

CONFIDENTIAL.

MED/BRO/5#2

SECRETARIAT

O647/III.

O 6 4 7 / I I I .

(Formerly)

INTERNATIONAL RADIO
TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER



397

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

C. O. Ref: COM 322/01

SAVINGRAM

CIRCULAR 982/59

4th September, 1959.

AMATEUR RADIO

349 in Vol. II Mr. Hopkinson's (now Lord Colyton) circular despatch No. 872 of 29th August, 1955.

300 In paragraph 3 of the despatch under reference were described the conditions under which amateur transmitting licences are issued in the United Kingdom. Prior to the 9th May, 1958, applicants for United Kingdom amateur (sound) licences who hold certain qualifications were exempted from having to pass the Radio Amateur examination and/or the Post Office Morse test. This system of exemptions was discontinued, with the concurrence of the Radio Society of Great Britain and the Service Departments, in consequence of changes in the syllabus for radio amateur examinations (commencing with the examination held on 9th May, 1958), designed to place greater emphasis on the control of interference, operating procedure and licensing conditions, having regard to the increasing importance of good wireless discipline in an age when the radio spectrum is becoming more rapidly congested. The leaflet "How to become a Radio Amateur" has been revised and I enclose copies of the revised edition; and the revised appendices, as follows:-

- Appendix A: Conditions - 301
- " B: Frequencies - 302
- " C: Syllabus of Examination - 303
- " D: Certificate - 304
- " E: Application Form - 305

2. Under the new arrangements, current United Kingdom Amateur (Sound) Licences will continue in force on payment of the renewal fee. If however, a licence is cancelled and the Licensee applies subsequently for a new licence, he will be required to pass the Radio Amateur Examination and/or the Morse Test if he has not previously done so. An applicant who has previously passed the Morse Test will only be required to pass the test again if he applies for his new licence more than twelve months after the cancellation of his previous licence. Prior to the 9th May, 1958, a British Subject who held a licence granted by a country in the Commonwealth was not required to pass the Radio Amateur Examination or the Morse Test to obtain a United Kingdom Amateur (Sound) Licence if the conditions under which his Commonwealth Licence was granted were not of a lower standard than United Kingdom conditions. This arrangement is being continued,

/subject

The Officer Administering
the Government of
the Falkland Islands.

398
S.P.T.
Rene

2/2/59

Reply at 416
316

subject to modification in accordance with the changes described above.

3. From time to time holders of amateur licences issued by Colonial and other Commonwealth territories apply for United Kingdom Amateur licences. It would be helpful to the Post Office if, in considering such applications, the conditions under which the Colonial administration had issued an amateur licence were readily available for reference. I should be grateful, therefore, if you would let me have at your early convenience two copies of statements of the existing conditions. I should also be glad to learn whether production of a United Kingdom radio amateur certificate or a certificate granted for a similar examination in your territory is now or will in future be regarded as a necessary qualification for the issue of a local amateur licence and whether it is proposed that the arrangements for licensing in the territory with which you are concerned will be modified in accordance with the changes made in the United Kingdom.

4. This circular has been sent to the Governors-General of the Federation of Nigeria and The West Indies; the Governors of Aden, Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, the Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, the Leewards, Malta, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, and the Windwards; the High Commissioners for Brunei and the Western Pacific; the Administrators of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the East Africa High Commission; the British Commissioner and Consul, Tonga; the Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands; and the British Resident, Zanzibar. It has been sent under cover of a separate despatch to the United Kingdom Commissioner for transmission to the Government of the State of Singapore.

SE CER.

GENERAL

You must obtain from the Postmaster General a licence which contains the conditions under which you may establish and use an amateur wireless station.

2. TYPES OF LICENCE

The principal form of amateur licence is the Amateur (Sound) Licence. There is also an Amateur (Television) Licence and, for those interested in mobile working, an Amateur (Sound Mobile) Licence. An applicant for an Amateur (Television) Licence must satisfy the same requirements as an applicant for an Amateur (Sound) Licence (see paragraph 4) except that he is not required to sit for the Post Office Morse Test. An applicant for an Amateur (Sound Mobile) Licence must be the holder of a current Amateur (Sound) Licence. Initial enquiries relating to any Amateur licence should be made to:-

Radio Services Department, Radio Branch,
General Post Office,
London, E.C.1.

3. LICENCE FEES

	<u>Fee on Issue</u>	<u>Renewal fee</u> (payable each year on or before the anniversary of the date of issue of the licence).
(i) Amateur (Sound) Licence	£2-	£2-
(ii) Amateur (Television) Licence	£2-	£2-
(iii) Amateur (Sound Mobile) Licence	£1-	£1-

4. THE CONDITIONS OF THE AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE are given at Appendices A and B of this pamphlet. In order to qualify for a licence, you have to satisfy the following requirements:-

- (i) be over fourteen years of age,
- (ii) be a British subject,
- (iii) have passed the Radio Amateur Examination (see paragraphs 6 and 8) and the Post Office Morse Test (see paragraphs 7 and 8)
- (iv) have paid the appropriate fee (see para. 3).

