



We are sorry

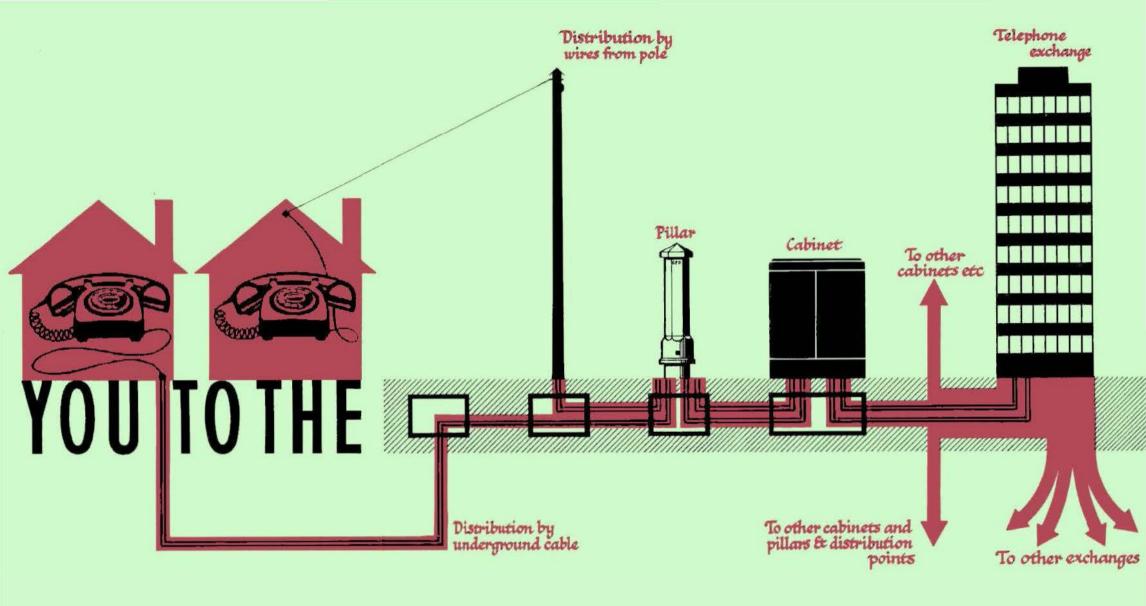
that you are in one of the few areas in which we cannot yet provide telephone service on demand.

It seems only fair to explain one or two peculiarities of the telephone that can lead to this difficulty.

EXCHANGE

These are detailed inside.

At the same time
we should not want you to feel
that we were leaving it at that.
One of the main objects of the
current Post Office development
plan is to eliminate the
waiting list completely
and as soon as possible.
We are expanding our effort
enormously to achieve this

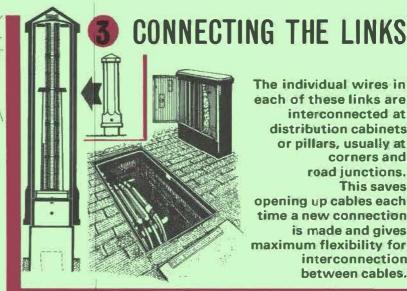


SOME OF THE LINKS THAT CONNECT YOU TO THE EXCHANGE

INDIVIDUAL CONNECTION

Telephone messages are individual things—you cannot tap them off a main like gas, water or electricity. Each telephone must be connected individually to the exchange from which connections can be made to the rest of the world. A telephone 'main' is not just a heavy cable, it is composed of hundreds of separate pairs of wires.

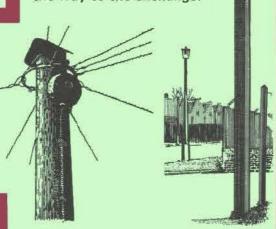
A telephone is connected to the exchange in a series of links. The pair of wires from your house would be connected to one of a number of pairs running in a cable along your road. Each of these would be connected to a pair of wires in a larger feeder cable in the next road and then to a pair in a main cable to the exchange. There are a number of links of this sort on the way to the exchange.



The individual wires in each of these links are interconnected at distribution cabinets or pillars, usually at corners and road junctions. This saves opening up cables each time a new connection is made and gives maximum flexibility for interconnection between cables.



LINKS TO THE **EXCHANGE**



ALLOWING FOR GROW

Obviously it would be wasteful to dig up the streets to lay larger cables \$ every time another one or two people come on the

telephone, and expensive to lay so many wires that they would lie idle for years. We try to strike a balance by estimating the number of people

likely to want telephone service for a few years ahead and then lay enough cable to provide for that estimated growth.



BOTTLE-NECKS

SHARED SERVICE

YOUR EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT

Apart from an individual line from your house to the exchange you must have your own individual equipment in the exchange. Here again we try to strike an economic balance. A telephone exchange is tailored to serve its community. It would be wasteful and put up costs for everyone if too much exchange equipment were lying idle at any given time; once again, we estimate growth for many years ahead and put in enough apparatus to keep ahead of demand.



SOME PEOPLE HAVE



Despite all our estimates and plans we can find ourselves short of cable or equipment if, as sometimes happens, big housing or business developments come unexpectedly, or if, because of the limits that until recently were imposed on the capital we could invest, we have not been able to make as much advance provision It may not always be obvious why somebody is as we would like. Putting things

right often means having special cables and exchange apparatus manufactured and this takes time.

having to wait. Because so many links are required to connect a house to the exchange, we sometimes come up against a bottleneck.

For example, there may be a spare pair of wires along your road and

into your house, and a number of spare pairs in the main cable; but

no spares at all in the intermediate cable. A shortage of this sort may

exist in any of the links between your house and the exchange. Quite

often, even though we know of such a bottleneck, we lay cables on new

telephone service immediately but it does save the cost and inconvenience of digging up the footpath later on.

estates before the footpaths are made. This may not give anyone

One way of putting more people on the telephone is by giving them shared service. We offer every customer an exclusive line whenever practicable, but where there are at present too few spare wires to do so, we ask people to share at a reduced rental. If you share you cannot, of course, use the telephone when your partner is doing so, but in practice it is rare for both partners to want to use the telephone at the same time.

What are we doing to abolish the need to wait? We are now allowed to invest enough capital to provide the cables and equipment that we know we want. Already the great majority of all orders can be met without difficulty. We are working hard to abolish the waiting list that remains as quickly as possible so that virtually all orders can be

completed within a week or two: this we plan to achieve nationally by March 1966 at latest.





For General Post Office.

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