

C. S. O.

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MED/BRO/4#4

(Formerly)

178/30

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SUBJECT:

Broadcasting in the Colonies.

Policy.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER AND YEAR.

178/30

"/46

0663

0663/A

" /B

" /C

" /D

British Broadcasting Corporation.

*Broadcasting in F. Is.*

Broadcasting in the Falklands.

Proposed Broadcasting Scheme.

" " " "

*material for plays etc.*

" " " "

*Equipment*

" " " "

*Payment for use of records*

" " " "

*overseas programmes*

# DESPATCHES AND TELEGRAMS.

To S. of S.			From S. of S.		
No.	Date.	Page.	No.	Date.	Page.
			Conf. <sup>Case</sup> Despatch.	14. S. 48.	1
			" " "	29. 2. 47	7

## EX. CO. MINUTES.

Date.	Page.	



178/30 0663  
CIRCULAR  
96840/48  
CONFIDENTIAL



THE CHURCH HOUSE,  
GREAT SMITH STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.  
14th May, 1948.



SIR,

**Broadcasting in the Colonies**

15 m 178/30  
I have the honour to address you on the subject of the development of broadcasting services in the Colonies—a subject which was last discussed in the circular despatch dated the 21st October, 1936, of Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech). The development of broadcasting has been comparatively slow, mainly owing to the war, and I feel that it is desirable to consider what further action can now be taken and what policy should be followed in this important field.

2. There can be no doubt of the great potential value of an effective broadcasting service in every country. Recent events in the Gold Coast, for example, have underlined its value as a means of spreading widely and speedily authentic information and ideas, and of correcting false impressions and rumours in time of civil disturbance. The development in Malaya of broadcasts for schools in English and vernacular languages illustrates the wider possibilities of broadcasting as an instrument of education and training in citizenship and of cultural advancement. I appreciate that the development of broadcasting cannot be regarded as of equal urgency and importance in every Colony, and I would not wish to urge the immediate establishment of local broadcasting services in areas where it cannot, owing perhaps to the backwardness or sparse distribution of the population, be of much practical use. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that the quickening pace of social, economic and political development in the Colonies will make it necessary to introduce broadcasting services almost everywhere sooner or later. Moreover, even in those Colonies where it may not be thought practicable to provide a broadcasting service accessible to the bulk of the population in the immediate future, it may well be desirable to make available now to the influential minority a service capable of being extended to a progressively wider audience as future circumstances may demand. I hope, therefore, that every Colonial Government will consider whether its existing arrangements for broadcasting are adequate; and, in the case of those Colonies without broadcasting services, whether some action can now be taken to develop such services, if not for the whole population, then at least for those residing in urban areas where the population is likely to be more receptive of broadcasting and where development can be undertaken at lesser cost.

14 m 178/30  
3. I turn now to the question of the policy which should, I suggest, be followed in regard to broadcasting services. The Report of the Committee on Broadcasting Services, which formed the enclosure to the circular despatch of the 21st October, 1936, recommended that broadcasting services should be operated under the direct control of Colonial Governments. I warmly endorse this recommendation, and I regret that many Colonial Governments have found themselves compelled to deviate from it owing to the difficulty which they have experienced in finding the necessary finance to develop broadcasting as a public service, and owing to the willingness of commercial companies to develop broadcasting or rediffusion services on seemingly attractive terms. I refer below to the problem of finance, but I would here reiterate the view that, even though commercial broadcasting may be subject to strict government control and be operated with restraint and understanding by its sponsors, its operations are necessarily governed by the desire to earn a profit from the community, and it must largely waste the educational and administrative opportunities which broadcasting offers. Moreover, if commercial concerns are allowed to acquire vested interests in providing services for the more profitable areas, the extension of broadcasting to the less profitable areas may be seriously prejudiced. I am firmly of opinion, therefore, that commercial companies should not be encouraged to undertake broadcasting or rediffusion services in the Colonies. Such an expedient should be considered only as a last resort if it has been clearly established first, that there is a definite need for setting up a broadcasting service, and secondly that there is no practicable way of financing it as a public service. I would ask Colonial Governments to give these matters very careful consideration, and to keep me informed of any overtures which may be made in future to them by commercial companies before any commitment is entered into.

