</u>
		<u>£17,440.</u>
		say £17,500.

Saving.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDSDate 13 April, 1952No. 76 Saving.

265

1. Your savingram No.42 dated 25th January, 1952.  
Broadcasting Development.

Your 5 kW medium wave transmitter and all equipment, other than the aerial system, matching unit and feeder, itemised in the Appendix to Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No.2265 a copy of which was despatched to you on 13th March, 1952, has now been ordered from Messrs. Marconi, Limited.

270-274

1  
277-  
279.

2. I attach a copy of the reply from the British Broadcasting Corporation to the points which you raised in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your savingram under reference.

246

3. As you will see the British Broadcasting Corporation continue to express doubts on the question of the coverage which would be provided by the 5kW M/W transmitter. These misgivings were of course referred to in previous correspondence and were shared by your Broadcasting Committee. They were also the subject of my Despatch No.63 dated 6th September, 1951. What was said by Mr. F.C. Maclean of the British Broadcasting Corporation then still applies.

APD 4.  
9/5  
Mail Box  
270

Saving.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of.....

Date.....

No. .... Saving.

4. The coverage difficulties largely arise from the siting of the transmitter at Port Stanley. I presume that your Committee has already given consideration to an alternative siting, which might provide better coverage - for example at Fox Bay.

5. Although one would probably not obtain one hundred per cent population coverage, it is felt that the service obtained would justify expenditure.

6. It is unfortunate that central funds would not be available to meet the considerable cost of mast radiators. The Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for Broadcasting has been fully committed and it is most unlikely that further funds can be made available for the Falkland Islands.

7. I hope that you will find it possible to produce an aerial system, within the limit of £2,500, which will permit the most efficient use of the transmitter in the existing circumstances.

8. Your paragraph 4. The only frequency obtained at Geneva was 600 KCs. If this frequency is found to be unsuitable you may choose, after listening tests, an alternative frequency which will be registered in your name.

SECEP

277<sup>12</sup>

# THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANCING 4400 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Your Reference: 9674/9/52

27th March, 1952.

Mr. R. F. Rogers: 02/ESG/DWT

Dear Sir,

Your reference to Mr. Miller's letter of 21st February and my recent telephone conversation with yourself, concerning the plans for broadcasting in the Falkland Islands. I am sorry I have been unable to give earlier attention to this matter. I have, I am afraid, had to deal with a good deal of other work first and I hope you will accept my apologies for this delayed reply.

When Mr. Miller was considering the question of the Falkland Government purchasing the 5kW medium-wave transmitter, for which a quick delivery was offered, and thereby avoiding considerable delay in getting a broadcasting service under way, I emphasized that such a transmitter would not, by itself, provide anything like full coverage of the Islands and that a short-wave transmitter would be needed in addition to provide a service in the outer areas of the Falkland Islands and in the Dependencies. This point was made in Mr. McLean's earlier correspondence on the subject, and has no doubt been made to the Falkland Islands Government who will have presumably taken it into consideration in agreeing to the purchase of the transmitter.

A point not made during Mr. Miller's conversation with me earlier this year, but which I now understand to be the case, is that the most important audience is not that within a few miles of Port Stanley, but is that at a distance of 70 - 140 miles away. Mr. McLean, however, drew attention to this also in his earlier correspondence and it has, no doubt, been taken into consideration. It is important to remember, however, that the daylight range of satisfactory reception from a medium-wave 5kW transmitter, operating on a frequency in the region of 450 - 500 kc/s, may be little more than 50 miles and is likely to be less than this distance if the proposed higher power frequency around 1500 kc/s were used. With an efficient aerial system such as a mast radiator having a height of the order of  $\frac{1}{4}$  wavelength and working from a good site, the maximum daylight range using the lower frequency can be expected to be of the order of 90 - 100 miles, provided the noise level is low and the terrain favourable. Over rocky ground, however, the range might not exceed 50 - 75 miles. Under similar conditions, but using the higher frequency these ranges can be expected to be of the order of 40 - 50 miles over good terrain and 30 - 40 miles over rocky ground.

P.T.O.

Turning now to the specific proposals contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Falkland Islands reply to your Telegram No. 8 of 1939 January, of which you ask for our views, it is not possible to state without carrying out field strength tests whether the existing wireless station site is likely to prove a suitable one for a broadcasting station. Factors such as ground conductivity, the effect of buildings and other structures on the radiation pattern of the broadcasting beam, and other factors must be taken into account, and without actual measurements these questions cannot be adequately assessed. From the information provided the proposed site does appear to be ideal for the broadcasting station. Preferably the site should be on the western side of Stanley, free of other masts and unobstructed by interfering hills, and it should be large enough to accommodate both short-wave and medium-wave services. It is appreciated, however, that the saving in capital and running costs and the ease of the man-power problem which would result from the use of the existing wireless station site and buildings is a very important factor. For this reason it would be unwise to discard the proposal without the satisfaction of the site being thoroughly investigated and assessed by actual measurements. It occurs to me that the existing 500 kc/s transmitter and aerial system might be used for this purpose as the field strength from the transmitter could be measured and the results used to assess the coverage to be expected from a 5kW medium-wave broadcasting transmitter working from the same site.

Now  
S  
difficult

With regard to the aerial system for a medium-wave service, you will recollect that we have previously stressed the importance of not scaling this down for a 5kW transmitter is used. The power we originally recommended was 20kW, but in view of the financial stringency we were of the opinion that a power of 5kW might be used, it being better than no service at all, and the limited coverage to which I have referred above is acceptable. The maximum ranges quoted are based on the use of a vertical mast radiator, having a height of one quarter of a wavelength (we would not recommend a mast height less than 300 ft. for use with a frequency of 600 kc/s) and as the station is to be situated near Port Stanley we would recommend that a second and similar mast be used as a reflector in order to reduce the undesirable radiation eastwards over the sea, while at the same time improving the coverage to the westward. The cost of such an aerial system, together with the tuning circuits and feeder would be very much greater than the figure of £2,500 which I believe has been allowed in the estimate. A single 300 ft. mast radiator manufactured in the country might cost today something in the region of £6,000 - £8,000 exclusive of erection charges and to this must be added the cost of the feeder and aerial tuning unit. Marconi's would be able to quote for such a system, and it is possible they may have a stock item at a lower figure than this. I believe that mast radiators can be purchased in the U.S.A. considerably cheaper, but presumably the need for dollars would create a difficulty.

Considering all the aspects of this problem, it seems to me that the wisest course for the Falklands before any final decisions are made in regard to the medium-wave aerial system and choice of site, would be either to carry out a field strength





H.C.S.

We had a meeting on Wednesday evening of the Communications Committee to prepare advice on 271-279 - we were Mr. Mercer, Mr. Mortimer and myself. Mr. Mortimer is the new Officer-in-Charge of the Atmospheric Station and H.E. has already agreed that he should take the place of Mr. Nicolson on the Committee. Mr. Mercer readily agreed that we should invite him to assist us - you will wish to issue the relevant Gazette Notice and I suggest the effective date of his appointment should be the day after Mr. Nicolson left the Colony (i.e. May 12th). You may wish to review the whole question of this Committee and perhaps confirm its name. It started out a long time ago as a general committee to advise on the whole question of Wireless Communications and had many more members than it has now. At about the time when the R/T sets were being discussed a Technical Sub-Committee was set up and this gradually took over the whole work (see p. 209 et seq). Since it became laborious to talk of the 'Technical Sub-Committee of the Falkland Islands Wireless Communications Committee' when, in any case, the parent body had ceased to exist, the smaller body came to be referred to merely as the 'Communications Committee'. H.E. has recently stated that Mr. Mercer should be regarded as Chairman, although this has not been formally notified.