5. THE POST OFFICE AMATEUR RADIO CERTIFICATE is issued without charge to British subjects who have passed the Radio Amateur Examination (see paragraphs 6 and 8) and the Post Office Morse Test (see paragraphs 7 and 8). If the holder applies for an Amateur (Sound) Licence within one year of the date on which he passed the Post Office Morse Test, he will not be required to re-submit himself for either the Radio Amateur Examination or the Post Office Morse Test. If he applies for that licence more than one year after the date on which he passed the Post Office Morse Test, he will be required to pass the Post Office Morse Test again, but not the Radio Amateur Examination.

6. THE RADIO AMATEUR EXAMINATION, the syllabus of which is at Appendix C, covers the elementary theory of radio communication, knowledge of transmitting

techniques, and knowledge of operating procedure appropriate to an amateur. Examinations are held by:-

(i) The City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall St., London, E.C.2. (usually in May each year) from whom full details and specimen question papers may be obtained; and

(ii) The Post Office. This examination is held, provided that sufficient applications are received, in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff in October each year. Written application to take this examination should be made to THE RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SECTION, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, E.C.1. The fee for this examination is 25/- and must accompany the application. This fee will not be returned to any candidate who withdraws from or fails to attend for examination, nor can it be transferred from one examination to another at a later date.

7. THE POST OFFICE MORSE TEST

(i) GENERAL

Success in this test remains a valid qualification for the purposes of an Amateur (Sound) Licence or Amateur Radio Certificate for a period of twelve months from the date of the test. If you are unable to gain your licence or certificate within that period, you will be required to take the Morse Test again if you still wish to have the licence or certificate. You are therefore advised to take your Morse Test only after you have passed the Radio Amateur Examination.

(ii) LOCATION OF TESTS

Post Office Morse Tests are held at:-

(a) Post Office Headquarters in London, Post Office Coast Stations and the Radio Surveyors' Offices which are listed on the attached Morse Test Application Form (Appendix D). Application should be made to the address at which you wish to take the test; arrangements will then be made to conduct the test on a date as far as possible suitable to you.

(b) The Head Post Offices in Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Leeds and Manchester. These tests are held, provided there are sufficient applications in January and September each year. Application forms should be sent to the RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SECTION, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, E.C.1., before the 20th December for the January test, and before the 20th August for the September test.

(iii) FEE

The fee for a Post Office Morse Test is 10/-. This amount in postage stamps must accompany every application to take the Test. (See Section IV of Appendix D). The examination fee will not be returned to any candidate who withdraws from or fails to attend for examination, nor can it be transferred from one examination to another at a later date.

(iv) DETAILS OF THE TEST

In the sending tests an applicant is required to send 36 words (averaging five letters per word) in plain language in three minutes without uncorrected error, not more than four corrections being permitted. In figures, 10 five-figure groups to be sent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes without uncorrected error, not more than two corrections being permitted.

In the receiving tests, an applicant is required to receive 36 words (averaging five letters per word in plain language in three minutes, and 10 five-figure groups in $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Each letter or figure incorrectly received counts as one error. A word in which more than one letter is incorrectly received counts as two errors. More than four errors in plain language and more than two errors in the figure test will result in failure.

The tests will not include punctuation or other symbols.

The foregoing particulars are summarised in the following table:-

TYPE	LENGTH OF TEST	DURATION OF TEST	SENDING		RECEIVING
			Maximum No. of correc- tions	Maximum No. of uncorrec- ted errors	Maximum No. of errors.
Plain Language	36 words (Average 5 letters per word)	3 mins.	4	0	4
Figures	10 groups	1½ mins.	2	0	2

8. There are several schools at which guided tuition may be obtained by persons who propose to sit for the Radio Amateur Examination and the Post Office Morse Test. Particulars may be obtained from the local Education Authority, The City and Guilds of London Institute or The Radio Society of Great Britain, New Ruskin House, Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

9. APPLICATION FOR AMATEUR LICENCES

A. AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE AND AMATEUR (TELEVISION) LICENCE

(i) When you have attained the required qualifications you should carefully complete the attached Licence Application Form (Appendix E), and forward it to the RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT, RADIO BRANCH, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, E.C.1. together with the documents listed in (ii) or (iii) below.

(ii) An applicant who does not already hold an Amateur Radio Certificate should forward:-

(a) His Birth Certificate, valid Passport or Certificate of Naturalisation;

(b) A pass slip for the Radio Amateur Examination;

*(c) A pass slip for a Post Office Morse Test taken during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application.

(iii) An applicant who holds an Amateur Radio Certificate should forward:-

(a) The Amateur Radio Certificate.

*(b) If the Certificate was issued more than one year before the date of application, a pass slip of a Post Office Morse Test taken during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application.

*Not applicable to applications for Amateur (Television) Licences.