4. The development of broadcasting services by Colonial Governments has, of course, hitherto been limited almost entirely by lack of finance. The operation of an effective broadcasting service requires substantial capital and recurrent expenditure, which there is little hope of recovering, at least for several years, in territories where receiving licences can be neither numerous nor high. Moreover, substantial expenditure has hitherto been needed to provide listening facilities for the colonial peoples, few of whom can afford to purchase their own receivers. As regards the latter difficulty, there are now grounds for hope that British radio manufacturers may soon, for the first time, be able



to put on sale in colonial markets wireless receivers of suitable design for about £5, or less than half the prices now ruling. This development should bring broadcasting within the reach of a greater number of people in the Colonies, and although I appreciate that even a price of £5 is beyond the means of the majority, the possibilities of securing revenue by supplying such receivers to listeners on a rental basis are clearly worth consideration. The establishment of a broadcasting service will no doubt often call for expenditure by Colonial Governments on communal listening facilities. These, however, though they will not be revenue-producing, will have other advantages from the government point of view which may make the expenditure worth while.

5. As regards the provision of the necessary finance, I note that few Colonial Governments have been able to include provision for broadcasting in their development plans. Nor does it seem possible to provide assistance, on the scale that would be necessary, from the central reserve under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Colonial Development Corporation would, I understand, be prepared to consider giving initial assistance to projects which have a definite prospect of paying their way, but they could not subsidize any project except on the basis of its being ultimately self-supporting.

6. Clearly, therefore, a careful survey will be required in each case, showing in the first place the extent of the public demand for broadcasting and the scope for the effective use of a broadcasting service in local conditions; secondly the capital and recurrent expenditure required to establish a service over a given area; and finally the prospects of obtaining revenue to cover these costs. The possibility of starting on a modest scale, and expanding only as a wider demand is created, should not be overlooked; and I should not rule out the acceptance of commercial advertising by government broadcasting services, subject to suitable safeguards, if a full investigation leads to the conclusion that a service cannot be made self-supporting in any other way. The precise character and extent of such commercial broadcasting as might in that event be admitted would require careful consideration in the light of local circumstances. In particular, the relative advantages of accepting "sponsored programmes" or of merely broadcasting straightforward advertisements in return for a fee would have to be studied.

7. In conclusion, I would add that I am assured that the British Broadcasting Corporation will continue to render all the assistance which can be given within the terms of its Charter towards the development of broadcasting as a public service in the Colonies. The Corporation has already given valuable technical advice on a number of colonial broadcasting projects and has assisted with the provision and training of staff and with programme material. If, therefore, the financial difficulties can be overcome, there would seem to be no reason why colonial broadcasting should not be developed on sound lines as a public service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

*A. (recd) Jones*

The Officer Administering  
the Government of

FALKLAND ISLANDS

I.O.

A.

1-2

f-y.o. h.

l  
19.7

H.C.S.

B.

Obs on 1-2 on 4 and 5.

KAC.  
2/9/48



Recent events within the Colony have, I think, proved conclusively that the installation in the near future of a new and efficient broadcast transmitter is a matter of primary importance.

2. In the light of continued development in the Colony - economic, political and social, the need for a well organised broadcasting service becomes more clearly apparent. When considered as an instrument of education and training in citizenship its value cannot be underestimated or entirely disregarded, for its uses are unlimited. Moreover, if properly directed, it is capable of providing a progressively wider listening audience than at present with a larger measure of entertainment and educational material. In addition, the opportunity is always present for the Government to clearly express its views on matters of importance or on plans for the future to the bulk of the population, and to suppress false rumours or correct misleading statements when they occur.

3. It is more than likely that opposition to any change of the present equipment will be based on the argument that substantial capital expenditure is required in the first instance, followed by recurrent expenditure, which there is little hope of ever recovering. I submit the view that, once initial expenditure has been made to cover the cost of new equipment and a new studio, recurrent expenditure could be reduced to a minimum without impairing the efficiency of the service. Since the majority of programme material would be recorded, and available from the BBC without cost, the only remaining expenses, apart from announcers' fees already provided for in the estimates and subject to yearly inspection, would be those for copyright fees incurred for using short stories, plays and gramophone records.