You did not specifically ask for comment on 271 but we should like to draw attention to para. 4 - we have <sup>7110</sup> bought only two of the transmitters mentioned to use for broadcasting, although FIDS. have bought a number for general communications in the Dependencies. With reference to para. 6 and the Appendix the estimate of £2500 for the aerial system appears to have been decided upon in the Colonial Office - we very tentatively suggested £1500 and the B.B.C.'s ideas would cost £15,000 - £20,000!

From 275-279 we are concerned mainly with ~~two~~ <sup>three</sup> things

— the effectiveness of the medium wave transmitter; and the nature and cost of the aerial; and the site. I'll deal with them in that order:

### ① Range of Medium Wave transmitter:

We have already discussed this locally and communicated with B.B.C. and G.P.O. about it on a number of occasions. Our final request that the set should be ordered, made the proviso that this should be done only if S. of S. advisers felt expense was justified. (See X on 262). Since the order has been placed we may assume that they did so? Up till now the B.B.C.'s comments on anticipated range have been in rather general terms — (for example X on 223 and X on 246) — and their figures this time (in para. 3 on 277) are not encouraging. We derive comfort from two things, however. Firstly the figures quoted are for day-time operation. We are not really very interested in that and believe that performance after dark will be considerably better. Secondly, the G.P.O. are very much more optimistic about the whole thing — (see their remarks on 221 and 222). However, as an additional check, and in line with the suggestion at the end of para. 1 on 278, S.P. & T. will shortly make tests from VPC using a transmitter of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Kw. on a frequency of 600 Kc/s (i.e. the one we shall be using for broadcasting). The aerial will not be entirely satisfactory and the "programme" will consist only of two audio tones, but it should enable some estimates of signal strength to be made. The Government w/T operator at Fox Bay will be included in the people asked to report reception. We may also learn a little from the operation of a modified RCA transmitter in the studio which will shortly go into service on 1500 Kc/s.

### ② Transmitting aerial for medium waves:

Here again B.B.C. advice up till now has been in general terms (for example X on 223) and it is now a little alarming

to have them produce an estimated cost about twice that of the transmitter to be served - especially when we can only just manage to buy the transmitter with the aid of C.D. & W! do pay £15,000 - £20,000 for a transmitting aerial of two masts is out of the question at present, we believe, and S.P. & T. will make enquiries direct with several firms (including the Crown Agents Consulting Engineers) for a cheaper way to do the job. In the meantime the tests he is going to make will help to decide how elaborate the aerial system need be.

### ③ The Site.

The arguments in favour of installation at the Wireless Station (VPC) set out in para. 2 on 265, are so strong that it is the obvious move unless it would interfere with reception. This is the real problem and it looks as if experiment will provide the only real answer. This is another matter in which S.P. & T. will check up during his tests. Again he may not be able to provide a final and complete answer but he should go along way towards doing so.

We discussed another matter which is outstanding and which is mentioned at KIV in para. 6 on 266. This is the question of masts for the receiving rhombics for the rediffusion equipment. The G.P.O. say these should be 80 feet high and the likely cost of steel masts has long worried us (e.g. (b) on 213). At our request they sent us specifications of wooden masts which they estimated would cost only £500 (250 refers) but we are not happy about these. Their construction would call for much work by skilled or semi-skilled labour (which is not available locally). Absolutely everything would have to

imported. Skilled labour would be required for maintenance. There is some question about how wooden masts would stand up to being sunk in peat soil. And so on. All things considered, we still feel that prefabricated metal masts which can be raised and lowered for maintenance purposes by a few men (there are some at VPC and these will shortly be some at the met. office) are the best eventual answer. To avoid the high cost of these until we are certain they are needed S.P. & T. proposes that we should erect the rhombics on some ~~old~~ metal masts which he already holds. The cost of this would be very small - little more than the cost of the concrete bases which need not be large. The disadvantage is that they are only 40-50 feet high but this may not be serious and they can be replaced later if tests show it to be necessary. Since the height does not materially affect them, S.P. & T. proposes to go ahead and order the aerials themselves, the feeders, insulators and so on which will link them to the studio itself - provision is available in the estimates. The saving if these masts do the job may amount to £1000 or £1500 so I think H.E. will agree it is worth experimenting.

*2 Column  
Sent to  
for 4/5*

I expect S. of W. has now produced the plans referred to in X. on 253. If so we should like to have them now. If not perhaps he could be asked to produce them as soon as convenient.

Since writing this report I have been advised by Mr. Mercer that the modification of his  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Kw. transmitter for medium wave operation may take some time. As a more immediate answer he intends to try relaying present studio programmes through a G.40 transmitter with a power of 500 watts. In some ways this will be a better test since normal speech, music etc. will be broadcast. He will make the other modification as soon as possible.

*D. McNaughton*  
26. 5. 52.  
Secretary, Communications Ctee.



As regards the Wireless C'ttee - all the work now seems to be done by the Technical sub. C'ttee &

Acq. I suggest they be reconstituted to form the C'ttee. They should be asked to ~~send~~ advise if additional members are required

(They will want a stand-in for Mr. McLaughlin during his absence; someone has 3 of them shd. be enough)

2) As regards para 4 of (271) only two were for the Colony. Y.F. (268) refers and there is no trace of our having ever been billed for them.

3) As regards the main problem, we now have the 5 kW set and it is up to us to find the best & most economical method of using it. The C'ttee appear to ~~have~~ be exploring the various possibilities and it remains to await the outcome of the experiments.

12/6

Para 2 is as I thought - Mr. Milton falling over his own feet: see 233 + 243/244. I arranged this with him on the spot and told him we would take the other two f FIDS. I don't think the latter have been billed either but ~~double~~ the birds will come home to roost in time.

2. As to your para 3, I cannot help feeling that the C.O. have rather bounced themselves and us into this through a confusion of experts (pl. note this admirable collective noun!). Clearly we cannot afford anything like

£12/16,000 for masts and I do not know how we can

job



286

These difficulties aside. As one of the members of the  
Committee (Nicholson I think) suggest, we can always sell  
it and the price may appreciate! I shall await  
the results of Mr. Hume's arguments with interest and wish  
we could have held our hands until these were known.

Mr. H. N. had better be fully briefed for discussion  
of home with BBC, GPO and Press-Candies but  
NOT Mr. Byron.

MC. II/vi

There is I think a quite gifted radio type at the  
Nat. Station who would do as a stand-in for MacLoughlin  
in the Communications Ctee; Mr. Strathairn is to alternate  
for him in the Broadcasting Ctee & SFR acts as Director?

Mr. Hume shd. be gazetted as Chairman of the Communications  
Ctee. if this has not already been done.

Mr MacNaughton

Ref: (281)

287

Thank you for the very clear exposition.  
Please see H.R.'s minute & take the necessary  
notes. You are presumably arranging for  
Mr Mercer to keep you informed of any developments  
when you are or leave.

2) As regards the Ctee I would like  
to reconstitute it as a single body under  
the Chairmanship of S.P.H. Could your sub. Ctee  
therefore suggest names for permanent and  
(where necessary) temporary membership.

3) As regards the two ~~new~~ plans of the  
studio - there is evidence that S.H. gave  
them to Major Aldridge but nothing to show  
that they were sent on or where they are.