(iv) The Licence fee should not be sent until requested.

B. AMATEUR (SOUND MOBILE) LICENCE

Applications, from holders of current Amateur (Sound) Licences only, should be sent to THE RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT, RADIO BRANCH, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, E.C.1.

301
401The Conditions of the Amateur (Sound) Licence

The following extract from the Amateur (Sound) Licence gives the conditions under which an amateur may operate his station:-

I. (1) Licence

of
(hereinafter called "the Licensee") is hereby licensed, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations herein contained:

(a) to establish an amateur sending and receiving station for wireless telegraphy (hereinafter called "the Station") at:

(i)

(hereinafter called "the main address"): or

(ii) any premises or location in the United Kingdom (hereinafter called "the temporary alternative address or location") for separate periods none of which shall exceed four consecutive weeks; or

(iii) any premises in the United Kingdom (hereinafter called "the alternative address") provided that the General Post Office Telephone Manager for the area in which the premises are situate is notified in writing in advance by the Licensee of the postal address at which the Station is to be established;

(b) To use the Station for the purpose of sending to, and receiving from, other amateur stations as part of the self-training of the Licensee in communication by wireless telegraphy:

(i) Messages in plain language which are remarks about matters of a personal nature in which the Licensee, or the person with whom he is in communication, has been directly concerned:

(ii) Signals (not being in secret code or cypher) which form part of, or relate to, the transmission of such messages.

(c) to use the Station, as part of the self-training of the Licensee in communication by wireless telegraphy, during disaster relief operations conducted by the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, or any police force in the United Kingdom, or during any exercise relating to such operations for the purpose of sending to other amateur Stations such messages as the Licensee may be requested by the said Society Brigade or such police force to send, and of receiving from any other amateur station such messages as the person licensed to use such other amateur station may be requested by the said Society Brigade or such police force to send.

(2) Limitations. - The foregoing Licence to establish and use the Station is subject to the following limitations:

(a) The Station shall not be established or used on the sea or within any estuary, dock, or harbour, or in any moving vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

(b) The Station shall be used only with emissions which are of the classes specified in the Schedule hereto and are within the frequency bands specified in the Schedule in relation to those respective classes of emission, and with a power not exceeding that specified in the Schedule hereto in relation to the class of emission and frequency band in use at the time.

(o) The Station shall be operated only (i) by the Licensee personally, or (ii) in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee, by any other person who holds a wireless telegraphy licence issued by the Postmaster General to use another amateur station or who holds an Amateur Radio Certificate issued by the Postmaster General.

(d) Messages shall not be broadcast to amateur stations in general, but shall be sent only to amateur stations with which communication is established separately and singly, or to groups of particular amateur stations with which communication is established collectively.

2. International requirement - The Licensee shall observe and comply with the relevant provisions of the Telecommunication Convention.

3. Frequency Control and Measurement

(1) A satisfactory method of frequency stabilisation shall be employed in the sending apparatus.

(2) Equipment for frequency measurement shall be provided capable of verifying that the sending apparatus is operating with emissions within the authorized frequency bands.

4. Non-Interference

(1) The apparatus comprised in the Station shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and used that the use of the Station does not cause (a) any avoidable interference with other amateur stations or (b) any interference with any other wireless telegraphy.

(2) When telegraphy (as distinct from telephony) is being used, arrangements shall be made to ensure that the risk of interference due to key clicks being caused to other wireless telegraphy is eliminated. At all times, every precaution shall be taken to avoid over-modulation, and to keep the radiated energy within the narrowest possible frequency bands having regard to the class of emission in use. In particular, the radiation of harmonics and other spurious emissions shall be suppressed to such a level that they cause no interference with any wireless telegraphy. Tests shall be carried out from time to time to ensure that the requirements of this paragraph are met.

(3) The use of "spark" sending apparatus is specifically forbidden.

5. Operators and access to Apparatus - The Licensee shall not permit or suffer any unauthorised person to operate the Station or to have access to the apparatus comprised therein. The Licensee shall ensure that persons operating the Station shall observe the terms, provisions and limitations of this Licence at all times.

6. Log

(1) A record shall be kept in a book (not loose-leaf) showing the following:

- (a) Date.
- (b) Time of commencement of calls made from the Station.
- (c) Call signs of the stations from which messages addressed to the Station are received or to which messages are sent, times of establishing and ending communication with each such station, and the frequency or frequencies and class or classes of emission in each case.
- (d) Time of closing down the Station.

All times shall be stated in G.M.T. No gaps shall be left between entries and all entries shall be made at the time of sending and receiving.