4. I agree entirely with the S of S's views as expressed in paragraph 3 of 1 on commercial broadcasting, and that broadcasting should be directly controlled by the Government. However, as a means of raising additional revenue to partly cover recurrent expenditure, some consideration might be given to the idea contained in paragraph 6 of 2 of accepting from certain Companies in the United Kingdom a limited number of "sponsored" programmes or straightforward advertisements. A second method which could be considered, is for the Government to undertake to provide wireless sets to those who do not possess them on "hire purchase" terms. This would provide a steady source of income which would more than adequately cover the initial cost required to purchase the sets and, in the future, could be allocated for such purposes as might be considered necessary.

5. As you already know, I have approached an American Company asking for price schedules of their equipment and to see whether they would accept payment in sterling. Though they may



5  
A.

not agree to this, the prospect of payment being made by some other means should not be ruled out. Normally, American equipment is available at prices far below those existing in the United Kingdom, and is of equal standard in performance figures. Thus it will be seen that if the equipment could be purchased from America, considerable saving would result because of the difference in prices.

6. At the moment nothing would be achieved by ordering a three phase transmitter operating on 60 cycles per second frequency and requiring some 400/460 volts input, while the present generators in use are single phase, operate on 60 cycles per second frequency and deliver 230/250 volts output.

7. It is obvious that before anything further is done, a fundamental requirement is a new Power House with the Blackstone generators installed.

8. Finally, I think the whole position should be reviewed at an early date and some final decision arrived at as to the capital available for the new studio and equipment.

KAC.

2/9/48.

B

H.C.S.

Pl. see paras 2 and 4 in 100 of 11/46 attached. Could not Sargrove Electronics be approached to see if they now have available a battery set operating on short and medium waves? If so, could one be obtained (see para 3 of 100) for trial purposes.

in 11/46

KAC

7/9/48.

A

HCS

For many cases to reach X an P.S. of Blackburne's 'Newsletter' re Sargrove Electronics attached.

2. There does not seem to be much hope of obtaining a suitable device from Sargrove. Even Radio Co. seems to be much better proposition.

Q

29/11/48

See W 17 Ctee (H.C.S. Langton) B

Re circular to all members of W 17 Ctee.  
Done by a. c. c. c. c.

Handwritten notes on right margin:  
"See 11/46"  
"Read notes 0663 etc. is mounted out to 11.0. - not here"  
"H"

M.C.S,

Mr. McNamara has asked me to record that this file and 11/46, 178/30, 0663B have been to all members of the ctee excepting Major Butler.

He now proposes that Major Butler shd see these four files and also the minutes of the meetings to date.

G. H. for Sec. W/T. ctee  
22.12

Yes  
L  
22/12

Seen  
[Signature]  
22/12

Ans

I cannot see 0663/B.

L  
22/12

b.6.S.

The file 0663/B is booked out to Mr. Kiff today.

Miss A

MD  
23/12/48.

PA. [Signature]  
31/12/48.



CIRCULAR

96840/49

CONFIDENTIAL



THE CHURCH HOUSE,  
GREAT SMITH STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.  
29th March, 1949.

SIR

Broadcasting in the Colonies

0802

I have the honour to refer to my confidential circular despatch of 14th May, 1948, on broadcasting services in the Colonies and to inform you of several important recent developments in this field.

2. In paragraph 5 of my circular despatch under reference I felt bound at that time to discourage any expectation that financial assistance from non-territorial funds would be forthcoming, except possibly from the Colonial Development Corporation and then only subject to the limitation of assistance from the Corporation to remunerative undertakings. I am now glad to be able to inform you that the urgent need for a wide development of Colonial broadcasting has been recognised and the use for this purpose of United Kingdom funds approved in principle.

3. This financial assistance is intended primarily to help to meet the capital expenditure involved in any development of broadcasting services. Colonial Governments would be expected to contribute as much as possible from the beginning to such services, and in any event to meet within a specified and limited time the full recurring costs.