Plans  
handed  
to H.R. 7/6/52  
8/6/52

S.H. is making some more - could you  
collect a copy before you go home.

13/6

H. C. S.

Thank you sir. Mr. Mercer and I intend to keep in  
touch with each other during my absence. I have a plan of the  
studio building and of the lay-out recommended by the G.P.O.

We have already made provisional arrangements for my  
visit to the B.B.C. & I will discuss the questions involved with them  
- especially transmitting masts. Would you please advise Crown  
Agents that I am authorised also to visit the G.P.O. & Preece-Cardew  
- I believe the arrangement is that F.I.D.S. will continue my salary  
during these visits, but the Colony should pay subsistence in London?

strongly recommended

that we add to our member Mr. T. Hooley, Senior w/T Operator at VPC. He is often closely interested in our decisions and recommendations, and S.P+T. supports my view that he would be a very useful member. Although several members of the Met. Staff have wide knowledge of practical radio I am not inclined to recommend their inclusion. The Committee would therefore consist of:

Mr. Mercer (Chairman).

Mr. Mortimer.

Mr. Hooley.

Mr. McNaughton (Hon. Secretary).

I don't think there is any real need to replace me during my absence and Mr. Mortimer will, I am sure, act as Secretary should the need arise.

For the record, my home address is

33 Smith Quadrant,  
Coatbridge, Scotland.

*DMC*

19-6-52.

ACS (R Bours).

I approve the reconstitution of the C/tee as at 1/1 above. Old notice gazette notice should be cancelled & a new one issued. 2) Pse take necessary action & return file to me for action at X/1 above.

Recd. 27

20/6

No. 44.

G A Z E T T E      N O T I C E

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

9th July, 1952.

With reference to Gazette Notice No. 67 of the 3rd of December, 1948, the Wireless Communications Committee has been reconstituted as follows, with effect from the 8th of July, 1952:-

A. MERCER, ESQ. (Chairman)

D. MCNAUGHTON, ESQ. (Hon. Secretary)

D. MORTIMER, ESQ.

T.V. HOOLEY, ESQ.

By Command,

*G. P. G. Smith*  
ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ref: 0438/III

HTL

*Was 289 done re? See 447*



News



291

### FALKLAND ISLANDS TO GET HIGHER POWER TRANSMITTER

The Falkland Islands, one of Britain's southernmost possessions, is to have a higher power transmitter for broadcast entertainment. A contract to supply a 5 kW medium frequency installation has been won by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.

Delivery of the transmitter with associated equipment and spares is scheduled for May-June of this year.

The Falkland Islands, a group of some 100 small islands near the south east tip of the South American continent, has a population of over 2,000.

In 1929 a wired broadcasting system was installed, but it was not until 1942 that it got its first transmitter, working on a low power of only 45 watts. The new installation, at Port Stanley, will bring the local programme to the entire population.

2nd May, 1952.

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*With the Compliments of*  
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited.  
Chelmsford, Essex.

Further information and photographs (if available) can be obtained from:

P. Raikes [PUBLICITY MANAGER]  
phone: DAY - Chelmsford 3221  
NIGHT - Good Easter 265

V. E. Hughes [PRESS OFFICER]  
Telephone: DAY - Chelmsford 3221  
NIGHT - TATe Gallery 8292.

---

WORLD RADIO HANDBOOK  
for Listeners.  
Lindorffsallé 1, Hellerup, Denmark.

24th July, 1952.

WORLD RADIO HANDBOOK BULLETIN no. 94.

(By publication acknowledge to World Radio Handbook)

All times GMT.

Belgium. As from August 1st the Belgian National Broadcasting Service will broadcast its programmes directly from Brussels. Until August 15th the programmes at 17.00-23.15 and 23.30-05.00 will be radiated as follows: Over a 100 kW transmitter operating in the 31 m.b. directed to Congo, over a 20 kW transmitter directed to North-and South America (until 23.15 this transmitter will operate in the 25 m.b., after 23.30 in the 31 m.b.). From 01.00 the programmes will also be relayed by OTC (50 kW) operating in the 31 m.b. beamed to North America. Allocated frequencies for the Brussels transmitters are 9665, 9745, 9770, 11720, 11850 and 11893 kc/s.

El Salvador. Here some of the latest information about short-wave stations in this country:

YSC - "Ondas Populares y Deportivas", San Salvador, on 6095 kc/s is on the air uninterrupted at 11.00-06.00. All programmes are in Spanish. YSDR - "Radio Tropical", Santa Ana, 4800 kc/s. Schedule 12.30-14.30 and 18.00-04.00 in Spanish. YSF - "Radio Vanguardia", San Salvador, operates on 9250 kc/s at 18.00-20.00 and 00.00-04.00. All programmes are in Spanish. Announces as: "YSF - Radio Vanguardia, emisora de la juventud desde San Salvador ciudad Capital de la República de El Salvador, Centro America". YSO - "La Voz de la Democracia", San Salvador, 7270 kc/s 1,5 kW 12.00-15.00, 17.00-21.00, 23.00-04.00 in Spanish. YSR - "La Voz de El Salvador", San Salvador, 6050 kc/s 1 kW 12.00-06.00 in Spanish. YSS - "Radio Nacional YSS Alma Cuscatleca", San Salvador, 6010 and 9555 kc/s (both 5 kW). Schedule 18.00-19.00, 00.00-04.00.

[ Falkland Islands. The existence of a broadcasting station in the Falkland Islands is now confirmed through the following information received direct from Mr. Flavio Serrano, Rio de Janeiro: Broadcast Studios, Port Stanley, is operating on 1500 and 3400 kc/s. Each channel 0.25 kW to be increased in 1953 to 5 kW. Schedule: Mo. 00.30-01.30, 23.15-01.00 (Tues.), Wedn. 23.15-01.00 (Thurs.), Fri. 23.15-01.00 (Sat.), Sat. 21.00-22.00. Sun. 21.00-22.00, 23.00-23.59.

Guatemala. Station TGTA - "Radio Bolivar", Guatemala City (0.3 kW) is on the air daily at 00.00-04.00. All programmes are in Spanish.

Taiwan. The present schedule of the "Voice of Free China", Taipei, is as follows: 22.30-04.00 to Japan, Korea, Malaya, China over 7130 and 11735 kc/s. (22.35 Japanese, 23.00 Korean, 00.45 Malayan, "The Fatherland is Calling" at 01.50 and 03.50.) 04.00-05.00 English to U.S.A. on 11735 and 15235 kc/s. News 04.05. 16.00-17.00 Dictation News in Chinese over 11735 kc/s for China. 19.00-21.00 to Europe and Near East over 11920 kc/s. English at 19.20, French 19.50. (Fritz Büttner, Germany).

Turkey. "Radio Ankara" will soon begin transmissions over the 20 kW transmitters TAN 6000, TAM 7240, TAK 11760 and TAD 17720 kc/s. (Fritz Büttner, Germany).

If you receive information about new stations, new programmes, new frequencies or changes in schedules, please, send us a report.

Happy listening.

*HCS I like "the existence is now confirmed"*

*the 14.5.52*

*PA*



295

# MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED



Marconi House, Chelmsford.



TELEPHONE: CHELMSFORD 3221 (Private Branch Exchange) · TELEGRAMS: EXPANSE CHELMSFORD

R. Raymer Esq.,  
Colonial Secretary,  
The Secretariate,  
Port Stanley,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

Please address this company and quote BT4/TAL.115/26273

TELEPHONE CALLS

Please ask for extension .....

