

# BBC

# 1955

# Handbook

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Origin and history of the BBC

What the BBC is and how it works

What the BBC broadcasts

How the programme material is prepared

Review of the year in British broadcasting,  
with list of outstanding programmes

Reception problems and how they may be solved

How to apply for auditions and BBC posts

BBC advisory bodies, officers and addresses

Text of the BBC's Charter and Licence

For a fuller description of this book please turn to back of wrapper 



From the Foreword by

SIR IAN JACOB,

Director-General of the BBC

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'From 1928 until 1952 the BBC produced an annual publication, sometimes called a Handbook but more often a Year Book. Its purpose was to provide a record of the broadcasting year and to supply useful information about the BBC. The later Year Books contained articles about well-known broadcasting artists, designed for the listener and viewer primarily interested in the BBC's entertainment programmes, and were illustrated with numerous photographs. The new Handbook has been planned on somewhat different lines.

'Its aims are to provide a clear and reliable guide to the workings of the BBC, to survey the year's work in British broadcasting, and to bring together as much information about the BBC as can be assembled within the covers of a small book.'

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PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS



BBC  
HANDBOOK  
1955



BRITISH  
BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
BROADCASTING HOUSE,  
LONDON, W. 1

No. 3128

Printed in Great Britain by  
Richard Clay and Company, Ltd.,  
Bungay, Suffolk

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## FOREWORD

By SIR IAN JACOB

*Director-General of the BBC*

FROM 1928 until 1952 the BBC produced an annual publication, sometimes called a Handbook but more often a Year Book. Its purpose was to provide a record of the broadcasting year and to supply useful information about the BBC. The later Year Books contained articles about well-known broadcasting artists, designed for the listener and viewer primarily interested in the BBC's entertainment programmes, and were illustrated with numerous photographs. The new Handbook has been planned on somewhat different lines.

Its aims are to provide a clear and reliable guide to the workings of the BBC, to survey the year's work in British broadcasting, and to bring together as much information about the BBC as can be assembled within the covers of a small book.

The BBC is today a complex organization, with world-wide ramifications, and it is scarcely possible for its audience in the United Kingdom to appreciate the full extent of its activities. This book is an attempt to give a picture of the BBC's work as a whole, and to set its manifold activities in proper perspective, against the background of its origin and constitution.

The student of broadcasting will find in these pages all the information he is likely to require about the BBC. We hope the usefulness of the Handbook will grow with the years, and that it will have a place on everyone's library shelf as an indispensable work of reference.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
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Professor Barbara Wootton

*Note:* Lord Clydesmuir and Sir Ivan Stedeford will complete their terms of appointment in June 1955.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

*What the BBC is—Its aims, duties, and obligations—Origin and evolution of the BBC—‘Trustee for the national interest’—Contact with Parliament and the nation—History of the Royal Charter—National Broadcasting Councils—The Licence and Agreement*

THE BBC is a public corporation established by Royal Charter. By the terms of this Charter the BBC acts as Great Britain's national broadcasting service. In its present form it was brought into existence by Royal Charter after discussion in Parliament. The Royal Charter has been renewed three times.

The BBC is in no sense a part of the civil service; it is not comparable, for instance, to the Post Office; it is not state-owned or ‘government-run’; it is not controlled by a ministry. Nor, on the other hand, is it a commercial concern existing basically for profit, and paying dividends to shareholders.

In an article in the *BBC Year Book* for 1933 the late Lord Allen of Hurtwood described the BBC as ‘an instance of a nationally owned and controlled activity’. He pointed out that ‘authority is ultimately retained by the electors, whilst the value of initiative is secured through the process of delegation from Parliament to the BBC’.

Before looking more closely into the history and the nature of the Royal Charter, and of the constitution of the BBC, we may notice certain points about the conduct of the service that are of fundamental importance. For many years the Charter has laid upon the BBC the duty of carrying on the service as a means of ‘disseminating information, education, and entertainment’. These familiar words are a very widely accepted brief indication of the aims of the broadcasting service: they will be found once again in the opening page of the Charter of 1952.

One of the most important aspects of the BBC is that it has no politics of its own. This political impartiality springs directly from the nature of its constitution as a body, which does not serve any private interest, and is not directly con-

trolled by the Government of the day. The BBC is under an obligation to give its listeners at home and overseas news that is objective and without political bias, and to see that over the whole range of its programmes political comment is fair and balanced. The programmes of the BBC must also be free from commercial advertising or interest.

The constitution of the BBC has not been static but has evolved and changed with the years. The first BBC was the British Broadcasting *Company* Limited, and it was formed in 1922 by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus. The company operated under a short-term licence from the Postmaster General; it derived its revenue partly from royalties charged on the sale of wireless receiving sets, and partly from the sale of receiving licences. It was required to provide a service to the Postmaster General's 'reasonable satisfaction'.

Under the control of its Managing Director, J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith), the company showed that it took its public responsibilities as a broadcasting service seriously. By the end of 1926, when the company came to an end, the number of licences had risen to over a million. After Parliamentary enquiry and reports from the Sykes Committee and the Crawford Committee it was decided that broadcasting was becoming so important in the nation's life that it needed a more broadly based constitution.

In 1926 the Crawford Committee recommended that broadcasting should be conducted by a public corporation 'acting as Trustee for the national interest'. In preparing the first Charter the recommendations of this important committee were largely followed. The present BBC—the British Broadcasting Corporation—was created by Royal Charter and came into existence on 1 January 1927. The Charter provided that the Corporation should be controlled by a number of Governors with a chairman and vice-chairman appointed by the King in Council.

It was, and still is, the duty of the Governors—who are paid for their services—to appoint as chief executive officer the Director-General (or joint Directors-General), and through him the staff necessary to organize the broadcasting service. The Managing Director of the original company became the first Director-General.

It was also enjoined that the Corporation should have its accounts audited annually by chartered accountants approved of by the Postmaster General; and that each year the Corporation should send these accounts with a report on the year's workings to the Postmaster General, to be presented by him to Parliament.

This is a very brief outline of the regular machinery by which the BBC keeps in touch with the nation's wishes through Parliament. As Lord Allen of Hurtwood said in the article already quoted:

The success of such a constitution for broadcasting depends, as does that of the British constitution, upon the theory of a balance of powers in which one element of authority checks the other. The Legislature from which emanates all authority is in both cases the popularly elected Parliament.

In addition to this regularly established contact with Parliament, the BBC must appoint a General Advisory Council, Regional Advisory Councils, and other advisory bodies as required. There have thus come into being a number of permanent advisory bodies guiding various aspects of the BBC's work. The members of these Advisory Councils and committees are not paid.

When the first Licence was issued to the Corporation the Postmaster General gave certain general instructions: firstly, that the BBC should not issue 'any broadcast matter expressing the opinion of the Corporation on current affairs or on matters of public policy', and secondly, that it should not broadcast on matters of political, industrial, or religious controversy. The first prohibition was regarded as essential in a public service with potentially so wide an influence, and has been maintained. The second prohibition was withdrawn by the Postmaster General in 1928. The Corporation was then left to exercise its discretion in permitting broadcasts on controversial subjects, 'in the belief that the Corporation would ensure that such subjects would be treated with complete impartiality'.

It is upon such broad instructions as these that the impartiality of the BBC's news bulletins and the quality of its programmes have been built up. The words 'Trustee for the national interest' have always been taken as a guiding

principle. The Charter has never attempted to define in detail the ideals and methods of good broadcasting. Though part of the Charter consists of 'the Objects of the Corporation' under twenty-four heads, these are largely concerned with setting out the Corporation's needs and rights in erecting and owning buildings and apparatus, in acquiring copyrights, in holding funds, in negotiating legally, and so on.

The first Charter expired at the end of 1936, but following the report of the Ullswater Committee (1935), Parliament renewed it for another ten years with few changes. The new Charter expressly charged the BBC with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which was created in 1932, and the Television Service, which began in 1936.

The Ullswater Report was generally regarded as a high tribute to the way in which broadcasting had been established and built up as a public service in Great Britain. The Committee in fact expressed a debt of gratitude 'to the wisdom which founded the BBC in its present form and to the prudence and idealism which have characterized its operations'.

In 1946 this second Charter was renewed without a further enquiry for a term of five years. It was thought that the war years did not form a satisfactory basis for enquiry, and that time should be allowed for normal conditions of working to return.

While substantially the same as its predecessors, this third Charter added two new requirements: that the BBC should continue to broadcast daily an adequate and impartial account of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament; that it should maintain joint consultation machinery with the staff.

By this time, also, the External Services had developed from the original Empire Service in English only to a service broadcasting in many languages.

The Government had promised in 1946 that a committee of enquiry should be set up before the renewal of the Charter. Accordingly in 1949, an independent committee of enquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Lord Beveridge. It produced in the Beveridge Report the fullest examination of the BBC that has yet been made. The Beveridge Com-

mittee recommended a continuance of broadcasting by a single public service Corporation, subject to safeguards against possible abuses of the monopoly. However, before the proposals which its recommendations inspired could be considered by Parliament, a change of government occurred. A Labour Government went out of office and a Conservative Government came in. The new Government, in order to give time for its proposals to be debated, extended the life of the existing Charter, which was due to expire in 1951, by six months.

The Royal Charter under which the BBC now functions came into force on 1 July 1952, and will continue for ten years. The preamble states that it is considered to be 'in the interests of the people in the United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth' that the BBC should continue to provide the broadcasting services. The new Charter maintains most of the provisions of the earlier Charters, but it includes some important innovations.

For the first time the Licence of the BBC is referred to as 'non-exclusive'. This is in accordance with the recommendation in a White Paper issued in May 1952, 'that in the expanding field of Television, provision should be made to permit some element of competition, when the calls on capital resources at present needed for purposes of greater national importance make this feasible'.

The number of Governors of the BBC has been increased to nine, three of whom are designated the National Governors for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, respectively.

Following the recommendations of the Beveridge Report, the BBC was required under its new Charter to set up two National Broadcasting Councils, one for Scotland and one for Wales 'as soon as reasonably practicable', and to establish a third Council for Northern Ireland if and when it was required on behalf of the Government of Northern Ireland to do so. Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were set up accordingly at the beginning of 1953. There has been no demand for the setting up of a similar Council for Northern Ireland.

Each National Council consists of a Chairman and eight other members. The Chairman is the same individual as the

Corporation Governor representing the area concerned: the other eight members are selected by a panel of the General Advisory Council. The method of their selection as prescribed in the Charter is as follows:

... five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious, and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned.'

The National Councils are charged with the function of 'controlling the policy and content of the programmes' provided primarily for reception in the country concerned; this is to be carried out with full regard to 'the distinctive culture, interests, and tastes' of the people in that country. There are, however, two provisos. The first is that the National Council shall be subject to the usual arrangements made by the Corporation for disseminating Party Political broadcasts, broadcasts of national importance and interest, and school broadcasts throughout the United Kingdom. The second requires that the National Council shall be subject also to—

'such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due co-ordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.'

It will be seen that this statement of the general function of the National Councils, together with the two provisos, indicates a balance of control between the central and the local authority. It must be remembered, however, that the Chairman of the National Council is also a member of the governing body of the BBC.

The objects of the Corporation with its powers and organization are prescribed in the Charter. The terms and conditions under which it operates are set out in an accompanying 'Licence and Agreement' issued by the Postmaster General, who is the ultimate authority for wireless telegraphy in Great Britain. The Licence lays down various regulations governing the building of transmitting stations, the height of aerials, the frequencies used, the aerial power, the line system, and other technical requirements. It is the Licence

which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes. The hours of broadcasting are prescribed by the Postmaster General.

The Licence retains for the Postmaster General the right of veto over any specified programmes. The veto, however, has never been exercised. The only general restriction in force today is one that has already been mentioned. Government Departments can, on request, secure that their special announcements are broadcast; by a provision of the Licence the BBC has the right to point out when any material is broadcast by request of the Government. Such requests have been made mainly in regard to police messages and outbreaks of animal disease. Matters of major public interest, it may be assumed, will always take their due place in the news and other programmes of the BBC. There is provision for the taking-over of BBC stations in case of national emergency, but this power has not been used even in wartime.

Those who wish to study the constitution of the BBC more closely should consult the documents listed in the Bibliography at the end of this book. The text of the 1952 Charter and of the current Licence and Agreement is given on pages 197-218. Copies of these documents can be bought separately from H.M. Stationery Office: Charter (Cmd. 8605), *9d.*; Licence (Cmd. 8579), *6d.*

## **Political Broadcasting**

BROADCASTING on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognized by the parties. It proved difficult in the early years to secure agreement between them in the arrangement of balanced broadcasts on political issues—the General Election of 1931 was an example. In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first ten years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid a tribute

to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales even between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorized spokesmen of the recognized political parties, but took care to point out that they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the political party organizations. Today, the BBC's freedom to arrange broadcasts on political issues is qualified only by the obligations to be strictly impartial, to exclude any expression of its own opinions, and to refrain from discussion of any issue, other than by the normal reporting of Parliamentary proceedings, for a fortnight before it is to be the subject of debate in either House.

The main lines of post-war policy with regard to political broadcasting were established by an agreement reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and embodied in an *Aide-Mémoire*, which was subsequently published in the Beveridge Committee's Report. The agreement is subject to renewal year by year.

The *Aide-Mémoire* states that, in view of its national responsibilities, the Government of the day should be able to use the wireless from time to time to make pronouncements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament, or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. These are known as Ministerial broadcasts. Ministers making them are under an obligation to be impartial, but provision is made for the Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial. Up to the present, Ministerial broadcasts have been made in sound only.

The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of broadcasting periods is allocated by agreement among the leading parties for this purpose. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast.

The BBC and the representatives of the main parties meet annually before 1 April to decide the allocation and other details relative to the Party Political Broadcasts to be given in the next year. Thus, it was agreed in March 1954 that for the year 1954-5 the Conservative Party should have six broadcasts in sound and two in television and the Labour Party five in sound and two in television, each party having the option of taking two from its quota of sound broadcasts as additional television broadcasts. The Liberal Party was allotted one broadcast which might be taken in sound or in television or in both simultaneously.

Under the terms of the *Aide-Mémoire*, any dispute arising is settled, if possible, through the usual channels of consultation. If, however, a settlement proves impossible, the BBC is left to decide the matter on its own responsibility.

There are occasions both in the Sound Services and in the Television Service when the BBC itself wishes to invite a Minister or other member of the Government to broadcast. The subject-matter may be controversial, and in these cases the BBC is willing to consider whether an Opposition reply is called for.

Under a long-established practice, the BBC invites the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week; in the past two years, Budget broadcasts have been given separately in sound and in television. These Budget broadcasts are a separate category.

Over and above these relatively formal occasions, the BBC frequently invites members of both Houses of Parliament to take part in talks and round-table discussions on political and controversial matters. It is recognized that the appearance of an M.P. at the microphone, whether the subject of the broadcast be political or non-political, may inevitably carry with it a degree of publicity for the party to which he belongs. The BBC therefore takes steps to ensure, in the interests of impartiality, that the appearances of M.P.s in any type of broadcast are regulated so as to provide a fair balance between Government and Opposition.

The arrangements for broadcasting during General Elections are made by agreement between the parties and the

BBC at a meeting before the election takes place. Since the war the following practice has been adopted:—

(a) When a General Election is announced the BBC makes available a certain number of periods for election broadcasts, in sound and television. It is left to the parties to agree as to how the time shall be allocated between them.

(b) The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last.

(c) The claims of minority parties are considered after Nomination Day, when any party nominating a requisite number of candidates is offered the chance to broadcast. Any minority party which so qualifies is allotted a shorter period at a less important time than those offered in the main series.

(d) Three clear days, not counting Sunday, are left between the last election broadcast and Polling Day.

(e) During the period between the Dissolution and Polling Day, the BBC is careful to exclude from its programmes (apart from the election broadcasts) anything which could fairly be considered likely to influence electors in recording their votes.

In October 1951 each of the three main parties accepted the BBC's offer of a single fifteen-minute election broadcast on television. Until then, election addresses had been confined to sound broadcasting.

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins. Since October 1945 the news reports have been supplemented with the fuller account given in 'Today in Parliament', which is broadcast every evening in the Home Service when Parliament is in session and repeated the following morning in the Light Programme. After its introduction this report became a statutory obligation under the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General.

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Saturday evenings during the session. In this, a member of one or the other House is invited to the microphone to give a personal, but impartial, narrative of what he has seen and heard of the week's proceedings in Parliament. The speakers in this long-established series—it was first introduced in 1929—are selected by the BBC after informal consultation with experienced Parliamentarians and others. Here again, the choice of speakers is regulated so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties.

Reports of Parliamentary proceedings as seen from Scotland, Wales, the Midlands, and the West are regularly given in the Regional Home Services concerned. In Northern Ireland there is a regular report on the proceedings of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

The idea of broadcasting debates while they are taking place has been mooted from time to time. This is a regular practice in New Zealand and Australia, but the British Parliament has always been steadfastly opposed to the suggestion.

### **The Ten-year Plan**

EARLY in 1953, the Corporation submitted to the Government a broad plan of development covering the ten years of the new Charter period. The plan was based on a careful study of the short-term and long-term factors which were likely to influence the development of public-service broadcasting during that time.

In its plan (made public in June 1953) the BBC envisages that by the end of the ten years it will be operating two alternative television services, one of which will be within reach of virtually the entire population of the United Kingdom; that the second service will be broadcasting up to five hours a day; that the Regions will be making a substantial contribution of programmes both for national and for local viewing; and that a proportion of the programmes will be in colour.

The future of sound broadcasting is dependent on how quickly and to what extent viewing replaces listening. However, on the assumption that the number of households in Britain relying on sound only will still amount to several millions even towards the end of the Charter period, the Corporation is proceeding as quickly as possible with the scheme for the introduction of Very High Frequency broadcasting, as a powerful reinforcement of the present system. The fulfilment of this scheme will afford the possibility of improved reception of BBC sound programmes to many at present denied it. The BBC also intends to provide undiminished Home Sound Services for as long as the public interest

requires it to do so, and to maintain and improve the standards of the programmes.

The ten-year plan entails a big programme of capital development. In submitting its proposals for Government consideration, the Corporation stressed its need both for additional resources and for some relaxation of the restrictions on capital expenditure that had been in force since 1951.

The Corporation estimated that, provided costs remained reasonably stable, it could carry out its ten-year programme without ever receiving more than the full proceeds of a £1 sound licence and a £3 combined sound and television licence. The Corporation's estimates for the ensuing three financial years were later discussed with the Post Office, and in March 1954 the Government announced that licence fees would be fixed at those respective levels for the next three years. The Exchequer will retain £2,000,000 from licence revenue in each of the three years, and the Post Office will receive a proportion estimated at £1,600,000 a year to cover the cost of collecting fees and dealing with interference. In addition, £750,000 per annum will be given to the independent Television Authority in each of its first two years of operation. The remainder will come to the BBC.

Estimates of the amount the Corporation will receive over the next three years, and of the amount it will require during the same period if it is to serve the public properly, are bound to be to some extent speculative, since both estimates depend on a number of variable factors. It seems likely that under the current financial arrangements the amount the Corporation will receive will fall short of its requirements by about £6 million. Nevertheless, the Corporation does not feel that at the present stage it should relax its efforts to serve the public, or curtail its plans for development.

**THE BROADCASTING  
SERVICES**

*The articles in this section describe the programme services, the engineering departments, and some of the main supporting services*

# HOME SOUND SERVICES

## Home Service

THE Home Service is designed to appeal to all sections of the population, not as a mass audience continuously listening but to many different audiences with different needs, moods, and interests: taken over all, it is a programme for 'the whole man'. It should present the best in the Arts and the most important in Affairs at levels which do not demand specialized knowledge. Thus it broadcasts a great range of music, from the established classics and the works of serious modern composers to folk-songs and popular tunes played by dance bands. Similarly in drama, the range of production is from classic tragedies through serious contemporary work to the lighter vogues in comedy and thrillers and the dramatized serial versions of outstanding novels. Outside broadcasts take the listener to national occasions and sporting events. The BBC's educational programme for schools is broadcast in the Home Service, and provision is made for the entertainment of young listeners in Children's Hour. Regular programmes are devoted to developments in science. Religious broadcasting includes services from churches, particularly for those who cannot attend church, and programmes in forms deriving from the nature of the medium. Talks and Features examine human activities and problems of all kinds.

The daily fixed points round which the programme items are grouped are the six news bulletins and, when Parliament is in session, the nightly report of Parliamentary proceedings. In the planning of the whole week there is a pattern, recognizable but not rigid, based on social and listening habits.

In Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of England there are different versions of the Home Service specially compiled for listeners in those parts of the United Kingdom. In each Region each Home Service is free to make a different selection of the native and of the general and metropolitan, each seeking to

create in its programme a mixture of ideas and facts and art—taken from the basic Home Service or from local sources—which listeners will feel to be their mixture. This working practice, which had been developed within the BBC, was made statutory in the Charter of 1952, which formally required the BBC to devolve upon the Controller of each Region ‘powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes’.

The law of the land as expressed in the Charter defines the broadcasting service as ‘disseminating information, education, and entertainment’. There—and in Parliament’s intention expressed over the years that broadcasting should help towards an informed democracy and the good life—are the aims of the Home Service.

### **Light Programme**

THE Light Programme has been in existence since July 1945; and while its mandate remains precisely the same as then laid down—to entertain its listeners and to interest them in the world at large without failing to be entertaining—its character and the contents of its daily schedules have changed markedly over the years. It has kept abreast of the variations in public taste; indeed, it has not merely kept pace but has led the way to a more intelligent and enterprising use of broadcasting time in the popular field. Its output includes programmes now widely acceptable and popular which, nine years ago, would have attracted only minority audiences and quite considerable complaint.

While it is true that in the main the daily programme concentrates on the lighter aspects of life and that those who turn to 1,500 or 247 metres for their entertainment find a friendly and relaxed form of presentation awaiting them, nevertheless it is the aim to preserve jealously the highest standards that can be achieved, whether in dance music, comedy, drama, or debate.

Over the past year Light Programme has initiated a new drive to provoke a greater interest in what is commonly known as ‘light music’. Great care and thought have been

given to the way in which such music may best be offered to listeners.

In the variety field the Light Programme is constantly seeking to promote interest by developing new shows and building up comparatively unknown artists.

The Light Programme is active in discovering how to extend and improve its coverage of events in matters which are primarily the concern of the sound medium, and at times when a vision service is not operating.

### **Third Programme**

THE Third Programme, inaugurated in September 1946, is designed for the listener of cultivated tastes and interests, and while it offers many opportunities for study, it is a programme for the educated rather than an educational programme. Fifty-two per cent of the time is devoted to music, fifteen per cent to drama, twenty per cent to talks, and thirteen per cent to feature programmes, poetry readings, and so on. News bulletins and sports commentaries are not provided; nor are the popular forms of light entertainment.

There are no fixed points, and many programmes tend to be longer than in the other services, because plays and operas, for example, are generally presented unabridged; moreover, writers and speakers are encouraged to deal with their subjects comprehensively.

The absence of fixed points allows much greater flexibility in programme planning than in the other services. Programmes appealing to minority audiences, such as recitals of modern chamber music, can be placed in the Third Programme at the best listening times, which in other services must usually be reserved for programmes that are widely popular. Many programmes are repeated; most productions of plays and feature programmes are given at least three times.

Within the above framework the Third Programme attempts to be international in character. Many of the plays are translations of European drama; concerts and operas are often relayed direct from foreign countries; and there are frequent talks about cultural activities and politics abroad.

## TELEVISION SERVICE

THE BBC's Television Service transmits approximately forty hours of programmes a week. These transmissions set out to represent, in terms of television, the full Charter requirements of the BBC. Within the difficult context of a single programme, the efforts of the Service are consequently bent on achieving a proper balance between the many and opposing demands inevitably made upon it. The productions contributing to the single national programme come from studios in West London, from locations all over the United Kingdom, and (from time to time) from the Continent of Europe. On the average, every evening transmission is seen by about four and a half million people.

To achieve a national coverage was the first task to which the BBC addressed itself after the war. The first public-service television programmes in the world had been started by the BBC in Alexandra Palace at the end of 1936. The service was suspended during the war, and resumed (with 20,000 licence-holders, all in the London area) in 1946. The first step towards national coverage was to establish high-power transmitters not only in London, but also in the Midlands, the North of England, Scotland, and Wales. This stage was completed by 1952. Large groups of the population, even so, were outside the effective range of these transmitters, and further supplementary medium- and low-power transmitters were necessary. The BBC's plans in this connection were deferred and held back in 1951 by the Government's restrictions on capital investment; but by 1954 two low-power transmitters had been established, in the North-east of England and in Northern Ireland, and eighty-four per cent of the population of the Kingdom were within effective range. It remains to translate these two low-power transmitters into medium power; to add to them transmitters in Aberdeen, the Isle of Wight, Norwich, and South Devon; and, finally, to establish seven low-power transmitters in places still outside effective reach. The main part of this work will be finished during 1954 and 1955; and the BBC

television programmes will be accessible to over ninety-five per cent of the population.

The bulk of the forty hours of programmes transmitted each week are originated from four television studios at Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, and from the Television Theatre nearby. The studio centre also houses a substantial Film Department which shoots about 75,000 feet of film a month. The London transmitter is at Alexandra Palace in North London. This will be replaced by a new transmitter on the Crystal Palace site in 1956.

The television studios and Theatre are supplied with the complicated scenery which a daily service requires from the newly completed first wing of the Television Centre, also in Shepherd's Bush and five hundred yards away from the studios. A project for a fully developed Television Centre housing the entire Service was conceived by the BBC during the war, but became subject to the inevitable and trying postponements which followed upon the country's national economic position, and the restrictions on capital expenditure. The first stage, however, is finished. The Service as a whole is now administered from the Television Centre wing with its 200 offices. The Centre also houses the workshops, stores, carpentry areas, and painting galleries of the Design Department (which itself calls for a cubic capacity in excess of that taken up by Broadcasting House). The development of the Television Centre is being tackled in three main stages. The second stage, now under way, should be completed by 1959.

Though the Service is operating at present with its studios at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the Television Centre, it is again centralized to a degree that has not obtained since it outgrew its original headquarters at Alexandra Palace and added to them, in 1949, the present four converted film studios in Shepherd's Bush. For five difficult years the Service was spreadeagled over London. With the measure of centralization now achieved it has been possible to launch a five-year development plan which includes the establishment of an alternative BBC Television Programme, and the introduction of colour.

The current programmes are for the most part live transmissions. The BBC claims no monopoly of origination in its

television programmes, but few films or programmes on film are available from industrial or outside sources. Television techniques and methods are necessarily still at an early stage and being developed, but the tremendous programme range of the television camera is already established. A significant and important feature is the steadily increasing power of the Television Service to call upon the co-operation of men and women of the highest distinction from the opera houses, offices of state, music halls, laboratories, theatres, universities, and concert halls of the world. Progress in terms of geographical range has been equally substantial and swift. The Continental exchange of programmes is increasing in importance and interest. This development, pioneered by the Television Service in 1950, was sprung by the BBC's pre-occupation with the necessity to gather programmes from far and wide. The Television Service sets out to reflect and be a stimulus to the life and leisure of the Kingdom as a whole. To this end, mobile camera units have been, and are in process of being, established not only in London and the Home Counties, but also in Scotland, Wales, the West of England, the North, and the Midlands. Some programmes are transmitted regionally, but, in the main, contribute to the London service, which is essentially national and not simply metropolitan.

The development of regional programmes, including the establishment of regional studio centres, conceived in terms of minimum ancillary requirements, is of paramount importance in connection with the BBC's proposed alternative service. The introduction of a second Programme, essential if the BBC is fully to achieve its aims and fulfil its Charter obligations, is dependent upon Government decisions on wavelengths allocations. The alternative Programme, with its second network of transmitters, is planned to start within five years from 1954. Its establishment is a first priority, and is exercising the minds of the Television Service in that sense.

The five-year plan also envisages some form of transmission in colour, which will necessarily begin on an experimental basis. The colour factor is taken into consideration, as is an alternative service, in all equipment currently ordered and bought.

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

THE BBC has been broadcasting to listeners overseas since 1932, when, on its own initiative, it inaugurated a short-wave service to the Dominions and Colonies. The purpose of the original Empire Service of the BBC was to provide an English-speaking service which would bring broadcasting to Colonial areas where the local facilities were undeveloped, and would also provide some direct listening to Great Britain in the Dominions as well as an opportunity to collaborate with Dominion broadcasting organizations.

In the autumn of 1937 the BBC undertook, at the request of the Government, to start broadcasting services in Arabic, primarily directed to the Middle East, and in Spanish and Portuguese (Brazilian) for Latin America. Those services began in January and March 1938. With the growing threat of war, and the increasingly aggressive activities of the Nazi-Fascist Axis, the BBC was asked to initiate broadcasts in German, French, and Italian in September 1938.

During 1939 the Overseas and European Services were expanded, and new services were started in Spanish and Portuguese for Spain and Portugal, and in Afrikaans. The rapid expansion of the BBC's language broadcasts during the war and the vital part they played in the war effort have become a matter of history.

The general purpose of the BBC in all its broadcasts to listeners within the Commonwealth or in other lands is to form a friendly link of news, information, culture, and entertainment. Sir Ian Jacob has defined the basic aims of the External Services as follows:

To state the truth with as much exactitude and sincerity as it is given to human beings to achieve; to elucidate objectively the world situation and the thoughts and actions of this country; and to build a closer understanding between peoples by providing interest, information, and entertainment, each in due measure according to the needs of the many audiences.

In greater detail, the programmes may be said to have four main objectives. In the first place they try to give clear news without suppressing, concealing, or distorting. Secondly, they reflect British opinion in all its many

shades; this is done by commentaries on the news, by programmes which quote the editorial opinions of leading newspapers, and by discussions in which well-known speakers express divergent points of view. Thirdly, the programmes reflect British culture, institutions, and the everyday atmosphere of the country—a task which is tackled in a variety of ways, from the broadcasting of literary and dramatic works in translation to the organization of a cross-Channel quiz, or three-way discussions between studios as far apart as Canada, India, and London. Finally, the BBC aims at teaching English by radio.

The entire cultural and a large part of the technical resources of the BBC are behind the external broadcasts, and the political independence of the BBC extends to these services no less than to the domestic programmes. As a Government White Paper on Broadcasting Policy (Cmd. 6852) said: 'The Government intend that the Corporation should remain independent in the preparation of programmes for overseas audiences, though it should obtain from the Government departments concerned such information about conditions in these countries and the policies of H.M. Government(s) towards them as will permit it to plan the programmes in the national interest.'

While the content of the programmes is entirely the responsibility of the BBC, the number of languages and the hours of broadcasting in each is prescribed by the Government. The necessary funds for these external broadcasts are provided by means of a 'Grant-in-Aid' from the Treasury.

Post-war broadcasting schedules involved a certain amount of retrenchment. The number of transmitters, which in 1945 were operating for about 550 transmitter hours daily on short waves, has had to be reduced for economy reasons.

Post-war developments include the construction of a large transmitting station, made up of two high-power short-wave transmitters and several of lower power, in Southern Johore in Malaya. This station came into operation early in 1951 under the auspices of the BBC. This auxiliary re-transmitting service—known as the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service—is designed to improve the strength and

reliability of the reception of BBC services directed to the East and Far East generally.

For purposes of organization the external broadcasting services are grouped into two main parts, the European Services and the Overseas Services. Within these two main groups there are further regional groupings. The European Services are divided into seven regional groupings, covering altogether twenty-three languages; in the Overseas Services there are, in addition to the General Overseas Service in English which is heard throughout the world, various other regional groupings covering twenty-three languages.

The General Overseas Service is on the air for twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four. It can be described as the descendant of the original Empire Service. It is addressed to audiences in every part of the Commonwealth, to British Forces serving abroad, and to British communities wherever they may be. It has also a large audience among English-speaking people of many nationalities. It gives a complete programme service from regular news bulletins to light entertainment, including full accounts of sport and activities of special interest to British listeners. It uses material from the BBC's domestic services, as well as the output of the Overseas Production Departments, in which special attention is paid to matters of Commonwealth interest. Programmes of special interest to the U.S.A. and other parts of the English-speaking world are also included. The focus of coverage in this service moves westward during the twenty-four hours, and programmes are timed to reach their destinations at the best listening hours. Programmes of particular interest to special areas are, of course, broadcast at the times which are most suitable for the areas concerned.

In addition to the General Overseas Service, there are programmes in English of special interest to particular audiences in the Commonwealth and outside. Such programmes are directed to the Pacific areas, to South Africa and the Rhodesias, and also to the Colonial territories in East and West Africa, the West Indies and the Falkland Islands. Programmes are broadcast to North America, and these are often planned in collaboration with the radio networks of Canada and the U.S.A. An English service of

four-and-a-half hours a day is broadcast to Europe. Another important English service is 'London Calling Asia', broadcast in English to listeners in the East and Far East.

The BBC now broadcasts in forty-three languages other than English, Gaelic, and Welsh. In some languages, such as Arabic, German, and French, it broadcasts, for several hours a day, a service which includes features and entertainment as well as news and talks—a full programme service in fact. In other languages, the broadcasts consist mainly of news bulletins. (Summary of transmissions, p. 166.)

Every language section includes people whose knowledge of the country to whom they are broadcasting is recent, and whose knowledge of the language is perfect; these are often nationals of the country concerned, working with British colleagues. The head of each language section is British. Sub-editors and translators prepare news bulletins properly adapted to the needs of listeners out of material which flows in from all the usual BBC sources. Assistants attached to the various language sections are responsible for the production of talks, features, and other programmes. Special production departments within the External Services provide programmes suitable for the particular needs of different services.

English lessons have been given over the air since the early days of the Arabic Service. The process has been continually extended, until today some two million people in sixty-one countries are known to be learning English by radio. The lessons are given in English and in twenty-five foreign languages, and reach the students direct, by rebroadcasts, by transcription recordings, or in all three ways. Many countries broadcast the lessons from a number of stations.