4. The aid is offered on the understanding that due regard will be paid to the use of the broadcasting services thus developed as instruments of social and educational advancement, and that every effective opportunity will be taken to counter attacks upon democracy by means of positive explanation and advocacy of its methods and achievements.

5. Certain territories, where the need for development in this field is thought to be especially pressing, have been ranged in the following order of priority :—

- (1) Malaya (for listening facilities only).
- (2) Cyprus.
- (3) West Africa.
- (4) East Africa.
- (5) Central Africa.
- (6) The Caribbean.

In order that plans may be made for these areas as soon as possible on a realistic basis, I have decided to allocate forthwith a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 from the General reserve of Colonial Development and Welfare funds made available under the Act of 1945. This seems likely to cover actual expenditure for at least the next two years.

6. The following measures for the development of broadcasting services in these areas are being taken. A technical survey team has already started work in West Africa. A working party has been constituted in London to review the plans for a Caribbean Area Station which were drawn up three years ago; the views of the West Indian Governments will be sought when this enquiry has been completed. The other Governments concerned will shortly be invited—where this has not already been done—to consider the submission of specific development schemes, according to a provisional apportionment of the funds likely to be available.

7. The priority given to these six regions or territories in the first instance is not intended to exclude others from benefit from the funds available, provided only that progress in the priority schemes is not prejudiced by the inclusion of additional beneficiaries. It may be that the present provisional conception of developments, or their scale or pace, may not be considered practicable by all the Governments concerned and some margin may consequently appear in central funds which could be applied to other new schemes. I hope therefore that no territory will hesitate to put forward any proposals for development in this field, designed to serve the purposes, and to conform with the broad conditions which I have outlined.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of

**FAULKLAND ISLANDS**

*See 15*

8. It is considered that the main immediate effort in most territories should be directed to the development of transmitting services. The central funds likely to be available in the near future could not be stretched to cover both the improvement and expansion of transmitting services as well as the formidable sums which would quickly become involved in any substantial subsidy for receiving facilities. There now seem, moreover, to be improved grounds for hoping that the development of transmitting services will encourage manufacturers to produce suitable receivers at prices within the reach of more people in the Colonies. I understand, for example, that several British manufacturers are already producing suitable receivers at a wholesale price of £3 or £4; and one at least, by securing the co-operation of local distributors, will shortly be able, at least in certain Colonies, to offer a receiver at a retail price of £5.

9. This preference for the transmitting side of a broadcasting service, though sound as a general principle, should not, however, in my view, be carried so far as to exclude altogether any consideration of participation by Governments in the distribution and maintenance of listening facilities, whether by a limited initial purchase of cheap receivers, the collection of receivers, for repair or replacement, the transport of batteries or any other ways of assisting or encouraging commercial agencies to overcome formidable difficulties. Detailed information is available on the part played by Provincial Governments in India in the provision of communal listening facilities in rural districts and on the plans of the Government of Northern Rhodesia for assisting the distribution and maintenance of cheap domestic receivers. This will be gladly supplied to any Government on request.

10. I hope that this financial aid and the signs of a more responsive and enterprising attitude by radio manufacturers, to which I have referred, will encourage Governments to give early and practical consideration to the establishment or development of broadcasting services on the broad lines suggested in this and in my previous despatch on the subject under reference.

11. This Circular despatch has not been addressed to the Governor of Malta, nor to the Administrations of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis or the Virgin Islands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

*A. C. Jones*



9

A

H.C.S.

7. 7. 41.

K.H.

H.B.

Hon C.S.

B.

This appears to be an important circular from our point of view just now.

HES. O/C E.T. 7-6-49.

H.C.S.

C.

Agrees. ~~has in my proposals under paras 7 & 9?~~

K.H.

H.B.

D.

Hon C.S.

I propose that in answer to paras 7 & 8 and 9 the full situation here be explained to the S. of S. with regard to our inadequate broadcasting equipment at the transmitting end, and financial aid asked for.

For seven years we have been endeavouring to broadcast with a very low powered home made transmitter. On several occasions an indent has been prepared for new equipment and on each occasion it has been shelved on account of the cost.