24th June, 1952.

Dear Sir,

5kW M.F. Broadcast Transmitter - Falkland Islands.  
Contract No. W/EMI Falkland Islands 5849/1  
Our Order No. BC/G.65275.

At cover  
1) We have been requested by Mr. Watrous of the Colonial Office to send you Accommodation and Foundation details for the above transmitter, and we have pleasure, therefore, in enclosing herewith duplicate copies of Drawing LT.3136 Sh.1 and LSK.13021 Shts. 1 and 2.

2) The drawings illustrate a typical layout for a 5kW equipment, and sufficient cabling and earthing materials are included in the contract for such a layout. Mr. Watrous thought that this information would be of assistance to you in arranging for your local radio staff to investigate the question of accommodation, either in an existing or a new building.

3) We have, of course, been in close touch with Mr. Watrous on this contract and we have had discussions with Mr. A.G. Burgess of the Post Office Engineering Department, regarding audio input equipment requirements from your studio line. It would seem that a line amplifier will be required, and we understand that Mr. Watrous is looking into this point.

4) We also understand that the matter of a suitable Aerial, R.F. Feeder and earth system is being dealt with by the Colonial Office and yourself.

cont/

R. Raymer Esq.,

Page - 2 -

5) The Transmitter Equipment was inspected in these works by the Crown Agents Inspector on the 12th June. When we receive their certificate of approval, the equipment will be dismantled for packing. The packing will take two or three weeks to complete, therefore, providing we obtain early approval, the equipment should be ready for despatch by mid July.

6) We trust this information will prove helpful to you and should you require any further details or assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours faithfully,  
MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.



(H.A. Lewis)  
Manager, Broadcasting Division.

Encl: 2 copies LT.3136 Sh.1.  
2 copies LSK.13021 Sh.1-2.

# INVOICE

(FIRST ADVICE COPY)

302

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Dr. to Messrs. *Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.,*  
of (full address) *Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex.*  
Crown Agents' Reference *W/5042/1*  
Indent No.  
Special Account (if any)  
Department

Date of Invoice *6th August, 1952*  
Contractor's Reference No.  
Date of Posting (if goods have been despatched  
by post)

To be filled in by Contractor

Item Nos.	Quantity	Description of Article in wording of Tender	T.	Weight		Rate						
				c.	q.		lb.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
	1	5 KW H.F. Broadcast										
		Transmitter type HM.672.										
	1	Set Working Valves.										
	1	" Spare										
	1	Test Lead.										
	1	Set Test equipment										
	1	Serial Coupling Unit.										
	1	Set spares.										
		Less tool box, test										
		equipment and sundries to										
		follow.										
		Decrease in cost of										
		materials as per details										
		attached.										
					</							

In the case of goods not of United Kingdom manufacture the items concerned should be indicated on the invoice and the country of origin stated.

It is important that full packing particulars should be given, either (1) on the back of copies two to seven of this set of invoice forms (i.e. six copies), or (2) on the contractor's own forms (four copies), as convenient.

# ADVICE NOTE.

NO. 96400.

Date.....

From

To

30TH JULY

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

MARCONI WORKS, CHELMSFORD.

TELEgrams : "Expanse, Chelmsford"  
phone : No. 3221 Chelmsford

CONSIGNEE TO	PER	ORDER NO.	MARKS
S.S. "HIGHLAND MONARCH" 3, SHED, KING GEORGE V DOCK, LONDON. O/O THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, LONDON..	OUR LORRY WHT. 5960.	Customer	O. W. M. S. O. A. S. MCHY STANLEY. VIA MONTA VIDE
	Carriage	H.O.	
		WORKS	

REC/S. 65873.

ONE SHW. M.W. BROADCAST TRANSMITTER TYPE TRM. 672/A.  
TO AFD. SCHEDULE 300/S. 65873.

CASE NO. 53889. NETT. 80058. SIZE.  
0.3.84. 8.2.0. 35X33X28.  
SIZALRAFT LINED. TROPICAL.  
CONTAINING -

1. TITED BACK AMPLIFIER UNIT. 11340.0.  
NO. 457838.  
(PACKED IN SPL. CASE 22X20X12.  
& ENCLOSED IN ABOVE).

ITEM SECT.  
PT. 1. JA.

1. LINE AMPLIFIER & CATHODE FOLLOWER  
11345.0. NO. 463959.  
(PACKED IN SPL. CASE 22X20X17.0  
ENCLOSED IN ABOVE).

CASE NO. 53830. 0.8.84. 2.1.2. 45X30X30.  
SIZALRAFT LINED. TROPICAL.  
CONTAINING -

1. INDUCTANCE.

PT. 2. "

CASE NO. 53831. 1.1.0. 2.2.0. 30X33X28.  
SIZALRAFT LINED. TROPICAL.  
CONTAINING -

1. OUTPUT CONDENSER.

CASE NO. 83838. 0.3.10. 1.3.26. 30X33X28.  
SIZALRAFT LINED. TROPICAL.  
CONTAINING -

1. A.F. FILTER UNIT. 11551A.  
NO. 463914.

B. "

CONTD ON A/FATE NO. 96400/3.

We cannot accept responsibility for damage occurring in transit or for non-delivery unless reported to the Carriers and to us in writing within 14 days from date of despatch. Goods should be signed for as "not examined" unless opened upon receipt and contents found to be in order. All returns must be advised.

0438/III

314

CS Has SPT got  
any further on the  
subjects of  
a) 5 Kw. Set.  
b) Radio interference.

18/9

acs:  
0438/III with S.P.T.

S.P.T.

~~File is said to be with you  
- would you please att. file when  
replying.~~

~~See now in.~~

Maid from  
302.

S.P.T.

Above p.?

22/9.

How Cal Sec

The reports on reception of our 500 watt  
600 Kcs experimental Broadcast Transmitter indicate that  
the frequency is covering the area except New Island  
and Carass Is. No reports from these stations may  
be caused by poor localities, poor receivers or  
persons being content to listen on other frequencies.

From reports to hand, it is evident that the  
5 Kw Transmitter will surpass the present service which  
is claimed to be very good.

I am not prepared to say the 500 watt set now  
in use will meet the needs for the Colony although first  
reports gave exceptionally good coverage. However I consider  
the 5 Kw Transmitter with masts up to 300 feet



high will give a good service throughout the colony but on a frequency slightly lower than 600 Kc/s.

From tests we have made since June last on 600 Kc/s, reception was very good in daytime, very good in the evening over the area San Carlos, Fox Bay and Sea Lion Is. Beyond these places reports have been good during daytime but only fair to good at night. New Island, Carcass Island gave very poor reports. Weddell Island Westpoint Island and Saunders Island gave fair to good reception reports. Other places listened mostly on 3440 Kc/s and reports they sent were on that frequency and not on 600 Kc/s, as was at first believed. The SS Fitzroy gave very good reception reports up to 400 miles North of Stanley.

In view of the above, and from information collected by His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, it is obvious that our present 500 watt transmitter will not satisfy the broadcast requirements of the Colony. This transmitter operated into a "T" aerial only 85 feet high.

The new 5KW transmitter has arrived, but a decision still has to be made about the aerial system, which is controlled in the sum of £2500. While the BBC recommend a mast radiator costing £6000 - £8000. with the possibility of a second mast radiator being needed to give directivity, I feel the total cost of the aerial system might well reach £9000 for 1 mast or £18000 for two.