From the early days of external broadcasting, the BBC has sent programmes in the form of recordings to broadcasting stations overseas. These transcriptions are much used for the local broadcasting of BBC programmes which are not topical. The Transcription Service selects its recordings from the entire range of the BBC's domestic and External Services. It also creates programmes of its own. This service is of considerable size; a month's output, for instance, is over 4,000 disks covering 120 different programmes.

# ENGINEERING

## OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

THE manifold responsibilities of the Engineering Division, which employs a staff of more than 4,000, include the operation and maintenance of the transmitters and studios used for Home Sound, Television, and External broadcasting, the technical facilities for outside broadcasts in sound and television, programme line networks, sound recording and reproducing equipment, and the receiving installations at the Caversham Monitoring Station.

The scale and importance of the work carried out by the various branches of the Operations and Maintenance Department can be gauged from the facts and figures given on later pages. (List of transmitting stations, pp. 154-6, transmitter hours, p. 156, studios, p. 157.)

The *Lines* Department is responsible for arranging with the Post Office for the provision of programme lines, temporary and permanent, and for all telephone facilities for the BBC, together with the negotiation of agreements and the handling of the associated finances.

A permanent network of programme, communication, and vision circuits connecting BBC studios and transmitting stations is rented from the Post Office, the latter being responsible for the general maintenance of external plant. There are some 13,000 miles of programme circuits, 3,500 miles of vision circuits, and 4,500 miles of circuits used for communications. The department is responsible for supervising the overall quality, organizing and analysing routine tests, and carrying out 'equalization' at the terminals of individual circuits in order to preserve the high standard of programme quality.

Temporary circuits are, in general, used for outside broadcasts, and are provided by the Post Office as and when required. During a period of twelve months some 480 temporary vision links have been accepted and, in many cases, equalized by the Lines Department. Temporary sound circuits have been accepted and equalized for roughly 6,000 sound and vision outside broadcasts.

Twenty-four sets of carrier terminal equipment are also operated and maintained by the department, using specially provided circuits or operating during unused periods on programme circuits, to provide telephone and teleprinter connections between main BBC centres.

The *Recording* Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of a wide range of sound recording and reproducing equipment serving the requirements of the various Home and Overseas programme departments and of the Transcription Service.

There are thirty-one disk-recording channels installed in London and Regional studio centres, and by the end of 1954, ninety-eight magnetic tape machines will be in operation. This latter system will gradually supersede disk recording for many purposes, resulting in a higher technical standard and greater flexibility. In addition to the static channels there are twenty-eight mobile units equipped for tape and disk recording, which in 1953 covered 328,000 miles collecting programme material. Increasing use is also being made of lightweight battery-driven tape recorders, which can be operated by commentators and news-reporters, and sixty of these machines are already in operation.

#### SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS

The Engineering Division includes a number of specialist departments, whose function is to provide the Operations and Maintenance Department with the means to broadcast programmes. In the main, these departments have grown up as a result of the BBC's policy of developing, designing, and to a limited extent manufacturing, much of the highly specialized equipment needed when this cannot be economically produced by commercial firms.

The function of the *Research* Department is to conduct fundamental investigations into the problems of sound and television broadcasting and to provide information and guidance within the Corporation generally.

The work of the department covers a very wide field. It is concerned with studio acoustics, sound and television record-

ing methods, and the design of microphones and loudspeakers. Much work is also done on the siting of new transmitting stations, the design of aerials, and measuring technique in general. In recent years considerable effort has been devoted to the problems of television.

The *Designs* Department is engaged on development work which has a specific application to broadcasting. When the Operations and Maintenance Department, working in close touch with the programme side, finds a need for a new type of equipment, Designs Department undertakes the design work itself or guides a manufacturer in the production of the required apparatus to ensure that the performance specification is met in the most economical manner. Except for transmitters and receivers, much of the apparatus used by the BBC is designed in the laboratories of this department.

The *Planning and Installation* Department is responsible for the planning and setting to work of broadcasting equipment used by the BBC. It has specialized groups of engineers handling sound and television studio projects, and others dealing with transmitters for the home and overseas broadcasting services. These range from high-power sound and television stations to the compact portable equipment used for outside broadcasts.

An important part of this department's work is the preparation of specifications and cost estimates, with the subsequent handling of contract procedure and technical liaison with manufacturers.

It is the function of the *Building* Department to interpret accommodation requirements for new stations and premises so as to provide a satisfactory and economical architectural solution to the problem of relating technical and other needs to aesthetic considerations and site conditions.

The department prepares plans, elevations, and specifications for new buildings and for alterations to existing premises. It is responsible for all building works from start to finish, except only where works are of a size and importance likely to attract wide public interest, in which case it is the BBC's policy to engage outside professional advice and assistance. The department has the assistance of the Corporation's Consulting Civil Engineer on technical matters,

including the drawing up of specifications of structural requirements for high masts and towers, the provision and erection of which, to specialists' designs, is arranged and supervised by the department. The specifying and installation of new ventilation and heating systems and the maintenance of all BBC premises and masts are also among the responsibilities of the department.

The *Equipment* Department is responsible for the supply of much of the Engineering Division's equipment, exceptions being heavy transmitter plant and television camera and control equipment. Much of the equipment is manufactured by outside firms, but, where urgency is the keynote or only a small number of items is required, the construction is undertaken in Equipment Department, whose workshops are also used for routine maintenance and repair work. The department maintains a Test Room through which new or repaired equipment passes before it is issued for service.

This department is also responsible for the operation of the transport fleet, which numbers amongst its 400 vehicles many which have been specially equipped for the Sound and Television Services.

The *Engineering Establishment* Department administers the staff in the Engineering Division. It recruits new engineers and technical assistants, decides in conjunction with the department concerned who shall fill posts that become vacant, and generally keeps an eye on the progress, welfare, and working conditions of all staff in the Division.

Three departments—Engineering Information Department, Engineering Secretariat, and Engineering Training Department—form the Engineering Services Group.

The *Engineering Information* Department, as its name implies, is concerned with the dissemination of engineering information, and in this capacity it is responsible for writing or editing all technical publicity and pamphlets, dealing with listeners' and viewers' queries and giving advice on the reception of BBC programmes. Arrangements are also made by the department with the Post Office for relays of important events to and from this country by cable and radio telephone.

Representation of BBC technical interests is provided at

international conferences such as those responsible for the allocation of broadcasting wavelengths, and also on technical committees of the British Standards Institution and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Close liaison is maintained with the radio industry, its trade organizations, and with the Post Office.

This department also includes the BBC receiving station at Tatsfield, which is responsible for measuring the frequencies of BBC and foreign transmitters, receiving items broadcast from overseas which are required for inclusion in BBC transmissions, and for generally watching transmission and reception conditions.

The *Engineering Secretariat* keeps a watch on the Engineering Division's finances; it prepares the estimates for all new schemes and is responsible for seeing that the amount allotted to them and to the running of existing technical services is not exceeded.

This department is also responsible for the handling of engineering patent matters, in conjunction with Patent Agents, and the investigation of engineering suggestions submitted by members of staff and the public. In the past year six new patent applications were filed, and sixty-two suggestions were sent in by members of staff, to whom awards were made in twenty-six cases.

The *Engineering Training* Department provides technical and operational training for Operations and Maintenance Department personnel, and the teaching methods used have aroused much interest. Courses in the application of radio-engineering techniques to broadcasting are normally of three months' duration, and vary in level from those suitable for the newly recruited technical assistant to the more advanced course for engineers and graduates. There are also shorter courses for introducing staff to new types of work and refresher courses for senior staff. Separate courses provide training in the operational techniques of the Sound and Television Services. The department also prepares and produces technical instructions, training manuals, and supplements for use by staff in the Engineering Division. Some of these training manuals have been made available to the public in book form.

# SUPPORTING SERVICES

## Central Programme Operations

THIS Department is mainly concerned with providing a day-to-day service to satisfy the needs of programme-producing departments for studio and recording facilities. In doing so, it maintains a close liaison with the engineers who are responsible for the technical aspects of this service. It is organized in four main sections:

1. *Recording and Central Bookings.*
2. *Studio Operations.*
3. *Mobile and Productions.*
4. *Recorded Programmes Permanent Library.*

1. All requests for studio and static recording facilities are received by the Recording and Central Bookings Section. Its function is to decide how each can best be handled and to make the appropriate arrangements. An average of about 1,500 commitments for the domestic Services and 500 for the External Services are accepted each week. It is also responsible for the Recorded Programmes Current Library. This involves the indexing, filing, issuing for reproductions, and destruction when no longer required of all recordings made for the domestic and External Services. About 4,000 records are removed from circulation each week.

2. All operational work in the studios is handled by Studio Managers who form the largest section of the department. They work in close collaboration with the producer and are responsible for the technical control of programmes, the placing of artists in relation to the microphone, the reproduction of recordings from the studio, and the provision of sound effects. The work of this section is normally confined to Home Sound broadcasting, but similar units operate for the External Services.

3. The Mobile and Productions Section carries a double responsibility, as indicated in its title. Firstly, it deals with requests from all Services for mobile recording requirements and allocates the necessary facilities. The advent of the tape system has widened programme possibilities in the field of

outside recording, and demands upon the section have greatly increased. Secondly, a part of the section devotes its whole time to the production of programmes through the medium of recording. During the last twelve months it has been responsible for about 200 broadcasts.

4. The primary function of the Recorded Programmes Permanent Library is to build up a storehouse of recordings for use throughout the BBC. In doing so, it is at the same time forming a collection of recordings which has historical value. Items for permanent retention are selected to a large extent from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. Some types of material are recorded specially for the library, as for example, folk-music, dialect, natural history, and sound effects. Development in all these categories has been particularly active. The main library is based at Broadcasting House. Subsidiary libraries are maintained at other London centres and in each Region. The intake per week averages forty-five items, which vary in duration from a news flash to a full-length drama production running to several records. The library now contains approximately 30,000 items.

### **Monitoring Service**

THE technique of intercepting and reporting foreign broadcasts has progressively developed since the BBC, in cooperation with the then embryo Ministry of Information, started a listening unit in August 1939, in the justified anticipation that many of the more normal news channels would soon disappear. The experience gained during and after the war amply confirmed the value of monitoring as a rapid and often unique source of information, and most Governments and broadcasting organizations throughout the world have since found it essential to maintain some parallel form of service.

As a result of long experience in this field, the BBC Monitoring Service is able to adjust its listening operations economically and efficiently to meet the constantly expanding

volume of foreign broadcasting. In this continuing and complex task the Service works in close co-operation with its American counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides monitored material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country.

The BBC Monitoring Service, which is situated at Caversham Park near Reading, consists of three main departments—the Reception Unit, which is responsible for the basic operation of monitoring and transcription, and the News Bureau and Reports departments, which select and edit the transcribed material for the numerous official and other recipients of the Service. The necessary technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors' receivers by land line, are provided by a section of the BBC Engineering Division.

The Reception Unit's monitors, in their specialized task of covering broadcasts from forty-four countries in thirty-four languages, transcribe some 120,000 words a day. They work according to agreed schedules, which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of Government Departments and the BBC news and Programme Services, with which continuous liaison is maintained. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, in addition to general training in the technical processes of monitoring, also receives guidance on the primary selection of material from the broadcasts allotted. To ensure the highest degree of accuracy, both in translation and transcription, voice broadcasts are recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording. All recordings are retained for a limited period, while certain recordings of important broadcasts are kept for reference in the permanent archives, which also contain all monitored transcripts and the documents published by the Service since its inception.

From this considerable total intake, the News Bureau, which like the Reception Unit maintains a twenty-four-

hour service, selects and processes news and other items of urgent information for transmission by teleprinter to the news departments of the BBC's Home and External Services and to the Foreign Office. Part of this service is also supplied to certain news agencies on a subscription basis.

The publications regularly produced by the Reports department consist of the daily Monitoring Report, which gives in concise form the main trends, together with new points of interest or emphasis in each day's broadcasting, and the more comprehensive Summary of World Broadcasts. The latter is divided into separate parts published once or twice a week, each part covering broadcasts from a different area of the world and including texts of important broadcasts and various types of detailed information of interest to Government Departments and those concerned with specialized aspects of foreign political and economic developments.

During the past year the main commitment of the Monitoring Service has again been the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries, and in this, as before, broadcasting has proved to be the first and generally the exclusive source of such information. At the same time, broadcasts from other parts of the world, notably the Middle East, have given first news of internal political crises, as well as providing a continuous picture of reactions to the shifting international scene.

## **Audience Research**

THE Broadcasting Committee of 1951 said, 'Broadcasting without a study of the audience is dull dictation'. It is the business of the Audience Research Department to carry out such studies and to provide the BBC with all manner of information about its public. The Corporation's main need is for continuous information about the impact of its broadcasts. Firstly, it wants a 'box office' to discover the size of each programme's audience and secondly—because size of audience is by no means the only criterion of success—it

needs to know how much those who listened or viewed enjoyed the experience.

In order to measure the purely numerical impact of broadcasts the Audience Research Department runs a continuous Survey of Listening and Viewing. Every day, BBC interviewers scattered all over the United Kingdom question some 2,800 people, a sample or cross-section of the public, asking them what broadcasts they listened to or viewed on the previous day. The results of each day's interviewing reach the Department in the form of 2,800 log sheets, each the record of a completed interview. With the aid of mechanical devices, a count is then made, broadcast by broadcast, of the number of people recorded as listening or viewing. If the sample interviewed is adequate in size and representative in character, then—thanks to the laws of sampling—the results produced by the Survey can safely be taken as applying, not only to the sample itself, but also to the population as a whole. Estimates of audiences for every item broadcast—Home, Light, Third, and Television—are given wide circulation within the BBC. The Survey is an essential tool in the planning of programmes. With its aid, trends are continuously kept under review.

As size of audience is, on its own, by no means a complete indication of a broadcast's impact on the public, the Audience Research Department needs also to conduct continuous enquiries into *opinions* of the broadcasts; an attempt is made to assess 'enjoyment', using the word in its widest sense. This is done with the help of Listening and Viewing Panels.

The Listening Panel consists of some 4,200 listeners and the Viewing Panel of 600 families with television sets. All are volunteers who have expressed willingness to answer questions about broadcasts they normally hear or see. They are drawn from all parts of the country, and every effort is made to see that all shades of opinion and levels of brow are represented. Every week, each Panel member is sent questionnaires relating to a wide variety of forthcoming broadcasts. Naturally, the questionnaires differ from broadcast to broadcast, but the aim is always the same—to get from the Panel member a frank expression of opinion. It is firmly impressed upon members that they are not required

to depart from their normal listening or viewing habits; in fact, it is essential to the success of the scheme that the Panel shall not 'duty listen' or view.

All the answers on the completed questionnaires about a broadcast are tabulated, analysed, and summarized into a 'programme report'. These reports aim to give a fair and balanced picture of Panel members' views, showing clearly what was the majority opinion, but at the same time voicing minority points of view. Something like sixty sound programmes, and all television items, are covered each week by the Panel method.

Outside the scope of the Survey and the Panels there are other problems for Audience Research which vary greatly both in character and complexity. These problems are the concern of a section of the Department known as Projects and Developments. One of their tasks has been to carry out every few years an extensive study of the impact of television on leisure. Another is to study the techniques of communication by broadcasting. Yet a third arises from the need occasionally to furnish producers with advance information about the attitudes, prejudices, and stock of knowledge which they must reckon with in that part of the public which is their 'target' audience for any given broadcast. Projects and Developments also keep audience research methods generally under review, suggesting improvements or advising cross-checks whenever possible. This part of their work brings them in touch with others in similar fields in the public services, in industry, and at universities, both in Britain and overseas.

A clear and proper distinction is drawn within the Corporation between, on the one hand, the carrying out of audience research and the dissemination of its findings and, on the other, executive action on the issues with which these findings are concerned. The former is the field of the Department; the latter is not. The issues are rarely so simple that they can be resolved by reference to audience research alone. More often, its findings must be considered in conjunction with other factors, such as critical professional judgment, the exercise of taste, and conformity to the Corporation's conception of its responsibilities under the Charter.

## Copyright

THE latest Copyright Act passed in this country came into force in 1912, ten years before broadcasting began, and the word 'broadcasting' does not therefore appear in it. Nevertheless, it has to be construed in the light of present-day requirements, and the BBC's Copyright Department has a full-time job in dealing with copyright matters so far as broadcasting is concerned.

Copyright protection normally endures for fifty years from the death of an author, but there are certain exceptions, e.g. in the case of posthumously published works where protection is given for fifty years from the date of publication. Generally speaking, the author of a work holds the copyright in it, but he may assign all or some of his rights, e.g. broadcasting rights or film rights, to one or more people.

The primary function of the Copyright Department is to ensure that programme material required for broadcasting—and the word broadcasting should be understood as comprising both sound and television—is available and that the necessary permissions have been obtained from copyright owners and the appropriate fees arranged before performances are given. This sometimes presents difficulties when the author has assigned his rights to a third party.

The Department is responsible for all copyright matters in connection with programmes for the whole of the BBC, so that all copyright material, whether music, stage plays, opera, musical plays, books, short stories, poems, or anything written specially for broadcasting must be referred to it before performances are given, either in the Regions or in London, or in the BBC's Overseas Services, and either for sound radio or for television. Fortunately for the BBC and for its Copyright Department, performing rights in the vast majority of music, which forms such a large part of broadcast programmes, are controlled by the Performing Right Society, a society of composers, authors, and publishers from whom the BBC has a licence in return for a yearly lump-sum payment enabling it to broadcast all works in the Society's repertoire. But apart from such music, all copyright material is dealt with

by separate negotiation with individual authors or composers or their agents.

The assessment of fees for specially written material is one of the chief tasks of the Department, and here many factors (such as length of the work, status of the author, amount of research, if any, involved, time needed for attending rehearsals) must be taken into account if undue rigidity is to be avoided. Where published material and stage plays are concerned the BBC, by agreement with the Publishers' Association, pays 'standard' rates to nearly all authors, whether famous or not.

Out of the Copyright Department's staff of twenty-four, eight are engaged exclusively to deal with the recording of music and 'dubbing' of commercial gramophone records, ensuring that correct payments are made for the right to record and that the owners of the recording rights are kept informed of the works that have been recorded.

Besides 'clearing' rights for recording and performing copyright material in the BBC's own programmes, the Copyright Department also negotiates for the use of material for the BBC's Transcription Service, which means obtaining permission for the recording here and the use abroad by the overseas broadcasting organizations to whom the transcriptions are sent.

The setting up of the European Broadcasting Union (a union of broadcasting organizations in Europe with associate members in the British Commonwealth and elsewhere) of which the BBC is an important member, means that there is now machinery for the discussion of problems common to broadcasters in many countries, and much useful work is being done now, and will be done in the future, in the way of evolving contracts on an international basis, e.g. for the use of hired music material and the circulation among broadcasting organization of recordings made by themselves.

Many interesting legal problems in connection with copyright arise from time to time, especially on the television side and in relation to international copyright, and with the prospect of a new Copyright Act in this country there are likely to be more in the comparatively near future.

## **Programme Contracts**

THIS Department is responsible for the engagement of artists and speakers required by the various sound broadcasting Services in London, and for a wide range of functions relating to the general terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged for broadcasting, whether sound or television, in all BBC Services, including the Regional.

In addition to a Direction Section, the Department includes four Booking Sections (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of an expert manager, whose function is to negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists of every type whose services are desired by producers and other programme officials. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned in order to advise BBC producers as to the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists who desire to be engaged for broadcasting. Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by a Television Booking Section, formerly part of the Department but now attached to the Television Service, and local artists and speakers in the Regions are engaged by an official in the Regional office concerned. All these officials, however, work under the general advice and guidance of the Head of Programme Contracts so far as forms of contract, general conditions of employment, operation of agreements with artists' unions, etc., are concerned.

The four Booking Sections contained within the Department issue some 85,000 contracts in the course of the year, and each contract may cover anything from a single broadcast to, say, ten or twelve performances in a serial production. In some cases the contract covers the services of a single speaker or artist, while in others it may cover a group of performers, such as an orchestra complete with conductor, vocalists, and other contributors.

The Direction Section of the Department deals with the engagement, terms, and conditions of service of artists engaged by the BBC on a regular salaried basis, such as the

various BBC standing Orchestras, the BBC Singers, Choruses, Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, whose conditions of service are related to corresponding professional conditions for similar employment outside the BBC.

The Head of Programme Contracts is responsible to the Director of Administration for conducting negotiations with the various artists' unions, associations of theatrical and other managers, etc., for ensuring the observance throughout the BBC of agreements made with these bodies, and for a wide range of analogous matters, such as the regulations relating to the employment of alien performers, the use of children, and other administrative subjects directly concerned with speakers and artists.

## **Publications**

THE purpose of most BBC publications is to give listeners advance information which will enable them to get the best from broadcast programmes. Each week more than 8,000,000 copies of *Radio Times* are sold in seven editions. The Light and Third programmes, and in general the Television programmes, are common to all editions. The Home Service programme pages are varied to give emphasis to the Regional programmes. There is a summary, 'In other Home Services', which enables every listener and viewer in the country to obtain advance details of all the week's sound programmes.

Another function of BBC publications is to provide a background to broadcasting by recording facts and opinions arising from the Corporation's activities. The best of the broadcast talks are given the permanence of print each week in *The Listener*, which provides fact and opinion on current events and other topics for both the home and overseas reader. Criticism of BBC programmes by independent contributors, book reviews, controversy in correspondence, and hints and recipes for the housewife are weekly features of *The Listener*.

Six million School Broadcasts pamphlets for pupils who listen to the broadcasts to schools all over the country are now

sold each year. They are also available to older listeners who wish there had been such interesting and well-illustrated pamphlets when they were at school.

For overseas listeners to the short-wave transmissions of the BBC, *London Calling* provides a service of advance programme information supplemented by the best of the overseas broadcast talks and illustrated articles on life in Britain today. For listeners on the Continent there are *Ici Londres*, published in French, and *Hier Spricht London*, published in German. (List of BBC publications, p. 175.)

## Publicity

THE activities of the BBC affect, directly or indirectly, most aspects of the national life. Its work overseas is no less important. It is therefore imperative that full information about the Corporation's aims should flow freely and be widely available.

The Publicity Department exists to disseminate information about the purposes, policies, and programmes of the Corporation to the public at large.

To this end, the Department gathers and collates information on policies, programmes, and technical matters from all over the Corporation. This material is distributed to newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and specialist publications of all kinds and throughout the world. It uses the language of the country to which information is being sent.

A main Press Office, manned every day and every evening, provides information about all aspects of the Corporation's work. There is a complex of subsidiary Press Officers and officers to handle queries on specialist matters, on television, on overseas arrangements, on European activities and the like.

Close relationships are maintained on various levels with the main Press and information channels of the world.

The Department includes a section handling pictorial display. Photographs of BBC activities and personalities are available, for use by the Press and in exhibitions, including those mounted and handled by the Department itself.

**PROGRAMMES  
AND  
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENTS**

*The articles in this section deal with the main components of BBC programmes and with the output departments that supply the material*

## NEWS BROADCASTS

EVERY week the BBC broadcasts more than 900 news bulletins. News is the kernel of both the domestic and the overseas services. Between eighty and ninety news bulletins are broadcast weekly in the Home Service and Light Programme, and it is estimated that half the adult population of the United Kingdom listens to one or more every day. In the External Services the weekly total of news broadcasts exceeds 800, and millions of people of many different nationalities are regular listeners. Approximately 650 of these bulletins are in the languages of the countries to which they are addressed; 175 are in English. Many countries hear BBC news by re-broadcast through their own radio organizations.

The ideal of every BBC news bulletin is 'a fair selection of items impartially presented'. That was the phrase used by the Ullswater Committee in 1935, and it survived the test of war. There is no room in a BBC bulletin for the personal views of the editors or sub-editors. Their duty is to give the facts so that listeners may form their own opinions.

The treatment of an item in an overseas bulletin does not materially differ from its treatment in domestic bulletins. The chief difference, perhaps, is in length; overseas bulletins tend to be shorter. Consistency is achieved by a constant striving after accuracy and impartiality. In the words of the BBC's former Director-General, Sir William Haley:

It has been the primary conception of British broadcasting ever since it decided to speak to peoples beyond its borders, that it would pour through the world hour by hour, day by day, and year by year an unending, undeviating, irrigating flow of truthful news given as objectively and as impartially as British professional men and women could make it. The BBC does not attempt to have one story for its own people and another for the rest of the world.

A fifteen-minute news bulletin contains less than 2,000 words, hardly more than would fill two or three columns of a newspaper. The first problem that faces the compilers of news bulletins is therefore one of selection, and clearly it is a more difficult problem than that which the copy-taster or news editor engaged in the production of a newspaper has to solve. From the thousands of words which pour in from many different sources the BBC journalist has somehow to

evolve a balanced summary of the latest news—bearing in mind that the average BBC bulletin reaches a far bigger public than any one newspaper.

After it has been decided which items are to be broadcast there remains the problem of reshaping them in a form suitable for broadcasting. Most news stories have to be shortened, amplified, and rewritten so as to make them easy to grasp when heard from the loudspeaker.

The readers of the news bulletins are not in any way responsible for their construction or content. It not infrequently happens that an addition to the bulletin is placed in front of the news-reader after he has started reading—for news is coming in at all times, and the bulletin must be kept as up-to-the-minute as possible.

Much thought is given to the pronunciation of names of persons and places, and expert guidance is available to the news-reader. Many place-names, if pronounced in accordance with correct local usage, would be unidentifiable to the majority of listeners. The BBC's practice, therefore, is to use the pronunciation which will be most easily recognized. Names of persons, on the other hand, are given their correct pronunciation.

For its resources the BBC relies upon the leading news agencies, monitored material based on the broadcasts of other countries, and its own correspondents abroad and reporters at home. The Corporation has correspondents at twelve foreign centres, and diplomatic, Parliamentary, industrial, and air affairs are covered by special correspondents. News magazines, including short talks, recorded extracts from speeches, and interviews with people in the news are added to the straightforward news bulletins in some cases. Regional news, based on information supplied by local correspondents and by public bodies, is a regular commitment in the Home Service outside London, and includes bulletins in Gaelic and in Welsh.

All the main news bulletins broadcast in the Home and Light programmes and in the Overseas Services in English are prepared and supplied by the News Division, which is also responsible for the Parliamentary reports and news talks. There is a separate news department for the European and

other foreign-language services. Its Centre Desk supplies the main news items, from which the sub-editors in each language section prepare the foreign-language bulletins, sometimes originating items of special interest to the countries served; these bulletins are drawn up in English and translated.

The presentation of topical items in visual form was developed for some five years in 'Television Newsreel', which occupied about a quarter of an hour and appeared latterly on five nights a week, with a composite week-end edition. It was produced by a special unit of the Television Film Department, which supplied most of the material. The News Division (which always had a member of its staff associated with the old 'Newsreel') and the Television Service are now developing a combined news and newsreel programme which is televised nightly for fifteen minutes and includes pictorial material of various kinds, drawn from many different sources.

'News and Newsreel', inaugurated in July 1954, aims at giving the public in the United Kingdom as comprehensive an illustrated service of news as is possible within the limitations imposed by the existing sources of illustration and their availability. It is hoped that eventually this service will be the equal in scope of that which has been given in sound for many years.

The Corporation intends to secure world-wide sources of news in pictures, rather in the same way that it has secured sources in words. An important step in this direction was its signing on 15 June 1954 of an agreement with the National Broadcasting Company of the United States, which provides for the exchange of news film. Eventually, perhaps, there will be little more delay in receiving moving pictures of happenings in some parts of the world than there is now in getting words. The full potentialities of television in this field are only beginning to suggest themselves.

All the resources of the News Division in London, and of the newsrooms in the Regions, feed 'News and Newsreel'. The News Division is responsible editorially for the contents.

The Television Service transmits a news bulletin in sound only at the end of each evening's programmes.

## TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

### *Sound*

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of good broadcasting—especially in the field of talks: vigilance for new methods of presentation, vigilance for the issues and themes which have proved to be of permanent interest, and vigilance for the topics which are an immediate public concern.

In the three domestic services alone, something like 5,000 individual talks items are broadcast in the course of a year—ranging in length from a brevity of five minutes to an hour-long lecture, and covering a variety of subjects so vast that it could only be encompassed in an encyclopedia. *Quidquid agunt homines*, in fact, might be the Talks Division's motto. When it is added that each year about a quarter of the speakers are new to the microphone, it will be seen that vigilance to maintain the flow of contributions and the quality of performance must be unceasing. It is customary for talks producers to pursue new material however it comes to their notice, whether privately or professionally, in conversation or correspondence, directly or by hearsay. In addition, about a hundred unsolicited MSS. or suggestions reach the Home Talks Department every week.

For many years weekly talks periods have provided for the treatment of current affairs. In the Home Service the fifteen-minute talk planned some time in advance was regularly broadcast in such series as 'The World Today', 'American Commentary', and 'Special Correspondent'. The end of 1953 saw a radical change and an attempt to make talks more topical. The new magazine programme, 'At Home and Abroad', can accommodate up to ten talks in two half-hour periods, providing authoritative comment on, and explanation of, subjects which may only have made news on the day of the broadcast. Discussions and longer talks continue to amplify the treatment of current affairs in the Home Service. 'Topic for Tonight' provides a daily, pithy comment in the Light Programme, and in the Third Programme discussions and talks, whether singly or in such extended series as 'Latin America' or 'Human Nature in Politics' or

'Law in Action', provide description, analysis, and reflection on current events and trends.

Personality is the essence of the successful broadcast talk, and there are many means by which this elusive quality can be captured at the microphone. The essence of broadcasting personality is perhaps to be found in the phrase 'Frankly Speaking', the title of a large number of interviews in which well-known men and women have submitted themselves to a third-degree on the air—people like Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Gerald Kelly, Roger Bannister, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Walt Disney. One expression of personality is action, and accounts of experience by such outstanding figures as Thor Heyerdahl of *Kon-Tiki*, Commandant Cousteau, Alain Bombard, or Peter Churchill are constantly sought by producers and as constantly enjoyed by listeners. In reminiscence, too, personality seems to find congenial expression in broadcasting, whether in a series of 'Portraits from Memory' by a Bertrand Russell, a Gilbert Murray, or a Wickham Steed, or in individual talks in such series as 'Portrait Sketch', or 'Portraits of Ships', or in the racy anecdotage of a James Robertson Justice or a René Cutforth.

Literature is served in many ways and many programmes. In one year, for example, listeners heard the following distinguished poets reading their own work—Alfred Lord Tennyson (a recording made in the eighties), Walter de la Mare, Dylan Thomas, Robert Frost, Robert Graves, C. Day Lewis, and E. E. Cummings. Current publications are constantly reviewed in talks in all three domestic programmes, and in the Home Service 'The Critics' meet weekly to discuss new work in literature, the theatre, the cinema, the visual arts, and radio and television. In programmes like 'First Reading', 'Literary Opinion', and 'New Verse', the Third Programme has rung the changes on experiment with programmes designed to bring to the air the work, often unpublished, of young and little-known writers. Serial readings, such as the Light Programme's 'Book at Bedtime', or the constant succession of readings of short stories, autobiographies, and other literary works, are also provided week in week out by the Talks Department.

Since the war the broadcasting of lectures, often of three-

quarters of an hour or an hour's duration, has become a well-established practice, particularly in the Third Programme. Some, like the annual Home Service series, the Reith Lectures, are specially commissioned for broadcasting. Others are broadcast versions of the famous Foundation Lectures at the Universities and elsewhere—the Romanes, the Clark, the Rede, the Turner Lectures, for example—or inaugural lectures by new Professors, or the important Presidential Addresses to the British Association.

The annual reports on scientific research communicated at meetings of the British Association are always reflected in the talks schedules. 'Science Survey' in the Home Service covers an enormous range in its weekly account of new research and discovery. The developments and implications of nuclear fission, in its military and non-military aspects, have become almost a staple element of talks in the field of science. Biology, animal behaviour, astrophysics, applied research for industry, are some of the many scientific themes that would appear regularly in the Talks Encyclopedia of subjects.

All through the year the 'Old Faithfuls' continue—the service talks which are broadcast for listeners with special interests or special preoccupations—'Money Matters', 'Can I Help You?'; 'The Night Sky' and 'Open Air'; 'On your Farm', 'Farming Today', and 'Home Grown'—not to mention 'Music Club' and 'The Younger Generation'. But novelty rather than regularity is, and should be, the outcome of eternal vigilance in broadcasting.

### *Television*

The Television Talks umbrella covers a wide range of programmes, practically none of which are simple pictures of a single speaker. Several discussion series are designed to serve both as a vehicle for personality and a forum for controversy. 'In the News' and 'Press Conference' give regular opportunities for watching unscripted discussion on topical matters by members of Parliament and other well-known figures.

Other talks programmes, such as 'Animal, Vegetable,

Mineral' and 'Where on Earth', combine an element of serious discussion with the entertainment of a panel game.

Increasingly there is a tendency to elaborate talks presentation with visual illustration, either by objects brought to the studio or by film sequences. More and more use is being made of sound film. Many talks programmes use animations to explain technical subjects under discussion, and one short monthly programme, 'Facts and Figures', consists entirely of animations.

A substantial proportion of the talks output in television includes pictures of other countries, presented not only in terms of international affairs but also in connection with programmes introducing ordinary people.

Television naturally lends itself to demonstrations—how to cook, how to paint, how to take out a wisdom tooth under hypnosis. But as well as merely demonstrating, television talks have recently encouraged a large measure of viewer participation. For instance, the series 'Science in the Making' has led to the collecting of much valuable information for biologists and 'Inventors' Club', which has now passed its fiftieth edition, brings together new practical ideas and manufacturers.

## RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

RELIGIOUS broadcasting has had a place in BBC programmes from the very earliest days, and new varieties of religious radio and television programmes are to be heard or seen every year; but the fundamental principles of religious broadcasting have remained essentially unchanged. The first is that the content of these broadcasts should be what is actually taught and practised by the principal organized expressions of the religious life of the country—the Christian Churches. The second is that these broadcasts should not be planned only for church-goers, but for all who wish to listen to them or view them. The third is that the standards of performance in religious broadcasting should be comparable to those demanded in other programmes.