Most homes in the Falkland Islands have good receivers.

The last estimate for 1949 was for £6,300 but no indent was sent. It was made up as follows.

1. Broadcast amplifier and auxiliary equipment	£700
2. 2 Radio transmitters @ £1500	£3000
3. Building extensions - - - - -	£1500
4. Masts	£760
5. Cables, labour, freight	£340
	<hr/> £6300

Scheme 26  
£5000.

HES.

O/C E.T. 20-6-49.

Y.H. 20th. I assume No 26 in the schedule - \$1000 - is for  
Kanamilo. I believe it was remaining in advance  
in the policy apparently has been not to make small  
grants.

By all  
means.

With the reversal of that policy I would  
suggest we move off.

2. The estimates at 9 D were prepared by J.E.T.  
before he went on leave.

He was not then aware of the mission to  
use the present E.T. office as the broadcasting  
studio (M. see 122 in 0438/II etc) but has based his  
estimate of <sup>additional</sup> work which would be required in  
the Town Hall.

EE to  
confirm.

3. All that would be now assumed is - generally  
requiring the E.T. building for which \$100 should be  
enough.

4. For approval p. 142. I have seen this.

K.H.

22/6/53

CS.

I assume that all concerned are agreed that the present  
E.T. office, after degutting etc, would be suitable. It has  
the merit of being central. Item 4 of the estimate at 9 D  
mentions masts. Can these be put up all right on or near  
the E.T. office site? (I presume from dwellers near by).

2) We should certainly apply for assistance. The application should  
stress the great need for <sup>a replacement of</sup> more efficient radio service in this isolated  
both external & internal, are so lacking.



11

L.L.

A.

X on 10 p.l.

Kh.

24/6.

H.A. e.s.

B.

1. If, in fact, all that will be required is the "deputing" of the E&T offices then £500 will cover
2. Unfortunately the deputing will require to be made good (new linings etc & perhaps readjustment of partitions to meet need of the new studio. I do not know what is required in the new studio and therefore am unable to estimate.
3. I suppose item 4 in Don q in this file covers cost of erection of masts. Again not knowing the height of the masts I am unable to estimate

EJB 25.6.49.

C.

Ch. 4/7.

- 1 on masts for covered in Cam. p.l.
2. This file can not be referred to in Cam note the comments of responsible heads of dept concerned has been obtained.
3. If an amount in excess of the sum (£5000) proved for in C.D. scheme can be justified now is the time to apply for it. In this connection I should be grateful for any particulars to support the application.
4. This is of the essence so we should put the application in the next mail - or may be too late.

Kh.

28/6.



H.C.S.

12

The cttee discussed 7 and 8 this morning and the following pts. shd. answer your C on 11.

1. 110 in 0438 / II refers all housing requirements to the BBC.

2. The cttee consider that the limit of £5000 was only imposed by H.E. because he required all the remainder of the C.D.W. block allocation for other purposes under his development plan.

3. £5000 shd. therefore be claimed at once on the basis of para 4 of 7 but Govt. shd. reserve the right to increase this on the basis of the BBC's recommendations

4. If H.E. is kept informed he may be able to get sufficient information from BBC at once to justify raising the limit immediately.

5. Any additional requirements intended specifically for Dependencies (e.g. para 4 of 110 in 0438 / II) will still be paid for from Dependencies funds.

6. Dr. Klein to S. of S. attached. This shd. be followed by a Despatch emphasising that the prime need is for an educational service?

G. H.

27.6.49

Sec. W/T cttee  
for Chairman.



Dr. Telm to S. of S

13.

Your (7) I wish to lay claim to  
₹5000 on basis Governor's Despatch No 14 of 1<sup>st</sup> Feb.

This sum is upper limit fixed by Governor on  
basis of C.D.W funds then available and may not  
cover services required, provision of which has been

~~Despatch No 14 refers whole matter to B.B.C~~  
referred by you to B.B.C

Governor will wish to reserve right to claim  
additional sum on basis of B.B.C recommendations

Please refer matter to H.E. on arrival



14

Y.H.

7. 4th Kils submitter pl.

Kils.  
28/6.

C.S.