To erect any built up mast system is going to be expensive here, since it will be necessary to import skilled labour, but I have already approached Messrs Price Carden & Rider on an alternative to the mast radiator.

The Colonial Office, on page 188 put up estimated costs of masts 160 feet high complete with cable & earth system but we have found that most other figures are very low and I think the best bet will be the advice of the Consulting Engineer to C.A.

*W. J. M. M. M.*



It is intended to erect the transmitter at the Govt W/T Station after suitable accommodation has been provided but; the BBC recommend the transmitter should be erected to the West of Stanley, free from other masts and buildings which might upset the radiation pattern of the transmitter. Also the BBC will not recommend masts lower than 300 feet.

Although new Small set, 500 watts operating into an aerial only 85 feet high, can hardly provide correct information on the performance of the new transmitter, it is obvious that there will be very severe interference with our receiving services and it may be necessary to establish a receiving station remote from the present site, coupling the two stations with suitable control cables. In any case it is going to cost something to fit the new transmitter up and I consider one of the following two proposals will have to be undertaken:-

- (1) To reorganise the present transmitter layout at the Govt W/T Station to make room for all the Broadcast transmitters, and establish a receiving station on a new site some distance from the transmitter, coupling the two stations with a suitable control cable.
- (2) To erect a separate broadcast station on a site to the West or South of Stanley.

The Staff problem will be acute but in either case we will have to meet it. Apprentices can be sought and present technical staff split between the services.

SM ST  
17.12.52

All communications to be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the above reference and the date of this letter being quoted.

Letter { No. Savingram 42 of 25-1-52  
Date C.D. & W. scheme (D2265)  
Indent { No.  
Date  
Department :—

27 SEP 1952

19

Sir,

We append a report in connection with the indent or other communication referred to hereon.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

The Colonial Secretary,  
Port Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.



*Handwritten signature*  
for the CROWN AGENTS.

ITEM No.	SUBJECT	REMARKS
1	5. KW. MF Broadcast Transmitter valve cooling equipment	We attach for your information and retention a copy of drawing LSK 13015 Sheet 1 showing the exhaust Air Ducting being supplied by Marconis. Will you please confirm that this suits your requirements since we have no knowledge here of the accommodation arranged for the Transmitter in question.
		<i>N. a. n. Goods received</i>

X/Falkland Is. 5849/1.

Communications to be addressed  
to the Crown Agents for the  
Colonies, 4, Millbank, London,  
S.W.1 and the above refer-  
ence quoted.



4, MILLBANK,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

TELEGRAMS { INLAND: "CROWN, SOWEST, LONDON"  
OVERSEAS: "CROWN, LONDON"  
TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7730.

7 NOV 1952  
3 SEP 1952

The Crown Agents for the Colonies  
present their compliments and have the  
honour to enclose the papers mentioned  
below in connection with the indent quoted.

Indent No. Savingram 42 of 25.1.52 to Col  
Office Co. ltr. 96834/9/51 of  
Dated 9.8.51 and 10.3.52.

Dept. C. D. & W. Scheme.

Enclosures.

- T.2222/1. Medium Wave Broadcast Transmitter  
Type TBM.672A (Edition B).  
T.1890/1. General Description and Operating  
Instructions for Aerial Coupling  
Transformer Unit (WQ.4979)  
... Instruction for Receipt Testing  
of Marconi Valve Type BR.140  
(2 duplicated books of each)

NOTE: One copy of each of the above  
was packed with the material to  
which it applies.

HEREWITH

The Colonial Secretary,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

GB/MS

and Islands 5849

to be addressed to  
its for the Colonies,  
ence and the date of  
ng quoted.

o. Savingram 42 of 25-1-52

Date C.D. & W. Scheme (D2265)

No.

Date

Department :—

The Colonial Secretary,  
Port Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4, MILLBANK,

LONDON, S.W.1.

21st October, 1952



Sir,

We append a report in connection with the indent or other communication referred to hereon.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

for the CROWN AGENTS.

ITEM No.	SUBJECT	REMARKS
	Radio Relay Exchange	<p>We have the honour to report that the Post Office Engineering Department, Palace of Engineering, Wembley, inform us that they are unable to obtain delivery of certain essential components until January, 1953, and that in the circumstances they estimate that the equipment cannot be ready for shipment before the end of April next. We thought it proper to advise you of the estimated delivery period given to us in this connection.</p> <p>FAWB/PT</p>

ALL COMMUNICATIONS  
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE  
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.  
THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE  
DATE OF THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED



W10D/EM1/Falkland Islands 5849/1

TELEGRAMS { INLAND: "CROWN, SOWEST, LONDON."  
OVERSEAS: "CROWN, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7730.

4, MILLBANK,  
LONDON, S.W.1

7 NOV 1952

13 OCT 1952

Sir,

With reference to the broadcasting equipment ordered in pursuance of Savingram No. 42 to the Colonial Office we have the honour to state that Messrs. Marconi's have informed us that the position regarding the items outstanding for this contract is as follows:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
JA	2	2 Crystals	At present being re-tested.
N	5	1 Switchfuse	Available - await inspection
N	6	Air Ducting	" " "
N	8(pt)	Copper tubing	" " "
N	9 }	Screws	" " " (with item N.6)
N	10 }		
R	7	Ammeter	Should be available for inspection during the next few days
R	8	Voltmeter	
R	12	Test Load frames	Completion early next month
R	16	Load-in Insulator	Completion early next year
R	17	Absorption Wave Meter	Completion December.
R	20	Avometer	Available - await inspection
R	21	Loud Speaker	Should be available early next month
R	22	Tool Box	Available - await inspection with Item N.6.

The items not yet available are receiving special attention to obtain a curtailment of the period quoted for completion.

We have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servants,

for the Crown Agents.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Falkland Islands.

PCL/PT

X/Falkland Is. 5849/1.

320

Communications to be addressed  
to the Crown Agents for the  
Colonies, 4, Millbank, London,  
S.W.1 and the above refer-  
ence quoted.



4, MILLBANK,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

TELEGRAMS { INLAND: "CROWN, SOWEST, LONDON."  
OVERSEAS: "CROWN, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7730.

27 OCT 1952

The Crown Agents for the Colonies  
present their compliments and have the  
honour to enclose the papers mentioned  
below in connection with the indent quoted.

Indent No. <sup>263</sup> Savingram 42 of 25/1/52 from Falkland  
Is. to Col. Office, Co ltr. 96834/9/51 of 9/8/51  
~~Dated~~ and 10-3-52.

Dept. CD&W Scheme (D2265).

Enclosures.

Operating Instructions for Sullivan-  
Griffiths Universal AC-DC. Bridges  
List Nos. AC.900 and AC.901.  
(2 copies of Operating Instructions ).

HEREWITH



The Colonial Secretary,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

RH/SR



# PRELIMINARY SHIPPING ADVICE

321

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have to report that the following shipment is expected:—

Reference:

/ Falkland Islands 5849/1

SUPPLIER:  
Messrs. Marconi's Wireless  
Telegraph Co. Ltd.  
Marconi House,  
CHELMSFORD, Essex.

6 DEC 1952  
15th Novr.

2

No. Savings. 42 of 25.1.52 from  
Falk. Is. to Colonial Office

Special A/C O.Ltr. 96834/9/51 of  
9.8.51 and 10.3.52.

Dept. C.D. & W. Scheme (D.2245) Marked

Consignee The Officer administering  
the Government

O.H.M.S.