The decision to base the bulk of religious broadcasting on

Christian foundations is justified by the Christian tradition of the country and by the fact that Christianity is the religion which is professed by the overwhelming majority of those who wish to listen to religious broadcasting. On matters of policy and practice concerning these Christian broadcasts and relationships with the Churches, the Corporation and its Religious Broadcasting Department are advised by a representative Central Religious Advisory Committee and by similar Committees in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English Regions. There are also Jewish broadcasts on the eves of major festivals; from time to time adherents of other Faiths are invited to give descriptive broadcasts about their beliefs, and provision is made for discussions between Christians and critics of Christianity.

Greater understanding between Christians of different denominational traditions has been one of the results of religious broadcasting, and a large proportion of the broadcasts deal with themes from the Bible and the Creeds which are believed by Christians of all traditions. Positive statements of denominational teaching are encouraged, where they are appropriate, though it is obvious that overt controversial attacks on the beliefs of other Christians are out of place in broadcasts which are primarily acts of worship or where provision cannot be made for a right of reply. The Religious Broadcasting Department does not exercise a theological censorship of scripts for religious broadcasts. In the interests of more effective religious broadcasting the Central Religious Advisory Committee has consistently advised that strict denominational representation should not be the primary consideration in planning these broadcasts; but over a period of time a broad denominational balance between the main traditions is achieved, and provision is made for broadcasts by minorities.

Every week about thirty religious programmes of different kinds, totalling about eight hours in all or three per cent of the total number of programme hours, are broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. On most Sundays Morning and Evening Services are broadcast from churches in each Region, and the Light Programme carries the People's Service in the morning and the 'Sunday Half-

hour' of community hymn singing in the evening. On weekdays there are three short daily programmes: the talks at 7.50 a.m. and the Daily Service in the Home Service, and 'a story, a hymn, and a prayer' at 'Five to Ten' in the Light Programme. Various other religious talks, discussions, musical, dramatic, and devotional programmes are placed from time to time in the Third Programme and Home Service. Choral Evensong is broadcast from a Cathedral or College Chapel on most Wednesday afternoons; and broadcasts of Services of Holy Communion, planned primarily to meet the requests of communicants confined to their houses or beds, are arranged about six times a year in each Region. The School Broadcasting Department is responsible for weekly broadcasts of a Morning Service for Schools and of a programme on Religion and Philosophy for Sixth Forms.

In television, services are broadcast from churches about once a month: other outside broadcasts on religious subjects are broadcast about ten times a year; other Sundays are marked by Epilogues (which take various forms) and by religious plays for children. The same basic principles apply as in sound broadcasting, but the main concerns at present are to reach high standards and to retain freedom to experiment within the strict limits set by the comparatively small number of programme hours, the absence of an alternative BBC television programme, and the limitation of resources.

Some religious programmes are planned primarily for listeners who would be in church if they could but who are prevented from attending by illness or old age or by home responsibilities. Others are planned for listeners who take an active part in the life of their local churches but who value the opportunities to extend their knowledge of the Christian faith, and to enrich their devotional life, which broadcasting affords.

But it is estimated that nearly one-third of the adult population hear at least one of the religious broadcasts on a Sunday, and the majority of these listeners are believed to be men and women who are not regular church-goers. The primary aim of most religious broadcasts is therefore 'evangelistic', that is, to communicate the Christian Gospel effectively to those who listen to the broadcasts but who are

not active members of any local church. In pursuit of this aim, there is less emphasis on arranging broadcasts from a great number of churches in turn than upon finding speakers and preachers who have a personal talent for the medium and giving them more frequent opportunities to broadcast. In each of its Regions, the BBC employs specialist staff for this purpose.

## MUSIC

THE BBC strives to discharge a threefold duty to music—that is, to the art itself, to this country's achievements in the art, and to those who practise it.

The programmes are designed to present, on the three national wavelengths, the whole range of music; in the Home Service, the light classics and romantics, and to a limited extent the music of our own time; in the Third Programme, the music of antiquity, the manifestations of the present day, and the finest of all from the centuries that lie between; in the Light Programme, most forms of light music.

In the October–April season the BBC Symphony Orchestra's ten or eleven public concerts are relayed from the Royal Festival Hall. Four Symphony Concerts are given in May, in the same Hall. The orchestra also visits provincial cities and, in the summer, plays in more than half of the Promenade Concerts.

Though the Corporation promotes, on an average, seventy public concerts a year, the bulk of its music programmes originate in studios. It is these programmes that reveal the treasures of chamber music, church music, symphony, choral music, and opera.

In one year the Third Programme enabled the opera-lover to hear eighty complete performances of opera. Of these, twenty-five were broadcast from BBC studios and twenty-five relayed from opera-houses. Thirty were heard in recordings made by European radio organizations and lent to the BBC. Some of these were operas that are never, or rarely, performed here.

To broadcast works that might not otherwise be heard in

this country is regarded as an essential part of the Corporation's duty to music. Public performance of many such works can involve promoters in serious financial loss. There is no such fear to deter the organizers of studio broadcasts. In the twelve months that came to an end in March 1954 the BBC broadcast over eighty first performances of works varying in size from song-cycle to three-act opera. Some were first broadcast performances, others were first performances in this country, and a considerable number had never been played before.

Another part of the Corporation's responsibility to music can be recognized in the many programmes reflecting the musical life of the country. In London it is richer and more varied than in any other city of the world, but broadcasting covers provincial activities too, not only to interest those concerned in them but also for the enrichment of programmes. So the country as a whole can come to know the symphony orchestras of the Midlands and the North; hear the famous northern choirs; recognize the vitality of the brass band movement; and take part in the summer festivals of Cheltenham, Glyndebourne, Edinburgh, and the Three Choirs.

Chamber music, the least spectacular of all and the least popular, is still considered by those who appreciate it to be the most successfully broadcast because it presents no technical problems and its intimacy is perfectly suited to armchair listening.

Vast, on the other hand, is the public that finds solace in light music. The cultivation of this field has been the object of experiment in the last year. Selection, assiduous production, and the engagement of famous personalities to introduce the programmes—these and other arts have been employed to engage the attention of those listeners whose musical tastes cannot yet be fully satisfied by television. Further evidence of the BBC's belief in a large demand for light music was the series of five concerts promoted in association with the LCC in May and June 1953. These concerts, given in the Royal Festival Hall by the BBC Concert Orchestra and the London Light Orchestra—with soloists, chorus, and on one occasion a brass band—were presented

under the title 'The Light Programme Music Festival of 1953'.

The number of music programmes broadcast every week throughout the year shows how great is the demand for accomplished artists. To make the most of proved talent is the immediate care of programme organizers. To recognize youthful promise is a safeguard for the future. It is a path that begins with preliminary audition, advances to a 'test date', and thereafter carries the young artist by gradual stages to the position of valued broadcaster. This is not only a duty to the practitioners of the profession but a necessary provision for good performances.

Similar considerations apply to the choice of new works, of which a steady stream flows into the Music Division throughout the year. Most are in manuscript, but all must be read, and some are acceptable for programmes. Works are also commissioned for occasional purposes from time to time. The following members of the music profession assist the BBC at auditions and in reporting on artists' broadcast performances: Norman Allin, Sumner Austin, George Baker, Arthur Benjamin, Lennox Berkeley, Ronald Biggs, York Bowen, Clive Carey, Mosco Carner, Ivan Clayton, Harold Craxton, Edric Cundell, Astra Desmond, Howard Ferguson, Herbert Fryer, Elena Gerhardt, Julius Harrison, Lady Harty, Percy Heming, Myra Hess, Maurice Jacobson, Ivor James, Louis Kentner, Sinclair Logan, Kathleen Long, Isolde Menges, Gerald Moore, Ivor Newton, George Parker, Reginald Redman, Philip Sainton, Bernard Shore, Arnold Smith, George Stratton, Ernest Tomlinson, Herbert Withers, Arthur Wynn.

To music, to the national manifestations of the art, and to the artists themselves, the BBC must so do its duty as to satisfy its musical listeners. The organization directed to this end is the Music Division headed by the Controller. It is roughly divisible into two parts—Music and Light Music. There is, accordingly, a Head of Music Programmes and a Head of Light Music Programmes, each supported by a staff of programme planners and builders who work closely with specializing units such as the Choral Section, Orchestral Management, Concert Management (that is—public con-

certs), Brass and Military Band, Music Publicity, and the copying and hiring section, offshoot of what is an impressive asset of the Music Division—the Music Library.

The work of the Music Division in London keeps its members in close contact with their colleagues in the regional centres of Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester, and with the national centres of Cardiff, Glasgow, and Belfast. In each of these cities a BBC orchestra contributes to domestic programmes and to the General Overseas Service. It is also available at least once a week to its own Region's Home Service. So Cardiff, for instance, can introduce contemporary Welsh music to listeners in Wales, and Glasgow keep listeners north of the Tweed in touch with the work of Scottish composers. It remains for all BBC music organizers to be *au fait* with the musical life of Europe particularly, and the further continents incidentally, so that changes of outlook, style, and technique can be frequently brought from other civilizations.

Gramophone records are used in numerous ways and serve many functions. The Gramophone Department with its unique library of nearly half a million records may be called upon to supply anything from material for a popular 'request' programme to a complete recording of a rarely performed opera. The Department itself sponsors a number of programmes composed mainly or entirely of gramophone records.

The problem of how best to present classical music in television is constantly under review. It was revived in acute form when Yehudi Menuhin, making his first appearance on British television, played Mendelssohn's violin concerto in June 1953. The broadcast was criticized on the ground that the production distracted attention from the music; for one critic, however, the use of camera close-up in particular 'gave better than a concert-hall the impression of music flowing from a mind rather than from an instrument'.

Studio presentations of opera in television are increasingly popular, and ballet, whether of the classical type or in forms specially created for the medium, has won itself a regular place in television programmes. A masque with music by Vaughan Williams, *The Bridal Day*, received its world première on television.

## DRAMA

### *Sound*

THE output of the BBC's Sound Drama Department averages about a thousand productions a year, consisting of single plays varying in length from fifteen minutes to three hours or more, and serial dramatizations, both weekly and daily. The choice of plays for this mass production of drama on the air ranges over the whole field of dramatic literature from Greek tragedy to current West End successes. Some of the plays broadcast are works which, as a leading drama critic has recently pointed out, only a 'National Repertory Theatre of the air' could afford to present. In the Third Programme and in the 'World Theatre' series in the Home Service there are regular productions of the acknowledged masterpieces of the international stage and translations of contemporary foreign plays which have excited particular interest or controversy in their own country: new British plays by new playwrights often receive their first performance in any medium on Monday evenings in the Home Service; works in dramatic form rarely if ever performed in the theatre (e.g. Marlowe's *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, Strindberg's *Dance of Death*) are given full-scale professional performances for listeners to the Third Programme, often with specially composed music; and, of course, plays from the West End (old favourites as well as recent successes) have long been the backbone of the more 'popular' programme spaces.

However, as a result of the policy of promoting a supply of specially written radio-dramatic material (including 'free' versions of novels and stories) over the past two or three years, a considerable quantity of such work is now fairly readily available, and it is on this sort of material rather than on established theatrical successes that such popular series as 'Saturday Night Theatre' and 'Curtain Up!' are drawing to an increasing extent, while the 'Radio Theatre' series in the Light Programme is devoted exclusively to the radio play proper—that is the play designed to exploit the unique opportunities which radio offers for imaginative expression.

The theatre still has much of value to contribute, but it

seems likely, particularly as television spreads, that Sound Drama will tend more and more to concentrate on work specially scripted for the microphone and making full use of radio's unique flexibility, intimacy, and capacity for imaginative and evocative story-telling.

The executive staff of the Department consists of some fifteen full-time producers and a number of specialist script-readers and adapters, constituting a Script Unit which deals with the 200-300 scripts and texts submitted every month. Casts are drawn from the ranks of professional players in the theatre (including the most eminent, who are heard in broadcast plays to an increasing extent), contracted either for single plays or for full-time work over a period of months with the BBC Repertory Company.

This company of thirty players has become the focus of, and the training ground for, the art of microphone acting in this country.

### *Television*

There are ten television producers usually engaged upon drama, and at any one time ten plays will be in one or another stage of active production. If three plays, two full-length and one short, are to appear in one week, then they will occupy the drama studio during five of the seven days for camera rehearsal and transmission. Five other plays will be rehearsing in outside rehearsal rooms where the producer and actors simulate studio conditions in so far as this is possible. Two further pieces will be at the earlier planning stage when the producer is casting, consulting with the technical staff, pre-filming scenes to insert into the live transmission, and arranging for the hundred and one details that must be prepared before the rehearsals claim his full attention.

Behind this period of active production that lasts for about five weeks in the case of each play, there is another period during which the script of the piece is made ready, and this may last from two weeks to two years, depending on the nature and size of the work. The Television Script Department

is primarily responsible for this work. The supervisor and four writer-adapters do much of it themselves, but the consideration of plays for future use occupies an equal amount of their time, and the collaboration of knowledgeable authors is welcomed in the adaptation of their own work. There is no mystery about 'writing for television' that a skilled dramatic writer is unable to grasp.

The impact made by a first-rate actor's performance on television is direct and powerful, but he is dependent to a large extent upon the producer, and there is no doubt that the difference between poor and good television can lie in the producer's creative imagination and interpretative skill.

The television training scheme has added many names to the *Radio Times* credits for play production in the last three years. Some of these have been temporary visitors from the world of theatre or film, but there is evidence that both they and the staff of Television Drama have been stimulated by the interchange.

The growing fund of practical experience and the gradual improvement in technical facilities have been reflected in recent productions. The use of deep-focus in, for example, a production of *Tovarich* created an unusual impression of depth and amplitude in the picture, while a production of *The Deep Blue Sea* was notably successful, by judicious use of camera mobility and close-up, in transferring to the screen the full value of fine individual performances.

## FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

### *Sound*

FEATURE programmes range over the whole contemporary scene and most contemporary issues, presenting their material in dramatic or semi-dramatic form. Recent trends have been along the lines of vivid and first-hand reporting of topical and controversial themes. The specialized treatment of complex subjects frequently involves the collaboration of expert script-writers and authorities in the fields of industry, science, literature, history, or contemporary affairs. Mostly, the script-writers are employed on the permanent

staff of the Features Department, but outside contributors are regularly called upon, and it can be said that Features have opened up a new medium of expression for the creative writer and composer. On the purely literary side, they have provided an outlet for the work of many talented poets, critics, and novelists.

### *Television*

Since the term 'documentary' was coined over twenty-five years ago the work of makers of creative films of fact has established a tradition throughout the world. During the same time the BBC was developing the technique of programmes of fact under the name Features. The Documentary Department of the Television Service is combining the experience gained in these traditions in an attempt to broaden the scope of programmes presenting the realities of contemporary life, especially from a social aspect. Its producers and writers believe that fact is not only more important but often more dramatic than any creation of fiction. It is in this faith that they combine the methods of studio presentation and of film, with occasional help from the Outside Broadcasts Department.

During the past year programmes have ranged from subjects of interest on a world scale to those of more local concern. Current projects include a series of programmes, undertaken in co-operation with the U.N. Film Division, on the work of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It is hoped that the existing co-operation with other television services in Europe may soon be extended to the Commonwealth.

## VARIETY AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

### *Sound*

THE main function of Variety is to provide entertainment for large majority audiences—for people of vastly differing tastes. The Variety Department aims to please as many as

possible at the same time, and its eighty-five weekly programmes therefore greatly vary in style and content. They can be grouped under several different headings:

- The Broad Comedy Show:* 'Star Bill' (with Tony Hancock), 'Top of the Town' (with Terry-Thomas), and 'The Frankie Howerd Show'. (Also the long-established favourites, such as 'Take It From Here' and 'Educating Archie'.)
- The Domestic Situation Comedy Show:* 'Life with the Lyons', 'Ray's a Laugh', 'Meet the Huggetts' and 'A Life of Bliss'.
- The Act-type Show:* 'Variety Playhouse' and 'Henry Hall's Guest Night'.
- The Light-Dramatic Show:* 'P.C. 49' and 'Journey into Space'.
- Quiz Programmes:* 'The Name's the Same' and 'What Do You Know?'
- Interest Programmes:* 'In Town Tonight', 'Scrapbook', and 'Top of the Form'.
- Musical Programmes:* Dance Bands, including the BBC Show Band; vocal and instrumental feature programmes; and Sandy Macpherson and other artists on the theatre organs.

The trend during the past few years has been to develop shows which are pure radio, such as 'The Goons' and Peter Ustinov's 'In All Directions'. The formulae have become much less static, and the Variety Department has built programmes in which there is a much greater integration of music and comedy. The musical content of many comedy shows has been stepped up by the use of Concert-type orchestras, and by the increasing use of the best vocalists.

Over fifty per cent of the programmes are scripted, and this involves an endless search for creative radio-comedy script-writers. Finding them is a major problem. There is, however, no dearth in the field of performing talent. In the past year many newcomers to Radio Variety have appeared, and joined the established favourites.

### *Television*

Television's Light Entertainment Department is now supplying upwards of 400 productions a year. This total is vastly greater than that of any single theatrical or film organization in the country and, within it, there is a con-

siderably wider range of programme types than most people imagine.

Obviously, the main job of the Department is to entertain as many people as possible as often as possible; the 'majority audience' is its principal target, but its output is so planned as to try to overlap the work of most of the other programme departments in television.

Its basic function of providing 'light entertainment' in its simplest and most obvious sense is, of course, carried out in such programmes as 'Variety Parade', 'Music Hall', 'Café Continental', Benny Hill's 'Showcase', Vic Oliver's 'This is Show Business', comedy programmes such as Arthur Askey's 'Before your very Eyes', and Bob Monkhouse's 'Fast and Loose', and, naturally, the 'panel' shows like 'What's my Line?', 'The Name's the Same', 'Guess my Story', and so on. A recent, and very successful, addition to this list has been the adaptation to television of the 'request programme' formula in Wilfred Pickles's programme, 'Ask Pickles'. Also in this main field are such popular light entertainment programmes from the Regions as 'Garrison Theatre' and 'Top Town'.

In the wider sphere of its activity, the Light Entertainment Department shares with the Drama Department the responsibility for producing the 'thriller' serials, and has been responsible for some of the most successful ventures of this kind.

In the field of music, apart from such programmes as 'Hit Parade' and the shows by Mantovani and his orchestra, the Department built Eric Robinson's much-loved 'Music for You', and is now engaged in the preparation of another major production of a musical nature.

What might be called the 'documentary' side of light entertainment appears in such programmes as 'The Passing Show' and 'Spice of Life', and the Department is now producing the 'experiment in controlled anachronism' called 'You are There'.

The acquisition of the Television Theatre has afforded improved facilities for the production of certain types of entertainment programme, and within the past twelve months there has been a welcome increase in contributions of light entertainment from the Regions.

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

THERE is hardly anything a listener or viewer might wish to attend, if the opportunity offered, that is not covered by outside broadcasts, either in sound or in television, or in both. In any one year there are more than a thousand O.B.s in the Home Service and Light Programme; last year there were over 600 in the Television Service, and they made up approximately one-fifth of the total programme output.

Outside broadcasts make excellent sense of the word 'television', since they give the viewer in his home every chance of watching events from a distance. Moreover, he can watch them as they actually happen, and so share some of the privileges of those present on the spot.

One great strength of the outside broadcasts, whether in sound or in television, is the element of suspense. This applies particularly to sport, where in addition to the suspense which continues until the winner is known there can be exciting and ever-recurring pockets of suspense—a record to be broken or a follow-on to be avoided. Then, too, television cameras provide opportunities to study technique at close quarters, whether it be the delicate skill of the glass engraver or the plodding fortitude of the long-distance runner. Memorable above all, perhaps, are the occasions which catch at the emotions—as when viewers and listeners were able to share the last stages of the Queen's Commonwealth journey.

Just because outside broadcasts in television can be so compelling, certain difficulties may arise with the promoters of events which are televised or which coincide with other televised events. There results a genuine dilemma, and it can be solved only by a compromise which gives viewers a share of the big events but not necessarily all of them, nor indeed always the whole of any one of them.

The G.P.O. telephone lines cannot carry back a vision signal as readily as a sound signal, so that most television O.B.s have to be linked back by a series of one or more specially installed transmitters. This can increase considerably the cost of the operation—which is the reason why television programmes, unlike sound O.B.s which range far

afield, tend to come from areas reasonably close to the BBC's main technical centres.

An important function of the Outside Broadcasts Department (Sound) is to provide material for feature programmes of the 'actuality' type as, for example, in a series showing how people in various parts of Britain were preparing for the Coronation.

## CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

THERE is a wide range of children's programmes in both sound and television, appealing to young people of all ages from under five to fifteen and over.

The world-famous BBC Children's Hour, introduced in the earliest days of broadcasting, continues to provide a complete BBC service in miniature. Its primary purpose is to entertain—it remembers that the majority of its listeners have been at school all day and have homework ahead—but many of its programmes combine advice and instruction with entertainment. Children's Hour is broadcast in the Home Service from five o'clock to 5.55 every day, and each Region devises and arranges its own programmes. There is much interchange of programmes between the Regions and London, and among themselves. Children's Hour attracts many grown-up listeners, not only in the family circle but also among the elderly, the lonely, and the sick, and recordings sent out by the Transcription Service have brought appreciative letters from many parts of the world.

A fifteen-minute programme 'for mothers and children at home' was introduced experimentally in 1950 and immediately became popular. 'Listen with Mother' is broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, and there is also a quarter of an hour for the under-fives on Saturdays. The programmes are supplied by the BBC's School Broadcasting Department and can be heard throughout the year. A typical 'Listen with Mother' programme begins and ends with a song and includes a story, which the story-teller (or 'story-lady', as she is called)

always prefaces with the words: 'Are you sitting comfortably?'

Young people take an active part in the popular series of half-hour programmes for teen-agers regularly broadcast in the Light Programme under the general title of 'The Younger Generation'. Last year some 1,500 were auditioned all over the country.

Plays, talks, puppet-shows, music, special newsreels, films, and even ballet fall within the scope of Children's Television, which aims—like Children's Hour—at providing a complete programme service for young people. Thrice weekly the youngest viewers have their own programme, 'Watch with Mother', a development of an earlier series 'For the Very Young'. At the other end of the age-scale is 'Teleclub', an experimental magazine programme in which a successful attempt has been made to cater for 'teen-agers'. In 'Teleclub' and in the programmes generally, emphasis is placed on the active collaboration of the young audiences. There has been a steady increase in the number of programmes which encourage children—often by competition—to do or make things themselves.

## PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

THE main programme designed specifically for women listeners is 'Woman's Hour', introduced in 1947 and broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, with a short break during the summer. It presents a miscellany of items, mostly talks, covering every subject of interest to women, and ends each day with a serial reading of a novel. Every Sunday afternoon, in 'Home for the Day', the Light Programme broadcasts a selection of the previous week's items, for women who are unable to listen on weekday afternoons. Morning talks for housewives are broadcast regularly in the Home Services.

Television, too, has its women's programmes: 'About the Home', in which the aim is to give practical information, and 'Leisure and Pleasure', which concentrates on cultural and spare-time activities.

**REVIEW  
OF THE YEAR**

*This section contains a general picture of the broadcasting year ended 31 March 1954, lists of representative programmes broadcast during that period, and the BBC's Balance Sheet and Accounts*

## THE YEAR IN BRITISH BROADCASTING

*The Coronation—The Royal Tour of the Commonwealth—Home Sound Broadcasting—Television—Broadcasting in the Regions—External Broadcasting—Engineering—Behind the Scenes*

DURING the year a leading woman novelist told a *Radio Times* interviewer that she had no wireless receiver and did not propose to listen to a serial reading of one of her books. She gave sound reasons for not wishing to own a set and made it clear that she was in no way antipathetic to broadcasting. Yet in most of the 8,000,000 households which *Radio Times* enters each week her statement must have been read with surprise, if not with astonishment. To have no wireless set in the home is to run the risk of being thought mildly eccentric—that is the measure of the extent to which broadcasting has become part of the life of the nation, less than thirty years after the granting of the BBC's first Charter.

Manifestly it is possible to live a full, rich, civilized life without benefit of radio (or television), just as it is possible to enjoy health and happiness without those amenities which the estate agents call 'main services'. The cathode-ray tube is no more essential to the good life than modern plumbing. Yet no one will deny that broadcasting has lightened the human lot for millions, provided immeasurable opportunities to explore fields of experience that would otherwise have remained closed, and given multitudes of ordinary citizens a sense of participation in national and world affairs. To a greater degree than any other medium of communication yet discovered, broadcasting draws nations and isolated individuals together, creating an almost mystical feeling of shared thought and emotion.

The power of broadcasting to enrich the spirit as well as the mind of man has never been more clearly shown than in the year under review, dominated as it was by an event which produced in the British peoples a mood of spiritual exaltation and a new awareness of their traditions. The upsurge of emotion, which none who experienced it will ever forget, could not have been so widespread and so over-

whelming without the massive efforts of the BBC, which on the day of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II successfully carried out the biggest broadcasting operation in its history.

The planning of the Coronation broadcasts began twelve months before the event. The general responsibility for organizing the main broadcasts in sound and television devolved upon the two Outside Broadcasts Departments concerned. As the scheme took shape, however, it became more and more a combined operation, involving the close collaboration of almost every department of the BBC.

The first objective of the planners was to provide a full account in sound and vision of the Coronation Service and the processions to and from Westminster Abbey. This was something falling within the BBC's experience, though it was to be on a larger scale than anything that had been attempted before. The second task was more difficult: to provide simultaneous coverage facilities not only for the BBC's many foreign language services but also for more than two hundred representatives of foreign broadcasting organizations who were to be present on the day. Thirdly, it was desired to ensure that all the programmes—sound and television, in English and in foreign languages—would be disseminated as widely as possible overseas. The accomplishment of these three purposes represented a major task of organization, which had to be carried out without prejudice to the BBC's normal services during the months preceding the Coronation.

A comparison with the corresponding broadcasts at the time of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1937 is instructive. In 1937 there were seventeen sound commentary positions in all, including ten for overseas services; in 1953 the plan provided for ninety-five commentary positions for sound, of which eighty-four were for overseas services. Six BBC transmitters were used in 1937 to broadcast to overseas audiences, as compared with forty-eight in 1953. Television, in its infancy in 1937, was represented at King George's Coronation by a single mobile unit operating three cameras stationed near Hyde Park Corner, and by a single transmitter. In 1953 five television cameras were

stationed in Westminster Abbey and sixteen more at four different positions along the route; the resulting television programme was transmitted by five high-power stations and by three of low power installed just in time for the Coronation, and was carried by specially established links to the Continent.

The BBC's Engineering Division bore a heavy and unique responsibility for the success of the whole scheme. To it fell the task of designing, installing, and manning the intricate system of control and intercommunication needed to ensure that each phase of the operation could be carried out as planned; of providing against all technical emergencies wherever they might occur; of channelling each component part of each broadcast to its proper destination; and of devising new equipment and techniques either to meet new circumstances or to improve on existing standards.

A number of technical innovations developed by BBC engineers for the special purposes of the Coronation broadcasts played an important part in their success. Most of them have since been put into general operational use. They included the lip microphone (first developed for the 1937 Coronation) by means of which commentators working in different languages or on different networks could be placed at intervals of no more than five feet apart without causing interference to each other; the 'derivative equalizer', which proved effective in compensating for certain types of electrical and optical distortion experienced with television cameras; a new method of camera synchronization; the 'suppressed-frame' process for recording television pictures on film; and the special equipment used in converting the television signals transmitted from this country to the different picture standards prevailing on the Continent.

In many of their tasks in connection with the Coronation the BBC engineers worked in close co-operation with the Post Office Engineering Department, which was responsible, for example, for supplying the many additional line circuits needed to complete the special communications network.

The main events of Coronation Day were covered by two teams of commentators, for sound and television respectively, in continuous broadcasts lasting for more than seven hours. Both teams included Commonwealth representatives.

For the Coronation Service, one sound and one television commentator took their places in the Triforium of Westminster Abbey, together with representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Radiodiffusion et Télévision Françaises, who shared a microphone. Other members of the sound and television teams were located in the Abbey annexe, in the Inner Courtyard at Buckingham Palace, and at various sites along the processional route. Foreign-language staff of the BBC's External Services covered the proceedings from a number of separate positions along the same route. Places were also found and facilities provided for 213 broadcasters from abroad.

The Outside Broadcasts producer for sound directed the entire sound programme in English from a central control room established in the Verger's office at Westminster Abbey. The television producer operated from an equivalent control room in Broadcasting House. Each had at his disposal a complete communications system, linking him with every commentary position under his direction, and facilities for switching from one programme source to another at will.

To some extent the sound and television operations were complementary. The output of several of the sound 'effects' microphones in the Abbey and elsewhere was superimposed on the television broadcast, while television receivers installed at certain of the sound commentary positions along the route enabled commentators to follow what was happening in the Abbey and at other points beyond their range of vision. Some of the foreign broadcasters amplified their commentaries with descriptions of the Coronation Service as they saw it on the television screen.

The BBC sound broadcasts were relayed by nearly 3,000 stations in seventy-five different countries. Some 450 of these stations were in British Commonwealth and Colonial territories, 2,000 were in the United States, and the remainder were in Europe and elsewhere. The main English-language programme was heard simultaneously throughout Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and over the greater part of Canada, Malaya, Ceylon, the West Indies, and the Pacific area. In the United States all four national networks carried it in full or in part.

For the non-English speaking world the BBC's External Services broadcast accounts of the Coronation in no fewer than forty-one different languages. Europe was served during the day by 'live' commentaries broadcast over five networks in fifteen languages. Recorded commentaries and studio reconstructions of the day's events were given in a further ten languages. The pattern of vernacular broadcasting for the Middle and Far East and for Latin America was similar.

Some months before the Coronation, requests were received from France, the Netherlands, and Western Germany for facilities to relay the BBC's television broadcast of the event. The possibility of such a relay had been demonstrated by the BBC a year earlier when it successfully transmitted a number of programmes over a temporary television link established between Paris and London. The new project, though technically more complex, was regarded as practicable and the BBC worked hard to bring it about in co-operation with the television authorities of the three countries concerned.

The actual operation was carried out without serious hitch or difficulty. Radio links took the BBC television signal in stages from London to Paris, where it was converted to the French 819-line and 441-line standards; via Belgium to Breda, in Holland, for conversion to the Dutch 625-line standard; and from there to Wuppertal, in Germany, where it was fed into the German television network. For the sound accompaniment, the whole of the Coronation Service and sound 'effects' from the processional route were transmitted by line to all three countries. In France television viewers shared with ordinary listeners the sound commentary provided by French-speaking commentators in the Abbey and elsewhere. In Holland and in Germany viewers heard separate commentaries in their own languages; these were not broadcast with the television signals from London, but were given by carefully briefed commentators as they watched the television pictures in their own countries.

The relay was carried by twelve Continental transmitters in all to an estimated one and a half million viewers. Its success was largely responsible for the subsequent move to

set up a European network for the exchange of television programmes.

In countries farther afield, which could not receive the television broadcast direct, television viewers were able to see the Coronation by means of a telerecording—a record on film of the actual broadcast. In Canada and the United States of America it became possible to televise the full BBC telerecording of the Coronation on the same day, thanks to an arrangement with the Royal Air Force involving the use of helicopters in the United Kingdom, relays of Canberra jet bombers to carry the film across the Atlantic, and collaboration with the Royal Canadian Air Force for the last stages of the journey. The first pictures appeared on Canadian television screens only a few hours after the events they depicted had taken place in London. The United States networks carried either the BBC telerecording or others made independently and flown across by the same means. Telerecordings were also supplied to broadcasting organizations in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Venezuela, and Cuba.

Full recordings were made of all the main Coronation Day broadcasts, both for immediate use and for archive purposes. For the sound broadcasts, this involved the simultaneous employment of fifty disk-recording channels, sixteen magnetic tape recording channels, and fourteen portable magnetic recording machines. Both recording staff and equipment had to be called in from the Regions to augment the central resources.

Recordings of the television broadcast comprised one of full length, lasting about seven hours, and a shorter version consisting of selected excerpts. The former was made by the standard BBC telerecording process, in which the television picture is photographed on to cinematograph film. For the latter (which was shown to British viewers the same evening) similar film was employed, but the method used incorporated the 'suppressed-frame' process developed by the BBC's Engineering Research Department for the occasion.

From a survey carried out by the BBC's Audience Research Department, it was estimated that in Great Britain alone nearly twelve million adults listened to the sound broadcast

of the Coronation and over twenty million saw it on television. This was the first time that the television audience had exceeded that of sound. Some twenty-three millions in this country listened to Her Majesty's broadcast at nine o'clock on the evening of Coronation Day. It was not possible to compute with any certainty the total number of people overseas who heard or saw the Coronation through the medium of the BBC broadcasts and recordings, but the figure is believed to have been in the neighbourhood of 200 millions.

The Coronation Day broadcasts formed the climax to a planned scheme of programmes, spread over many months prior to the event, in all the BBC's services. Many distinguished personalities, including a number from other Commonwealth countries, and many outstanding artists and musicians contributed to these programmes, which had as their general intention to create a unified awareness of the religious and constitutional significance of the Coronation and to place it in its rightful setting against the background of the history, traditions, and national characteristics of the British peoples.



Amid the splendours of the Coronation summer, which provided many notable broadcasts, the BBC was busy making arrangements for its next big task—reporting the Royal Tour of the Commonwealth. A team of seven BBC representatives, including three engineers, was assigned to cover the Tour, which began in November.

The arrangements presented special problems, not only because of the length of the journey—between 40,000 and 50,000 miles—and its six months' duration, but also because of the ever-changing scene from country to country, from aircraft to ship and from ship to shore. The speed of the Royal progress was also a complicating factor: in many cases a single day's itinerary included a number of public engagements at places far apart. To meet these difficulties the BBC team was divided into three groups, each consisting of one commentator and one engineer. One group accompanied the Royal party throughout, while the other two

proceeded ahead of it by a series of 'leap-frogging' movements in order to establish the necessary contacts and technical facilities and to gather material in advance of its arrival. The seventh member of the team acted as communications organizer and stand-by reporter.