- (2) If the Station is at any time operated by a person other than the Licensee (see clause 1 (2) (c)) the log shall be signed by that person with his full name, and the call sign of the station which he is licensed to use or (if there is no such station) the number of his Amateur Radio Certificate shall be shown.
7. Receiver - The Station shall be equipped for the reception of messages sent on the frequency or frequencies, and by means of the class or classes of emission, which are in current use at the Station for the purpose of sending.
8. Retransmission of recorded messages - Messages addressed to the Station from any amateur station with which the Licensee is in communication may be recorded and retransmitted in accordance with this Licence, provided that the retransmission is intended for reception by the originating station only, and that the call sign of that station is not included in the retransmission.
9. Call sign and notification of location
- (1) The call sign mentioned on the first page of this Licence shall be used when the Station is operated at the main address or at the alternative address. When the Station is used at the temporary alternative address or location the suffix "/A" shall be added to the call sign. No abbreviated form of a call sign may be used.
- (2) The call sign, which may be sent either by morse telegraphy at a speed not greater than 12 words per minute or by telephony if the Station is authorised to use telephony, shall be sent for identification purposes at the beginning and at the end of each period of sending, and whenever the sending frequency is changed.
- (3) When telephony is used, the letters of the call signs may be confirmed by the pronouncement of well-known words of which the initial letters are the same as those in the call signs; but words used in this manner shall not be of a facetious or objectionable character.
- (4) When the Station is used at the temporary alternative address or location, particulars of the address or location shall be sent at the beginning and end of the establishment of communication with each separate amateur station, or at intervals of half an hour, whichever is the more frequent.
10. Inspection - The Station, Licence, and Log shall be available for inspection at all reasonable time by duly authorised officers of the Post Office.
11. Station to close down The Station shall be closed down at any time on the demand of an officer of the Post Office.
12. Period of Licence, Renewal, Revocation, and Variation. - This Licence shall continue in force for one year from the date of issue, and thereafter so long as the Licensee pays to the Postmaster-General in advance in each year on or before the anniversary of the date of issue the renewal fee prescribed by or under the regulations for the time being in force under section 2(1) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949: provided that the Postmaster-General may at any time after the date of issue (i) revoke this Licence or vary the terms, provisions or limitations thereof by a notice in writing served on the Licensee, or by a general notice published in the London, Edinburgh, and Belfast Gazettes, or in a newspaper published in London a newspaper published in Edinburgh and a newspaper published in Belfast addressed to all holders of Amateur (Sound) Licences (ii) revoke this Licence by a general notice published by being broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation addressed to all holders of Amateur (Sound) Licences. Any notice given under this clause may take effect either forthwith or on such subsequent date as may be specified in the notice.
13. This Licence is not transferable.

14. Return of Licence - This Licence shall be returned to the Postmaster General when it has expired or been revoked.

15. Previous Licences Revoked - Any licence, however described, which the Postmaster General has previously granted to the Licensee in respect of the Station is hereby revoked.

16. Interpretation

(1) In this Licence:

the expressions "messages" and "signals" do not include visual images sent by television, facsimile transmission, or other means: the expression "remarks about matters of a personal nature" does not include messages about business affairs;

the expression "the Telecommunication Convention" means the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Buenos Aires on the 22nd day of December, 1952, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution for or in amendment of the said Convention or the said Regulations;

the expression "the United Kingdom" means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands;

and, except where the context otherwise requires, other words and expressions have the same meaning as they have in the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, or in the Regulations made under Part I thereof.

(2) Nothing in this Licence shall be deemed to authorise the use of the station for business, advertisement, or propaganda purposes or (except as provided by clause 1(1)(c) hereof) for the sending of news or messages of or on behalf of, or for the benefit or information of, any social, political, religious or commercial organisation, or anyone other than the Licensee or the person with whom he is in communication.

302
402

APPENDIX 3

AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE

THE FREQUENCY BANDS, POWER AND CLASSES OF EMISSION AVAILABLE TO AMATEURS AT THE PRESENT TIME

Frequencies in Mc/s	Classes of Emission †	Maximum D.C. Input Power
1.8 - 2.0 ϕ	A1, A2, A3, A3a, F1, F2 & F3	10 watts
3.5 - 3.8 ϕ		150 watts
7.0 - 7.10		
7.10 - 7.15 ϕ		
14.0 - 14.35		
21.0 - 21.45		
28.0 - 30.0		
* 70.2 - 70.4 ϕ	A1, A2, A3, A3a	50 watts
144.0 - 144.5 ϕ	A1, A2, A3 & A3a	150 watts
144.5 - 145.5 ϕ	A1, A2, A3, A3a, F1, F2 & F3	
145.5 - 146.0	A1, A2, A3 & A3a	
420.0 - 460.0 ϕ	A1, A2, A3, A3a, F1, F2 & F3	
1215.0 - 1325.0 ϕ		
2300.0 - 2450.0		
5650.0 - 5850.0		
10000.0 - 10500.0		
2350.0 - 2400.0	P1, P2d, P2e, P3d & P3e	25 watts mean power and 2.5 kilowatts peak power
5700.0 - 5800.0		
10050.0 - 10450.0		

† As defined in International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) Chapter 11, Article 2.

ϕ These bands are shared with other Services.