REQN. 5849. O.A.G.  
C/A PT. STANLEY  
\* Nos.  
Gross Weight

M.V./S.S. MERAK N. from A. Shed, West India  
Between the 20th and 24th November, 1952

Dock, London,

The particulars given in the schedule below were those furnished by the above mentioned contractor, when forwarding instructions were issued, and are not necessarily accurate.

VALUE £	*Nos.	Description of Packages	CONTENTS	MEASUREMENTS			WEIGHT			
				Length	Breadth	Depth	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.
49.	89250	1 Case	Broadcasting equipment	2/1	1/8	1/3	-	-	1	26
HP/17										

75

## Note to Contractor:—

Please ensure that this material has  
passed inspection.

The Bill of Lading and Invoice will be despatched as soon as possible.  
It should be understood, however, that the shipment is not yet confirmed.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

# PRELIMINARY SHIPPING ADVICE

322

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have to report that the following shipment is expected:—

Reference :

S/ Falkland Is. 5849/1

SUPPLIER:

6 DEC 1952  
15th Novr. 2

Messrs. Marconi Wireless  
Telegraph Co. Ltd.  
Marconi House,  
CHELMSFORD, Essex.

Acct.

O.H.M.S. SPECIAL STOWAGE

Indent No. Authy./Savin. 42 of  
Special A/C 25.1.52 from Falk. Is. to  
Colonial Office CO ltr.  
Dept. 96834/9/51 of 7.8.51 *Marked*  
10.3.52.  
CO & W. Scheme (D.2265)  
Consignee The Officer administering  
the Government

REQN. 5849. C.A.G.  
CONTENTS PT. STANLEY.  
C ↑ A  
\*Nos.  
Gross Weight

M.V./S.S. MERAK H. from A. Shed West India Dock, London  
Between the 20th and 24th November, 1952

The particulars given in the schedule below were those furnished by the above mentioned contractor, when forwarding instructions were issued, and are not necessarily accurate.

VALUE £	*Nos.	Description of Packages	CONTENTS	MEASUREMENTS			WEIGHT			
				Length	Breadth	Depth	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.
	89124	1 Case	Valve conditioning unit and lamps	2/0	2/-	2/-	-	1	0	25

AWP/17

75

N.  
P16 Contractor:—

Valid advise us and our agents of the  
of this consignment by return.

The Bill of Lading and Invoice will be despatched as soon as possible.  
It should be understood, however, that shipment is not yet confirmed.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

# PRELIMINARY SHIPPING ADVICE

323

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have to report that the following shipment is expected:—

Reference:

S/ Falk.Is. 5849/1

SUPPLIER'S Wireless Telegraph  
Co. Ltd.,  
Marconi House,  
Chelmsford, ESSEX.

6 DEC 1952

19th November 2

Ident. No. 5849/1 of 25.1.52. from  
Falk.Is. to Col. Off. & C.O.  
ltr. 96834/9/51 of 9.8.51 &  
Special A/C 10.3.52.

O.H.M.S.

REQN. 5849  
C ↑ A  
\* Nos.  
Gross Weight.

O.A.O.  
Pt. Stanley.

Dept. Marked

Consignee The Officer Administering  
the Government.

M.V./S.S. MERAK N. by 24th November, 1952. from A Shed, West India Dock, London,

The particulars given in the schedule below were those furnished by the above mentioned contractor, when forwarding instructions were issued, and are not necessarily accurate.

VALUE	*Nos.	Description of Packages.	CONTENTS.	MEASUREMENTS.			WEIGHT.			
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.
586	7249/50	1 crate	Broadcasting equipt.	5.11	2.4	1.6	-	1	0	18
		1 case	Tool Box & Tools.	3.2	1.10	1.4	-	1	0	8

75

Note to Contractor :— Confirming telephone instructions.

The Bill of Lading and Invoice will be despatched as soon as possible. It should be understood, however, that shipment is not yet confirmed.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

325

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 15.1.53      Time: 1700      Received: 16.1.53      Time: 0845

No 15.      Broadcasting New Studio.      Following from Sir  
Miles Clifford begins.      What action has been taken by  
McNaughton regarding equipment.      Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Reply 326

P/L.  
SS

325  
DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 17.1.53      Time: 1130      Received: .....      Time: .....

325  
No 17.    Your telegram No 15.    Following for Sir Miles Clifford begins.    New Studio equipment expected to be shipped May/June but McNaughton suggested to G.P.O. advantageous to ship direct by FITZROY towards end March any items ready.    He is preparing report for you on Studio building layout as a result of interviews with G.P.O. and B.B.C.

2.    New Broadcast transmitter requires accommodation to instal and possible interference may mean further removed from Stanley than Government W/T Station.    Ends.

O.A.G.'S DEPUTY

GTC  
SS

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

327

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 16.1.53      Time: 1845      Received: 17.1.53      Time: 0845

265

No 16.      Reference your savingram No 42 of 25th January 1952.      Please confirm that rhombic receiving aerials being constructed with local labour and materials.      Are you awaiting further information?      Your para 6 refers.

SECRETARY OF STATE

H.C.S. has seen ~ file pl.

(Intld)J.B.  
17/1

P/Ls  
SS

Reply at 327

KIV 324



# GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

**SENT.**

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				26.1.53
To	Secretary of State,			HOA/C

327 NO.22. YOUR TELEGRAM NO.16 of 1953. RHOMBIC RECEIVING AERIALS REQUIRED  
DETAILS  
MATERIALS FROM U.K. AND INSTANT AWAITS FURTHER DETAILS FROM G.P.O. STOP  
LOCAL LABOUR WILL BE USED.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Time

Reply at 344

CGG

In the case of goods not of United Kingdom manufacture the items concerned should be indicated on the invoice and the country of origin stated.

# INVOICE.

(FIRST ADVICE COPY)

333

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Dr. to Messrs. **Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.,**  
 of (full address) **Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex.**  
 Crown Agents' Reference **58497/L**  
 Indent No.  
 Special Account (if any) **3 JAN**  
 Department

Date of Invoice **27th Nov. 1952.**  
 Contractor's Reference No. **80 69275/38**  
 Date of Posting (if goods have been despatched by post)

To be filled in by Contractor

Item Nos.	Quantity	Description of Article in wording of Tender	Weight				Rate						
			T.	c.	q.	lb.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Air ducting and tooling for 5 K.W. Broadcast Transmitter Decreased in cost of materials as per details attached.						37.	9.	0			
								1.	4.	5			
								1.0.5			385.	15.	7

BY KING'S MESSAGERS

335

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.,

Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex.

U. 5849/1

Date of Invoice 25th Nov. 1952.

Contractor's Reference No. **NO.65275/DB**

*Date of Posting (if goods have been despatched by post)*

**To be filled in by Contractor**

It is important that full packing particulars should be given, either (1) on the back of copies two to seven of this set of invoice forms (i.e. six copies), or (2) on the contractor's own forms (four copies), as convenient.

Place and Date

Chelmsford. 16th. December. 1952

supplied

\*INVOICE of

Paint.  
by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. Chelmsford.to The Crown Agents for the  
Colonies.

of London.

to be shipped per S.S. "HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN" 11/12/52.

Order No. 5849/1.

Country from which consigned United Kingdom.

Country  
of  
OriginMarks and  
numbers on  
packages

QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

Selling price to  
purchaser

@

Amount

United  
Kingdom.

SPECIAL STOWAGE.

Regn O.A.G.  
5849 PT. STANLEY.  
PAINT. VIA MONTEVIDEO.  
C ↑ A  
Nos.  
GROSS WEIGHT.