Microphone points were set up in various parts of H.M.S. *Gothic* and connected to a specially constructed control room. The resulting material reached the BBC by means of a short-wave radio-telephone transmitter, installed in the *Gothic* on Admiralty instructions, which provided direct communication with a Post Office receiving station in the United Kingdom. In other cases the material for broadcasting, whether 'live' or previously recorded, was transmitted to London over the normal international radio-telephone system. Filmed reports of the Tour were flown back at intervals for inclusion in 'Television Newsreel'.

The broadcast of Her Majesty's Christmas message to the Commonwealth from Auckland, New Zealand, and of the world-wide exchange of greetings which preceded it, entailed a further major task of organization. Both the programme details and the technical arrangements were handled jointly by the BBC and the broadcasting authorities of Australia and New Zealand. To ensure satisfactory reception in this country a number of alternative radio circuits from New Zealand and Australia to London were arranged. At one stage as many as nine different circuits were being fed into Broadcasting House from the Post Office Radio Terminal and from the BBC's receiving station at Tatsfield.



Without comment, a writer of a letter to *The Times* put on record during the year the following variant of a traditional skipping rhyme, which he had heard a small girl chanting in a London side-street:

I like coffee,  
I like tea.  
I like radio,  
And TV.

The implications of this are worth pondering. The first and most obvious is that the child of today takes for granted

both the wireless receiver and the television set. The second is that the one does not exclude the other. The order in this instance was no doubt dictated by the exigencies of rhyme, but it is a fact that of the 13,436,793 licences in force at the end of March 1954 no fewer than 10,187,901 were for sound only—which means that listeners still outnumbered viewers by three to one. True, the preponderance is declining—at the end of the previous March it was five to one—and the proportions may be expected to continue changing fairly rapidly during the next two or three years, as the new television stations now under construction come into service. Yet ‘steam radio’ (as the Americans picturesquely term sound broadcasting) is anything but a ‘dead duck’, and may indeed widen its audience with the improvement in reception that will result from the introduction of V.H.F. as a reinforcement of the present system. The BBC envisages the continuance of the Home Sound Services in their present form for some years to come, and has felt justified in proceeding to a full-scale review of their scope and needs over a five-year period. The review was still in progress at the end of the year. Meanwhile, a good deal was being done, and more was being planned, to improve the technical basis of sound broadcasting.

Throughout the winter, from September, the Third Programme opened at three o’clock on Sunday afternoons, and closed down half an hour earlier each evening during the week. Apart from this innovation, which was favourably received, there were no major changes in the structure or general pattern of the three domestic services.

Since 1948, the annual Reith Lectures have been a prominent feature of the autumn and winter programmes. The series is named after the BBC’s first Director-General, and when it was inaugurated in 1947 Sir William Haley described it as ‘the most serious effort the BBC has yet made to use broadcasting in the field of thought’. The 1953 lectures were given by a distinguished American scientist, Dr J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. His subject was ‘Science and the Common Understanding’. Dr Oppenheimer broadcast the first two lectures in person during a short visit to this

country in November as the guest of the BBC, and recorded the remainder for transmission after his return to America.

During the summer, as an experiment, a team of German broadcasters was invited to Broadcasting House for a microphone discussion on 'Ourselves and Germany'. The success of this experiment led to another of the same kind in December, when questions on France and French opinion were answered by a French team of five chosen to represent different aspects of French life.

A striking aspect of the work of feature producers in the past twelve months has been its geographical range. There were three programmes on the Colombo Plan—the first of the Commonwealth Projects agreed upon at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in 1952. To collect the material, BBC representatives visited India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Malaya. With the collaboration of the Mutual Security Agency, BBC observers visited most of the NATO countries. Other feature-writers were sent to Burma, Morocco, the Middle East, and Greenland. The disastrous earthquake in the Ionian Islands was reported in a topical programme ten days after the event; and also in a more detailed study, by the young Greek writer Kay Cicelis, whose 'Death of a Town' for the Third Programme was a piece of imaginative reporting worthy to rank with John Hersey's 'Hiroshima'. The crisis in Egypt and the floods in Holland were other events dealt with in a timely and effective manner.

But perhaps the most memorable feature work was achieved in the field of creative writing. New works by Louis MacNeice, Henry Reed, Terence Tiller, and Francis Dillon proved fresh and inventive, bearing eloquent witness to the vitality of the radio feature as an instrument for the writer of imagination. In the production of Dylan Thomas's last work for radio, 'Under Milk Wood'—commissioned by the BBC and delivered only a few weeks before the poet's death in America—broadcasting may be said to have reached a new peak. The wealth of characters, the rich, ripe humour, the tumultuous felicity of its verbal invention, proclaimed the genius of this gay Celtic spirit who had made himself, in a special sense, free of the air.

During the first quarter of 1954 the Third Programme broadcast a number of specially commissioned translations of unfamiliar Spanish plays, programmes of Spanish music recorded in Spain itself, and studio presentations of lesser-known Spanish operas—all within the framework of a sequence of broadcasts designed to explore the cultural heritage of Spain.

The public demand for light entertainment in its various forms was as keen as ever, and the output of variety programmes rose to an average of eighty-six a week, as compared with eighty in the previous year. 'Meet the Huggetts', 'A Life of Bliss', 'Variety Playhouse', 'Star Bill', and 'The Frankie Howerd Show' were among the successful new comedy series introduced during the year. Artists who scored a big personal success included Al Read, Frankie Howerd, Tony Hancock, Terry-Thomas, George Cole, Jack Warner, and Kathleen Harrison.

Plays continued to be popular; in spite of a further decline in the volume of listening, largely attributable to the rival attractions of television, audiences of over 8,000,000 were usual for 'Curtain Up!' and 'Saturday Night Theatre'. Millions of women listened to the regular instalments of 'Mrs Dale's Diary', and there was a large general audience for the chronicles of 'The Archers'.

In 'Twentieth-century Theatre'—a sequel to last year's 'English Theatre, 1900-1950'—the Home Service offered plays representative of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Germany, Spain, and Sweden, including several little-known works by famous authors.

It was noticeable during the year that the BBC's policy of encouraging writers to create works for radio had begun to show results. There was an increasing contribution from new sources in the form both of specially written radio plays and of free adaptations from novels and stories.

In September 1952 the BBC announced its decision to provide a number of programmes with a primarily educational aim, addressed both to audiences with special interests, including young people, and to listeners in general. In this way it sought to make a contribution to 'further education' within the general framework of broadcasting.

The policy was pursued during the year, and research showed that there was an appreciative public for all the programmes, most of which were conceived with the object of extending the listener's knowledge of the wider world around him, or his ability to enjoy it. A half-yearly pamphlet, *Listen and Learn*, of which half a million copies were distributed free of charge, gave detailed information about these programmes 'for the serious listener'.



Soon after the resumption of the BBC Television Service Bernard Shaw was asked, in an interview with *Radio Times*, what he considered to be the proper function of television. In his reply he spoke of it as 'a method of performance'; as such, its function was not new and raised no special question. That surely was a classic understatement. At the time of writing, an international exchange of television programmes, lasting four weeks and spanning half Europe, has just been successfully completed, and it seems safe to predict that the onward march of television will bring other exciting developments in the not too distant future.

In the year under review a number of factors conspired to keep BBC television in the forefront of public attention—the Coronation broadcasts, the promulgation of the BBC's development plans, the Government's plans for competitive television, and, too, the widening appeal of television itself as its audience increased. The growing interest was reflected especially in the Press. New magazine periodicals, entirely devoted to television, appeared on the bookstalls, and many national and provincial newspapers engaged full-time critics to report on the programmes.

The expansion of the Service during the year was matched by the growth of the viewing audience—roughly commensurate with the rise in the number of television sets. Over a million new sets were licensed, and the total number of combined sound and television licences passed the three million mark early in 1954. Audience Research revealed no appreciable change in the pattern of viewing: the average viewer continued to watch nearly half the evening programmes transmitted.

The BBC is well aware of the social danger inherent in passive viewing, and several programme series were designed to stimulate active rather than passive participation by the television audience. The most important of these was 'Science in the Making', which followed up a suggestion made during the Beveridge Committee's hearings by enabling television viewers to co-operate in independent scientific investigation. The response to this series was most striking: some 10,000 replies were received to the questions asked in a programme on left-handedness; an unexpectedly large number of identical twins reared apart were found as a result of another programme; and enough volunteers to last for two years were obtained for the Common Cold Research Unit as the outcome of a description of its activities. Another series, 'Painter's Progress', encouraged numbers of people to attempt painting, and brought to light some unsuspected talent.

During the year, the documentary series entitled 'Special Enquiry' tackled some of the contemporary problems of life in Britain and focused attention on such topics as illiteracy, old age, roads, and the decline of outlying villages. Other documentary programmes dealt with aspects of social welfare and, on the lighter side, with fashions.

What has been called 'television journalism', in which narrative film taken for the purpose develops the argument visually, was increasingly used to illuminate international affairs. Alan Bullock from Germany, and Aidan Crawley from India and the United States, brought back sequences of film planned to present a vivid pictorial commentary on the problems of those countries. The tragic death of Chester Wilmot in an air disaster, while on his way home from collecting similar material in the Far East, deprived television of an outstanding contributor in this and kindred fields.

In passing, it may be noted that film serves three main purposes in relation to television. In its own right, it provides complete programmes, such as those on the art of Graham Sutherland and Walter Sickert; as an adjunct to 'live' studio programmes, it supplies film sequences of various kinds for insertion during transmission; and it is still the

only means available of recording actual television programmes for subsequent use ('telerecording').

Many people who had refused to believe that television could do justice to grand opera were converted by a memorable *Tosca*, in which 'back projection' was effectively used to provide the setting; while a production of Rossini's *Cenerentola* proved to the sceptics that television can present even difficult stylistic opera with credit and conviction. At Christmas there was a notable production of Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

Nearly every top-ranking artist in the British entertainment world appeared in television programmes during the year, and millions of viewers now look forward to the jollities of the annual 'Christmas Party' organized by the Light Entertainment Department. This fact is significant. Theatres are closed on Christmas Day; the 'star' artists, most of whom are fully engaged in theatrical appearances throughout the year, thus have this one day on which they can be sure of being able to appear on the television screen. The action of the Musicians' Union in banning any form of pre-recording for television has resulted in the fact that the amount of talent normally available for television is small. In addition, one or two theatrical managements are withholding permission for artists under contract to them to appear in television. It is to be hoped that a way out of these difficulties will be found.

Television continued to take full advantage of its opportunities to bring distinguished men and women and interesting personalities to the viewing screen. It was significant, in this connection, that a team of speakers including His Grace the Archbishop of York, Bertrand Russell, the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., the Rt. Hon. John Strachey, M.P., Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, and Professor J. Rotblat were prepared to take part at extremely short notice in a special programme on the hydrogen bomb.



One of the BBC's Regional Publicity Officers, exploring a remote corner of his territory, is reputed to have met an old man who avowed that he had never heard of the BBC.

His ignorance may have been feigned, like that of the learned judges who in pre-war days used to disclaim acquaintance with the names of film stars. Certainly it would be wrong to infer that the BBC is less active in the shires than in London, or that audiences in the Regions pay less attention to broadcasting than those in the metropolitan area. Stations serving the Regions were opened in the early days of BBC broadcasting, and the interest which Regional audiences showed in the new medium helped to bring about the rapid development of Regional programmes.

It was recognized from the beginning that the Regional licence-holder had a right to demand programmes of local origin, and also that the Regions could add much of value to the national network. Today, programmes originated and produced in the Regions are regularly transmitted throughout the country. They find a place, too, in the External Services, and give a local accent to the voice of Britain which is much appreciated by exiles.

The value of Regional broadcasting is likely to increase as the technical facilities for producing programmes in television are developed in centres outside London. Already, many aspects of Regional life have been reflected on viewers' screens. In a strictly literal sense, the Regions are coming more prominently into the picture, and wider opportunities for the visual projection of Regional talent and resources will soon be open to them.

An important development in Regional broadcasting, brought about by the Royal Charter of 1952, has been the setting up of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have now completed their first full year of service, and their reports make interesting reading.

Matters now under review in Scotland include closer liaison with theatre managements and film interests in order that more radio artists may be used and given greater opportunities north of the Border.

'There is urgent need', says the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland, 'to be able to provide sufficient work and inducement to prevent experienced artists from leaving Scotland and to persuade others to return to their native land. Every effort is made to use our best artists in straight

plays, features, schools, and Children's Hour productions, and more co-operation with Repertory Theatres, film-making interests, and television might have the desired result.'

Much of the Variety output from south of the Border makes no great appeal to Scottish listeners; consequently the audience for Scottish Variety programmes is both 'critical and insatiable'. There is also a demand for plays on Scottish themes, and during the year many new plays were presented, along with the works of distinguished writers, such as Barrie and Bridie, and adaptations of Scottish novels, such as *The Bride of Lammermoor* and *Hatter's Castle*.

Regular news from Parliament has been a feature of the bulletins in the Scottish Home Service, and 'Scotland in Parliament', once a month, enables members of different Parties to describe Scottish affairs in the House of Commons.

By keeping the Scots tongue and the Gaelic language before the public the Scottish Home Service is helping to encourage their use. In 1953 the Jubilee Mod at Oban provided much interesting material for the Scottish programmes.

During the three weeks of the Edinburgh International Festival a world audience listens to the broadcasts of concerts and opera, and much of the spectacle is now seen on television. The Festival has become one of the biggest broadcasting assignments of the year.

The problems of broadcasting in Wales are complicated by the need to provide a full service in two languages. In spoken-word programmes the policy is to give roughly equal time to Welsh and English.

Programmes of music, as one would expect, have an important place in the Welsh Home Service. The Broadcasting Council for Wales considers that to a great extent they reflect the quality and standard of music-making in Wales. It notes the happy co-operation between the BBC Welsh Orchestra and Welsh choral societies. An outstanding event last year was a performance in Welsh of Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise' in which the Welsh Orchestra took part with the united choirs of three Societies in Carmarthen.

The Council's desire to have more broadcasts on social

and industrial affairs was realized in the fortnightly series 'Down to Business', which gave the BBC in Wales an opportunity of cultivating close and fruitful contact with the business world.

The Annual Lecture for 1954 was delivered in Welsh by Professor J. D. Vernon Lewis, on 'Contemporary Theology and the Pulpit'. Other important events were the first performance of Saunders Lewis's historical play *Sirvan* and the first radio performance of a Welsh version by J. T. Jones of *Twelfth Night*.

It goes without saying that the major festivals of Wales—the National Eisteddfod, the International Eisteddfod, the Urdd National Eisteddfod, and the Swansea Festival of Music—were fully reflected in the programmes. The single item that aroused the greatest amount of interest was the singing of a German children's choir at Llangollen. For months there was a brisk demand for a rehearing of 'The Happy Wanderer', sung by 'these angels in pigtails', to quote the phrase of Dylan Thomas—whose death during the year was a blow to the world of radio as well as to the world of letters.

Though the programme output in the third of the BBC's national Regions, Northern Ireland, is smaller than in Scotland and Wales, Ulster listeners have a strong Regional loyalty and a definite inclination to prefer programmes of Ulster origin. This has been established by Audience Research, which was introduced into Northern Ireland for the first time in the autumn of 1953. The investigators also found that there is a consistently larger proportional audience for news bulletins in Ulster than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Northern Ireland has to share its wavelength of 261 metres with North-east England. This is a source of irritation in both areas, and the announcement that they would receive priority under the V.H.F. plan gave general satisfaction.

As yet the impact of television on Northern Ireland has been comparatively slight, but at the end of the year plans were in hand to establish a television film unit—the first in any Region—to provide programmes of interest to Ulster.

The three English Regions all have their individual characteristics, and all are rich in programme material, much of which they export for use beyond their boundaries.

Perhaps the most important new programme introduced during the year in the Midland Region was 'Behind the News', which was later carried on all Regional wavelengths and televised. 'Town Forum' maintained its international reputation by paying a visit to Brussels and by receiving visits from five overseas teams. Midland Region produces 'The Archers', and during the year the General Overseas Service as well as the Light Programme gave prominence to the doings of the popular Ambridge community. The largest proportion of the programmes originated by Midland Region again came from its music department.

The standards of production in the North Region reached their highest level since the end of the war. Its feature programmes, some dealing with controversial issues, made a marked impression, the weekly deliberations of its 'Fifty-one Society' attracted widespread attention, its musical enterprises included performances of several of the lesser known operatic and choral works. North Region continued to be the principal source, outside London, of light entertainment material for the Light Programme, and once again a Lancashire artist—Al Read—achieved national popularity.

The Region felt a special sense of responsibility in organizing—from Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester—the first three television broadcasts of Holy Communion from the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Free Churches.

The distinctive and nationally popular country programmes produced by West Region ('The Naturalist', 'Country Questions') continued to form part of its varied output. There was frank expression of opinion on topical issues in 'Any Questions?' and 'Air Space'. A magazine series, 'The Farmer', dealt more comprehensively than ever before with the interests of the Region's large agricultural community. More than twenty musical societies gave assistance with the series 'For Music Lovers', and eight variety programmes were devoted mainly to new artists recently successful in auditions. There were interesting new

experiments in the radio presentation of both poetry and chamber music.

Regular transmissions of television programmes from the West Region started at the beginning of the year. The Region was also responsible for several productions broadcast from the television studios in London. These included two full-length plays, prepared and rehearsed in Bristol.



The seed from which the many-branched tree of the External Services has sprung was planted in December 1932, when the BBC introduced the original Empire Service. The celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of that event gave opportunities of recalling the growth of overseas broadcasting—phenomenally rapid during the war—and of drawing attention to the purposes it serves in the post-war world.

It was a little unfortunate, perhaps, that the anniversary fell in a year during which major development was at a standstill, pending presentation of the Report of the Droggheda Committee on Overseas Information and Broadcasting Services, and Government decisions on its findings.

The External Services continued to be radiated by thirty-eight high-power short-wave transmitters, including two, installed at Tebrau in Singapore, which rebroadcast the Eastern and Far Eastern Services to the appropriate countries. A low-power relay station in West Berlin was brought into operation in August 1953 to improve reception of the German Service in the Greater Berlin area. In the absence of finance for other projects, this was the only addition during the year to the transmitter resources of the External Services.

Broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe made it clear that the British people firmly condemned totalitarian Communist violations of human rights, and that Britain, while anxious to negotiate settlements with the Soviet Union, had by no means forgotten either the interests of the Communist-ruled populations in general, or in particular the need felt by Central and East Europeans for security against Germany.

There was no significant change in the level of deliberate interference aimed at BBC transmissions in the languages of the Cominform countries and in Finnish. Partial jamming appeared, however, to have been extended during the year to the Hebrew, Turkish, and Persian Services, though these were not consistently or completely jammed, and reception in the countries concerned was often almost clear on some wavelengths. Sporadic interference also affected the German Service, but without evidence of deliberate intent.

The keen demand in Russia and the Cominform countries for reliable news and informed comment was heightened by the tension which followed the death of Stalin on 5 March 1953. Reports from refugees confirmed that the BBC's audience behind the Iron Curtain is large and is not deterred by jamming. The habit of listening to the BBC appears to have persisted from wartime. There was general agreement among the refugees that BBC broadcasts are liked for their good news coverage and for their objectivity.

Some listeners in Eastern Europe took the risk of making direct contact with the BBC. A group of young people in Rumania sent a manifesto of protest against their regime, with a request that it should be broadcast in the BBC's Rumanian Service. Many letters—five times as many as for the corresponding period in 1952—were received from the Soviet Zone of Germany, where the risk involved in direct contact is less great.

Broadcasts to Free Europe reflected Britain's close concern with the prevailing political tensions and uncertainties. Throughout the year an attempt was made to focus attention on the progress made in European co-operation and collective security. There was an outstanding series of broadcasts, arranged with SHAPE in Paris, and entitled 'NATO as I See It', in which the speakers included Lord Ismay, General Gruenther, Field Marshal Montgomery, Admiral Qvistgaard, Admiral McCormick and General Norstad.

'The Unity of European Culture' was discussed by distinguished speakers in another important series of talks, arranged on the initiative of the Central and East European Commission of the Council of Europe.

As was fitting in the year of the Coronation and the Royal Tour, Commonwealth topics took a somewhat larger place than usual in the output of the General Overseas Services, alongside information and entertainment from Britain. There were four talks—given by Mr Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr Lester Pearson of Canada, Sir Douglas Copland of Australia, and Mr J. R. Jayawardene of Ceylon—on the nature of the Commonwealth tie. As a background to a full coverage of the Royal Tour, special programmes describing the area to be visited were broadcast a few days before the Queen's arrival at each main centre.

The rebroadcasting of the General Overseas Service continued on a massive scale. By the end of the year there was reason to think that at least half the world audience of the General Overseas Service listened to local rebroadcasts rather than direct to the United Kingdom. The direct audience had not grown smaller, but the total audience had increased.

The BBC Arabic Service progressively introduced new techniques during the year in order to keep pace with developments in broadcasting in the Arab countries themselves. A series of features on industrial life in Britain was built round on-the-spot interviews with Arab trainees in British firms, and the service kept in close touch with events in the Arab world. Events in Persia were closely followed by the Persian Service, and the course of negotiations for the re-entry of Persian oil into world markets was reported in news and commentaries.

Language broadcasts in the Far Eastern Service, which cover a highly populated area, containing peoples of very varied political outlook and at very different stages of development, presented the British world view, including Britain's attitude to Communism, in a way which was likely to be intelligible in the country concerned. During the year the Japanese Section was able to strengthen its existing co-operation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, which continued to rebroadcast a weekly BBC talk.

The Latin American Service was maintained on the much reduced scale introduced after the cuts of 1952. Evidence of continued Latin American interest in the BBC was provided

by over 6,000 press cuttings from 200 newspapers in ten Latin American countries, all containing programme schedules or more general news of BBC activities.



By the nature of their work the staff of the BBC's Engineering Division do not come much into the public eye. They carry on their innumerable activities, if not in back rooms, in the relative obscurity of such places as transmitting stations, control centres, recording studios, and research laboratories. Listeners and viewers rarely give a thought to the operation and maintenance of the complicated machinery which ensures the smooth transmission of the programmes, nor to the unremitting labours which keep British broadcasting in the forefront of technical progress. Occasionally a technical achievement of surpassing excellence—such as the Coronation Day broadcast—reminds them of what they owe to the BBC engineers, but as a rule it is only when something goes wrong that the importance of the work done by the Engineering Division is recognized. The public as a whole is either unaware of, or takes for granted, the year-long efforts involved in operating, servicing, and developing the BBC's 'technical facilities'—a prosaic description for installations and equipment which bear witness to the prowess of British engineers and the skill of British craftsmen.

Apart from playing a major and all-important part in the Coronation broadcasts, the Engineering Division was faced during the year with a heavy programme both on the operational side and in terms of development, planning, and new construction. The rapid expansion of the Television Service and the continuing demands of the Home Services necessitated a stepping-up of the constructional programme, and a great deal of preliminary planning had to be done during the year on projects that are to be carried out in future years. The design of the 640-foot tower to support the transmitting aerials of the new London Television Station on the Crystal Palace site was completed and plans were prepared for the underground transmitter building.

It became necessary to augment the staff of both the

operational and the specialist departments, and this raised new problems in recruitment and training. The acceleration of recruitment was affected at two levels: by taking in young men as probationary technical assistants and by recruiting professionally qualified engineers. To attract graduates direct from the Universities, a new training scheme was instituted. Graduates entering the Corporation under this scheme follow a two-year course of study, which includes a period spent in the works of a manufacturer.

The work of the BBC's engineers, both in the operational and development fields, was closely interwoven with the activities of the programme services. Without it, indeed, there would have been no broadcasting year to review.



There are many departments of the BBC of which the public knows next to nothing, which seldom or never receive attention in the newspapers, but which none the less make an essential contribution to British broadcasting by their work behind the scenes—such departments as those concerned with finance, with the administration, welfare, and training of BBC staff, with accommodation and office services.

The Staff Training school—which is separate from the Engineering Training school—was increasingly concerned during the year with television. Three general television courses were provided; additionally, the Staff Training Department arranged three short courses on television problems; a conference for writers; a course attended by the Head of Religious Broadcasting and members of his department; and a conference for outside broadcast commentators.

The Library and News Information services were even more in demand than usual during the year, especially in the pre-Coronation period, when information on a wide variety of subjects was sought by those responsible for the preparation of the programmes. The Library added to its collection of more than 60,000 books, which are housed in a central library at Broadcasting House, London, and in five branch libraries. One of these branches—the television

library—was installed in new quarters at the Television Centre, with a stock of 3,000 books and 250,000 illustrations.

For those who are intrigued by statistics, it may be worth recording that the unit which deals with programme correspondence handled nearly 800,000 letters—evidence of the close interest which the British public takes in the work of the BBC.

These and the many other ancillary services deserve a share of whatever credit is due to the BBC for its efforts to serve its diverse public at home and overseas in a memorable and historic year.

#### DIARY OF THE YEAR

MAY	Light Programme Music Festival: Royal Festival Hall
JUNE	Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II
JULY	Government authorized building of five permanent medium-power and two low-power television stations—the second stage of the BBC's plan for national coverage. Government approved in principle the BBC's plan for the introduction of V.H.F. broadcasting Thirty delegates from eighteen European countries attended a conference at Broadcasting House, London, to discuss problems concerned with agricultural broadcasting
AUGUST	Sir Basil Nicolls retired after more than a quarter of a century of service to British broadcasting
SEPTEMBER	National Radio and Television Exhibition at Earl's Court, London Representatives of European broadcasting organizations met in London to discuss a European Television Week
OCTOBER	Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Television Studios at Lime Grove Television Theatre put into service Representatives of European broadcasting organizations met in London to discuss technical aspects of the exchange of television programmes
NOVEMBER	Royal Tour of the Commonwealth began
DECEMBER	The Queen's Christmas Day broadcast from New Zealand Celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the inauguration of the original Empire Service Completion of the first stage in the construction of the Television Centre
JANUARY	Government approved construction of a further six low-power television stations—the final stage of the national coverage plan Twenty-fifth birthday of <i>The Listener</i>
FEBRUARY	Government approved adoption of the Frequency Modulation system for V.H.F. broadcasting in the United Kingdom

## SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

*Note:* The object of these lists is to give some idea of the range of output in various categories of programme. They are neither complete nor comprehensive.

### (a) Home Sound Services

#### BROADCASTS OF FOUNDATION AND OTHER PUBLIC LECTURES

- 'Myth and Reality', by Ernest J. Simmons (a shortened version of the Ilchester Lecture given at Oxford in November 1952).
- 'Science and Industry', by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (the Presidential Address given to the British Association for the Advancement of Science).
- 'Tennyson and his Age', by Basil Willey (a broadcast version of the Philip Maurice Deneke Lecture given at Oxford in October 1952).
- 'The Relation between Social Theory and Social Policy', by Professor Gunnar Myrdal (an address to the British Sociological Association Conference held at Queen Elizabeth College, London).
- 'The Science of Society', by Professor W. J. H. Sprott (shortened versions of the Josiah Mason Memorial Lectures given at Birmingham in the Spring of 1953). 1. 'The Study of Small Groups'; 2. 'The Grand Manner'.
- 'The Right to Differ', by George F. Kennan (a broadcast version of an address given at the Convocation of the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in May 1953).
- 'History as an Excuse', by Isaiah Berlin (a revised version of the first Auguste Comte Memorial Lecture given at the London School of Economics in May).
- 'Some English Influences in Proust', by J. M. Cocking (a shortened version of the Inaugural Lecture in the Chair of French, given at London University in March).
- 'Dilemmas', by Gilbert Ryle (broadcast versions of the Turner Lectures given at Cambridge in the Spring of 1953). 1. 'Thinking at Cross Purposes'; 2. 'It was to be'; 3. 'Achilles and the Tortoise'; 4. 'Pleasure'; 5. 'The World of Science versus the Everyday World'; 6. 'The World of Scientific Theory versus the World of Perception'; 7. 'Formal Logic versus Informal Logic'.
- 'Homer Today', by E. R. Dodds (shortened versions of the Lewis Fry Memorial Lectures given at Bristol). 1. 'Where and When?'; 2. 'How?'
- 'The Evolutionary History of Hormones', by William S. Bullough (a shortened version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Birkbeck College in October 1953).
- 'The Meaning of Ecumenical', by Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft (a shortened version of the Burge Memorial Lecture given at Church House, Westminster, in November 1953).
- 'John Bright and the Crimean War', by A. J. P. Taylor (a shortened version of the lecture at John Rylands Library, Manchester, in December 1953).

SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN DISCUSSION SERIES IN THE HOME SERVICE

Central African Federation—Pax Pacifica (Pacific strategy)—The Budget and its Effect—The Rates (on eve of local elections)—Ourselves and Germany (two programmes on consecutive nights on Anglo-German relations)—Can Farm Prices Be Guaranteed?—Is Coal Too Cheap?—The Role of the Party Conference—Lessons from Korea—Fit to Live In (a discussion of rent restriction and house repairs)—Both Sides of the Counter—French View—The Retiring Age—Nature Conservancy—Anatomy of Terrorism—Is Europe Uniting?—The Future of Shipping—The Welfare State—Mediterranean Strategy—The Fawley Experiment (Report on Fawley oil refinery)—M.P.s' Salaries.

The regular series was interrupted for a summer recess from June-September, during which time the following discussions were broadcast:

Can We Achieve Health? (a discussion marking the fifth anniversary of the beginnings of the National Health Service)—The M'Naghten Rules (When is a murderer mad?)—Political Development in Eastern Europe—Fish out of Water (the white fishing industry)—The Future of Market Towns.