✓ T. 9. 81 issue.

28/6.



DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Despatched: 28. 6. 49 Time: 15.50 Received: .....Time: .....

No. 199. Your Despatch 29th March Confidential Circular.  
Broadcasting in the Colonies.

Grateful for provisional allocation of £10,000 for services urgently required as instruments of social and educational advancement in this Colony which is comparatively devoid of such services due to poor communications.

2. The final figure would be dependent on advice of British Broadcasting Corporation which Governor requested you to obtain in his Despatch No. 14 of 1st February (Colony) 1949.

3. Grateful if this may be shown to Governor on arrival in London.

G. T. C.  
LJH

O. A. G.

16

Ch. W. Con.

15<sup>th</sup> Fi.

KW.

29/6.

2/11/30/6

FA KW 17

J. E. F.

had you pl. inform A. L. requirements for conversion  
of your office into breaking share in order that he  
can prepare estimates.

KW.

2/8

Am C. S.

I have spoken with EE on this question and he will  
put up an estimate.

AM SET

7. 9. 49

FA 1/11

KW 8/9





17

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

C.O. Ref: INF 147/217/02.

SAVINGRAM

CIRCULAR 294/53.

28th March, 1953.

PRIORITY

COLONIAL ADVISORY BROADCASTING ENGINEER -  
MR. W.A. ROBERTS

Q

I have recently appointed Mr. W.A. Roberts to the post of Colonial Advisory Broadcasting Engineer.

2. Mr. Roberts, who recently returned from a visit to the Gold Coast as a member of the Broadcasting Commission appointed to advise the Gold Coast Government on the development of a statutory corporation, is a senior broadcasting engineer of wide experience within the British Broadcasting Corporation. He has worked in the BBC as a studio engineer, as a transmitter engineer, as assistant to the Superintendent Engineer Transmitters, on installation, development and original design work, and as assistant to the Chief Engineer of the BBC.

3. My intention in making this appointment is to provide Colonial Governments with the opportunity of obtaining at first-hand up-to-date specialist advice on all technical aspects of their broadcasting schemes. For that purpose I propose that Mr. Roberts should visit all the main Colonial areas.

4. Many of the broadcasting schemes now in the process of construction were initiated with the assistance of a grant from the central Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £1 million for broadcasting. In this connection I regret that central funds for future broadcasting development are extremely limited. The greater part of the £1,250,000 Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for broadcasting has been spent or is committed to schemes now being implemented. Nevertheless I hope it will be possible for Mr. Roberts to recommend improvements where broadcasting is well advanced, based on the latest broadcasting techniques and technical developments, and to draw up schemes for the establishment or reinforcement of a local Service in those territories where broadcasting does not exist, or exists at present only in a partly-developed form, against the time when funds are available and implementation is considered desirable.

/5.

*Handwritten:* J.B. An comments, H.  
23/4

5. Mr. Roberts's duties will include the preparation of a report on the technical aspects of broadcasting in each of the territories he visits with recommendations for improvement or development where appropriate. He will also undertake a general study of the technical development of Colonial broadcasting, with due regard for the possibilities of V.H.F. transmission and television where finances permit.

6. I propose that Mr. Roberts should cover the main Colonial areas in five principal tours, ending with a brief visit to West Africa, over a total period of two years returning to London after each tour for consultation. The present programme of the tours, based on the present stage of development in the territories, and other factors, is as follows:-

- TOUR A: Cyprus for 3 weeks; Aden for 1 week; Somaliland Protectorate for 1 week; Kenya for 2 weeks and Uganda for 3 weeks.
- TOUR B: Commencing in August. Northern Rhodesia 3 weeks; Nyasaland 1 week; Zanzibar 1 week; Tanganyika 3 weeks; Mauritius 1 week.
- TOUR C: Commencing in November. South-East Asia and Hong Kong.
- TOUR D: Commencing in February 1954. The West Indies and possibly the Falkland Islands.
- TOUR E: Commencing in June 1954. Fiji and the Western Pacific.

7. I should be grateful to receive your comments and to know whether you are in general agreement with the arrangements I have proposed.