89123.	1 Pint Brushing Cellulose Paint.	all.	£3.	0.	0.
1	" " Glossy Black Paint.				
1	" Shellac Varnish.				
1	Polishing Outfit No. 7.				

F.O.B.

£ 3. 0. 0.

†	{	Net value of goods	...	...	£
		Value of outside packages	...	...	£
		Carriage to port of shipment	...	...	£

Total Value £

† Required only in the case of exports to British Guiana.

(1) If all the goods shown on the Invoice have the same country of origin such country need not be shown in a separate column provided it is clearly indicated in a conspicuous place on the invoice, e.g. "Country of Origin, England".

(2) Goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff should not be shown on the same invoice as goods of foreign origin.

In the case of goods not of United Kingdom manufacture the items concerned should be indicated on the invoice and the country of origin stated.

# INVOICE.

(SECOND ADVICE COPY)

S X 2 %  
339

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Dr. to Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.,  
of (full address) Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex.

Crown Agents' Reference W/5843/1 *talk to*

Indent No. *Jan 2 of 25-1-52*

Special Account (if any)

Department

Date of Invoice 8th Dec. 1952.

Contractor's Reference No. RO.65275/BB

Date of Posting (if goods have been despatched by post) *3-12-52*

To be filled in by Contractor

Item Nos.	Quantity	Description of Article in wording of Tender	Weight				Rate					
			T.	c.	q.	lb.				£	s.	d.
		Crystals for 5 KW H.F. Broadcast Transmitter								13.	0.	0
		Decreased in cost of materials as per details attached.								-.	5.	0
										17.	15.	0
		Postage.								-.	1.	10
										£17.	16.	10

BACKING BY THE COLONIES

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

344

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 2.2.53      Time: 2235      Received: 3.2.53      Time: 0845

329  
250

No 26.    Your No 22. of 26th January.    Please refer to  
my Priority Saving No 94 of 9th October 1951 which gave  
fullest information on rhombic receiving arrays with  
diagrams and costs.    Please state what further details  
required from G.P.O.

SECRETARY OF STATE

File & p.u.pl.  
(Intld) J.B.  
3/2

Reply at 347

P/L.  
SS



5. What is the latest about broadcasting? I fear we are still stuck with the 5 k.w. set about which, as you know, I have always been sceptical. I shall be most interested to know how Mercer's experiments have gone with the smaller set during the winter. As I see it the aerials are going to be a problem with the big set which in any event seems to me to be using a Nasmyth hammer to crack a nut. Harrison seems to have the erroneous impression that it was we who were clamouring for it. I think this should be pursued, if, as I suspect, we don't need it. B. M. P. C.

S.P.T.

344 pe.

*[Signature]*  
16/2

KIV 344

Hon. Col. Sec.

Information sought from GPO was. approval of new location of Chancery aerial and the pole route. Details of which have been sent to Mr. Burgess at Dept. of Engineering, GPO, Section Wembley. A reply has been received although Mr. McNaughton was given

# GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

347

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
--------	------------------	-------	--------------	------

10.2.53

To

CHATELIERES LONDON

HCA/C

344 NO 25 YOUR TELEGRAM 26 STOP INFORMATION SOUGHT WAS WHETHER POSITION OF RHOMBIC AERIALS SOUTH WEST OF STANLEY SITE AND ONE MILE DISTANT FROM THE STUDIO IS SUITABLE AND ALSO WHETHER COAXIAL CABLE CAN BE SUSPENDED FROM OVERHEAD CARRIER WIRE FOR PART OF DISTANCE STOP NO DIRECT REPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE GPO BUT McLAUGHLIN WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM VISITING GPO IN CONNECTION WITH BROADCASTING HAS BEEN GIVEN THE INFORMATION REQUIRED AND INDENT HAS NOW BEEN PREPARED.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

*2.10.1953*  
*Handed in to post.*

*8*  
*1972*

Time  
SS

353

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
STANLEY,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

27th February, 1955.

Dear Sir Miles,

Broadcasting equipment

I have talked to Mercer and McNaughton and the position is as follows:-

(a) 5 k.w. Transmitter.

We definitely need the 5 k.w. transmitter. Mercer's experiments on the 600 k.c. frequency with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  k.w. transmitter though good, were not quite good enough. However it is thought that this smaller one could be suitably adapted to serve the Dependencies.

(b) Installation of the Transmitter.

354 I enclose (Appendix A) a minute from Mercer on the subject. If you approve his plan then we can make a start on the installation and approach the Admiralty for use of the Control Station. There seems little point in retaining the Dorman alternator.

(c) Aerials.

The 300 ft. ones costing over £12,000 are out of the question and we must just get the best masts for the money available. The Crown Agents have been asked to get quotations for steel masts and we hope that we can afford something in the nature of 160 ft.

(d) Frequencies.

Mercer is happy with the 600 k/c. frequency.

(e) Rhombic Aerials.

These have been ordered.

(f) Broadcast Studio.

349-351 I enclose (Appendix B) a note on the subject prepared by McNaughton. If you approve his plan we can make a start. Progress will depend on the availability of P.W.D. labour.

(g) Tape Recorders.

The order for these seems to have been lost sight of and I am following it up.

2. I must apologise for a very hasty note and lack of considered comments but pressure of other work has only just enabled me to go into this question on the day of an out-mail.

(Yours sincerely)

(Sgd) Colin Campbell.

I beg to submit a rough floor plan of the Govt W/T Station buildings which shews approximate positions of existing equipment and the proposed space to accommodate the new 5 K.W. Broadcast transmitter.

The new set can be fitted into the present engineroom and with the construction of a 'blower room' on the south side, the arrangements as per Marconi's plans can be met.

The Dorman alternator set and its associated switchboard could be fitted into an annex to the peat shed or offered for sale. The question of a standby power plant has not been necessary since the Stanley Power System was made available and in any case the machine we have is not now adequate to meet commercial and broadcast needs.

With the new transmitter fitted at the W/T Station, I find the interference to our commercial receivers in considerable and it has been necessary to repeatedly shift the broadcast frequency to clear traffic. It will not be possible to shift the frequency on the new transmitter to give such clearances and in any case such practice is to be deplored.

To meet the services of Broadcasting and commercial traffic I must recommend that our reception be undertaken at some place remote from the transmitters and to meet this requirement, propose that all our receivers and control equipment be fitted at the Admiralty Control Station immediately to the west of Sullivan House and coupling this building by suitable underground cable with our transmitters. Receiving aerials can be erected to the south of the building and if necessary on the high ground immediately behind the race course. The building is at present being occupied by Secfids as a store but I understand the stores are being removed to a more convenient position in Stanley.

The question of staff will arise but with the engagement of more apprentices, position can be handled satisfactorily.

The question of a suitable aerial system for the Broadcast transmitter has not been settled, Messrs Preece Cardew & Rider being unable to assist have recommended advice of the Crown Agents be sought.

From the results obtained with our small transmitter during the past six months I am confident that we will give a very good service throughout the Falkland Islands masts supporting an inverted 'L' aerial. but for the most efficient results it is obvious that the B.B.C. and other experts are satisfied that the mast radiating system is the answer, however, I suggest we get the best equipment we can afford with this in mind the Crown Agents have been approached.

Thro'

The Hon Col Seo,  
Stanley

CS. P.A.  
Accompanying Plan  
sent to Mr. Miles  
26.2.53

A. Mercer  
Superintendent P & T  
26.2.53

D. P. J.

As at para 2 of 352, pl.