A LIST OF BOOKS BROADCAST IN SERIAL READINGS

A BOOK AT BEDTIME (LIGHT PROGRAMME)

<i>Riceman Steps</i>	Arnold Bennett (last three instalments)
<i>All on a Summer's Day</i>	John Garden
<i>Rogue Herries</i>	Hugh Walpole
<i>The Spoletta Story</i>	James Dillon White
<i>Campbell's Kingdom</i>	Hammond Innes
<i>The Day of the Triffids</i>	John Wyndham
<i>Charley Moon</i>	Reginald Arkell
<i>Captain Jan</i>	Jan de Hartog
<i>Tarka the Otter</i>	Henry Williamson
<i>Westward the Sun</i>	Geoffrey Cotterell
<i>Dangerous Trade</i>	Gilbert Hackforth-Jones
<i>The History of Mr. Polly</i>	H. G. Wells
<i>The Struggles of Albert Woods</i>	William Cooper
<i>Mackintosh</i>	W. Somerset Maugham
<i>The Round Dozen</i>	
<i>A Sunset Touch</i>	Howard Spring
<i>The Little Ark</i>	Jan de Hartog
<i>Natural Causes</i>	Henry Cecil
<i>Cork in Bottle</i>	Macdonald Hastings
<i>Fear to Tread</i>	Michael Gilbert

WOMAN'S HOUR SERIAL READINGS (LIGHT PROGRAMME)

<i>The Last of Summer</i>	Kate O'Brien (last two episodes)
<i>Nothing is Safe</i>	E. M. Delafield
<i>No Easy Way</i>	Naomi Jacob
<i>Queen Victoria</i>	Lytton Strachey
<i>Not at Home</i>	Doris Langley Moore
<i>Karen</i>	Marie Killilea
<i>The Fortunes of Christina M'Nab</i>	S. Macnaughtan

<i>Through the Wall</i>	Patricia Wentworth
<i>The Mill on the Floss</i>	George Eliot
<i>Giant</i>	Edna Ferber
<i>The Franchise Affair</i>	Josephine Tey
<i>Father Flanagan of Boys' Town</i>	Fulton and Will Oursler
<i>The Gipsy in the Parlour</i>	Margery Sharp
<i>Persuasion</i>	Jane Austen
<i>Sold for a Farthing</i>	Clare Kipps
<i>Faster, Faster</i>	E. M. Delafield
<i>Our Virgin Island</i>	Robb White

#### HOME FOR THE DAY (LIGHT PROGRAMME)

<i>The Sudden View</i>	Sybille Bedford
<i>Three Men in a Boat</i>	Jerome K. Jerome
<i>Florence Desmond</i>	Herself
<i>No More than Human</i>	Maura Laverty
<i>Abbie</i>	Dane Chandos
<i>Daughter of Confucius</i>	Won Su-Ling and E. H. Cressy
<i>A Kid for Two Farthings</i>	Wolf Mankowitz
<i>The Overloaded Ark</i>	Gerald M. Durrell
<i>Life among the Savages</i>	Shirley Jackson

#### BREAK FOR SUMMER (LIGHT PROGRAMME)

<i>A Thorn in the Heart</i>	T. O. Beachcroft
<i>At the Villa Rose</i>	A. E. W. Mason
<i>No More Meadows</i>	Monica Dickens

#### Other Serial Readings (Home Service)

<i>Huckleberry Finn</i>	Mark Twain
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## MUSIC

### ORCHESTRAS CONTRIBUTING TO THE HOME SERVICE PROGRAMMES

#### *British Symphony Orchestras*

BBC Symphony Orchestra	Hallé Orchestra
BBC Scottish Orchestra	Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra
BBC Welsh Orchestra	London Philharmonic Orchestra
BBC Northern Orchestra	London Symphony Orchestra
BBC Concert Orchestra	Philharmonic Orchestra
BBC Midland Light Orchestra	Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra	Sadler's Wells Orchestra
City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra	Scottish National Orchestra
Covent Garden Orchestra (relayed)	Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra

#### *Chamber Orchestras*

Alexandra Orchestra	Leighton Lucas Orchestra
Boyd Neel Orchestra	London Chamber Orchestra
Eric Roberts String Orchestra	London Mozart Players
Goldsbrough Orchestra	Merritt String Orchestra
Harvey Phillips String Orchestra	New Orpheus Orchestra
Jacques Orchestra	Riddick Orchestra
Kalmar Orchestra	

*Foreign Visiting Orchestras*

Radio Italiana Symphony Orchestra Virtuosi di Roma  
(relayed)  
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra  
(relayed)

CHORAL MUSIC BROADCAST IN THE HOME SERVICE

Requiem Mass	Verdi
Sea Symphony	Vaughan Williams
Spring Symphony	Britten
Coronation Mass in C	Mozart
Handel Programme (specially re- corded in Canada by the C.B.C.)	
Intimations of Immortality	Finzi (Three Choirs Festival)
Oedipus Rex	Stravinsky (Leeds Triennial Festival)
The Hymn of Jesus	Holst
King David	Honegger
Coronation Te Deum	Walton
Mass in C minor	Mozart
Messiah	Handel
Childhood of Christ	Berlioz

CHORAL MUSIC BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

From a long list of works the following are singled out to indicate the variety of styles and periods covered:

Requiem	Fauré
Coronation Mass	Mozart
Nelson Mass	Haydn
Triumphs of Oriana	Divers Several Authors (1601)
Laudate Dominum Omnes Gentes	Palestrina
Cantatas: Il Giudizio Universale	} Carissimi
Martyres	
Lucifer	
L'Enfance du Christ	Berlioz
The Martyrdom of St. Ursula	Alessandro Scarlatti
Vespers	Monteverdi
St. John Passion	Bach
King David	Honegger

FIRST PERFORMANCES OF BRITISH MUSIC BROADCAST IN THE HOME SERVICE

March: Royal Mile	Cedric Thorpe Davie
The Strain Upraise, for chorus and orchestra	Eric Bell
Viola Concerto	Rubbra
Piano Sonata No. 1	Bliss
Fantasia on Songs of the British Isles	Gordon Jacob
Suite (first broadcast performance)	Godfrey Sampson
Symphony No. 3	Wordsworth
Theme and Variations; Donald of the Burthens	Ian Whyte
Flute Concerto	Lennox Berkeley

Coronation Overture: Proud Thames	Maconchy
Lord Byron: (symphonic portrait first broadcast performance)	Richard Arnell
The Sacred Dance	Crossley-Holland

FIRST PERFORMANCES IN THIS COUNTRY BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

String Quartet No. 3	Bloch
Le Zodiaque	Jean Absil
Le Cimetière Marin	Fartein Valen
Concert Suite for Cello and Orchestra	Alan Bush
The Shadowy Waters	Kalomiris
String Quartet No. 3	Charles Jones
Cantata (1952)	Stravinsky
Sinfonia Piccola	Alexandre Tansman
Tone Poem: L'Appel	Djémal Reclid
Piano Concerto	Mario Peragallo
Dark Sonnet	E. Chisholm
Concerto for trumpet, strings, and piano	André Jolivet

FIRST WORLD PERFORMANCES BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

Duet Rhapsody for Soprano and Viola	Kenneth Harding
Concerto Grosso No. 2	Bloch
Sinfonia Breve	Bloch
Excerpts from Beatrice Cenci	Berthold Goldschmidt
Violin Concerto	Kenneth Leighton
Ode to the Queen	Edmund Rubbra
Suite for Orchestra	Lennox Berkeley
Viola Concerto	Racine Fricker
Symphony in E flat	Peter Wishart
Divertimento for string orchestra	Alan Owen
Concert Overture: Cyrano de Bergerac	Reizenstein
Symphony No. 8 in B flat minor	Havergal Brian
Violin Concerto	Reizenstein
Piano Concerto	R. W. Wood
Pedrelliana	Roberto Gerhard
Piano Concerto	Racine Fricker
String Quartet	Josep Valls

SOME OF THE SERIES OF MUSIC PROGRAMMES BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

Trios	Twelve programmes
Lutanist songs	Nine programmes
Bach: cello suites	Six programmes
Bach: Art of Fugue	Six programmes
Bach: suites or partitas	Three programmes
Haydn: quartets	Six programmes
Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century music	Twelve programmes
K.P.E. Bach	Five programmes
Hindemith: sonatas	Three programmes

Beethoven: late piano sonatas	Five programmes
Mozart: last ten string quartets	Ten programmes
Schubert: lieder	Twelve programmes
Organ recitals	Seven programmes
French piano music	Thirteen programmes
John Dunstable	Six programmes
Progress of keyboard music	Twelve programmes
Ireland: piano music	Four programmes
John Dowland (Musica Britannica)	Four programmes
Spanish series (Heritage of Spain)	Twenty-five programmes
Italian music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries	Six programmes

#### OPERATIC BROADCASTS IN THE HOME SERVICE

Parsifal (Wagner), Acts II and III	Bayreuth recording
Nabucco (Verdi) (shortened version)	Welsh National Opera Company and Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra
Aida (Verdi), Act I	From Covent Garden
The Gondoliers (Sullivan)	The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company from Sadler's Wells
Gloriana (Britten) Gala Performance, Act I	From Covent Garden
Patience (Sullivan), Act I	From Sadler's Wells
Die Entführung Aus Dem Serail (Mozart), Acts II and III	From Glyndebourne
Iolanthe (Sullivan), Act I	From Sadler's Wells
La Cenerentola (Rossini)	From Edinburgh
The Beggar's Opera (arr. Bliss)	Studio performance
Eugène Onegin (Tchaikovsky), Act III	From Sadler's Wells
Il Trovatore (Verdi), Act III	From Covent Garden
Carmen (Bizet), complete	From Sadler's Wells
The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart), Act II	From Sadler's Wells

#### OPERAS BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

##### *Studio Performances*

A Tale of Two Cities (Arthur Benjamin)	Polly (arr. John Addison)
The Choice of Hercules (Handel)	Dark Sonnet (Chisholm)
The Shadowy Waters (Kalomiris)	Le Docteur Miracle (Bizet and Lecocq)
L'Incoronazione di Poppea (Monteverdi)	La Merope (Terradellas)
Irmelin (Delius)	Una Cosa Rara (Soler)
Love for Three Oranges (Prokofiev)	El Barberillo de Lavapies (Barbieri, ed. Gerhard)

##### *Relays*

Wozzek (Alban Berg)	From Covent Garden
Alceste (Gluck)	From Glyndebourne
Gloriana (Britten)	From Covent Garden
Aida (Verdi)	From Covent Garden
Ariadne auf Naxos (Strauss)	From Glyndebourne
La Cenerentola (Rossini)	From Glyndebourne

Die Meistersinger (Wagner)	From Covent Garden
Die Entführung Aus Dem Serail (Mozart)	From Glyndebourne
Cosi Fan Tutte (Mozart)	From Glyndebourne
Lohengrin (Wagner)	From Bayreuth
Don Giovanni (Mozart)	From Salzburg
The Rake's Progress (Stravinsky)	From Edinburgh
Idomeno (Mozart)	From Edinburgh
Die Liebe der Danae (Strauss)	From Covent Garden
Arabella (Strauss)	From Covent Garden
Capriccio (Strauss)	From Covent Garden
Luisa Miller (Verdi)	From Sadler's Wells
Don Pasquale (Donizetti)	From Sadler's Wells
Le Coq d'Or (Rimsky-Korsakov)	From Covent Garden
Werther (Massenet)	From Sadler's Wells

*Foreign Recordings*

Deborah et Jaele (Pizzetti)	Italian
La Clemenze di Tito (Mozart)	Italian
Der Diktator (Krenek)	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk
Elisabetha d'Inghilterra (Rossini)	Italian
La Favorita (Donizetti)	Italian
William Tell (Rossini)	Italian
Koenigskinder (Humperdinck)	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk
La Vida Breve (Falla)	Holland Festival Recording
Lulu (Berg)	Holland Festival Recording
Otello (Verdi)	Holland Festival Recording
Cagliostro (Pizzetti)	Italian
Die Frau ohne Schatten (Strauss)	Vienna Festival Recording
Das Rheingold (Wagner)	Bayreuth Festival Recording
Rosenkavalier (Strauss)	Salzburg Festival Recording
Die Walküre (Wagner)	Bayreuth Festival Recording
Siegfried (Wagner)	Bayreuth Festival Recording
Götterdämmerung (Wagner)	Bayreuth Festival Recording
Il Dybbuk (Rocca)	Italian
Tristan and Isolde (Wagner)	Bayreuth Festival Recording
Andrea Chenier (Giordano)	Italian
The Barber of Bagdad (Cornelius)	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk
Agrippina (Handel)	Italian
Linda di Chamounix (Donizetti)	Italian
Leonore 40/45 (Liebermann)	Baden-Baden recording
La Rondine (Puccini)	Italian
Die Meistersinger (Wagner)	Voice of America recording

A LIST OF PLAYS BROADCAST IN CERTAIN SERIES

WORLD THEATRE

<i>Electra</i>	Sophocles
<i>John Gabriel Borkman</i>	Henrik Ibsen
<i>The Tempest</i>	Shakespeare
<i>Agamemnon</i>	Aeschylus
<i>King John</i>	Shakespeare
<i>As You Like It</i>	„

<i>Henry V</i>	Shakespeare
<i>Othello</i>	”
<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>	”

TWENTIETH-CENTURY THEATRE

<i>Marco Millions</i>	Eugene O'Neill
<i>The Mask and the Face</i>	Luigi Chiarelli
<i>Distant Point</i>	Afinogenov
<i>The Traveller Without Luggage</i>	Jean Anouilh
<i>Another Part of the Forest</i>	Lillian Hellman
<i>The Captain of Kopenick</i>	Carl Zuckmayer
<i>The Sacred Scales</i>	Ugo Betti
<i>Queen Christina</i>	Strindberg
<i>Three Men on a Horse</i>	J. C. Holm
<i>The Rules of the Game</i>	Pirandello
<i>Dulcinea</i>	Gaston Baty
<i>Wife to a Famous Man</i>	G. Martinez Sierra
<i>Judgment Day</i>	Elmer Rice

RADIO THEATRE

<i>The Spectacle</i>	Rayne Kruger
<i>The Disagreeable Man</i>	Henry Cecil and C. E. Webber
<i>The Burning Secret</i>	Alan Jenkins
<i>One Green Bottle</i>	Elleston Trevor
<i>The Journey of Simon McKeever</i>	Rex Rienits
<i>The Most of her Chances</i>	Wm. Templeton
<i>The Sea Shall Not Have Them</i>	Gilbert Travers Thomas
<i>Dolores—A Star Goes West</i>	Harry Shepherd
<i>Triple Crown</i>	Alan Kennington
<i>Passport to Yesterday</i>	Enid Hollins
<i>The Dentist on the Dyke</i>	Julian Orde
<i>Five Days to Friday</i>	Redmond Macdonagh
<i>The Little Prince</i>	Jon Farrell
<i>The Little World of Don Camillo</i>	Giovanni Guareschi
<i>The Wide Guy</i>	Anthony Armstrong
<i>The Strange Lover</i>	Lord Dunsany
<i>A Blaze of Roses</i>	Elleston Trevor
<i>Wrong Number</i>	Norman Edwards
<i>A Present for Jenny</i>	Laura Common
<i>Brother Henry</i>	Lionel Brown
<i>The Einstein Highway</i>	C. E. Maine
<i>Unhurrying Chase</i>	Margaret Gore-Browne and Val Gielgud
<i>The Nantucket Legend</i>	George Lefferts
<i>The Law and the Prophets</i>	Donagh MacDonagh
<i>The Domesday Story</i>	Elleston Trevor

THE STARS IN THEIR CHOICES

<i>The Letter</i>	W. Somerset Maugham with Googie Withers
<i>The Rose Without a Thorn</i>	Clifford Bax ,, James Mason
<i>Anna Christie</i>	Eugene O'Neill ,, Joan Miller
<i>The Hanging Judge</i>	Raymond Massey ,, Boris Karloff
<i>Tonight at 8.30</i>	Noel Coward ,, Diana Churchill

<i>The White Carnation</i>	R. C. Sheriff	with Ralph Richardson
<i>The Lady of the Camillias</i>	Alexandre Dumas	„ Jean Kent
<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Shakespeare	„ Peggy Ashcroft
<i>Night Must Fall</i>	Emlyn Williams	„ Richard Burton
<i>The Great Romancer</i>	Jules Eckert Goodman	„ Robert Morley
<i>Rebecca</i>	Daphne du Maurier	„ Ann Todd
<i>Craig's Wife</i>	George Kelly	„ Phyllis Calvert
<i>The Pirate</i>	S. N. Behrman	„ Sam Wanamaker
<i>The Chiltern Hundreds</i>	William Douglas Home	„ A. E. Matthews
<i>Dear Brutus</i>	J. M. Barrie	„ Leo Genn
<i>The Skin Game</i>	John Galsworthy	„ Edward Chapman
<i>The Heiress</i>	Ruth & Augustus Goetz	„ Celia Johnson

#### CORONATION CURTAIN UP

<i>Sir Walter Raleigh</i>	William Devereux
<i>Will Shakespeare</i>	Clemence Dane
<i>Treasure Island</i>	R. L. Stevenson
<i>The Winslow Boy</i>	Terence Rattigan
<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>	Charles Dickens
<i>The Way to the Stars</i>	Terence Rattigan and Anatole de Grunwald
<i>Henry V</i>	Shakespeare
<i>Happy and Glorious</i>	Laurence Housman

Other drama series included:

SATURDAY-NIGHT THEATRE

Normally broadcast in all Home Service on Saturdays throughout the year.

WEDNESDAY MATINÉE

Normally broadcast in all Home Services throughout the year.

CURTAIN UP!

The Wednesday evening series in Light Programme.

## FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

### PROGRAMMES IN SERIES

Asia Has a Plan	Three features on the working of the Colombo Plan in Ceylon, Malaya, India, and Pakistan.
Special Duty	Series of six programmes: Journey into Darkness, After the Floods, A Child is Missing, Surgery by Radio, Rescue on the Ice-cap, Mountain Rescue.
	Series of six programmes: This Child will Now Live, Fire at Sea, Dagnet for a Cosh Kid, Pot-hole Rescue, This Man will Walk Again, The Invisible Killer.
The Immortal Bohemian	Four features on the life and music of Puccini.
Wayfaring Stranger	Three programmes featuring Burl Ives.
Country Magazine	Weekly series.

Report to the People	It's in Your Hands (dirty food). The Violent Criminal: (a) The Problem Examined; (b) The Problem Tackled. Cruelty to Children.
Mission to the Middle East	Three features on the work of UNESCO, UNICEF, and WHO in the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Libya.
Boldness Be My Friend	Four programmes adapted from the book of the same name by Richard Pape.
Don Quixote	Six instalments.
One Great Family	Three features for the twenty-first anniversary of External Broadcasting.
American Aid to Europe	Told in two parts by a team of BBC reporters.
Crime Is Our Business	Eight dramatized programmes on the war against crime waged by the police forces of Great Britain.

#### FEATURES FOR THE PRE-CORONATION PERIOD

Five Journeys	England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, and London.
Throne and People	A short series designed to show the influence of the Crown on the life of the country and the influence of the British people on the Crown, over five reigns.
Long to Reign Over Us	A feature on the National Anthem.
Westminster Abbey	An historical and descriptive account.
The Queen's People	Ourselves and our Land, Ourselves and the Sea, Ourselves and the Air.
The People We Are	A series of six profiles: Sussex Farmer, Chemical Works Manager, Immigrant, Housewife, Trawler Man, Cockney.

#### SPECIAL OCCASIONS

Coronation Day	Long Live the Queen. Coronation Day across the World.
Christmas Day	The Queen's Journey: produced for the first time from Sydney, Australia.

#### THE FOREIGN SCENE

France: A Promise Fulfilled (Rhône Valley Development Scheme)	80° North (North Greenland Expedition)
Rhodesian Journey	Crisis in Morocco
Return to Atlantis (by Louis Mac-Neice)	Journey down the Rhine Holland against the Sea
Back to Mandalay	Afghan Journey
Festival at Lyons	Report on the Canal Zone
Earthquake in Greece	Mission to Bangkok
Land of Promise (Kimberley Air Beef Scheme)	

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL

So This Is Instinct	Home for the Homeless (Hangerford Hostel)
The Story of Curare	Fight against Malaria
Out of Prison	Lamentable Brother (a feature on mental disease)
Portrait of a Health Visitor	
The White Scourge (Tuberculosis)	

MISCELLANEOUS

Regimental Histories: The Suffolks	Quest under the Sea (Deep-sea diving)
Symbol of Humanity (The Red Cross)	Castles to Africa (Union Castle Line Centenary)
Who Shall Stand? (a study in the work of Madame Jeanty)	Conquest of the South Pole
Slang	Serve to Lead (Sandhurst)
The Boy from Greece	The War Criminal (the trial of Marshal Ney)
Michael: The Boy from Poland	
Bull of Minos	

BIOGRAPHIES

Cecil Rhodes	Portrait of Chester Wilmot
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LITERARY FEATURES

Under Milk Wood (Dylan Thomas)	Men and Wives (Ivy Compton Burnett)
The Anathemata (David Jones)	Discoveries in Shakespeare (series of four by Michael Innes)
This Music Crept by Me (Archibald McLeish)	The Apple Tree Table (Herman Melville)
A Very Great Man Indeed (Henry Reed)	

POETRY

A Song of Myself, by Walt Whitman. Read by Orson Welles	Wilfred Owen
Three Cantos, by William Merwin	The Affirming Flame (poets of the last war)
El Cid, translated by William Merwin	Frontier of Darkness (A. E. Housman)

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*A list to illustrate the range of events covered in the year*

1953	
APRIL	Weekly actuality features on preparation for Coronation (Home) Association Football: England v. Scotland (Light) Speeches: H. A. C. St. George's Day Dinner (Home) Racing: 2,000 Guineas (Light) Actuality feature: Fighting Ship of Trial (Home) Speeches: Royal Academy Dinner (Home)
MAY	Racing: 1,000 Guineas (Light) Association Football: F.A. Cup Final (Light) Actuality feature: Tour of Coronation Route (Home)
JUNE	The Coronation (All Services) Royal Drives round London (Home) Racing: The Derby (Home)

Racing: The Oaks (Home)  
 Boxing: Robinson *v.* Turpin (Light)  
 Trooping the Colour (Light)  
 T.T. Races, Isle of Man (Light)  
 Cricket: 1st Test Match, England *v.* Australia, Trent Bridge  
 (Light)  
 Motor Racing: Le Mans twenty-four hour race (Light)  
 Naval Review, Spithead (Home and Light)  
 Racing: Ascot Gold Cup (Light)  
 Lawn Tennis, Wimbledon (Home and Light)  
 Cricket: 2nd Test Match, Lords (Light)  
 King's Cup Air Race (Light)  
 JULY Opening of Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, Rhodesia (Light)  
 Rowing: Henley Royal Regatta (Home and Light)  
 H.M. the Queen reviews ex-Servicemen in Hyde Park  
 (Home)  
 Golf: British Open Championships (Home)  
 Cricket: 3rd Test Match, Old Trafford (Light)  
 Racing: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown (Light)  
 S.S.A.F.A. Tattoo, White City (Light)  
 R.A.F. Review, Odiham (Home)  
 Racing: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes,  
 Ascot (Light)  
 Thames River Pageant (Home)  
 International Horse Show, White City (Home)  
 Cricket: 4th Test Match, Headingley (Light)  
 AUGUST Actuality feature: Day Trip to Southend (Light)  
 Cricket: 5th Test Match, Oval (Light)  
 SEPTEMBER Farnborough Air Display (Home)  
 Racing: St. Leger, Doncaster (Light)  
 Athletics: London *v.* Stockholm, White City (Light)  
 OCTOBER Golf: Ryder Cup, Wentworth (Home)  
 Horse of the Year Show, Harringay (Home)  
 New Zealand Air Race (Light)  
 Racing: Cesarewitch, Newmarket (Light)  
 Unveiling of Commonwealth Air Forces Runnymede  
 Memorial by H.M. the Queen (Home)  
 Actuality feature on Road Safety: Live and Let Live  
 (Home)  
 Trafalgar Day Ceremony (Home)  
 Actuality feature: Opening of Trinity House by H.M. the  
 Queen (Home)  
 Cambridge Union Debate (Light)  
 Racing: The Cambridgeshire, Newmarket (Light)  
 NOVEMBER State Opening of Parliament (Home)  
 Festival of Remembrance, Royal Albert Hall (Light)  
 Service from the Cenotaph (Home and Light)  
 Lord Mayor's Procession (Home)  
 Speeches at Lord Mayor's Dinner (Home)  
 Mr Attlee receives Freedom of City of London (Home)  
 Departure from London Airport of H.M. the Queen and  
 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the Commonwealth  
 Tour (Home)  
 Royal Arrival in Bermuda (Light)  
 Association Football: England *v.* Hungary, Wembley (Light)

- DECEMBER    Actuality feature on Lost Property: Elephants Never  
                   (Light)  
                   Christmas Round Britain (Home)  
                   Olympia Circus (Home)  
                   Royal Arrival in New Zealand (Home)
- 1954  
 JANUARY    Speech by H.M. the Queen at a State Luncheon in Wellington  
                   and the opening of the New Zealand Parliament  
                   (Home)  
                   Cricket: 1st Test Match, West Indies v. England, in  
                   summary (Light)  
                   Rugby: England v. Wales  
                   The Monte Carlo Rally (Light)  
                   H.M. the Queen's farewell to people of New Zealand  
                   (Home)
- FEBRUARY    Actuality feature on anniversary of last year's floods: The  
                   Invading Sea (Light)  
                   Opening of the Federal Parliament in Canberra and speech  
                   by H.M. the Queen at Parliamentary Dinner (Home)  
                   Rugby: England v. Ireland, Twickenham (Home)
- MARCH        Rugby: Navy v. Army, Twickenham (Home)  
                   Athletics: Oxford v. Cambridge, White City (Home)  
                   Racing: Grand National, Aintree (Home)  
                   Open Squash Championships (Home)

From November 1953 onwards, there were two weekly programmes (Home and Light) on the Commonwealth Tour.

### (b) **Regions**

#### SCOTLAND

##### *Music*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A recital of some of the songs of Francis George Scott                | Carols at Christmas time, sung by the Haddo House Choral Society.   |
| A recital direct from the Braemar Festival                            | A musical exchange programme with Radio Basle.                      |
| A sixteen-part Motet by Robert Carver, sung by the Moray Choral Union | A series presenting the folk tradition of fiddle music in Scotland. |

##### *Variety*

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Just as You Please  | A weekly series.  |
| A Song for everyone | With a new singer, Kenneth Mackellar.                           |
| Almost Brand New    | A series of short programmes introducing promising new artists. |

##### *Drama*

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Henrietta M.D.</i>              | Robert Kemp.  |
| <i>Cloud Howe</i>                  | An adaptation of the novel by Lewis Grassie Gibbon. |
| <i>The Boy David</i>               | J. M. Barrie.                                       |
| <i>Miss Scott of Castle Street</i> | Christine Orr.                                      |

*As Ithers See Us*

A play for the 1954 Burns Day, commissioned by the BBC from Robert McLellan.

*A Richt Holy Willie*

Molière's *Tartuffe* adapted into Scots by Gordon Croall.

*Hatter's Castle*

A. J. Cronin's novel, adapted as a serial in ten episodes, by R. J. B. Sellar.

#### *Talks and Discussions*

A Matter of Opinion

A travelling forum visiting towns and villages all over Scotland.

It's a Matter of Design

A discussion on Industrial Design and its application to Scottish industry.

Capital Diary

A series of six magazine programmes broadcast during the Edinburgh Festival.

Celtic Congress

This event in Glasgow, August 1953, was covered in talks.

Exploring the Api Range

A talk by W. H. Murray.

#### *Features*

The Highland Division

A recollection in story and song at the time of Divisional Summer Training in camp.

Folk-song of the North-east

A Good Day's Work for the Highlands

A feature to mark the tenth year of development of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

A Wedding Ring for Canada

A radio biography of Lord Mount Stephen.

Falkland Palace

Part of a series on properties owned by the National Trust for Scotland.

The Story of the Royal Company of Archers

The Palace of Holyrood House

The Honours of Scotland

Welcome of Scotland to the Queen

Four major features broadcast before and during the State Visit of H.M. the Queen to Scotland.

Fallen Forests

An account of developments in the woodlands stricken in the gales of January 1953.

The Mortal Makar

Selections from the diary written during the last year of his life by the Scots poet, William Soutar.

Me

Two series under this title presented the Scot in his and her social relationships, as revealed by interviews recorded impromptu and broadcast without comment.

The Pride of the Green

A comic opera.

The Gipsy Laddie	A re-telling of the Ballad of Johnnie Faa, with words by Robert Kemp and music by Francis Collinson.
A Princess for a Prize	Words by William McArthur, music by Cedric Thorpe Davie.
Journey Beyond	A group of features related to the Royal Tour, recounting famous pioneering journeys by Scottish explorers in Canada, Australia, and Africa.
Over Here from Over There	A study of the American Community in Scotland.
A Hundred Thousand Feet in Scotland	A sketch of a year's film-making north of the Border. Several large film-making managements used Scotland for location purposes during the year.
Horizon 2,000 A.D.	An outside broadcast feature on the rapidly expanding town of Grangemouth, described by its own citizens.

#### *Outside Broadcasts*

The State Visit to Scotland.	The Jubilee Mod at Oban of An Comunn Gaidhealach.
The Edinburgh International Festival.	Puffer Journey, in which the microphone followed a West Highland cargo coaster on its normal circuit from the mainland to the Outer Islands.
A visit by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Shetland, and his installation in November as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.	A visit for three programmes to the Island of Islay.

#### *Television*

National Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.	
The Opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.	
A feature on Land Reclamation.	
A Variety programme from the Naval Base at Rosyth.	
The first broadcast of a Church of Scotland Communion Service from Dunbarney Parish Church.	
A talk by Moray McLaren on St Andrew's Day.	
A Hogmanay Party.	
The Jolly Beggars	A studio presentation of Robert Burns' poem, with traditional music set by Cedric Thorpe Davie and performed by the Saltire Singers.
Rugby Football	Scotland v. New Zealand at Murrayfield.
The Conductor speaks	With Ian Whyte and the BBC Scottish Orchestra.
A Fashion Show	

WALES

*Features*

- Salvator Jones By Ffowc Ellis. A modern parable of a man of saintly gifts amongst the perplexities of public life and modern society.
- Bardd y Brenin (The Royal Harper) A radio biography of Edward Jones, one of the famous Welsh harpists.
- Queen of Song A musical biography of Adelina Patti, featuring Marion Lowe, soprano. In collaboration with North Region.
- October Harvest The story of Robert Roberts, the great scholar, based on his published autobiography.
- Unfinished Journey A radio version of his autobiography by Jack Jones (author of 'Rhondda Roundabout').
- For the Whole World A commemoration of 150 years of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by P. H. Burton.

*Drama*

- Teulu Ty Coch (The Ty Coch Family) A continuation of the daily serial (Mondays to Fridays).
- Nos Ystwyll (Twelfth Night) A translation of Shakespeare's comedy by J. T. Jones.
- Marianne A radio adaptation of Rhys Davies' novel, by P. H. Burton.
- Star-crossed Lover A comedy by P. H. Burton, featuring Richard Burton and Claire Bloom.
- Siwan A play for St David's Day by Saunders Lewis. The story of the wife of Llywelyn the Great, Prince of Wales.
- Jinny Morgan A radio version of the stage play by Howard Spring.

*Children's Hour*

- Gari Tryfan A detective serial in Welsh by Idwal Jones.
- Culhwch ac Olwen Tales from the Mabinogion dramatized by Gwilym E. Thomas.
- Captain Fortune Adventure serial by John Darran.
- Wil Cwac Cwac A radio cartoon, featuring animals, for the very young, by Jennie Thomas.

*Talks*

- Diwinyddiaeth Heddiw a Phregethu (Contemporary Theology and the Pulpit) Annual Lecture: delivered by Professor J. D. Vernon Lewis (The Memorial College, Brecon).

Wales and the Crown	A half-hour talk for Coronation Year by David Jones, artist and poet.
Guest Speaker	Series of personal talks by distinguished Welshmen on topics of their own choice.
O Le i Le (From Place to Place)	A series of visits to widely scattered areas with a regular panel of experts answering questions by local folk on local speech, custom, and history.
Down to Business	A magazine of trade and commerce in Wales.
Current Affairs	A series of discussions on Rural Depopulation, and single discussions on Parliament for Wales, National Insurance, etc.

#### *Light Entertainment*

Pawb yn ei Dro (Each in His Turn)	Continuation of the radio quiz based on the procedure of the old-time Penny Reading.
Camgymeriadau	A series of sophisticated revue programmes.
Raligamps	A series of informal sessions of songs, anecdotes, and topical humour.
Saturday Starlight	Programmes of light music and variety in the music-hall style.

#### *Music*

The Music Makers (Elgar)	A performance for Coronation Week by the Pontardulais Choral Society and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.
Emyn o Fawl (Hymn of Praise) (Mendelssohn)	A Christmas concert given by the Massed Choirs of Carmarthenshire, and the BBC Welsh Orchestra.
Songs for Everybody	A series of concerts given by visiting choirs and popular soloists, and presented by guest compères.
Continental Choral and Orchestral Exchanges	Seven programmes.
Relays of concerts from the National Eisteddfod, the International Eisteddfod, and the Swansea Festival.	
Royal Visit to Wales (July)	Commentaries on the scenes at Cathays Park, Cardiff, and Caernarvon Castle.
National Eisteddfod	The major ceremonies of Crowning and Chairing the Bards. Relays from the concerts given by the National Youth Orchestra of Wales and the Eisteddfod Children's Choir, etc.

### *Television*

- St David's Day Celebrations      A talk by Emlyn Williams. A sermon by Dr Tecwyn Evans. Leeks and Daffodils (light entertainment), Cennin Pedr (Daffodils), a magazine programme.
- Other People's Jobs: Nylon      A documentary programme on the making of nylon, ending with a fashion parade.
- Remembering a Victory      A visit to the Nelson Museum, Monmouth, on the eve of Trafalgar Day.
- Welsh Affairs      Lady Megan Lloyd George questioned by journalists in Welsh, on the campaign for a Parliament for Wales.  
James Griffiths, M.P., questioned on matters of current importance in Wales.
- Telewele (Look-See)      A quiz programme for children, including parlour games. At regular intervals.

### NORTHERN IRELAND

#### *Drama and Features*

- The Last Hero      Verse play on Deirdre and the Sons of Usna, by Donagh MacDonagh.
- Leviathan with an Hook      An allegory with an Ulster setting, by J. D. Stewart.
- Three Lough programmes      Recordings made around Belfast and Carlingford Loughs, and Lough Foyle.
- Essex and Tyrone      Historical dramatization of the struggle for Ulster in the sixteenth century.
- Stormont Comes of Age      Feature on the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the Stormont Parliament.
- Nachlat Belfast      The growth and development of a settlement in Israel financed by Belfast Jewish community.
- Prisoner of State      A portrait of King William III, the man behind the legend.
- The Bloody Brae      Verse play by John Hewitt on toleration, founded on an historical incident.
- Two Regimental programmes      The Royal Ulster Rifles and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- A Child is Crying      An examination of the problem of cruelty to children in Northern Ireland.
- Hired and Bound      Reminiscences of old hiring fairs in Ulster.

### *Outside Broadcasts*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| The State Visit to Northern Ireland      | Presentation of addresses by both Houses of N.I. Parliament. Visit to Londonderry. |
| The Ulster Tourist Trophy Motor Car Race | The Ulster Grand Prix Motor Cycle Race.  |

### *Music*

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Concerts                     | City of Belfast Orchestra and Belfast Philharmonic Society.                |
| Public Concerts              | BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra in Londonderry, Cookstown and Armagh. |
| Ulster folk-music programmes | Introduced by Sean O'Boyle.  |

### *Talks*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| New Industries                        | Series on post-war developments in the struggles against unemployment.   |
| An experiment in Political Devolution | A series by Dr T. Wilson on Northern Ireland's experiment in self-government (also broadcast in Scotland and Wales).     |
| Careers                               | A series, introduced by the Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, on career possibilities in Northern Ireland. |
| The Arts in Ulster                    | Local criticism of drama, art, and literature.   |
| Ariel                                 | A monthly literary programme presenting new Ulster work.   |

### MIDLAND REGION

#### *Drama and Features*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| The Archers  | A daily serial for the Light Programme with a weekly omnibus edition; and a weekly General Overseas Service programme tracing the story from its beginnings. |
| The Thursday Play  | A series prepared in conjunction with North Region of original plays by Regional writers.  |
| Jimmy and the Desperate Woman }<br>The Widowing of Mrs Holroyd }<br>Clayhanger | Two adaptations from D. H. Lawrence.<br>By Arnold Bennett, adapted as a serial play.   |
| The Lost Child   | A Christmas feature on the theme of the Puer Aeternus by Rev. Joseph McCulloch.  |
| Theatre Visit  | A series of recordings from Midland theatres.  |

The Chindits	The dramatized diary of the first officer to cross the Chindwin River in the Burma campaign.
Joseph Chamberlain	An appreciation, with the recorded voices of relatives, friends, colleagues, and supporters, edited and linked by Julian Amery.
Three Cities of the Future	A triple outside broadcast from Rotterdam, Plymouth and Coventry on the theme of blitz and reconstruction.
Call-over	A radio version of the Masque for the fourth centenary of Shrewsbury School, by Paul Dehn.
The Story of the Bible	An account of the growth of the Bible, its various translations and publications from the earliest traditions to the present day.

*Documentary Programmes*

Off the Shelf	The story of the Portland Training College on the Nottinghamshire coalfield, where crippled and disabled people are fitted for a new way of life. Told in interviews with Wilfred Pickles.
Christmas Eve at Winchcombe	Three microphone visits describing preparations for Christmas in this Cotswold market town.
The National Serviceman Abroad	A microphone tour of British military establishments in Germany.
Avon Journey	A series of six broadcasts in which the Warwickshire Avon was the thread linking pictures of town and country life in the South Midlands.
Discovery	A series of four broadcasts from research and development plants.
William Kimber	William Kimber's own recorded story of the foundation of the English Folk Dance Society.

*Topical and Sports Programmes*

What Goes On	A weekly magazine programme for young people.
Sports Round-up	} All regular monthly ingredients in winter programmes.
Motoring and the Motorist	
Talking Football	
Football Fanfare	A fortnightly series of visits to Midland football clubs in the peak season between Christmas and Easter.