* This facility is available to Amateurs until 31st December, 1958 only and must not be used within a 50 mile radius of Jodrell Bank Observatory.

303
403

Appendix C

SYLLABUS OF THE RADIO AMATEUR EXAMINATION

The examination will be a PASS examination and will consist of a single question paper of three hour's duration. The paper will be divided into two parts. Part 1 will contain only two questions, each of them compulsory. These questions will be drawn from items 1 and 2 of the syllabus. Part 2 will consist of eight questions, drawn from the remaining items of the syllabus, of which six only should be attempted.

Candidates are expected to achieve a pass in each Part and failure in either Part implies failure in the examination as a whole.

SYLLABUS -

PART 1.

1. Licensing Conditions

Conditions laid down by the Postmaster General for the Amateur (Sound) Licence, covering the purpose for which the transmitters may be used; types of signals permissible; types of emission; power; frequency control and measurements; avoidance of interference to other stations, particularly in bands shared with other services; qualifications of operators; log keeping and use of call signs.

2. Transmitter Interference

Frequency stability. Avoidance of harmonic radiation and of interference by shock excitation; use of key click filters and other means of preventing spurious emissions. Dangers of over modulation. Devices for reducing interference with nearby radio and television receivers.

PART 2.

3. Elementary Electricity and Magnetism.

Elementary theory of electricity; conductors and insulators; units; Ohm's law; resistances in series and parallel; power; Permanent magnets and electro-magnets and their use in radio work. Self and mutual inductance; types of inductors used in receiving and transmitting circuits. Capacitance; construction of various types of capacitors and their arrangement in series and/or parallel.

4. Radio Principles (Elementary).

Alternating currents and voltages. Alternating current theory incorporating circuits with inductance, capacitance and resistance. Impedance, resonance, coupled circuits, acceptor and rejector circuits.

5. Thermionic valves and circuitry.

Construction of valves; characteristic curves. Diodes, triodes and multi-electrode valves. Use of valves as oscillators, amplifiers, detectors and frequency changers. Power rectification, power packs, stabilisation and smoothing.

6. Radio Receivers.

Typical receivers; principles and operation of T.R.F. and super-heterodyne receivers. C.W. reception. Interference caused by receivers.

7. Low power transmitters.

Oscillatory circuits; use of quartz crystals to control oscillators. Frequency multipliers. Power amplifiers. Methods of keying transmitters. Methods of amplitude modulation.

8. Propagation.

Wavelength, frequency, velocity. Nature and propagation of radio waves. Ionospheric and tropospheric conditions and their effect on propagation.

9. Aerials.

Common types of receiving and transmitting aerials. Transmission lines. Directional systems. Aerial couplings to lines and transmitters.

10. Measurements.

Measurement of frequency and simply frequency meters (including crystal controlled types). Use of verniers and other interpolation methods. Artificial aerials and their use for lining up transmitters. Measurement of anode current and voltage and power input to final stage.

304
404

APPENDIX D

AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE/AMATEUR RADIO CERTIFICATE

Morse Test Application Form

NOTE: Candidates are advised to apply for a Morse Test after they have passed the Radio Amateur Examination, as the Morse Test will only be accepted as a valid qualification if it has been passed during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application.

Section I

Candidate's Name and Address (in block letters)

M

.....

.....

.....

Section II

This section should be completed only by candidates who wish to be examined at a Coast Station, Radio Surveyor's Office or at P.O. Headquarters. Such candidates should send this form direct to the Office where they wish to be examined. A list of addresses is given in section 5 of this form.

The following dates and times would be convenient for me to take the test:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |

Note: Whilst the Test will be arranged as far as possible to suit the candidate's convenience, the Post Office cannot guarantee that it will be possible to hold the test at one of the times listed above. Tests are only conducted at P.O. Headquarters between 9am and 5pm on Mondays to Fridays.

Section III

This section should be completed only by candidates who wish to be examined at Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Leeds or Manchester Head Post Offices. Tests will be held at these offices in January and September if there are sufficient candidates. Applications for these tests must reach the Radio Services Department, Wireless Telegraphy Section, Post Office Headquarters, London, E.C.1, before the 20th December for the January Test and before the 20th August for the September Test.

I wish to be examined atHead Post Office.

Section IV

Candidate's Signature

Date

The examination fee of 10/- should be attached in Postage stamps. Applications will not be considered unless accompanied by this fee.

--	--

The examination fee will not be returned to any candidate who withdraws from or fails to attend for examination, nor can it be transferred from one examination to another at a later date.