W. J. C. S.  
28/2/53.

Hon. Col. Sec.

I have examined the file and can find no information concerning tape recording equipment after H.E. asked for G.P.O. to submit a recommendation.

I propose the attached draft telegram be sent to the Crown Agents. The original correspondence was with Colonial Office but C.A. are also in on the equipment and it involves the selection of material.

D.W. SPT  
19. 3. 53

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				7.3.53
To	CROWN LONDON.			HOA/C

275 REFERENCE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COLONY SAVINGRAM NO. 76 of  
16th APRIL 1952 STOP BROADCAST MEDIUM FREQUENCY FIVE KW  
TRANSMITTER FOR OPERATION ON 600 KILOCYCLES STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR  
RECOMMENDATIONS BY TELEGRAPH FOR BEST POSSIBLE AERIAL SYSTEM WITH  
MATCHING UNIT AND FEEDER OBTAINABLE WITHIN THE LIMIT OF \$1500 STOP  
INFORMATION IS URGENTLY REQUIRED.

SECRETARY

Reply at 357

Time

CGG



GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				24.3.53
To	CROWN LONDON			ROA/C

YOUR REFERENCE W/5849/1 STOP GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL ENQUIRE FROM G.P.O. ONE WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RECOMMEND SUITABLE TAPE RECORDER FOR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH EQUIPMENT BEING SUPPLIED BY THEM STOP TWO WHAT THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR SUITABLE LINE AMPLIFIER GAMMA MATCHING UNIT AND CABLE FOR COUPLING STUDIO EQUIPMENT TO MARCONI MF TRANSMITTER SITUATED 1½ MILES DISTANT STOP UNDERSTAND LATTER QUESTION ALREADY DISCUSSED BY G.P.O. AND MARCONIS STOP PLEASE TELEGRAPH REPLIES.

SECRETARY.

Time

CGG

*See Reply  
359*

0432/10  
DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

351

From Crown Agents, London.

To Colonial Secretary.

Despatched : 18th March, 1953 Time : 1730

Received : 19th March, 19 53 Time : 0845

A

355a  
Your telegram 7th March. Aerial system broadcast transmitter following is recommended. A three wire span T aerial 250 feet long erected between two 100 feet tubular steel masts with radial earth system consisting 30 wires 60 metres long. Aerial would be connected to aerial coupling unit already supplied. Cost including 100 metres feeder line if required £1,400 to £1,500.

CROWN.

B.

Reply 366

File and pass to S.P.T. for his obs.pl.  
(Intld.)

J.B.S.

19.3.

P/L  
CGG

S.P.T.  
as at B pl. You have file 0438/14?

Wt for B.S.  
24/3/53

Mr. Col. Sec.

Noted.

This is the equipment we can afford under the estimate of £1500. Providing the Technical Committee agree I recommend the attached telegram be dispatched, ordering the aerial equipment as specified

AM, 5/1

20. 3. 53

S./P.T.

Pl arrange for Cttee to consider.

24/3

Mr. Mercier to provide some other information before Cttee considers. Meantime file returned to Secretariat for insertion of further papers.

DMC

27. 4. 53.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

To The Colonial Secretary.

Despatched : 23rd April, 1953. 19 Time : 1205

Received : 23rd April, 19 53 Time : 1400

Your telegram 24th March. G.P.O. recommend

- (1) Ferrograph recorder type YD price £100 ten shillings delivery 4 weeks.
- (2) They state no line amplifier or matching unit necessary as open wire route satisfactory if no interference problems expected. Marconi's equipment is designed to work into 600 OHMS and levels are adequate. Shall we order the recorder?

CROWN.

File & pass to S.P.T. for obs.pl.  
(Intld) J.B.

P/L.  
SS

Reply 361

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

361

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

29.4.53

To

CROWN LONDON

HOA/C

359

YOUR TELEGRAM 23RD APRIL STOP PLEASE ORDER RECORDER AS RECOMMENDED

BY GPO STOP CONFIRMATORY INDENT FOLLOWS STOP GROUP NUMBER 15.

SECRETARY

All correspondence on this subject  
should quote C.A. Regn. No. F. Islands 6216.

Time

SS

1/Falkland Is. 5849

All communications to be addressed to  
Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
the above reference and the date of  
this letter being quoted.

36  
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4, MILLBANK,

LONDON, S.W.1.

7th April, 19 51

Letter

No. CO 1t. 96834/9/51

Date 9.8.51.

Indent

No.

Date

Department :—

Sir,

We append a report in connection with the indent or other  
communication referred to hereon.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Colonial Secretary,  
Port Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.

*H. B. Davis*  
for the CROWN AGENTS

ITEM No.

SUBJECT

REMARKS

C.D. & W. Scheme 356  
D.2265  
Equipment being  
supplied by G.P.O.

We have to refer to your telegram dated 24th March in which you requested us to enquire from the G.P.O. whether they had been able to recommend a suitable tape recorder for use in conjunction with the equipment being supplied by them and what their recommendations were for suitable line amplifier, matching unit and cable for coupling studio equipment to Marconi MF transmitter.

We immediately telephoned your message to the Post Office Authorities concerned and followed up with a confirming letter. We now await their recommendations and will telegraph you as soon as received.

*Copy to B.O. 1/5/51*

All communications to be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the above reference and the date of this letter being quoted.

VIA AIR MAIL.

4, MILLER

LONDON,

10th February 1955

Letter { No. Savingram 42 of 25/1/52 from  
Falk.Is. to Col. Office  
Date

Indent { No.

Department :— { Date

Sir,

We append a report in connection with the indent or other communication referred to hereon.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

*D. Sturges*

for the CROWN AGENTS.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Port Stanley,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

17 MAR 1955

FALKLAND ISLANDS

EM No.	SUBJECT	REMARKS
	Broadcasting Trans- mitter etc.	<p>We are advised by Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited that the items still outstanding on the order consist of a Test Ammeter and Wavemeter which are to be re-inspected, one lead-in Insulator, Monitoring Loud Speaker and Test Lead frame.</p> <p>2. The last three items are nearing completion and it is hoped to have a ready for shipment within the next three weeks.</p> <p>3. We shall do everything possible to insure that this promise is maintained.</p> <p><i>Copy sent to SPT 5/5/55</i></p>



P.O. 365  
25. 3. 53.

The Secretary, Tech Board Office,

366

How C.S. requires views of  
Committee on telegram at back cover.

although I have attached a  
draft reply for Crown Agents, the  
committee may well think we would  
be better off if the masts were  
higher than 100 feet.

Miss Coulson & Scrutton offer masts  
RH 150, (150 feet high) complete with  
slings, halyards, hoisting gear, but no  
spreaders, insulators or accessories for £810.

When can we meet please?

AM

SPT

25/3/53

acs

Mr. Mercer also like tel attached  
~~can~~ sent off, pl.

W4/5/53

Issue be file above  
2/5.

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

To

CROWN LONDON

HQA/C

357 YOUR TELEGRAM 18TH MARCH STOP PLEASE ORDER AERIAL SYSTEM COMPLETE  
WITH ONEHUNDRED PERCENT SPARE INSULATORS AND ONEHUNDRED METRES  
FENDER LINE. STOP FULL CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS WILL BE REQUIRED STOP  
ADVISE ESTIMATED DELIVERY DATE.

SECRETARY

S.L.T.

Above has issued in acc. with your request

Hon. C.S.

Thank you.

All. SP 7-5-53