Town Topic	A monthly feature in which opinion on a local topic, gathered in brief recorded statements, is edited as an argument of general importance.
Programmes for Anglers	The Midlands have about 100,000 licensed anglers. For these were produced several editions of a panel programme, Fishermen's Forum, a biographical study of William Bailey and a documentary on night-fishing for carp.

#### *Talks and Discussions*

Just the Job	A monthly magazine with industrial achievement and controversy.
Behind the News	A fortnightly three-man discussion programme.
The Hunger Line	A discussion series on the menace of famine.
Midland Parliament	The oldest of the discussion programmes, which this season was devoted entirely to industrial topics.
Town Forum	One broadcast from Brussels, three from the Midlands with teams from overseas, and several domestic editions.

#### *Magazine Programmes*

Past and Present	Formerly entitled Midland Miscellany: a literary and historical magazine.
Countryside	Sport, landscape, and country ways.
Down to the Sea	Longshore and deep-sea topics based on the Norfolk-Suffolk coast.

#### *Music*

St Aloysii Mass } L'Amfiparnasso }	Broadcast in the Third Programme.
Aida (concert version) } Morning Heroes }	With the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and well-known Midland choral societies.
Stories from the Opera series	With the BBC Midland Light Orchestra.
Stories from the Ballet series	With the BBC Midland Light Orchestra.
Relays from Festivals	From the Three Choirs, Cheltenham, and Lichfield Festivals, and the Birmingham Promenade series.

## Television

Round the Region	Three editions of a topical and general magazine for Midland viewers.
Three programmes about H.M. Forces: We Make 'em Proud	The work of an infantry training depot, Norton Barracks, Worcester.
Canadian Christmas	From the North Luffenham base of the Royal Canadian Air Force.
Web-footed Marines	Commando frog-men in a demonstration.
Motor Racing from Silverstone The National Hunt Meeting from Cheltenham Town Forum	Two sports meetings relayed for the first time. Two editions: home speakers at Birmingham; Swedish speakers at Solihull.

## NORTH REGION

### Music

The Boatswain's Mate	A performance of Ethel Smyth's comic opera, with the Northern Orchestra conducted by Vilem Tausky.
Canterbury Pilgrims	This performance was mounted in honour of Sir George Dyson's seventieth birthday.
Angélique	A performance of the comic opera by Ibert, with libretto specially adapted for broadcasting by Colin Shaw.

### Variety

The Al Read Show You're Only Young You're Welcome Variety Fanfare	Once } Introducing some recently discovered talent. High-speed Variety from the North of England.
--	---

### Features

Horses Can't Talk	An objective presentation of the problems involved in the slaughter of horses.
Flying Saucers	Eye-witness claims examined by experts.
Pity My Simplicity	On the care of mentally defective children.
The Drifting Sort	Stories of tramps and down-and-outs.
They've All Done Time	The problem of the unregenerate criminal.

Worker in the Dawn	Marking the fiftieth anniversary of the death of George Gissing.
Tribute to Sherlock Holmes	On the occasion of his hundredth 'birthday'.
Tribute to Kathleen Ferrier	With Gerald Moore, and her sister Winifred Ferrier.
The Northcountryman	A weekly miscellany depicting places and characters in the Northern counties.

#### *Drama*

The Vigil	An Easter play by Ladislaus Fodor.
Mrs Watts	A play by Lisa Sheridan about the early life of Ellen Terry.
The Gay Dog	A radio version of the successful West End production.

#### *Talks*

Fifty-one Society	A weekly discussion programme with guest speaker and contributions from the floor.
What is Philosophy?	A series of three talks by Winston Barnes.
The Play's the Thing	A series of six talks on the theatre by J. C. Trewin.
How People Talk	A series of three talks with recorded excerpts, by Lynton Fletcher.
Man in the Universe	A talk at Christmas time by Professor Lovell.
Where Shall We Go?	A series of fortnightly programmes.

#### *Outside Broadcasts*

T.T. Races, Isle of Man	A series of sixty-minute variety shows.
Blackpool Nights	
Re-opening of the Manchester Royal Exchange by H.R.H. Princess Margaret	
Presentation of the Freedom of Manchester to Mr Attlee	
Royal Show, Blackpool	
Opening of the new oil dock at Eastham.	

#### *Television*

The Love Match	A relay from the Grand Theatre, Blackpool.
Stars at Blackpool	Two variety programmes.
The Good Old Days	Broadcast from Leeds, presenting old-time variety in its original setting.
Messiah	The Huddersfield Choral Society, conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent.
Centurion Tanks	A documentary on the making and testing of the Centurion tank.

WEST REGION

*Music*

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Choir Night                         | Weekly choir concerts.                                     |
| Band Night                          | Weekly concerts by brass and military bands.               |
| The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra | In a weekly symphony concert.                              |
| For Music Lovers                    | Gramophone programmes chosen by Music Clubs and Societies. |
| Music Makers                        | Chamber music and recitals informally presented.           |

*Talks*

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Coast and Country | Topographical and outdoor magazine, in County editions.     |
| On the Land       | A weekly agricultural bulletin.                             |
| The Farmer        | A weekly half-hour magazine.                                |
| Country Questions | A monthly series: listeners' questions answered by experts. |
| The Naturalist    | Monthly.  |
| Birds in Britain  | Monthly.  |
| The Archaeologist | Bi-monthly.   |

*Public Opinion Programmes*

- |                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Any Questions? | A weekly public forum.          |
| Air Space      | A weekly correspondence column. |

*News, Sport, Topicality*

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| The Week in the West    | A news magazine.   |
| Sport in the West       | A weekly sports magazine.  |
| The West at Westminster | Weekly talks on matters of Regional interest raised in Parliament. |
| West Country Diary      | A weekly bulletin of forthcoming events.                           |

*Light Entertainment*

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| At the Luscombes     | A weekly family serial.                                 |
| Music in Limelight   | Music associated with Regional theatres.                |
| Holiday Special      | A holiday magazine.                                     |
| Pass the Salt        | A weekly session on the humorous side of everyday jobs. |
| Strike up the Band   | Variety series.   |
| The Jimmy Young Show | Variety series.   |

*Plays and Features*

- |                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| West Aller               | A day in the life of a Devon village. |
| For Whom the Wheel Turns | Road Safety documentary.              |
| Tale of the Taku         | A true story of smuggling.            |
| George Muller            | A radio biography.                    |

Wild Geese	An anthology.
Dear Clara	A radio biography of Clara Butt.
Admirals All	A documentary showing how entrants to Dartmouth Naval College are selected.
The Journalist	A day in a West Country newspaper office.
In Need of Care	A documentary on the work of the Children's Department of the Home Office.
The Circus Comes to Town	A documentary on circus life.
The Great Northern Diver	A Ludwig Koch programme.
The Farmer's Wife	Eden Phillpotts' Devonshire comedy.
Jenny Villiers	A play by J. B. Priestley.
Golden Rain	A play by R. F. Delderfield.
Appointment with Venus	Specially adapted for broadcasting.

### *Television*

Westward Ho!	Regional television magazine.
Your Brain at Work	A documentary from the Burden Neurological Institute.
Everybody's Business	Civil Defence demonstration.
Air Taxi	Helicopter display.
Make Mine Country Style	Country dancing, songs and stories.

### (c) **Television**

#### A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL SERIES OF TALKS, DISCUSSIONS, AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

In the News	Discussions on current affairs, with politicians and others taking part.
Press Conference	Personalities in the news answering questions put by leading journalists.

Among those who appeared were: Mr Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations; Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India; Mr Adlai Stevenson; The Rt Rev. J. W. C. Wand, D.D., Bishop of London; The Rt Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., Minister of State; The Rt Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., President of the Board of Trade; Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Professor of Physics, Imperial College, London; Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of B.O.A.C.; Sir James Turner, President of the National Farmers' Union; Sir Alexander Maxwell, Chairman of the British Holidays and Travel Association; Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of the Football Association; Mr James Campbell, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. (The Hon. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was interviewed on television, but not in this series.)

Democracy in India	A study by Aidan Crawley, with film sequences taken in India.
As Others See Us	An examination of current attitudes to Britain in Germany, France and Spain, by Peter Smithers, M.P.

International Commentary	A survey of contemporary political developments in Eastern Europe, Germany and Western Europe.
Americans at Home	A series of four programmes on American public opinion, compiled by Aidan Crawley.
Putting Ideas to Work	An investigation of the extent to which pure research is applied to industrial development, conducted by Charles Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Science in America	A series of recorded programmes originally broadcast in America. Arranged by Andrew Miller Jones, as guest producer, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?	A 'quiz' programme in which eminent authorities assess specimens from museums in Britain and elsewhere.
Inventors' Club	In which new inventions are demonstrated and explained.
Science Survey	A monthly film record of new developments in science and technology.
Leisure and Pleasure } About the Home }	Afternoon programmes for women, catering respectively for cultural and practical interests.
Songhunter	Introducing folk-tunes and folk-singers of the British Isles.
The Pattern of Marriage	A serial story of the problems experienced by a young couple in their early married life.
The Course of Justice	A series first given in 1948. Three programmes on: Juvenile Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Assizes.
Britain in the Skies	A survey in three programmes of the development of air power in Britain.
Special Enquiry	Contemporary problems of major public concern in Britain, introduced and set in perspective by Robert Reid.
Fashions	Six programmes on fashion, including a full-length documentary: Fashion Story.

A SELECT LIST OF PLAYS BROADCAST

*Classics*

<i>King Henry V</i>	Shakespeare
(Given by the Oxford and Cambridge Players)	
<i>The Great Catherine</i>	George Bernard Shaw
<i>The Lady from the Sea</i>	Henrik Ibsen

*L'Aiglon*  
*The Duenna*

Edmond Rostand  
R. B. Sheridan

*Plays Specially Written for Television*

<i>The Passionate Pilgrim</i>	Michael Barry and Charles Terrot
<i>All on a Summer's Day</i>	R. F. Delderfield
<i>The Bespoke Overcoat</i>	Wolf Mankowitz
<i>The Honours of Scotland</i>	Robert Kemp
<i>Stand by to Shoot</i> (serial)	Donald Wilson
<i>The Quatermass Experiment</i> (serial)	Nigel Kneale
<i>The Teckman Biography</i> (serial)	Francis Durbridge

*Studio Productions of Plays Originally Written for the Stage*

<i>Many Waters</i>	Monckton Hoffe
<i>Will Shakespeare</i>	Clemence Dane
<i>The Emperor Jones</i>	Eugene O'Neill
<i>The Deep Blue Sea</i>	Terence Rattigan
<i>Tovarich</i>	Jacques Duval-Robert Sherwood
<i>Sacrifice to the Wind</i>	André Obey
<i>Anastasia</i>	Marcelle Maurette-Guy Bolton

*Adaptations*

<i>Almost Glory</i>	F. Benedict
<i>The Public Prosecutor</i>	Fritz Hochwaelder
<i>The Parasite</i>	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
<i>Evensong</i>	Beverley Nichols-Edward Knoblock
<i>Crime and Punishment</i>	Feodor Dostoevsky
<i>Wuthering Heights</i>	Emily Brontë

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*A list to illustrate the range of events covered*

1953	
APRIL	Excerpt from <i>The Glorious Days</i> , from the Palace Theatre, London. Visits to the British Industries Fair at Earl's Court. Programme on the Severn Wild Fowl Trust.
MAY	F.A. Cup Final, from Wembley. Visit to a factory making musical instruments for the Coronation. Coronation Display by the Women's League of Health and Beauty. Kings and Queens of England: Exhibition of Royal Portraits, from Burlington House.

- JUNE The Coronation.  
The Coronation Thanksgiving Service, from St Paul's Cathedral.  
Trooping the Colour, from the Horse Guards Parade.  
The Naval Review at Spithead.  
The State Visit to Scotland.  
Tennis: The All-England Championships from Wimbledon.  
The First and Second Test Matches against the Australians, from Nottingham and Leeds.
- JULY The S.S.A.F.A. Tattoo, from White City Stadium.  
The Royal River Pageant on the Thames.  
The Review of the Royal Air Force, from Odiham.
- AUGUST Athletics: The British Games, from White City Stadium.  
Visits to the Welsh National Eisteddfod and the Edinburgh Tattoo.
- SEPTEMBER The National Radio and Television Exhibition from Earl's Court.  
The Air Display of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, from Farnborough.  
Visit to a nylon-spinning factory, followed by a fashion display, from Cardiff.
- OCTOBER The Horse of the Year competitions, from Harringay.  
Unveiling of the Commonwealth War Memorial at Runnymede.  
Start of the London to New Zealand Air Race.
- NOVEMBER The Lord Mayor's Banquet, from Guildhall.  
The departure of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on their tour of the Commonwealth.  
Tennis: Indoor Professional Championships, from Wembley.
- DECEMBER Visits to wine-vaults in Bristol and a perfume factory in Brentford.  
Ice Skating: The National Championships held at Streat-ham Ice-Rink.  
Christmas morning service, from Willow Parish Church, Somerset.
- 1954
- JANUARY Rugby Football: England v. New Zealand, from Twicken-ham.  
Podrecca's Piccoli Puppets, from Prince's Theatre, London.  
Excerpt from *Paint your Waggon*, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
- FEBRUARY Programmes from Oxford: a visit to Christchurch Cathedral; Oxford Union Debate; O.U.D.S. Revue, *Oxford Accents*.  
Handle with Care: a programme on pet animals, from a Bethnal Green Youth Club.  
Twenty Million Smokers: a visit to a cigarette factory in Bristol.
- MARCH The 'Daily Mail' Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia (using 'Roving Eye' camera).  
A visit to the City of London Police Headquarters.  
*Yellow Sands*, from the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

# THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1954 WITH RELATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1954

### NOTES RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET

NOTE 1. (a) The basis on which depreciation is provided on Freehold Buildings has been altered in the course of the year ended 31 March 1954, resulting in a credit of £580,215 to Net Revenue and Appropriation Account, representing excess depreciation provided in previous years. Had depreciation been charged on the same basis as previously, the charge for the year in the Net Revenue and Appropriation Account would have been £665,094, and the excess of Expenditure over Income would have been £111,489.

(b) No provision has been made for the depreciation of External Services Fixed Assets, since payments from Grant-in-Aid include only the cost of renewal of these assets. Such depreciation, if applied on the changed basis referred to above, would have accumulated:

	Total	Broad- casting	Monitor- ing	Civil Defence
	£	£	£	£
To 31 March 1953	2,727,380	2,600,919	100,773	25,688
In respect of year to 31 March 1954	215,418	193,852	-18,946	40,512
At 31 March 1954	2,942,798	2,794,771	81,827	66,200

Had depreciation been calculated on the same basis as previously the total cumulative charge to 31 March 1954 would have been £3,286,389.

NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1954 approximately to £1,209,000 (1953—£590,000).

## BALANCE SHEET AS

	31 March 1954		31 March 1953	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1953	8,000,000			
Adjustment arising on settlement of War Damage Claim, Part I, etc.	106,089			
Appropriation for year to 31 March 1954 for future Capital Expenditure	893,911			
		9,000,000		8,000,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:				
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31 March 1954 carried forward—per account annexed		1,326,284		1,649,575
SPECIFIC RESERVES:				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000		250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1954-55—per Net Revenue Account annexed	300,000		270,000	
	550,000		520,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	2,051,526		1,914,768	
		2,601,526		2,434,768
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		12,927,810		12,084,343
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1953	4,272,986		4,221,159	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1954	213,746		68,042	
	4,486,732		4,289,201	
Less Assets taken out of service during the year to 31 March 1954—at Cost	49,745		16,215	
		4,436,987		4,272,986
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1954 carried forward—per account annexed—				
Broadcasting Revenue	39,416		22,457	
Broadcasting Capital	44,918		41,612	
Monitoring Revenue	5,449		140	
Monitoring Capital	555		1,501	
Civil Defence	8,983		494	
		99,321		66,202
SPECIFIC RESERVE:				
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1954-55	8,650		25,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	86,330		102,831	
		94,980		127,831
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		4,631,288		4,467,021
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		17,559,098		16,551,364

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have Grant-in-Aid Account, which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31 March view of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.2.  
24 June 1954.

AT 31 MARCH 1954

<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		31 March 1954		31 March 1953	
	£	£	£	£	
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:</b>					
Sound	3,225,769		2,547,473		
Television	3,941,738		3,251,418		
		7,167,507		5,798,891	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS— earmarked for Capital purposes</b>					
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:					
British Government Securities at par (Market Value £1,487,812)	1,500,000		1,500,000 (1,466,562)		
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value)			701,109 (704,348)		
Loans to Local Government Authorities	332,493				
		1,832,493		2,201,109	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS—Other</b>					
Stores on Hand:		9,000,000		8,000,000	
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,349,681		1,486,019		
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:					
Sundry Debtors	1,363,445		829,101		
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	103,951		274,549		
Unexpired Charges	130,884		123,845		
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value)			633,864 (636,793)		
Loans to Local Government Authorities	817,507		500,000		
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	162,342		236,965		
		3,927,810		4,084,343	
<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>		<u>12,927,810</u>		<u>12,084,343</u>	

<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>					
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5</b>					
Broadcasting	4,036,117		3,907,441		
Monitoring	243,428		268,141		
Civil Defence	157,442		97,404		
		4,436,987		4,272,986	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>					
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	30,000		30,000		
Debtors and Unexpired Charges					
Sundry Debtors	98,011		101,819		
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	1,303		3,223		
Unexpired Charges	24,614		18,968		
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	40,373		40,025		
		194,301		194,035	

(Signed) Alexander Cadogan } *Governors*  
 (Signed) H. G. H. Mulholland }  
 (Signed) Ian Jacob } *Director-Genera*

<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	<u>4,631,288</u>	<u>4,467,021</u>
<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	<u>17,559,098</u>	<u>16,551,364</u>

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with the 1954, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair

(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., *Auditors.*  
*Chartered Accountants.*

## HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1954		Year ended 31 March 1953	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	9,387,166		8,682,815	
Television—as per Statement 2	3,991,439		3,401,042	
		13,378,605		12,083,857
Depreciation—see Note 1:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	316,019		357,952	
Television—as per Statement 4	247,181		220,177	
		563,200		578,129
Special Contribution to Staff Pension Schemes		315,000		10,000
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1954-55)	300,000		270,000	
Deducted from Interest etc.	56,479		30,414	
	356,479		300,414	
<i>Less: Adjustment for prior year</i>	50,001		41,869	
		306,478		258,545
		14,563,283		12,930,531
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, brought down		9,595		62,662
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		893,911		
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		1,326,284		1,649,575
		2,229,790		1,712,237

## EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

### INCOME:

Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year  
Interest on Bank Deposit  
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.

### EXPENDITURE:

Revenue expenditure for the year per Statement 3  
Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme  
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year  
Income Tax on surplus for year (Assessable 1954-55) £8,650, less adjustment for prior years  
£2,557

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR  
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1953

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1954,  
CARRIED FORWARD

# TELEVISION SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1954

	Year ended 31 March 1954 £	Year ended 31 March 1953 £
Income:		
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	7,848,868	8,336,819
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	5,114,583	3,358,014
	12,963,451	11,694,833
Net Revenue from Publications	1,354,691	1,001,618
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc.	68,658	82,771
Interest on War Damage Claims	68,700	
Profit on Sale of Investments	10,179	12,416
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure	88,009	76,231
	14,553,688	12,867,869
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, carried down	9,595	62,662
	14,563,283	12,930,531
Reduction of Depreciation on Freehold Buildings for prior years —see Note 1:		
Sound—as per Statement 4	507,935	
Television—as per Statement 4	72,280	
	580,215	
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1953	1,649,575	1,712,237
	2,229,790	1,712,237

# TELEVISION SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1954

Year Ended 31 March 1954

Year Ended 31 March 1954						Year Ended 31 March 1953
Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	£
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £	£	£	£
4,227,000	148,000	410,000	10,000	110,000	4,905,000	4,695,000
6,082					6,082	5,187
7,211		29,519			36,730	12,439
4,240,293	148,000	439,519	10,000	110,000	4,947,812	4,712,626
4,176,399		430,488		38,019	4,644,856	4,523,285
50,000					50,000	50,000
—3,065	141,989		11,719	60,038	213,746	68,042
	2,705	3,772	—773	3,454	6,093	25,000
4,223,334	144,694	434,210	10,946	101,511	4,914,695	4,666,327
16,959	3,306	5,309	—946	8,489	33,117	46,299
22,457	41,612	140	1,591	494	66,205	19,905
39,416	44,918	5,449	555	8,983	99,321	66,204

## STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1954

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1954		Year ended 31 March 1953	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	566,495	12.19	567,142	12.54
Permanent Orchestras	44,286	0.95	40,593	0.90
Performing Rights	131,473	2.83	135,116	2.99
Publicity and Intelligence	72,464	1.56	67,199	1.48
Salaries and Wages	1,624,402	34.97	1,554,771	34.37
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	123,245	2.65	126,505	2.80
	<u>2,562,365</u>	<u>55.15</u>	<u>2,491,326</u>	<u>55.08</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	158,618	3.41	146,188	3.23
Power, Lighting and Heating	330,519	7.12	294,966	6.52
Plant Maintenance	156,438	3.37	134,882	2.98
Transport	31,490	0.68	36,215	0.80
Salaries and Wages	575,269	12.38	549,510	12.15
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	41,331	0.90	36,210	0.80
	<u>1,293,665</u>	<u>27.86</u>	<u>1,197,971</u>	<u>26.48</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	254,922	5.49	235,857	5.22
Telephones	19,899	0.43	18,254	0.40
Insurance	21,421	0.46	22,598	0.50
Household Maintenance	17,504	0.38	14,976	0.33
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	26,989	0.58	89,403	1.98
	<u>340,735</u>	<u>7.34</u>	<u>381,088</u>	<u>8.43</u>
<b>REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:</b>				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	24,613	0.53	31,784	0.70
Salaries and Wages	143,311	3.09	147,699	3.26
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	11,021	0.24	11,419	0.25
	<u>178,945</u>	<u>3.86</u>	<u>190,902</u>	<u>4.21</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	111,514	2.40	111,554	2.46
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	14,695	0.32	13,525	0.30
	<u>126,209</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>125,079</u>	<u>2.76</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	142,937	3.07	136,919	3.04
	<u>4,644,856</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>4,523,285</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Whereof:</b>				
Broadcasting	4,176,399	89.92	4,076,341	90.12
Monitoring	430,438	9.26	430,817	9.52
Civil Defence	38,019	0.82	16,127	0.36

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1954		At 31 March 1953	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	3,381,511	1,673,949	3,324,263	1,260,935
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	83,770	485,904	57,248	413,014
	<u>3,465,281</u>	<u>2,159,853</u>	<u>3,381,511</u>	<u>1,673,949</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,689,279	120,869	2,108,381	147,424
	<u>1,776,002</u>	<u>2,038,984</u>	<u>1,273,130</u>	<u>1,526,525</u>
<b>PLANT:</b>				
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	3,118,137	2,219,237	2,949,330	1,721,614
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	257,153	326,334	168,807	497,623
	<u>3,375,290</u>	<u>2,545,571</u>	<u>3,118,137</u>	<u>2,219,237</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,240,787	731,634	2,137,793	563,114
	<u>1,134,503</u>	<u>1,813,937</u>	<u>980,344</u>	<u>1,656,123</u>
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	594,144	96,285	536,004	81,771
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	53,306	30,186	58,140	14,514
	<u>647,450</u>	<u>126,471</u>	<u>594,144</u>	<u>96,285</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	402,649	40,376	374,956	30,258
	<u>244,801</u>	<u>86,095</u>	<u>219,188</u>	<u>66,027</u>
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:</b>				
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	214,187	4,350	198,551	4,084
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	10,300	521	15,336	266
	<u>224,487</u>	<u>4,871</u>	<u>214,187</u>	<u>4,350</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	154,024	2,149	139,376	1,607
	<u>70,463</u>	<u>2,722</u>	<u>74,811</u>	<u>2,743</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>				
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	7,307,979	3,993,821	7,008,448	3,068,404
Gross Additions during the year	534,676	867,005	358,091	933,432
Less Assets taken out of service during the year	130,147	24,060	58,560	8,015
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	404,529	842,945	299,531	925,417
	<u>7,712,508</u>	<u>4,836,766</u>	<u>7,307,979</u>	<u>3,993,821</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,486,739	895,028	4,760,506	742,403
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION</b>	<u>3,225,769</u>	<u>3,941,738</u>	<u>2,547,473</u>	<u>3,251,418</u>

(Continued overleaf)

## STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH  
1954

	Year ended 31 March 1954		Year ended 31 March 1953	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings—see Note 1	88,833	45,725	151,000	67,000
Plant	102,994	168,520	129,000	139,000
Furniture and Fittings	27,693	10,118	23,000	7,000
Musical Instruments, etc.	14,648	642	12,000	
	<u>234,168</u>	<u>224,905</u>	<u>315,000</u>	<u>213,000</u>
Amount written off for assets taken out of service:				
At Cost	130,147	24,060	58,560	8,015
Less Receipts from Sales	48,296	1,784	15,608	838
	<u>81,851</u>	<u>22,276</u>	<u>42,952</u>	<u>7,177</u>
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>316,019</u>	<u>247,181</u>	<u>357,952</u>	<u>220,177</u>
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings—see Note 1:				
Reduction of provision on Freehold Buildings for prior years credited to Appropriation Account	<u>507,935</u>	<u>72,280</u>		

## STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1954 £	At 31 March 1953 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	1,398,246	1,382,299
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	56,939	15,947
	<u>1,455,185</u>	<u>1,398,246</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	2,718,442	2,687,614
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	105,086	30,828
	<u>2,823,528</u>	<u>2,718,442</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	156,298	151,246
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	1,976	5,052
	<u>158,274</u>	<u>156,298</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1953—at Cost	4,272,986	4,221,159
Gross Additions during the year	213,746	68,042
Less Assets taken out of service	49,745	16,215
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	<u>164,001</u>	<u>51,827</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>4,436,987</u>	<u>4,272,986</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,036,117	3,907,441
Monitoring	243,428	268,141
Civil Defence	157,442	97,404

## HOME SERVICES

## ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1953-54

The Home Services are integrated, and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the licence income and publications revenue from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its licence income. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income from licences and publications is analysed among the Regions, including London, on the basis of net licence income and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. On Sound the amounts reserved for capital expenditure, pension scheme contributions, and income tax have been shared in proportion to total Sound income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each Region.

For the Sound Service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light and Third Programme to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

As in 1952-53, overheads consisting of a proportion of the cost of engineering specialist services, premises, and management attributed to London and Regions, formerly regarded as direct costs, have been specifically charged and are included in the shared service; the balance of the shared services has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

For the Television Service the direct gross costs consist of their programme, engineering, and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the Regions was again substantially for the national programme, and the cost of these productions, excluding transmitters, has therefore been credited to Regions and charged to the shared service. The shared service has then been apportioned among Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net deficiency on the year's working arises from a deficiency in five of the Regions offset by an excess of income over expenditure in the remaining two, as follows:

Midland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Regions:	£000
Deficiency	1,507
London and North Regions: Excess	816
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficiency</i>	<u>691</u>

## STATEMENT 6 (contd.)

HOME SERVICES  
ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1953-54

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
<i>INCOME</i>								
Net Licence Income:								
Sound	3,196	1,595	3,033	180	960	503	939	10,406
Television	1,010	510	719	8	114	98	99	2,558
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.	4,206	2,105	3,752	188	1,074	601	1,038	12,964
TOTAL INCOME	4,773	2,334	4,225	211	1,181	669	1,162	14,555
<i>Deduct</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound	314	153	294	16	89	47	89	1,002
Television	342	173	243	3	38	33	33	865
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	656	326	537	19	127	80	122	1,867
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE	4,117	2,008	3,688	192	1,054	589	1,040	12,688
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND:								
Home Service—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	339	414	570	218	518	413	391	2,863
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		42	62	8	58	36	26	232
Proportion of Shared Service	339	372	508	210	460	377	365	2,631
Proportion of Shared Service	790	497	849	125	354	241	361	3,217
Proportion of Shared Service	1,129	869	1,357	335	814	618	726	5,848
LIGHT PROGRAMME—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	27	58	35	20	52		9	201
Proportion of Droitwich Long-wave Transmitter	18	-49	17	1	5	3	5	
Proportion of Shared Service	45	9	52	21	57	3	14	201
Proportion of Shared Service	716	348	681	59	248	109	210	2,371
Proportion of Shared Service	761	357	733	80	305	112	224	2,572

## STATEMENT 6 (contd.)

*Third Programme—*  
Gross expenditure in the Regions  
Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter

## Proportion of Shared Service

	6	16	16	3	9	12	62
	8	--12	3			1	
	14	4	19	3	9	13	62
	277	136	265	16	84	84	905
	291	140	284	19	93	97	967
<b>TOTAL SOUND:</b>							
Net Regional Expenditure	398	385	579	234	526	392	2,884
Proportion of Shared Service	1,783	981	1,795	290	686	655	6,493
	2,181	1,366	2,374	524	1,212	1,047	9,387
<b>TELEVISION:</b>							
Gross expenditure in the Regions	40	179	160	63	215	85	836
Deduct Charges to Shared Service		47	28		58	16	190
	40	132	132	63	157	69	646
Proportion of Shared Service	1,322	668	940	10	149	129	3,346
	1,362	800	1,072	73	306	198	3,992
<b>TOTAL TELEVISION</b>							
<b>TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE</b>	3,543	2,166	3,446	507	1,518	1,245	13,379
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)</b>							
Sound	1,268	305	838	-247	-234	-73	1,608
Television	-694	-463	-596	-68	-230	-132	-2,299
<b>TOTAL</b>	574	-158	242	-315	-464	-205	-691

## STATEMENT 7

## SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1 JANUARY 1947 TO 31 MARCH 1954

## HOME SERVICES

## CURRENT ASSETS:

	1 Jan. 1947	31 Mar. 1948	31 Mar. 1949	31 Mar. 1950	31 Mar. 1951	31 Mar. 1952	31 Mar. 1953	31 Mar. 1954
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,496,204	2,120,501	2,505,660	2,723,712	3,404,270	4,480,887	4,084,343	3,927,810
Capital		2,348,172	2,702,336	2,874,269	3,840,091	2,898,057	2,201,109	1,832,493

## CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES

	1,496,204	4,468,673	5,207,996	5,597,972	7,244,361	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303
	1,180,424	2,077,840	2,146,107	2,264,737	2,757,210	2,768,660	2,434,768	2,601,526

## NET LIQUID SURPLUS

	315,780	2,390,833	3,061,799	3,333,235	4,487,151	4,610,294	3,860,684	3,158,777
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## FIXED ASSETS AT COST:

Sound	5,612,742	5,896,161	6,189,534	6,523,809	6,634,157	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508
Television	218,409	283,576	512,039	1,315,840	2,056,661	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,836,766

## NET TOTAL ASSETS

	5,831,151	6,179,737	6,701,573	7,839,649	8,690,818	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,549,274
	6,146,931	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051

## Represented by

Capital Account

Provision for Department—

Sound

Television

Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward

	2,849,022	4,850,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
	3,114,806	3,478,506	3,683,506	3,951,506	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739
	183,103	199,403	220,403	262,403	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028
		42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,254

## TOTAL RESERVES

	6,146,931	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051
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## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## CURRENT ASSETS

	141,501	551,498	519,232	579,572	361,087	143,573	194,035	194,301
	141,501	350,000	387,000	511,565	371,019	123,668	137,831	94,980

## CURRENT LIABILITIES

	201,498	132,232	68,007	9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	99,321
	3,412,926	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987

## NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)

## FIXED ASSETS AT COST

	3,412,926	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308
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## NET TOTAL ASSETS

	3,412,926	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987
	201,498	132,232	68,007	9,932	—	19,905	66,204	99,321

## Represented by:

Capital Account

Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid

Receipts carried forward

	2,849,022	4,850,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
	3,114,806	3,478,506	3,683,506	3,951,506	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739
	183,103	199,403	220,403	262,403	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028
		42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,254



STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	15 Months Ended 31 March 1948 £	Year Ended					
		31 March 1949 £	31 March 1950 £	31 March 1951 £	31 March 1952 £	31 March 1953 £	31 March 1954 £
<b>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</b>							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	42,661	316,802	99,512	188,085	1,065,177	-62,662	-323,291
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	42,661	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284
<b>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</b>							
INCOME:							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	5,045,000	4,050,000	4,365,000	4,634,500	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000
Other Receipts	13,302	12,726	8,242	5,876	9,254	17,626	42,812
	5,058,302	4,062,726	4,373,242	4,640,376	4,749,254	4,712,626	4,947,812
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue	4,787,448	3,865,218	4,220,553	4,470,567	4,517,442	4,523,285	4,644,856
Appropriations—							
Revenue	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capital	19,356	266,744	161,914	283,748	141,975	68,042	213,746
	4,856,804	4,131,992	4,432,467	4,804,315	4,709,417	4,641,327	4,908,602
Income Tax			5,000	-86,000	10,000	23,000	6,093
	4,856,804	4,131,992	4,437,467	4,718,315	4,719,417	4,666,327	4,914,695
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	201,498	-69,266	-64,225	-77,339	29,837	46,299	33,117
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	201,498	201,498	132,232	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	201,498	132,232	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321

**MORE ABOUT  
THE BBC**

*This section contains supplementary articles about the BBC and its work, some practical advice, and miscellaneous information arranged in a form convenient for reference*

## WHAT THE BBC OFFERS TO OTHER BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

BROADCASTING stations throughout the world are given every encouragement to pick up BBC programmes and relay them for their own audiences.

The North American Service is particularly designed for rebroadcasting. Items rebroadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation last year included a daily news bulletin and news talk. The magazine programme 'Post-mark U.K.', a firm favourite with Canadian listeners, has been carried weekly on the Trans-Canada network for almost three years. North American Service material is increasingly rebroadcast in the United States, where radio stations also make extensive use of the high-quality recordings sent out by the BBC's Transcription Service. The major United States networks with New York outlets accept BBC programmes of all kinds, from news to variety, and the monthly average for 1953 was about four times that for 1952. American interest in the Coronation was, of course, one of the reasons for this remarkable increase, but the use of BBC material continued at an unprecedentedly high level after the Coronation.