Section V

Application for Morse Tests can be dealt with throughout the year at the following addresses:

The Officer in Charge, P.O. Radio Station	High bridge, Somerset
" " " " " "	Whitley Bay, Northumberland
" " " " " "	Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe, Lincs.
" " " " " "	St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall
" " " " " "	Niton Undercliffe, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
" " " " " "	96, Rumfields Road, Broadstairs, Kent
" " " " " "	Connel, Argyll
" " " " " "	Portpatrick, Stranraer, Wigtownshire
" " " " " "	Seaforth, Liverpool, 21
" " " " " "	Dunotter Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire
" " " " " "	Wick, Caithness
" " " " " "	Head Post Office, Ilfracombe, Devon

The Radio Surveyor	Second Floor, Custom House, Belfast
" " "	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Bute Place, Cardiff
" " "	Room 31, Imperial Buildings, Falmouth, Cornwall
" " "	6, Dixon Street, Glasgow, C.1.
" " "	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Victoria Chambers, Trinity House Yard, Hull, Yorkshire
" " "	Custom House, Dock Place, Leith, Edinburgh, 6.
" " "	Room 225, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 3
" " "	Head Post Office, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1
" " "	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Canute Road, Southampton

The Radio Services Department, Wireless Telegraphy Section, Post Office Headquarters, London, E.C.1

305
405

A P P L I C A T I O N F O R M

for an Amateur (Sound) Licence and/or Amateur Radio Certificate
(Television)

1. Name of Applicant (In Block Letters)

Surname

Christian Names in full

2. Address of applicant

.....

.....

3. If you are applying for an Amateur Radio Certificate only, please
state "Certificate Only"

4. Please enclose documentary proof that:

a) you are a British subject

b) you have passed the Radio Amateur Examination

c) you have passed the Post Office Morse Test

5. (This section should not be completed by applicants for an Amateur Radio Certificate.)

a) Address of station
(if different from
that shown at 2 above)

.....

b) Is your sending apparatus to be Crystal controlled?

c) Please give particulars of the frequency measuring apparatus you
intend to use, stating the range of frequencies covered.

.....

.....

Signature of Applicant

Date19

If applicant is under 21 years of age,
Countersignature of parent or guardian

Date195 ...

Hon C.S.

The position in this Colony on the issue of licences to operate amateur radio stations is that an application is made in writing and is presented to Ex Co for consideration, irrespective of any licence held by the applicant from another Commonwealth country.

The applicant must be of British nationality.

2 There is no reason why certificates should not be held by radio amateurs, except, conditions are entirely different in the Falklands and Dependencies from those in the United Kingdom.

3 Should applicants have to take the certificate have there those persons on the Bases would have no opportunity of being examined unless they were advised of the regulations before leaving the UK. In fact they could not obtain a licence in many cases because of the time factor.

4 While it may be desirable to issue certificates from the UK point of view, Government may not wish to implement such conditions, but would prefer to continue the present arrangement of issuing amateur radio licences but, perhaps including some of the UK requirements which can be practically carried out. I would propose however, that proof of sufficient knowledge in radio for applicants normally resident in the Falklands should be required and examinations for this could be arranged.

5 Two copies of the licence now used in showing the requirements of regulations controlling amateur radios are attached.

M. Spi

21.10.59

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched : 23:11:59 Time : 1526 Received : 24:11:59 Time : 1400

FIDEP 92.

Grateful to know for purpose of telegraph regulations whether it is possible to admit urgent telegraph message. The restricted time allotted for transmission United Kingdom only allows ordinary facilities but it is not known whether you can take urgent messages from any other source of transmission.

GTC : SM

S.P.T.

What is the answer
to this P.T.?

25/11/59

Reply at 411

408
~~307~~

409

Hon. C. S.

The position is that the W/T Stations in this territory do not work for 24 hours daily, and all work is done by fixed schedules with all stations. While urgent telegrams for local delivery can be delivered immediately they are received, there is no arrangement whereby urgent traffic handed in at any of the W/T Stations, can be cleared until specified routing times arrive.

~~210~~ 410

AM - SP

26.11.59

Issue fee. Then file back to me pl

Q

19/11/59

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 11.12.59

Time: 0930

Received:

Time:

307 No. 192. Your telegram Fidep No. 92.

Urgent telegraphic messages.

Restricted transmissions elsewhere only permit ordinary facilities as for United Kingdom. If urgent telegrams are received during scheduled transmissions they are of course dealt with accordingly.

GOVERNOR.

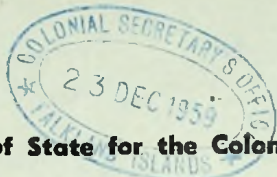
KN 40

G.T.C. : IM
Typed : LH

Bel 310
on 17.12.59

8

Savingram



412 312
C.O.S.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date

25 NOV 1959

No.

139

Colonial Office reference

COM. 322/05

Your reference

Please expedite reply to my

despatch
savingram
circular

No.

982

of the

4th September, 1959

on the subject of

Amateur Radio

SECEP

Reply at 416

S/C

413

Please draft a reply to (297) - the name
is at (306)

Q
12/1/60.

ACP

Draft-sp. 414 We made no mention though
of S/C's suggestion at para 5 of his
minute at 306.

21160

SECEP

A.C.S.