8. (To Cyprus, Aden, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar Tanganyika and Mauritius ONLY)

I hope that it will be possible for Mr. Roberts to start on his first tour in the middle of April. I should therefore be grateful if you would reply by telegram stating whether this would be convenient, in which case I would inform you of the proposed details of his itinerary.

9. This circular has not been addressed to the governments of Brunei, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands, St. Helena, New Hebrides, Tonga, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. It has been sent to the East Africa High Commission, the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies, the Commissioner General, Singapore, and to the High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, under cover of a separate despatch.

SECR.

Reply at 20



D. of B.

would be appreciated  
Your comments on 17-18/ please.

W4 for C.S.  
30/4/53

H. C. S.

This seems likely to be a useful move and we may get valuable assistance from Mr. Roberts. Mr. Mercer's comments would be more valuable than mine, however, as it is his Department which is responsible for Technical Services. i.e. I decide what goes on the air; he decides how to get it there, and maintains the equipment.

D. M.

2. 5. 53.

S. P. T.

May we have your comments, pl.

W4 for C.S.

4/5/53

Hon Cal Sec.

I am sure a visit by Mr. Roberts will benefit our broadcast service.

RM. SP  
5.5.53

RM

Draft reply to (17) at b.c. s.f.c.p.

2. Reply is brief as I assume the proximity of Mr. R. coming here is remote

Top.

Appd.  
13/5

F. I. ref: 0802

C. O. ref: ~~INF~~ 147/217/02

20

SAVING TELEGRAM.

*From:* The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

*To:* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Date:* 16th May, 1955.

No. 77 SAVING. COLONY.

17

Your Circular 294/55. Colonial Advisory Broadcasting Engineer -  
Mr. W. A. Roberts.

Am in general agreement with arrangements proposed.

See 21

GOVERNOR.

See 25.

Per





Falkland Is. 108.



INF 147/217/03 0802

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officers Administering the Government of

- |    |                                   |                 |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | <del>BRITISH GUIANA</del> BAHAMAS | No. 301. Saving |
| 2. | JAMAICA                           | No. 962 Saving  |
| 3. | BRITISH HONDURAS                  | No. 389. Saving |
| 4. | LEEWARD ISLANDS                   | No. 456 Saving  |
| 5. | BARBADOS                          | No. 340 Saving  |
| 6. | WINDWARD ISLANDS                  | No. 389. Saving |
| 7. | BRITISH GUIANA                    | No. 628. Saving |
| 8. | FALKLAND ISLANDS                  | No. 108. Saving |

Repeated to the COMPTROLLER, DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ORGANISATION, WEST INDIES No. 450. Saving

Date 25 August, 1953

My circular savingram No. 294 of the 28th March, 1953.

- To 1. Your savingram No. 259 of the 15th May also refers.
- To 2. Your savingram No. 474 of the 17th April also refers.
- To 3. Your savingram No. 304 of the 22nd April also refers.
- To 4. Your savingram No. 530 of the 12th May also refers.
- To 5. Your savingram No. 391 of the 25th June also refers.
- To 6. Your savingram No. 63 of the 15th April also refers.
- To 8 Your savingram No. 77 of the 16th May also refers.
- To all.

Colonial Advisory Broadcasting Engineer - Mr. W. A. Roberts.

The proposed visit of Mr. Roberts to the West Indies has been slightly advanced, and I hope that the following itinerary will be acceptable.

- |    |                  |                                       |
|----|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. | Bahamas          | arriving 16th November                |
|    | Jamaica          | arriving 24th November                |
|    | British Honduras | arriving 30th November                |
|    | Leeward Islands  | arriving 18th December approximately. |
|    | Barbados         | arriving 24th December approximately. |
|    | Windward Islands | arriving 3rd January approximately.   |
|    | British Guiana   | arriving 14th January.                |

3. It is hoped to make the necessary arrangements for Mr. Roberts to visit the Falkland Islands, leaving Montevideo on approximately 23rd January.

4. Arrival details will be provided in due course, and Mr. Roberts himself will notify you of any minor alterations to his itinerary during the tour.

*Calculating + timing.*

*Mr*

*BvF*

SECTER.