The amount of BBC programme time rebroadcast in Australia and New Zealand last year averaged more than thirty minutes a day. In Southern Rhodesia a listening poll revealed that the programme with the largest audience of adult Europeans was 'News and Home News from Britain', rebroadcast from the General Overseas Service.

Many stations in the Colonies rebroadcast the General Overseas output continuously for large parts of the day; others mix selected items with their own material—a tendency which is increasing with the growth of local broadcasting organizations overseas.

Continental stations regularly relay some of the programmes broadcast in the BBC's European Services. The Italian radio in particular draws freely on BBC material. A survey in the spring of 1953 showed that within a fort-

night six million Italians had heard BBC programmes rebroadcast by Italian stations. The Italian broadcasting service and a number of stations in Western Germany use dispatches contributed by the BBC at their special request.

Through its Transcription Service, the BBC makes the pick of its United Kingdom and overseas programmes available to broadcasting organizations all over the world.

There is a strong demand in Canada for British television material, and last year the Overseas Services supplied the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation with more than forty telerecordings and television films, ranging from full-length plays to newsreels of sporting events. One or more items were supplied to Belgian, Cuban, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Japanese, Swiss, United States, and Venezuelan television organizations.

In various ways, the BBC does much to assist broadcasting organizations in the Colonies.

Since the war BBC engineers have made numerous reports and surveys, BBC engineering and programme staff have been seconded to the Colonial Office for work with Colonial broadcasting organizations, and the BBC's Staff Training Department has arranged special courses for students of broadcasting from the Colonies.

Twice within the past eighteen months the BBC has provided Commissions led by the Head of its Colonial Service to advise Colonial Governments on the future organization of broadcasting in their territories.

A service of transcriptions for Colonial schools came into operation in December 1952, and throughout last year it provided two programmes a week—one for secondary school children and one for teachers.

## THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

INTERNATIONAL co-operation can materially assist in the solution of many problems in broadcasting; for some of them it is indispensable. Different facets of the subject are dealt with by various international organizations, but the only one in Western Europe that embraces the whole field

of broadcasting is the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member.

The need for international collaboration in this field became apparent as soon as broadcasting began to emerge from the experimental stage, and in 1925 the International Broadcasting Union was founded. After the Second World War the political division of Europe resulted in the formation of two separate associations: the International Broadcasting Organization in Eastern Europe, with its headquarters at Prague, and the European Broadcasting Union in Western Europe, with its Administrative Headquarters at Geneva and its Technical Centre in Brussels. The European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was established in 1950, with the present Director-General of the BBC as its first President. It now has twenty-four active members among broadcasting organizations in Europe and twelve associate members in the U.S.A. and the Dominions. Only one broadcasting organization in each country may be an active member. The BBC's Director of the Spoken Word is now a Vice-president, and a member of the Engineering Division is Chairman of the Technical Committee.

The objects of the Union cover every domain of broadcasting in all its forms; they include the co-ordination of the study of questions relating to broadcasting, and the promotion of measures to assist its development. One of the most important matters now under discussion by the Programme, Legal, and Technical Committees of the Union is the development of television exchanges.

On the technical side the Union is carrying out a number of enquiries, for instance on sound recording, on the choice of intermediate frequencies for television receivers, on means for making better use of the international common waves in the medium-wave broadcasting band, on the development of unattended transmitting stations, and on problems connected with the propagation of radio waves.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out. This station was transferred in 1953 from Brussels to a new building at Jurbise-Masnuy near Mons.

## SOME PROBLEMS OF RECEPTION AND HOW THEY MAY BE SOLVED

ALTHOUGH most people in the United Kingdom have no difficulty in receiving the Home, Light, and Third Programmes, a substantial number of listeners, especially those living in scattered communities, are too far from the BBC's transmitting stations for reception to be consistently satisfactory, particularly after nightfall, because of fading and because of interference from foreign stations. The interference from transmitting stations in other parts of Europe, which continue to multiply and to increase in power, has become progressively more serious during recent years. Everything possible is done by negotiation to get this interference reduced, but there is little hope of a major improvement because the broadcasting wavebands are already overcrowded with stations; the wavebands themselves are limited by the competing needs of non-broadcasting services.

These problems affect all three domestic services, but they are most serious in the case of the Home Services. Since the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan came into force in 1950, the BBC has carried out a scheme for making local improvements in reception by building twelve low-power transmitting stations to provide a local service in populous areas where the need is greatest. By means of these stations reception has been improved for about one million listeners. It is estimated that satisfactory reception is now available at all times to the following percentages of listeners, assuming that they are equipped with reasonably efficient aerials and receivers: Home Services ninety per cent; Light Programme ninety-eight per cent; Third Programme sixty-eight per cent.

The clarity with which these programmes are received depends to a great extent on the aerial, which should always be out of doors if circumstances permit and well away from buildings and overhead wires. With a bad indoor aerial, it may be possible to *hear* the programme, but there will almost certainly be a noisy background of hissing and crackling unless the listener lives very close to the broadcasting station he wants. Even then a good aerial is recommended because

a poor aerial may cause reception of two programmes at the same time. It is significant that where the Post Office has been called in to investigate noisy reception thought to be due to local electrical interference, approximately one complaint in five has been found to be due to the listener using an inefficient aerial and earth system.\*

The lack of suitable wavelengths on which to operate them prevents the BBC from building further transmitting stations using the long-wave or medium-wave bands; as all the available wavelengths are already in use, any additional stations must share wavelengths with existing stations, and this causes a deterioration of the existing service. It is proposed, therefore, to open up an entirely new band among the very high frequencies, corresponding to wavelengths in the region of three metres. A scheme for very high frequency (V.H.F.) sound broadcasting has been proposed by the BBC, not as a substitute for the present long- and medium-wave transmissions, but as a powerful reinforcement of them. The new system of transmissions will make it possible to receive the three programmes free from interference in many areas where reception is at present spoilt by interference and fading, especially after dark. It will not be possible to receive them on domestic sets of the type now in use, but the radio industry will produce V.H.F. receivers, or adapters for use with existing receivers, for listeners wishing to take advantage of the improved service. The present long-wave and medium-wave transmissions will continue for many years side by side with the new transmissions. The coverage of the first V.H.F. stations that are to be built is shown on page 158.

Television also has its reception problems, including those of fading and, occasionally in some areas, foreign interference. In the early days of television it was thought that good reception could not be obtained unless there was a clear line of sight between the viewer's aerial and the aerial at the transmitting station. This was a reasonable assumption, because transmissions at the very short wavelengths used for television behave somewhat like light waves and travel

\* Two leaflets, the *Listener's Aerial* and the *Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, London, W.1.

generally in a straight line; but experience has shown that television transmissions may be 'bent' in the atmosphere so that they follow the curve of the earth's surface to a limited extent. It may, therefore, be possible to receive satisfactory pictures well beyond the visual horizon, but it is important to note that this does depend on the bending of the transmissions in the atmosphere, and that certain changes in the atmosphere may have a considerable effect on the strength of the signal received and therefore on the quality of the picture. For this reason viewers who live in the so-called 'fringe areas' may sometimes experience large changes in the strength of the received signal, causing the picture to vary between brilliant white and perhaps nothing at all. Atmospheric changes may also cause television transmissions, or other transmissions on these very short wavelengths, to be received at times far beyond their normal range, and this may lead to viewers in the United Kingdom experiencing interference from Continental transmitting stations on the same wavelengths. In practice, such interference occurs mainly on the South Coast from the Eiffel Tower transmitters of the French Television Service and in other parts of Southern England from certain sound broadcasting stations on the Continent.

Because the television transmissions travel mainly in a straight line, any large obstruction between the viewer's aerial and the transmitting station may greatly reduce the strength of the signal received and therefore the quality of the picture. A range of hills, for example, may seriously restrict the distance at which good reception can be obtained in a particular direction, while local difficulties may be caused by large buildings, steel towers, gas-holders, and so on. Furthermore, reflections of the television signal may occur from these and have the effect of producing multiple images or 'ghosts' on the screen. Much can be done to eliminate such ghosts by using a directional receiving aerial which accepts the television signals arriving from one direction and rejects signals arriving from other directions. In a few places ghosts are particularly troublesome, and it may be difficult to get rid of them; in these areas viewers are advised to consult a local television dealer who has had experi-

ence of this problem. Experience is also needed in judging whether the multiple images are really due to reflections of the received signal, or whether they are caused by faulty design or adjustment of the television set.

The introduction of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. At the same time, extra wavelength space is needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of communication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world. The allocations are agreed at periodic Conventions called by the International Telecommunication Union, a body formed by the Governments of some eighty countries throughout the world. The allocation table currently in use was drawn up at the Atlantic City Convention in 1947, and a section of particular interest is that containing additional wavebands for television and sound broadcasting. These wavebands differ slightly in different regions of the world, and in some instances are shared with other services. In general, as they affect the United Kingdom, they are as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Bandwidth (Mc/s)</i>	<i>Use</i>
Band I	41-68	Television. The eighteen BBC transmitting stations now in service or under construction are accommodated in Band I.
Band II	87.5-95	Sound broadcasting. The chain of FM stations planned by the BBC will operate in Band II.
Band III	174-216	Television. At present, other services are operating in this band, but the eight channels in it are to be cleared for broadcasting, and the Government has decided that, for a start, two channels should be allocated to the Independent Television Authority.
Band IV	470-585	Television. For future developments.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Bandwidth (M/cs)</i>	<i>Use</i>
Band V	610-940	Television. For future developments.

*Note:* Band III is already widely used for television in Europe, the U.S.A., and elsewhere; Bands IV and V are being developed in the U.S.A. but the difficult engineering problems involved are not yet fully solved.

It is not only accurate but much more convenient to refer to the wavebands in terms of their frequencies in megacycles per second (Mc/s) rather than in terms of wavelengths. The corresponding wavelength in metres can be readily found if required from the relationship:

$$\text{Wavelength (metres)} = \frac{300}{\text{Frequency (Mc/s)}}$$

Thus the wavelength corresponding to 41 Mc/s is  $\frac{300}{41} = 7\frac{1}{2}$  metres approximately (actually 7.31707....).

An increasing number of listeners and viewers complain that their enjoyment of the programmes is spoilt by interference caused by the operation of electrical equipment nearby. Such interference is usually heard as a more or less continuous crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white flashes, or bands of light. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industrial purposes are capable of causing such interference, some common offenders being sewing-machine motors, vacuum cleaners, electric drills, refrigerators, bed-warmers, lifts, and (in the case of television) the ignition systems of cars and motor cycles. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, and this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1,500 metres.

Members of the public often ask why such interference cannot be suppressed by law. Much work has in fact been done on this problem, which is less simple than it would seem to be at first sight. For example, the complete 'suppression' of interference from a particular piece of equipment may be very costly or, indeed, impossible, and a compromise must be adopted by which the interference is reduced to some

reasonable amount. Before legislation can be introduced, the Government needs to consider all aspects of the problem, including the degree of suppression that can reasonably be obtained without imposing intolerable burdens, financial and otherwise, on the manufacturer and user of the equipment. It is also necessary to define how and where the interference is to be measured and to ensure that reliable and not unreasonably expensive standard measuring equipment can be produced for use by manufacturers and others. It must also be remembered that large quantities of electrical equipment are exported and imported, so that international agreement on regulations relating to electrical interference is highly desirable.

To advise him on these problems, the Postmaster General has appointed a number of committees. Following the Report of the committee dealing with ignition interference, regulations were made under which all new cars, motorcycles, other vehicles and stationary installations using internal combustion engines with spark ignition sold after 1 July 1953, had to be fitted with ignition interference suppressors. In February 1954 the Assistant Postmaster General announced that reports had been received from the advisory committees dealing with interference from small electric motors and from refrigerators, and that it was hoped shortly to lay regulations before Parliament.

Meanwhile much has been done to encourage voluntary suppression by motorists using older cars and by users of electrical equipment of various kinds. The listener, and the viewer too, can do much to lessen the effect of interference by using an efficient and suitable outdoor aerial, and he can make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in his own house. Worn or faulty electric switches and ill-fitting plugs on portable appliances are frequent sources of interference.

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, and interference is still spoiling his reception, he can enlist the aid of the Post Office Radio Interference Service by completing the form attached to a pamphlet (*Good Wireless and Television Reception*) which is obtainable from most main Post Offices.

# STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD PROGRAMMES

## Home Service

Station	Frequency kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge	69.2	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, North Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, North Lincolnshire
Whitehead Cromer			2		
Burghhead	80.9	371	100	Scottish	Whitehaven District North-east Norfolk
Rednoss Westerglen Dumfries			5 100 2		
Penmon	88.1	341	8	Welsh	Scotland
Towyn			5		
Washford Wrexham			100 0.25		
Brookmans Park	90.8	330	140	London	Wales
Start Point	1,052	285	120	West	London, South-east England, Home Counties
Barnstaple			2		
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland	South Cornwall, South Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, South Coast Barnstaple/Bideford area
Postwick			7.5		
Lisnagarvey	1,151	261	100	Northern Ireland or Northern	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Londonderry			0.25		
Scarborough Stagslaw			2 100		
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	Northern Ireland, Scottish Border
Brighton			2		
Clevedon			20		
Folkestone			1		
Bexhill			2		
Redruth	2				
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern London	South Hampshire, South Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, South Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Camborne and Redruth Districts
Ramsgate			2		

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park				
Burghead	1,214	247	60	London
Lisnagarvey			20	Moray Firth area of Scotland
Londonderry			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland
Moorside Edge			0.25	} South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire
Newcastle			58	
Plymouth			2	
Redruth			0.3	
Westerglen	2	Aberdeen		
			2	Redruth, Cornwall
			50	Edinburgh and Glasgow

### Third Programme

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Glasgow	647	464	2	} Local Districts
Newcastle-on-Tyne	647	464	2	
Redruth	647	464	2	
Belfast				
Bournemouth	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 2 kW	Local Districts
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Sheffield				
Stockton-on-Tees				

As shown above, the BBC uses one wavelength in the long-wave band and twelve in the medium-wave band for transmitting its domestic Sound Services. This is in accordance with the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan of 1948. Fifty-seven transmitters are used.

## Television Transmitting Stations

Station	Frequencies, Mc/s		Effective Radiated Vision Power, kW	Polarization	Population Served
	Sound	Vision			
ALREADY IN OPERATION					
<i>High Power</i>					
Alexandra Palace	41·50	45·00	34	Vertical	12,495,000
Holme Moss	48·25	51·75	100	,,	13,384,000
Kirk o'Shotts	53·25	56·75	100	,,	4,022,000
Sutton Coldfield	58·25	61·75	100	,,	6,909,000
Wenvoe	63·25	66·75	100	,,	4,494,000
<i>Low Power (Temporary)</i>					
Glencairn (nr. Belfast)	41·50	45·00	0·4	Horizontal	500,000
Truleigh Hill (nr. Brighton)	53·25	56·75	0·05 to 0·3*	Vertical	250,000
Douglas (Isle of Man)	63·25	66·75	0·25	,,	35,000
Pontop Pike (nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne)	63·25	66·75	1	Horizontal	1,000,000

PROPOSED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION					
					<i>Estimated Additional</i>
<i>Medium Power</i>					
Divis (nr. Belfast)	41·50	45·00	20	Horizontal	500,000
North Hessary Tor (South Devon)	48·25	51·75	1 to 16*	Vertical	900,000
Rowridge (Isle of Wight)	53·25	56·75	2 to 25*	,,	2,200,000
Meldrum (North-east Scotland)	58·25	61·75	20	Horizontal	400,000
Pontop Pike (nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne)	63·25	66·75	10	,,	1,500,000

\* Indicates directional aerials.

Work is in hand, or will shortly begin, on low-power stations in the Channel Islands, and in the Norwich, Carlisle, Towyn, Inverness, Londonderry, and Dover areas. The temporary low-power station in the Isle of Man will be replaced by a permanent station. The eighteen stations, together with the new London station on the Crystal Palace site, will make the BBC Television Service available to approximately ninety-seven per cent of the population.

## TRANSMITTER OUTPUT

	<i>Total transmitter hours (1953)</i>	<i>Total output power (watts)</i>
Home, Light, and Third External Services	253,712 186,175 <hr/> 439,887	1,860,000 3,980,000 <hr/> 5,840,000
Television { Vision { Sound	14,056 14,630	218,150 51,405

## SOUND AND TELEVISION STUDIOS

THERE are 144 studios for the domestic sound programmes, of which fifty-four are in London and ninety at various centres in the Regions.

The External Services use thirty-three London studios, twenty at Bush House for the European, Latin-American, and Far Eastern Services, and thirteen at 200 Oxford Street for all the other Overseas Services. Of these, two in each building have been constructed since the war.

Studios are, in general, designed for specific purposes in regard to size, facilities, and acoustic qualities. They include small studios for talks and discussions, with relatively 'dead' acoustics; drama studios with complicated arrangements for varying the acoustics to suit production requirements and with comprehensive 'effects' facilities; variety studios designed to create a theatre atmosphere and accommodate audiences; and music studios to suit many types of music and numbers of instrumentalists, including full symphony orchestras.

The Television Service has four studios at Lime Grove in West London. These have been adapted from film studios, equipped for television, and brought into service one by one over the past four years. They have a total floor area of 20,000 square feet, the largest studio being 6,500 square feet. In addition, the Television Theatre—originally the Shepherd's Bush Empire—was acquired and equipped towards the end of 1953, and has been regularly used since for variety and panel shows given before an audience. It will accommodate 1,675 persons, but television audiences are limited at present to a maximum of 750 persons. The pioneer studios at Alexandra Palace were withdrawn from general service in March 1954 and are now being used for the 'News and Newsreel' programmes.

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT

THE technical facilities for outside broadcasts provide for events varying in their requirements from those of single-microphone eye-witness accounts to complicated broadcasts involving many microphones and commentators' positions. To facilitate the simpler type of sound broadcast, unattended studios have been equipped at strategic points throughout the United Kingdom. In these it is merely necessary for a commentator to switch on the electric light to bring the studio equipment into operation automatically and establish two-way communication with the 'parent' studio centre via the commentators' microphone and headphones.

The high cost of the standard television outside broadcasting equipment has led to the development of a simpler type giving less comprehensive facilities. This consists of a single camera unit which is mounted in a small van and can be used, if required, on the move. The unit, known as the 'Roving Eye', has its own V.H.F. sound and vision transmitters capable of carrying the signals to a fixed receiving point over a distance of some two miles. Its transmitting aerial is kept in alignment with the receiving point with the aid of a gyro compass.

'Microwave' radio links, which are used to carry vision signals from a remote outside broadcast point back to the main television network, are being employed to an increasing extent and have considerably enlarged the area from which such broadcasts can be drawn. One temporary link of this kind (Caernarvon to Manchester, via Mount Snowdon) was over a hundred miles in length.



Regional Boundaries ——— Studio Centres ●  
 Transmitting Stations: Domestic Sound ■; Television Permanent ⊕;  
 Television Temporary ▲; Overseas Services ⊕; V.H.F. ⊙.  
 Shading indicates estimated coverage of the first nine V.H.F. stations.

MAP SHOWING STUDIO CENTRES, TRANSMITTING STATIONS, AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES.

## Wireless Licences: 1927-1954

	<i>Licences at 31 March</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Issued for Payment</i>	
			<i>Licences for Sound Only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892

Cost of a Wireless Licence at 31 March 1954: sound only, £1; sound and television combined, £3.

## Distribution of Wireless Licences at 31 March, 1954

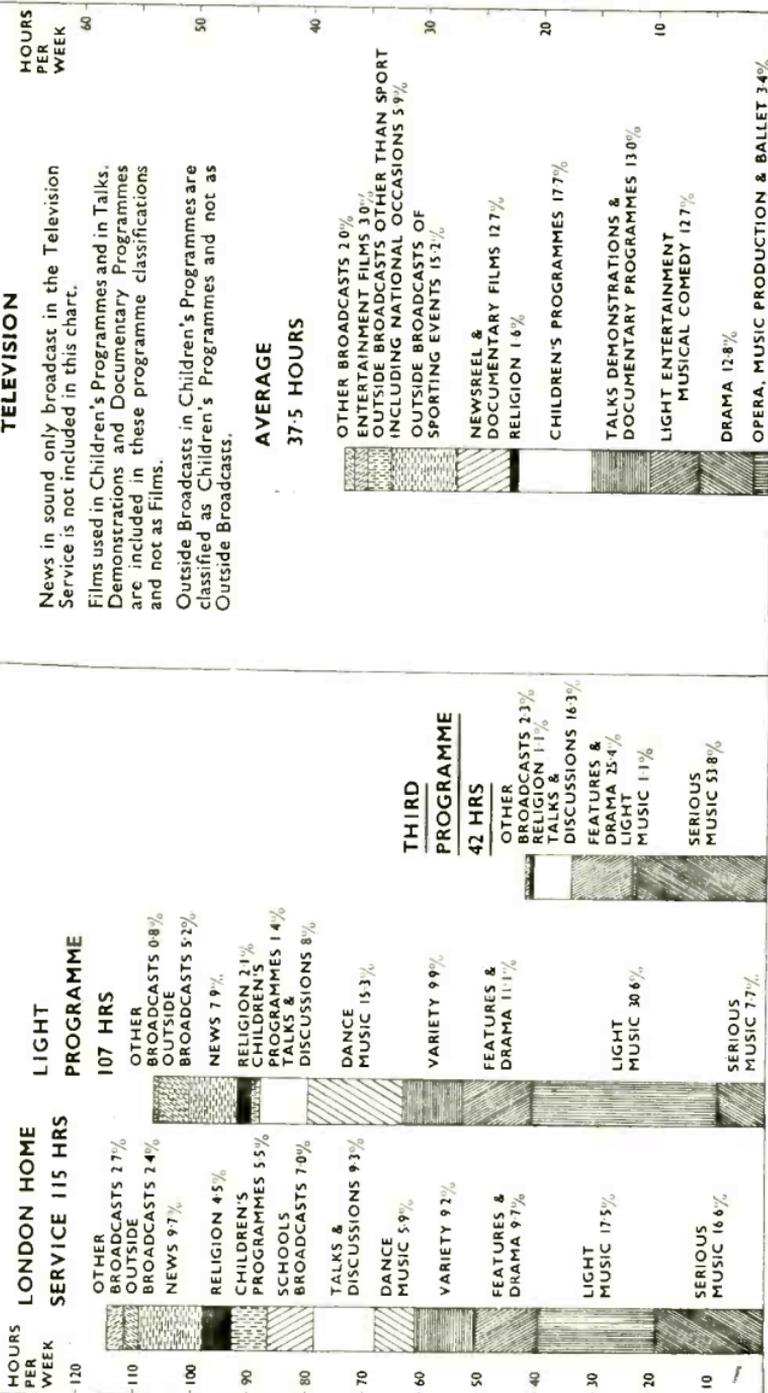
Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.54		
			Total		Television Licences included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
<b>LONDON REGION</b>					
Bedford			83,407		26,120
Berkshire and South Oxford			176,856		41,784
Buckingham			102,281		31,026
Cambridge and Huntingdon			93,214		18,006
Hampshire (North-east)			36,979		9,013
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,226,143		1,105,154
Norfolk (except North-east)			52,208		3,082
Suffolk (except Lowestoft)			89,756		6,684
Sussex			264,129		41,965
	14.97	4.69	4,124,973	87.88	1,282,834
<b>WEST REGION</b>					
Channel Islands			29,060		554
Cornwall and Devon			333,465		14,915
Dorset and Wiltshire			162,376		21,574
Hampshire (except North-east)			354,486		17,203
Somerset and South Gloucester			333,687		71,185
	4.37	1.37	1,213,074	88.47	125,431
<b>MIDLAND REGION</b>					
Hercford			31,721		5,839
Leicester and Rutland			183,689		64,662
Northampton			127,655		31,846
North Gloucester and North Oxford			85,479		21,285
North-east Norfolk (and Lowestoft)			123,188		1,262
Shropshire			75,620		17,975
South Derby and South Nottingham			345,499		113,622
Stafford and Warwick			924,579		343,831
Worcester			161,415		48,339
	7.36	2.31	2,058,845	89.23	648,661
<b>NORTH REGION</b>					
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,688,207		460,332
Cumberland and Westmorland			85,871		7,861
Lincoln and North Nottingham			215,928		54,186
Northumberland and Durham			539,988		66,634
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,386,679		323,797
	14.95	4.69	3,916,673	83.60	912,810
<b>ENGLAND—TOTAL</b>	41.65	13.06	11,313,565	86.64	2,969,736

## Distribution of Wireless Licences at 31 March, 1954

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.54		
			Total		Television Licences included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>					
Aberdeen and Kincardine			84,404		175
Angus and Perth			105,953		9,191
Argyll and Bute			17,921		1,166
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew			590,447		86,242
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			44,140		30
East Central Scotland (Clack- mannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)			303,677		42,880
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cro- marty, Shetland and Sutherland)			28,144		11
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown)			65,666		4,578
	5.12	1.51	1,240,352	82.22	144,273
<b>WALES</b>					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			35,309		1,707
North Wales (Anglesey, Caer- narvon, Denbigh and Flint)			111,322		21,992
South Wales (Brecon, Car- marthen, Glamorgan and Pembroke) and Monmouth			502,903		100,831
	2.59	0.81	649,534	79.88	124,530
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
Antrim and Down			166,397		10,113
Armagh			19,516		43
Fermanagh and Tyrone			24,832		60
Londonderry			22,497		137
	1.38	0.43	233,342	54.40	10,353
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
	50.74	15.81	13,436,793	85.01	3,248,892

# COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMME SERVICES

APRIL 1953 - MARCH 1954



# Analysis of Home Programme Output

## (a) HOME SOUND SERVICES 1950-1954

	Analysis of 1953-54 by Services																
	Combined Output—London Sound Services					London Home Service					Light Programme		Third Programme		Total		
	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		London Home Service		Light Programme		Third Programme		Total		
Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	2,669	20	2,767	20	2,694	20	2,592	19	996	16.6	430	7.7	1,166	53.8	2,592	19	
Light Music	2,937	21	2,732	20	2,754	20	2,767	20	1,048	17.5	1,696	30.6	23	1.1	1,767	20	
Features and Drama	1,638	12	1,690	12	1,755	13	1,748	13	581	9.7	615	11.1	552	25.4	1,748	13	
Variety	1,240	9	1,180	9	1,097	8	1,102	8	552	9.2	550	9.9	—	—	1,102	8	
Dance Music	1,021	7	978	7	1,104	8	1,201	9	354	5.9	847	15.3	—	—	1,201	9	
Talks and Discussions	1,324	10	1,344	10	1,367	10	1,357	10	558	9.3	446	8.0	353	16.3	1,357	10	
News	998	7	1,029	8	1,023	7	1,019	7	581	9.7	438	7.9	—	—	1,019	7	
Schools	405	3	461	3	418	3	418	3	418	7.0	—	—	—	—	418	3	
Children's Hour	446	3	441	3	469	3	406	3	329	5.5	77	1.4	—	—	406	3	
Religion	380	3	410	3	386	3	412	3	271	4.5	118	2.1	23	1.1	412	3	
Outside Broadcasts	379	3	404	3	372	3	427	3	137	2.4	290	5.2	—	—	427	3	
Miscellaneous	250	2	241	2	242	2	257	2	163	2.7	44	0.8	50	2.3	257	2	
	13,687	100	13,677	100	13,681	100	13,706	100	5,988	100	5,551	100	2,167	100	13,706	100	
Presented by:																	
London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,056	84	4,677	84	2,060	95	11,793	86	
Regions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	932	16	874	16	107	5	1,913	14	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,988	100	5,551	100	2,167	100	13,706	100	

(b) REGIONAL HOME SERVICES 1953-1954

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	164	180	156	217	156	40	913
Light Music	117	144	234	215	70	137	917
Features and Drama	91	88	92	136	170	55	632
Variety	18	57	14	53	61	28	231
Dance Music	24	27	15	8	3	11	88
Talks and Discussions	129	125	190	137	94	65	740
News	166	161	141	175	249	88	980
Schools	1	1	—	96	74	—	172
Children's Hour	95	161	42	148	78	78	638
Religion	69	72	83	144	137	36	541
Outside Broadcasts	46	64	29	81	71	49	340
Miscellaneous	77	75	78	80	81	33	425
	997	1,155	1,074	1,490	1,281	620	6,617

(c) LONDON TELEVISION SERVICE 1950-1954

	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Production, and Ballet	42	2.7	58	3.4	58	3.2	66	3.4
Drama	234	15.0	256	15.0	251	13.7	251	12.8
Light Entertainment, including Musical Comedy	152	9.7	160	9.4	194	10.6	249	12.7
Talks, Demonstrations, and Documentary Programmes	216	13.8	232	13.6	254	13.0	255	13.0
Children's Programmes	214	13.7	326	19.1	366	20.0	347	17.7
Religion	5	0.3	9	0.5	18	1.0	31	1.6
Newsreel and Documentary Films	227	14.5	194	11.4	238	13.0	247	12.7
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	292	18.7	240	14.1	247	13.5	293	15.2
Outside Broadcasts other than Sport, including National Occasions	59	3.8	123	7.2	110	6.0	116	5.9
Entertainment Films	119	7.6	80	4.7	81	4.4	59	3.0
Other Broadcasts	3	0.2	27	1.6	13	0.7	39	2.0
	1,563	100	1,705	100	1,830	100	1,960	100
News (on Sound only)	101		104		100		97	
	1,664		1,809		1,930		2,057	

# Regional Programmes : Hours of Broadcasting

for the fifty-two weeks ended 27 March 1954

## (a) SOUND

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	290	368	427	510	457	162	2,214
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,479	3,401	3,342	3,259	3,312	3,607	20,400
(c) Total	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	22,614
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	707	787	647	980	824	458	4,403
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,511	1,457	1,571	1,242	1,394	1,760	8,945
(c) Total	2,218	2,254	2,218	2,222	2,218	2,218	13,348
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1(c) + 2(c))	5,987	6,023	5,987	5,991	5,987	5,987	35,962
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services:							
(a) Light Programme	248	211	101	114	139	44	857
(b) Third Programme	25	29	5	42	2	2	105
(c) Overseas Services	177	174	31	198	69	49	698
(d) Other Services	1	9	1	13	—	—	24
5. Total Programmes produced by Regions 1(a), 2(a) and (4)	451	423	138	367	210	95	1,684
	1,448	1,578	1,212	1,857	1,491	715	8,301

## (b) TELEVISION

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
Programmes produced by Regions	45	72	25	32	34	—	208
Programmes taken by Regions from the National network	2,014	1,987	2,035	2,033	2,034	1,864	11,967
Programmes taken by Regions from other Regions	10	10	11	—	3	—	34
	2,069	2,069	2,071	2,065	2,071	1,864	12,209

## Summary of Transmissions in the External Services

### (a) EUROPEAN

<i>Service</i>	<i>Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)</i>				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
English and 'English by Radio'	58½	60	39	46½	46½
WEST EUROPEAN					
French	33½	31½	22¾	21	21
Belgian	3½	3½	—	—	—
Dutch	7	7	4½	4½	4½
Luxemburgish	½	½	—	—	—
CENTRAL EUROPEAN					
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	12¾	9¼	9¾	11½	11½
Hungarian	7	8¾	10½	12½	12½
Polish	14	14	14	17½	17½
SOUTH EUROPEAN					
Greek	7	8	8	7	7
Italian	15¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Portuguese	5¼	5¼	3½	3½	3½
Spanish	10½	10½	13¼	8	11½
Turkish	—	7	7	7	7
GERMAN					
German for Austria	7	5¼	3½	3½	3½
German	33½	36¼	30½	32½	32½
EAST EUROPEAN					
Albanian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Bulgarian	9¼	9¼	7½	12¾	12¾
Rumanian	7½	7½	8¾	12¼	12¼
Russian	10¾	10½	10½	12¼	12¼
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	14½	14½	11½	11½	11½
SCANDINAVIAN					
Danish	5¼	5¼	3½	3½	3½
Finnish	4¼	7¾	7½	7½	7½
Norwegian	5¼	6¼	4½	4½	4½
Swedish	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	278½	288½	240	259	263

*Note 1.* The service for Malta, included in the list on the opposite page, has been all-Maltese (no English) since 1953.

*Note 2.* A programme in English and French for Mauritius, occupying a quarter of an hour, has been broadcast once a month for many years.

## (b) OVERSEAS

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1950 168	1951 168	1952 147	1953 147	1954 147
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE					
PACIFIC					
Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	12½	12½	7	7	7
SOUTH AFRICAN					
English for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia	2½	2½	3¼	3¼	3¼
Afrikaans	4½	4½	1¼	1¼	1¼
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	52½	33	38½	40	38½
COLONIAL					
English for West Africa and West Indies	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
English for East Africa	—	½	½	½	½
English for Falkland Islands	—	½	½	½	½
Maltese and English for Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Cypriot	¾	¾	—	—	—
LONDON CALLING ASIA	—	—	5¼	5¼	5¼
EASTERN					
English for India	2½	2½	—	—	—
Hindi	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Tamil	½	½	½	½	½
Marathi	½	½	½	½	½
Bengali	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	½	½	½	½	½
Urdu	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Arabic	19¼	29¾	31½	28	28
Hebrew	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Persian	5¼	5¼	7	7	7
Turkish	7	—	—	—	—
FAR EASTERN					
English for Far East	3½	5¼	3½	3½	3½
Cantonese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Kuoyu	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Burmese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Malay	5¼	5¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
Thai	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Japanese	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
French for South-east Asia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Dutch for Indonesia	1¼	1¼	—	—	—
Indonesian	—	—	3½	3½	3½
Vietnamese	—	—	1¼	1¼	1¼
LATIN AMERICAN					
Spanish	40¼	40¼	21	21	21
Portuguese	24½	24½	8¾	8¾	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	390½	377	320¼	318½	316¾

## A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICE COSTS

Revenue Expenditure and Cost per Programme Hour 1953-1954

Revenue Expenditure				Hours and Cost per Hour			
	Home Sound	Television	External		Home Sound	Television	External
	£000	£000	£000				
Programmes	5,396	1,468	2,562	Programme Hours per annum	20,322	2,083	30,150
Engineering	2,114	1,872	1,294	Cost per Hour	£	£	£
Other	1,877	651	789	Programmes	266	705	85
				Engineering	104	899	43
				Other	92	312	26
	9,387	3,991	4,645		462	1,916	154

THE average cost per hour of the various Services provided by the BBC shows wide divergences.