Time is short - we need to get
something off - so the draft can be finalized
for issue as slightly amended. The Governor
is very tied up - otherwise the papers would
have first gone to him.

B. J. J.
21.1.60

316
416

SAVING TELEGRAM.

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

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 21st January, 1960.

No. 28. SAVING. COLONY

Your Circular Savingram 982/59 of 4th September, 1959.

Amateur Radio Licences.

The issue of licences to operate amateur radio stations in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies is governed by the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Cap. 78). Every licence so issued is in such form and for such period as the Governor in Council determines, and contains the terms, conditions and restrictions on and subject to which the licence is granted. Two copies of the licence issued to radio amateurs in this territory are enclosed.

2. Local examinations are not required nor is the production of a United Kingdom radio amateur certificate regarded as a necessary qualification for the issue of a local amateur licence.

3. There is an increasing interest in amateur radio in the Colony and Dependencies - mainly telephony. It has come to be regarded as an amenity to those living in isolated stations, particularly in the Antarctic where examinations would be extremely difficult to enforce.

4. In the circumstances I would be most reluctant to introduce more stringent conditions in respect of the issue of amateur radio licences and think it very likely that there would be considerable opposition from the Legislature were I to attempt to do so at this stage.

GOVERNOR

S.P.I. 417.
10 Dec. 1960

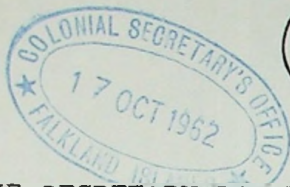
JB/MI

418
22/1/60
Seen. thank you
22.1.60

10

0667/5/11

CONFIDENTIAL



BVF 319 419
FALKLAND ISLANDS

FROM THE SECRETARY FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

No. CM292/04

1st October, 1962.

C I R C U L A R S A V I N G R A M

UTILISATION OF RADIO FREQUENCIES
ABOVE 27.5 mc/s.

1. Following the promulgation of the International Radio Regulations in 1947 at the Atlantic City Conference, the Colonial Office issued circular savingrams to overseas territories indicating the principles to be used in the selection of frequencies in the range above 27.5.Mc/s. (Circular Savingram No. 310/52 of 1st April, 1952 to territories in Region I, No. 404/52 of 24th April, 1952 to territories in Region II and No. 547/52 of 29th of May, 1952 to territories in Region III). Amending Circulars were issued on 3rd October, 1957 (Nos. 1055/57 *not rec'd* 1056/57 and 1058/57 to territories in Regions I, II and III respectively and No. 1058/57 to all territories). The purpose of the present circular is to replace the previous circulars and to take account of various changes since they were issued, including those resulting from the International Radio Regulations drawn up at the Geneva Conference in 1959.

not rec'd
236 in II
not rec'd
386 in II
not rec'd

Civilian Frequency Allocations

2. Copies of the new Regulations have already been sent to territories and I have consulted Governments concerned on the question of their formal approval by H.M.G. on behalf of the Ensemble of U.K. Overseas Territories. It is understood that Administrations have been making use of the frequency band allocations contained in the new regulations in assigning frequencies to their civilian radio services.

3. It is considered essential that the Geneva allocations for International services such as the aeronautical mobile (route) and radio navigation services should be respected. For relatively short range national services e.g. fixed and land mobile services working on frequencies above about 80 Mc/s., strict adherence to the Geneva Table, though desirable, is less essential at the present time. For example there may often be no strong practical reason why territories should not use some of the bands allocated for the exclusive use of the broadcasting service for fixed and/or land mobile services if they cannot find sufficient room for them in internationally correct bands. Such services would not of course be able to claim protection from harmful interference caused by other countries' stations working in accordance with the Geneva Table and would have to close down were interference to be caused to such stations; however the chances of such interference being caused are relatively slight in most territories, at least for some years to come.

/Armed

Reply at 426.

CONFIDENTIAL

B20

CONFIDENTIAL

Armed Forces

4. A major difficulty which Administrations may encounter in assigning frequencies for civilian services arises from the possibility of mutual interference with equipment used by the Armed Forces. These forces are required for the defence of U.K. Overseas Territories as well as the U.K. and may need to operate anywhere in the world, possibly at very short notice, with equipment whose frequency usage is already fixed. It is clearly to the mutual advantage of civilian and military authorities that their services should conflict as little as possible. In territories where the presence of armed forces is relatively long term, such a conflict is best avoided by the discussion of allocations in a local frequency Assignment Committee composed of both civil and military representatives. In territories where military forces are present, but it is not thought desirable to establish such a committee, it would be preferable for the civil authorities to notify the Local Service Commander of the intention to allocate certain frequencies to civilian services and to allow him to make representations before such allocations are put into effect. In territories where there are no armed forces the British Post Office will bear this consideration in mind when consulted in accordance with paragraph 6 below.