C.D. 16395/53



It may well be. The G.P.O. are less likely to feel slighted if we can arrange for someone of Mr. Roberts' standing to visit them, & get information about the equipment, than if we send someone from the domestic station? Of Mr. Roberts' other commitments do not preclude, I should certainly suggest that to visit G.P.O. & then supervise the final parts of installation here. The studio equipment is due early January I believe. This would give us two - three weeks before he arrived to get it unpacked, checked and set up. There would also be the studio itself - this should at least have advanced to the point where the equipment room was ready before the end of the year or there about. Final touches to the studio itself could be given later & might benefit from Mr. Roberts' advice? Quick action is called for and I

H.S.

I believe Mr. Roberts would be the answerer provided an agreement  
 is reached and some of the laws have been created by the house & the west.  
 Another answer may be that Mr. Hooley was on leave, he requested  
 to attend to the <sup>of</sup> info. for instructions in the adjustment of the equipment.

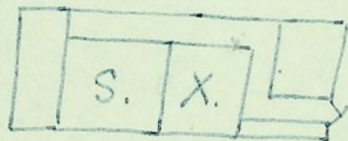
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suggest for your consideration :

- 1) Ask S.P. & T. to confirm that, if the studio equipment was available early January, he could have it ready for final installation by the end of that month?
- 2) Ask S. of W. if the work on the Studio could be undertaken so that the equipment room (X on the diagram) could be ready for installation of equipment by the end of the year. The Studio (S. on diagram) could be finalised after Mr. Roberts' advice had been sought?



- 3) If advice are favourable, ask S. of S. to enquire of G.P.O. if this general arrangement would suit - assuming S. of S. agrees, & Mr. Roberts is available of course. [He leaves early November, so he may well be too pushed for time?]

This is running it very fine.

If this scheme falls through I still think we should have the G.P.O. man. If it works, I would like to

see a member of the local staff study operation & maintenance of this type of equipment in U.K. - this is a view shared by Mr. Mercer & mentioned by him recently

It has suggested this, Ravi.



to H.E. I believe. We also spoke briefly the other day.

John  
D/B 30/9.

YE

(21) (24)

We now have ~~four~~ <sup>five</sup> possible suggestions for installing this equipment 1) GPO. Engineer ~~2) Ruxman~~  
~~3) Roberts~~ 3) Roberts 4) ~~Woodley~~ + 5) S/P/T.

2) In order to get the matter finally decided I ~~will~~ suggest that YE interviews S/P/T + D/B - otherwise we may fall between a number of stools?

S/P

We can 'scrub' 2, 4 and 5 : ask S/P/T and D/B

to come and see me early.

thc 6 X.

ACP Can you pre arrange for S/P/T + D/B to see it this & morning - this this and.

2) There is another p/c on the subject - ? B Casting Equipment.

S/P

AD

Discussed with S/P/T and D/B who are of the opinion that, Mr Roberts's proposal is not notwithstanding, we should go ahead with our intention of getting GPO engineers with. A. arrange away.

thc 8 X

B.W. 2 weeks.

GPO  
B426/10 S/P 16/11



DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 5.11.53

Time: 2015

Received: 6.11.53

Time: 0845

20 No. 148. Repeated as Saving to C.D. and W. West Indies. Your  
Saving 77 of 16th May. Colonial Advisory Broadcasting Engineer.  
Regret it will not be possible for my Advisory Broadcasting Engineer  
to visit Falkland Islands as originally proposed owing sailing  
difficulties and pressure of commitments.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

File and att. G.P.O. engineer file.  
(Intld.)

J.B.  
6.11.

*H.E. informed 9/11*

A.C.S.

Pl. see X on 64 and 72 in 066

e.g.  
8/11/53

P/L  
CGG

26.

S.P.T. ✓

D/B. ✓

To see

(25)

*[Signature]*  
w/11

Hon C.S.

25 seen. Thank you

AM 307 12. 11. 53.

H.C.S.

25 noted thinks. H.E. was always afraid of this

I think.

Diller

D/B

14/11/53

Bo. 1 week.

*[Signature]*

Bu 24/11/53

PA ?