5. Cases in any territory which give rise to serious and fundamental difficulties should be referred to this Department with a full statement of the facts, for discussion with the appropriate authorities in London. To assist in the expeditious handling of difficulties I should be grateful if Administrations would inform me as soon as possible:

- (a) Whether, if there are Armed Forces stationed in their territory, there is a joint Frequency Assignment Committee in existence.
- (b) Whether they have drawn up or are proposing to draw up local frequency allocation plans. Where these plans exist I should be grateful if they could be forwarded to me for comment, if this has not already been done, together with an indication of whether they have been discussed with the Local Service Commander, if any.

It would be helpful if any changes in the information reported to me on receipt of this circular could be notified as soon as possible after they have been decided upon.

6. Clearance of individual frequencies. It is necessary to draw a distinction between allocating bands of frequencies for general categories of service and assigning particular frequencies to individual services. It is hoped that the information now provided will assist Administrations in their general frequency planning but it is desired to emphasize that

/the

CONFIDENTIAL

the United Kingdom Post Office should be informed of all proposals to assign frequencies to individual civilian radio services before the frequencies are brought into use (other than low power fixed or mobile services operating on bands which have been agreed as available for use by them). This applies whether or not the proposed assignments are in accordance with the Geneva Table and/or have been cleared through a local Frequency Assignment Committee. Since frequencies somewhat different from those proposed may occasionally have to be suggested, the Post Office should be notified at the earliest possible date, well before the manufacture of equipment is put in hand. Consultations of this kind are particularly valuable when the establishment of Broadcasting Services is under consideration, or when proposals for multi-channel telephony links are being formulated.

When notifying the Post Office, the following information should be supplied by completing a standard "Form of Notice"

1. Frequency
2. Proposed date of putting into service
3. Call sign
4. Name and Geographical position of station(s) in degrees and minutes
5. Point or arear with which it is intended to establish communication
6. Class of station and nature of service (see note below)
7. Class and bandwidth of emission
8. Description of transmission
9. Radiated power in Kilowatts (mean)
10. Length of circuit in kilometres
11. Schedule of use in G.M.T.
12. Operating Administration or Company

Proposals for the use of "band-edge" frequencies are sometimes received, and Administrations are asked to allow for the bandwidth of the emission and to select individual frequencies so that the whole emission falls within the chosen band.

Note

Reference should be made to Chapter I, Article 2 and Appendices 1, 5 and 10 of the Geneva Radio Regulations when completing the Form of Notice.

F. I. ref: 0647/III
SETEC. ref: CM 292/01;

CONFIDENTIAL

326
426

SAVING TELEGRAM.

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

To: The Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

Date: 31st October, 1962.

No. 54. SAVING. COLONY.

819
420
Your Confidential Circular Savingram of 1st October, 1962, paragraph 5.

Utilisation of Radio Frequencies above 27.5 mc/s.

- (a) There are no Imperial Armed Forces stationed in this territory and no Frequency Assignment Committee in existence neither is it considered that one is necessary.
- (b) There are no difficulties at present and it is not proposed to draw up local frequency allocation plans.

GOVERNOR

JB/FH

pa

CONFIDENTIAL



GENERAL POST OFFICE
RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Headquarters Building, St. Martin's-le-Grand
LONDON E.C.1

Telex: 21166 (POHQ LDN)

Telegrams: ~~Gentel London ECI~~

Telephone: HEADquarters

RADIOGEN
LONDON EC1

In any reply please quote: RB/CY/18

Your reference:

5 April 1967

Sir,

I am directed by the Postmaster General to refer to a request which was made to us by Cable and Wireless Ltd. London, on your behalf, in February 1967, for registration of the use of the radiofrequency 13482 kc/s Port Stanley to London.

Subject to the comments of the International Frequency Registration Board, there is no objection to the proposed use of this frequency which has now been notified to the Board and a copy of the frequency assignment notice is enclosed.

We should be grateful if future applications for the clearance and registration of frequencies for use in the Falklands could be made directly to this Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. Goldsmith
(W. GOLDSMITH)

The Colonial Secretary,
PORT STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Thank you

A.

SPT

To see pl.
JA 18.4.67

(a) UNITED KINGDOM
Notifying administration

.....1.3482.....kc/s
.....Mc/s

X

(c) Change of characteristics of a recorded assignment in the Master Register

--	--

(d) Deletion of an assignment

(e) Notice No.
Date.

1 Assigned frequency

2c	- 8.1966	3	VPC
	Date of putting into use		Call sign (Identification)

For
I.F.R.B.
Use

4a PORT STANLEY
Name of transmitting station

4b **FLK**
Country

4c 57°51' 51.542
Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

[illegible]

12a 1 Operating Administration
or Company

12b _____ Name and
_____ postal address _____ of
_____ administration
_____ (Article 15)
_____ Telegraphic address _____

Regional or service agreement COORD/.....

Other information :

DECODE.TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 8.10.68

Time : 1415

Received :

Time :

428.
No. 194 Radio Licensing your circular 102/68. No
objection to inclusion this territory

HASKARD

P/L : AA