The cheapest are the External Services, which cost an average of £154 an hour, 30,150 hours a year for £4.65 million. These Services contain a relatively high proportion of news and talks (particularly in the European, Eastern, and Far Eastern Services), which are comparatively inexpensive to produce as compared with entertainment programmes, for which professional artists and orchestras are required. Furthermore, the General Overseas Service and its supporting Regional Services, which contain more material of an entertainment character, still contain a relatively higher proportion of news than do the Home Sound Services, and the same material is repeated in recorded form for the various time zones within the overall daily output of twenty-one hours a day. The entertainment programmes also tend on the average to be less costly than those for the Home Sound Services, as a proportion of them are recorded versions of programmes produced originally for United Kingdom listeners, the volume of material specially produced for the External Services being comparatively small. Another factor which tends to lower the cost of the External Services is the basis used as laid down by the Treasury to apportion expenditure common to all Services, whereby the External Services are charged only with the additional cost incurred over that required to maintain the domestic Services, thereby receiving the benefit of the specialized administrative and engineering units which already exist at far less cost than would be incurred if it were necessary to set up such units for their exclusive use.

Next in order of cost come the domestic Services. Here 20,322 hours a year, including programmes produced by the Regions for their own local audiences, are produced for approximately £9.4 million or £462 an hour. In these Services news and talks form a small proportion of the output, and the bulk of the day's programme is made up of music, variety, features, and drama, involving the employment of professional artists. It is of interest to note that 57½ per cent of the total expenditure goes to pay for artists, speakers, copyright, recording, and reproduction fees, the BBC's permanent orchestras, performing rights, news royalties, publicity, and the salaries and wages and sundry expenses of staff directly

employed in producing programmes. A large proportion of the cost of specialized units dealing with engineering research, design, planning, and installation of equipment, together with the administration of a large staff, legal and other services essential for the efficient running of a large business are necessarily borne by the domestic Services.

The most expensive of the Services is undoubtedly Television, which in 1953-54 cost nearly £4 million for 2,083 hours of programmes, including 25 hours produced by the Regions for their own service, or an average of £1,916 an hour. Programme costs accounted for nearly 37 per cent of the total, but at £705 an hour television programmes were more than 2½ times as expensive as sound, due mainly to the far longer periods of rehearsal and the additional expense of scenery, costumes, and make-up for their presentation. Engineering costs, however, which accounted for 47 per cent of the total cost as against 22½ per cent for Sound, show a far greater increase, and at £899 per hour were almost nine times as high as for sound radio.

There are several reasons for this. First, the greater technical complexity of television productions, which need expert crews of lighting engineers, cameramen, and other technicians for final rehearsals as well as for the actual performances, which applies equally to studio productions and outside broadcasts. Secondly, the high cost of hiring camera equipment, some of which cannot be purchased. A third factor is the high cost of the links between studios and transmitters, which in spite of the much smaller number of television transmitters cost nearly twice as much as the whole of the network required to distribute the Home Sound transmissions. Other costs are, roughly, three and a half times those for the Home Sound Services.

Only five main television transmitters and four subsidiary transmitters were in operation at the end of March 1954, and the Corporation in pursuance of its duty to supply a service to the maximum proportion of the population will during the course of the next three years erect a further chain of nine transmitters. This will, of course, greatly increase the engineering costs of the Television Service without necessarily having any impact on the number of hours provided or the quality of the programmes. In addition, the Corporation is planning to extend the number of outside broadcast units available in Regional centres, and to make a start with the provision of simple studio facilities in the Regions, all of which will add considerably to the expense. At a later stage the Corporation intends to provide a second television Programme. The cost of mounting it would not proportionately increase the cost of studio, outside broadcast, and film facilities, but a further network of transmitters would, of course, have to be provided.

## BBC REVENUE AND INCOME

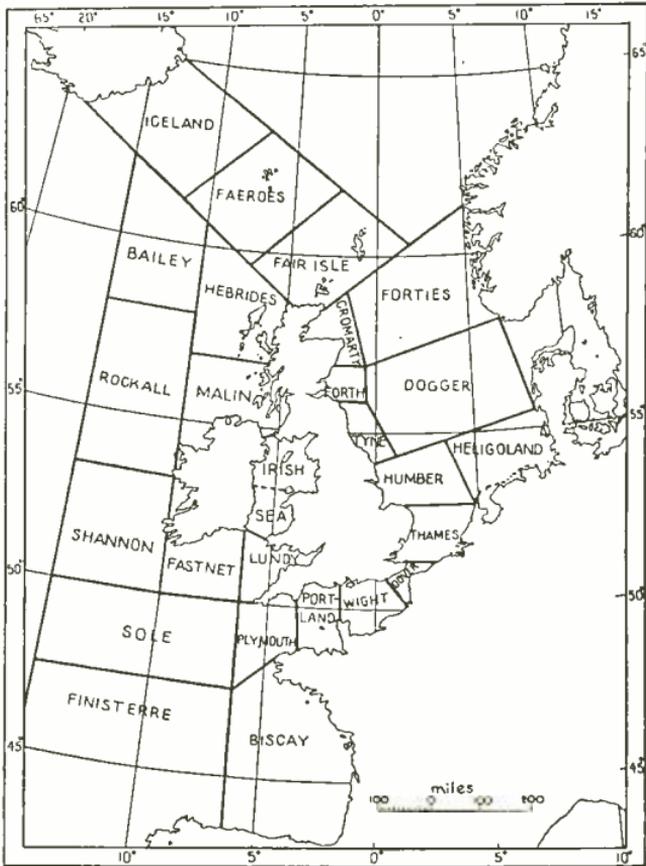
THE BBC draws the bulk of its revenue from the sales of broadcast receiving licences. The Post Office deducts a proportion of the gross receipts (8½ per cent in 1953-54) to cover the cost of collecting the licences and of dealing with interference, and the Government retains a proportion of the net licence income (14 per cent in 1953-54).

Excluding the Grant-in-Aid received from the Treasury for the External Services, the total income of the BBC in the year ended 31 March 1954 was £14,553,688, of which £12,963,451 was derived from licence receipts and £1,354,691 from publications.

## WEATHER FORECASTS

THE Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates all the weather forecasts broadcast in the BBC programmes.

The table on the opposite page gives details of the weather bulletins broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins, but the Regional Forecasts come from out-stations of the Meteorological Office in the Regions concerned. The Light Programme



is interrupted at any time during the hours of broadcasting for the announcement of gale warnings.

In television, there is a nightly Weather Report lasting between three and five minutes. It takes the form of a talk on prevailing conditions by a Meteorological Office forecaster, who illustrates his remarks with charts.

The chart on this page shows the boundaries of the coastal sea areas named in the bulletins.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Contents (in order of broadcast)</i>	<i>Period of validity</i>
6.55 a.m. (not Sundays)	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
7.55 a.m. Daily	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
9.15 a.m. Sundays	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
12.55 p.m. Daily	Home	Warnings Shipping forecasts General forecast Outlook	For next 24 hours 'Until dawn tomorrow' As announced
	Regions	Regional forecast	'Until dawn tomorrow'
5.55 p.m. Daily	Home	Warnings Shipping forecasts General forecast Outlook	For next 24 hours 'Until 6 p.m. tomorrow' As announced
	Regions	Regional forecast	'Until 6 p.m. tomorrow'
9.0 p.m. Daily	Home	General forecast	For tomorrow
11.3 p.m. Daily	Home	Weather commentary General forecast	For tomorrow
11.50 p.m. Daily	Light	Gale warning General synopsis Shipping forecasts	For next 24 hours

### GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

EACH time signal consists of six dot seconds or 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by landline from the Royal Observatory 'time station' at Abinger, Surrey, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day. In the Home Service the time signal is broadcast immediately before all news bulletins, except at 9 p.m., when Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

## THE REITH LECTURES

EACH year the BBC invites some acknowledged authority in a particular field—sociology, literature, history, public affairs, economics—to undertake some study or original research and to give listeners the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. These broadcasts are known as the Reith Lectures, after the BBC's first Director-General.

Announcing the foundation of the Lectures in the summer of 1947, Sir William Haley, then Director-General, said: 'What the people of this country owe to the vision of the man who first guided British broadcasting has yet to be adequately assessed. His conception of what broadcasting should strive after, of the ideals it should serve, and the standards it should attain, was one of the great social acts of our time. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the most serious effort the BBC has yet made to use broadcasting in the field of thought should be linked with the name of its founder.'

The Lectures were inaugurated in the hope that they would become a valuable national institution as a stimulus to thought and a contribution to knowledge.

When selecting the speaker and subject, the BBC draws on the assistance of a small panel of advisers, consisting of the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the President of the Royal Society, and the President of the British Academy, who serve *ex officio* on a Committee, headed by the Chairman of the BBC Board of Governors.

Originally broadcast in the Home Service and the Third Programme, the Lectures are also used extensively in the Overseas Services, and recordings are issued by the Transcription Service.

The following is a list of Reith Lecturers and their subjects:

- 1948 Bertrand Russell: Authority and the Individual.
- 1949 Robert Birley: Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European Society.
- 1950 J. Z. Young: Doubt and Certainty in Science.
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe of Werneth: The Problem of Power.
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee: The World and the West.
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer: Science and the Common Understanding.
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks: Britain and the Tide of World Affairs.

The following Reith Lectures have been published in book form:

*Authority and the Individual*, by Bertrand Russell. Allen & Unwin, 1949. 6s.

*Doubt and Certainty in Science*, by J. Z. Young. Oxford University Press. 1951. 7s. 6d.

*The Problem of Power*, by Lord Radcliffe. Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.

*The World and the West*, by A. J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press. 1953. 7s. 6d.

*Science and the Common Understanding*, by J. R. Oppenheimer. Oxford University Press. 1954. 8s. 6d.

## BROADCASTS FOR SCHOOLS

THE first experimental broadcasts for schools began in 1924. In 1929 the Corporation, feeling the need of an official link with the schools and taking the view that no broadcasting organization with a monopoly position in the community should have power to broadcast to the schools without a body representative of the educational world to guide it, established an advisory body which later became the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales respectively. As a result of a quarter of a century's co-operation between the Councils and the BBC, more than 26,000 schools in the United Kingdom are now registered as listening to one or more series: this represents 67 per cent of the number of schools, the percentage of listening schools in the constituent countries being England 71 per cent, Scotland 68 per cent, Wales 64 per cent, and Northern Ireland 32 per cent. Each week, in term time, there is an output (including some repeats) of fifty-three broadcasts, most of them lasting for twenty minutes: all are arranged in weekly series. Most of them are for the United Kingdom audience, but they include eight broadcasts (five in Welsh) for schools in Wales, and six for schools in Scotland. The Scottish and Welsh programmes are provided by specialist units in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The broadcasts to schools cover most school subjects and make use of almost every form of presentation. Full details are provided in the 'Annual Programme' and other advance literature published each term and distributed free.

Each year the School Broadcasting Councils undertake a systematic review of the teaching of one or more subjects in the schools, and of the opportunities for broadcast series: they determine the general aim and scope of the series which they ask the BBC to provide. The School Broadcasting Department of the BBC is then charged with the planning and execution of the broadcasts.

Illustrated pupils' pamphlets, which began in a tentative way in 1927, now cover twenty-seven series, and some 5,000,000 copies are printed each year. Four of the pamphlets are in colour. These pamphlets are prepared and planned in close conjunction with the broadcasts. Some are essential to the full use of the broadcast series, and are referred to at the microphone; others are not so essential, but are nevertheless desirable aids to the use of the series.

As a result of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in 1952, a scheme was established whereby the Corporation and its counterparts in Commonwealth countries could supply each other with specially prepared programme material, for example, 'on-the-spot' recordings, or scripts of complete programmes. In this way it is now possible to provide broadcasts on Commonwealth topics which have an authenticity and 'first-hand' quality which could not otherwise be so readily given to them.

Each year a selection of the programmes for schools is made by the Transcription Service and included in its output, and a large number of scripts is sent to overseas broadcasting organizations.

Each year eight specially written and recorded programmes are made in English for inclusion in the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish school broadcasts.

## School Broadcasting

### (a) NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

at the end of the last pre-war school year and of each year since the end of the war.

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938-39	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-46	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1946-47	13,110	1,417	1,082	127	58	15,794
1947-48	13,938	1,560	1,047	176	69	16,790
1948-49	15,334	1,690	1,189	289	94	18,596
1949-50	16,600	1,806	1,351	376	59	20,192
1950-51	18,624	1,994	1,501	414	66	22,599
1951-52	20,229	2,144	1,633	500	67	24,573
1952-53	21,180	2,243	1,729	560	78	25,790

### (b) NUMBER OF BROADCASTS

per week during School Broadcasting terms

<i>School Year</i>	<i>United Kingdom Series</i>	<i>For Schools in Scotland Only</i>	<i>For Schools in Wales Only</i>
1938-39	24	13	4
1945-46	34	2	3
1946-47	36	4	6
1947-48	36	5	6
1948-49	36	5	6
1949-50	41	6	8
1950-51	41	6	8
1951-52	43	6	8
1952-53	41	7	8
1953-54	39	7	8

*Note:* United Kingdom series are those broadcast to schools in two or more of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

## (c) SALES OF PUPILS' PAMPHLETS 1928-1953

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of Different Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total Copies Sold</i>
1928-29	46	404,866
1929-30	33	296,007
1930-31	36	313,235
1931-32	41	316,933
1932-33	39	316,097
1933-34	47	445,748
1934-35	58	650,311
1935-36	67	1,072,281
1936-37	62	1,575,161
1937-38	70	2,032,196
1938-39	74	2,325,133
Publication suspended during hostilities		
1946-47	23	472,500
1947-48	27	767,182
1948-49	38	1,783,780
1949-50	55	3,104,983
1950-51	56	3,749,250
1951-52	60	4,304,279
1952-53	58	4,736,737

## A LIST OF BBC PUBLICATIONS

**RADIO TIMES** contains full details of the week's BBC Home, Light, Third, and Television programmes for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom. It is published in seven editions every Friday, price 3*d*. It is also available through principal newsvendors at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas, 19*s*. 6*d*.

**RADIO TIMES ANNUAL**: an illustrated publication designed to appeal to listeners and viewers of all ages. Price 2*s*. 0*d*. First publication: November 1954.

**THE LISTENER** publishes the best of the week's broadcast talks, with contributed features on music, art, and literature. *The Listener* is published every Thursday, price 4*d*. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas 24*s*. (A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at \$5 per annum; \$8.50 for two years; \$11.50 for three years.)

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#### NET SALES OF RADIO TIMES AND THE LISTENER

Average weekly net sales			Average weekly net sales		
	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1941	2,282,422	80,205
1928	977,589	—	1942	2,718,654	89,583
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1943	3,181,095	102,744
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1947	6,237,926	142,236
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1940	2,302,399	58,554			

### Auditions

MUSIC, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate sound broadcasting departments; similar arrangements are in force for television, and in each of the Regions. The procedure varies, but normally several producers and other experts are present, and considerable use is made of outside assessors. Artists who have succeeded in an audition are placed on a waiting list to be offered a broadcasting engagement when opportunity arises. Applications should be addressed to the BBC, London, W.1.; arrangements are made to see that they are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For Regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate Region.

### Submission of Scripts and Scores

CAREFUL arrangements are made to see that all original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities. Material should be addressed to the BBC, London, W.1, or to one of the Regional Controllers. It is helpful if contributors state whether their contributions are intended for sound or television broadcasting.

### Recruitment

WHILE vacancies on the Programme, Editorial, Administrative, and Engineering Staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting are frequently filled by promotion, many are filled in public competition. Advertisements normally appear in *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *Spectator*, and *New Statesman and Nation* (additional provincial or specialist daily or weekly papers are used when it is appropriate). Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a Register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

It is impossible to see every applicant, and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview by an Appointment Board which is responsible for the selection.

Vacancies on the Clerical and Secretarial staff and in other categories are filled both by public advertisement and from general applications.

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows :

(a) Programme, Editorial, and Administrative staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting in London or Regional Centres, to : Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

(b) Engineering staff, including Graduate Engineer Apprentices, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled staff concerned with engineering operations, Sound and Television Broadcasting, in London or Regional Studios or Transmitters, to : Engineering Establishment Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

(c) Staff in the Clerical, Secretarial and other categories:

In London to—Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

In Regional Centres to—the Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on pages 192-3.

Applicants should give full particulars of age, education, experience, and qualifications, and should state the kind of work in which they are interested.

### **Staff Training**

THERE are two main training organizations within the BBC: a Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in the techniques and practice of broadcasting for non-technical staff, and an Engineering Training Department, which trains recruits to the Engineering Division. Attached to the Staff Training school, which was founded in 1936 and reconstituted in 1941, is a school for secretarial training. The Staff Training Department carries on its main activities in London: the Engineering school, founded in 1941 and now the largest of the BBC's training establishments, is at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire.

### **Rules for SOS Messages**

THE following is a summary of the rules concerning the various types of SOS and police messages which are at times included in BBC broadcasts.

*For Relatives of Sick Persons.* Such SOS messages are broadcast only when the hospital or doctor certifies that the patient is dangerously ill and when all other means of communication have failed. Normally the full name of the person sought, and the relationship, must be given. The message is broadcast only if the patient is asking to see a relative or the doctor considers that this would be beneficial.

*For Missing Persons.* Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

*For Witnesses of Accidents.* Such requests are broadcast only when they are contained in official messages originated by the police.

*Appeals for Special Apparatus,* foods, or drugs for treatment of rare diseases will be broadcast only at the request of major hospitals and after all other means of obtaining them have failed.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. The service is confined to requests concerning people or events within the United Kingdom (see note below). Messages are broadcast once only, and cannot be repeated.

*Note:* If the person sought is known to be on board a ship at sea, a message can be broadcast only if the ship is not equipped for the reception of wireless telegraphy. Further, there must exist the possibility that the return of the person sought can be hastened by broadcasting an SOS.

## RESULTS OF SOS AND POLICE MESSAGES

IN YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1953

		<i>Success- ful</i>	<i>Unsuc- cessful</i>	<i>Not known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London		188	82	43
SOS messages broadcast from Regions		46	33	29
Total number broadcast:	426	234	115	77
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:				
London		96	111	
Regions		44	83	
Total number broadcast:	334	140	194	
Police messages for lost drugs and 'Special messages':				
London		4	4	
Regions		5	15	
Total number broadcast:	28	9	19	

### Rules for Appeals

In selecting the good causes for which appeals for charity are made on Sunday evenings in the Home Service, the BBC has the expert guidance and advice of a Central Appeals Advisory Committee in London and of Regional Appeals Advisory Committees in other parts of the country. Applications should be made to the secretary of the appropriate committee. The total response to 'Week's Good Cause' appeals last year was £168,426.

In addition to the Sunday-evening appeals there is an annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. It was given last year by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, and resulted in donations totalling £16,918.

Special appeals of national interest are also broadcast. Last year there were appeals on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Appeal Fund (given by the Dean of Westminster in both sound and television), the Greek Earthquake Appeal Fund, and the Cyprus Earthquake Relief Fund.

### Tickets for BBC Shows

MEMBERS of the public who wish to see a performance of either a Sound or Television show enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the BBC Ticket Unit, Broadcasting House, W.1, or by completing an application form obtainable at Broadcasting House, Bush House, 200 Oxford Street, Television Centre or Television Studios.

Owing to the variation from week to week in the number and nature of the programmes, it is not possible to guarantee that tickets can be sent for any particular show, neither is it possible to build up a waiting list for any particular show; but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply. These are categorized as follows: (a) *Sound*: Variety programmes, Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Light Music programmes, Modern Dance Music programmes, Chamber Music programmes, Symphony Orchestra programmes, Modern or Old-time Dancing programmes. (b) *Television*: Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Variety programmes.

Applicants should indicate briefly the type of show they wish to see, giving perhaps two alternatives and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Applications will not be acknowledged, but tickets will be sent four or five days before the date of the performance.

If visitors from outside London indicate the period during which they will be in London, every effort will be made to send a ticket for the appropriate time. In the case of London residents there may be a little delay. Applicants are requested to note that normally it is not possible to send more than one double ticket to any individual, and children under the age of twelve are not admitted to BBC studios.

### **Visits to BBC Premises**

ARRANGEMENTS for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. No facilities are available for the general public. People with a special or professional interest are advised to write to the BBC, London, W.1, or to the Controller in their own Region, and visitors to this country from overseas should address themselves to the Head of External Services Liaison, BBC, London, W.1.

### **Writing to the BBC**

ALL letters are acknowledged, and careful consideration is given to the views expressed and the suggestions put forward. As far as possible, answers are supplied to enquiries relating to specific items in the programmes, but requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Copies of scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

### **Gramophone Record Requests**

SUGGESTIONS for request programmes should be addressed simply to the title of the programme concerned, preferably on a postcard. Many families of men serving in the Far Eastern Forces (Korea, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Japan) may not know of the request programme 'Forces Favourites', broadcast twice weekly in the General Overseas Service. Letters from families or fiancées living in the United Kingdom should be addressed to Overseas Forces Favourites, BBC, London, W.1, and besides giving the serviceman's full name, rank, and where stationed, should say whether he is the son, brother, or fiancé of the writer, and also give his favourite tune. Requests can be accepted only for members of the Far Eastern Forces.

## SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES

- 1922  
 14 Nov. Daily broadcasting started from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)  
 15 Nov. Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened  
 24 Dec. Newcastle-upon-Tyne station (5NO) opened
- 1923  
 2 Feb. Cardiff station (5WA) opened  
 6 Mar. Glasgow station (5SC) opened  
 10 Oct. Aberdeen main station (2BD) opened
- 1924  
 1 May Edinburgh relay station (2EH) opened  
 14 Sept. Belfast main station (2BE) opened
- 1927  
 1 Jan. British Broadcasting Corporation constituted
- 1932  
 22 Aug. First television programme from Broadcasting House (Baird process)  
 19 Dec. Empire Service inaugurated  
 25 Dec. First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message from King George V
- 1936  
 2 Nov. Official inauguration of television service from Alexandra Palace
- 1937  
 12 May Coronation of King George VI. First outside broadcast by television
- 1938  
 3 Jan. First foreign-language service in Arabic inaugurated  
 15 Mar. Latin American Service inaugurated  
 27 Sept. First services in European languages (French, German, and Italian) inaugurated
- 1939  
 4 June Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began  
 1 Sept. Television Service closed down  
 3 Sept. The King and the Prime Minister broadcast on outbreak of war  
 5 Sept. Hungarian Service began  
 7 Sept. Polish Service began  
 8 Sept. Czech Service began  
 15 Sept. Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began,  
 30 Sept. Greek Service began
- 1940  
 7 Feb. Bulgarian Service began  
 12 Feb. Swedish Service began  
 18 Mar. Finnish Service began  
 9 April Danish and Norwegian Services began  
 11 April Dutch Service began  
 28 Sept. Flemish Service for Belgium began
- 1942  
 22 Mar. First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for Resistance  
 7 Oct. Russian Service began

- 1943  
 26 May Russian Service discontinued  
 13 June Forces Programme became General Overseas Service  
 4 July Japanese Service began
- 1944  
 June D-day: first war report broadcast
- 1945  
 29 July Light Programme inaugurated
- 1946  
 24 Mar. Russian Service resumed  
 7 June Television Service resumed  
 29 Sept. Third Programme inaugurated
- 1950  
 27 Aug. First television broadcast from the Continent

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### BBC STAFF ASSOCIATION

THE present BBC Staff Association was formed in 1945, when the BBC Staff (Wartime) Association, set up in 1940, and the Association of BBC Engineers, set up in the following year, decided to join forces.

The Association has so far enjoyed sole negotiating rights in respect of all grades and occupations in broadcasting. It is a registered trade union, but is not affiliated to the Trade Union Congress. A small number of people in broadcasting are members of other trade unions, usually because they were members before they entered the service of the BBC, but in only one or two cases does the problem of separate representation arise. The Staff Association has, where necessary or convenient, negotiated joint representative arrangements with other trade unions.

Membership of the Association is confined to 'permanent' staff of the BBC. Subscriptions vary according to pay, and there is an effective membership (1 July 1954) of 7,200 out of a potential strength of about 12,500. There is no 'closed shop', membership being entirely voluntary.

The governing body of the Association is its Council, which elects a National Executive Committee to hold office for a year. It also appoints, again by a process of election, a number of standing committees (National Advisory Panels) drawn from, and representing, groups of staff of similar occupation. There are, for example, engineering, clerical, catering, and programme panels. The Association employs its own staff, engaged permanently on negotiations and consultations with the Management of the BBC, with whom agreements are made on rates of pay and conditions of service, and with whom a system of joint consultation has been developed. Disagreements are resolved by arbitration. The arrangements are carried down to local levels, the appropriate contacts being officials of the Corporation and voluntary officers of the ninety or so branches of the Association, which exist, broadly speaking, wherever the BBC has premises.

The Association provides or facilitates services to its members in house purchase, holidays abroad, insurances, and similar schemes.

*Note:* The number of BBC staff on 31 March 1954 was 12,834 (including 632 part-time), as compared with 12,277 (591 part-time) on 31 March 1953. The increase was due mainly to developments in the Television Service.

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\* As at 31 August 1954

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The Countess of Albemarle.	Sir George Laidlaw.
Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.	Viscountess Ridley, O.B.E.
B. E. Astbury, C.B.E.	Miss D. M. Rosling.
The Ven. Arthur Selwyn Bean, Arch- deacon of Manchester.	John Scott, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.
P. W. Cann.	Captain The Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L. Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Major-General J. M. L. Grover, C.B., M.C.	Dr William Thomas, C.B.
Major-General Sir Colin A. Jardine, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	R. P. Winfrey.

*Central Appeals Advisory Committee*

Viscountess Falmouth, C.B.E. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Major-General Sir Colin A. Jardine, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
The Countess of Albemarle.	Lord Kilmaine.
Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.	Miss D. M. Rosling.
B. E. Astbury, C.B.E.	John Scott, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Major-General J. M. L. Grover, C.B., M.C.	

*Midland Regional Appeals Advisory Committee*

R. P. Winfrey ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	J. R. Jones.
A. E. Bennett.	W. B. J. Lowe, M.B.E.
R. P. Braund.	Raymond J. Moore.
J. P. Cuninghame, M.B.E.	Mrs W. E. Moore-Ede.
E. J. F. Fortune.	Mrs L. Radford.
Miss B. Foyle.	Mrs G. Woolley.

*North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Northern Area)*

Viscountess Ridley, O.B.E. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Colonel R. Mould-Graham.
The Rev. J. B. Clark.	G. H. Routledge, O.B.E.
Lady Dugdale.	J. A. Trotter.

*North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Southern Area)*

The Ven. Arthur Selwyn Bean, Arch- deacon of Manchester ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	John M. Pearson, M.B.E.
William Ellis.	A. R. J. Wise.
Mrs M. M. C. Kemball.	Miss E. M. Wright.

*Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee*

Captain The Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L. Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.	Mrs A. N. Irwin.
Commander G. Lennox Cotton, D.S.C.	E. P. King.
Miss Winifred Hadden, M.D.	Miss M. A. McNeill.
Mrs J. W. Haughton, O.B.E.	C. A. Nicholson, Q.C.
	Miss Dorothy Robertson.

*Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee*

Sir George Laidlaw ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	John McAslan, O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. Alex. S. Anderson, O.B.E.	Dr James T. McCutcheon.
Col. William Drummond, C.B.E., M.C.	Mrs Margaret H. Macdonald, Q.C.
Mrs M. C. Edgar.	Mrs A. W. Mackenzie.
The Rev. James A. Fisher.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wemyss.
Miss Margaret Jobson.	R. B. Williamson, D.S.O., T.D.
Miss B. L. C. Johnston.	Miss Rodney Murray.

*Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee*

Dr William Thomas, C.B. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Mrs Idwal Jones.
The Ven. J. Richards Pugh, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.	Mrs J. T. Morgan.
Mrs M. Garbett Edwards.	Humphrey Roberts.
Mrs Myfanwy Howell.	David Thomas.
	Owen Williams, M.B.E.

*West Regional Appeals Advisory Committee*

P. W. Cann ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	E. T. English, M.B.E.
Mrs P. B. E. Acland.	E. H. Littlecott.
The Hon. W. R. S. Bathurst, T.D.	C. S. Macpherson.
Lady Carew-Pole.	I. Marsh.
Sir Denis Daley.	Mrs R. Treffrey.
The Rev. S. B. Wingfield Digby, M.B.E.	

*The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom*

Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. (*Chairman*).

Members have been appointed by the organizations named, as follows:—

<i>Ministry of Education</i>	Sir Martin Roseveare
	Miss M. J. Falconer
	P. Wilson
<i>Association of Education Committees</i>	B. S. Braithwaite
<i>County Councils Association</i>	W. R. Watkin
<i>Association of Municipal Corporations</i>	H. Oldman
<i>London County Council</i>	Dr A. G. Hughes
<i>Association of Education Officers</i>	J. Compton, C.B.E.
	H. V. Lightfoot
<i>Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education</i>	Cyril Bibby
<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	Dr E. H. Walters
	Miss S. C. Bertie
	E. L. Britton
	R. Gould
	W. Griffith
<i>National Association of Head Teachers</i>	Miss D. J. Neale
<i>Headmasters' Conference</i>	Dr R. L. James
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmasters</i>	H. Raymond King
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmistresses</i>	Miss R. N. Pearse, O.B.E.
<i>Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters</i>	A. W. S. Hutchings
<i>Association of Assistant Mistresses</i>	Miss O. M. Hastings
<i>Independent Schools Association</i>	Miss E. M. Billham
<i>Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools</i>	L. P. Dealtry

*Joint Committee for the Technical and Art Associations*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

*Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland*

*Association of Northern Ireland Education Committees*

*Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland*

*School Broadcasting Council for Scotland*

*School Broadcasting Council for Wales*

A. E. Evans, O.B.E.

Dr P. A. Browne, C.B.

W. J. Deacon

N. G. Fisher

Miss D. Fleming

Miss D. M. Hammonds, C.B.E.

J. L. Longland

Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.

W. H. Perkins, O.B.E.

Miss M. Potts

G. A. Riding

Dr H. M. Spink, M.C.

Professor Brian Stanley

Dr C. F. Strong, O.B.E.

Dr W. E. Swinton

A. C. Williams

Dr J. Stuart Hawnt, O.B.E.

A. C. Stanley

W. J. Goldie

Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E.

George Gunn

J. L. Hardie

G. T. Pringle

Professor A. F. Skinner

T. Glyn Davies

G. C. Diamond

Professor E. J. Jones

Wynne Ll. Lloyd

Sir Wynn Wheldon, K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.

*School Broadcasting Council for Scotland*

Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

J. L. Hardie (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organizations named, as follows:

*Scottish Education Department*

J. S. Brunton

G. T. Pringle

*Association of County Councils in Scotland*

F. R. Blair

A. S. Lawson

*Scottish Counties of Cities Association*

Mrs M. H. Meredith

Mrs J. Roberts

*Association of Directors of Education in Scotland*

W. J. Goldie

Dr J. A. Maclean

*National Committee for the Training of Teachers*

The Rev. J. M. Hunter, O.B.E.

Professor A. F. Skinner

*Educational Institute of Scotland*

Miss E. A. Beveridge

Dr James Craigie

George Gunn

Miss Pearl Kettles

Dr N. T. Walker, O.B.E.

*Scottish Council for Research in Education*

Dr W. Barry

Professor A. M. Boase

R. L. S. Carswell

Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E.

J. L. Hardie

Dr H. S. Mackintosh

R. Macintyre

W. D. Ritchie, O.B.E.

J. J. Robertson

Miss M. Urie

*School Broadcasting Council for Wales*

Sir Wynn Wheldon, K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D. (*Chairman*)  
T. Glyn Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organizations named, as follows:

<i>Welsh Department, Ministry of Education</i>	R. Wallis Evans
<i>Joint Education Committee for Wales</i>	Wynne Ll. Lloyd
	D. Andrew Davies
	C. E. Gittins
	B. Maelor Jones
<i>University of Wales</i>	Professor E. J. Jones
<i>University of Wales, Schools of Education</i>	Aneurin Davies
	Professor Idwal Jones
<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	E. T. Davies
	Griffith Davies
	Miss M. W. Meredith
	J. Gwynne Rees
	Mrs Olwen Samuel
<i>Welsh Secondary Schools Association</i>	G. C. Diamond
<i>Welsh Joint Secondary Committee</i>	Gwilym Davies
<i>National Union of Teachers of Wales</i>	Miss Norah Isaac
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	T. Glyn Davies
	D. Howells
	T. J. Morgan
	Professor Glyn Roberts
	Sir Ben Bowen Thomas
	Sir Wynn Wheldon, K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.
	Dr B. Haydn Williams

*Agricultural Broadcasting Advisory Committee*

W. S. Mansfield, C.B.E. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	R. M. Older.
A. N. Duckham, C.B.E.	Wilfrid Roberts.
Captain G. L. Bennett Evans.	A. E. Swain.
C. Higgs, M.C.	F. W. Trehwella.
A. D. C. Main.	Sir J. A. Scott Watson, C.B.E., M.C.
C. P. Norbury.	

*Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee*

A. D. C. Main ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	John T. Jeffrey.
J. R. Barron.	Thomas Kennedy.
Andrew Biggar.	Sandy Lawson.
Captain Ben Coutts.	John Marshall.
Douglas Fowle.	Watson Peat.
George B. R. Gray.	J. M. Rennie.
Will Hogg.	

*Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee*

A. E. Swain ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	George Fulton.
James Baird.	Archibald Graham.
Robert Benson.	J. T. Kernohan.
Captain the Hon. J. W. Brooke, M.C.	F. M. B. Loane.
David Clark.	Major P. A. Terris.
John W. Crosslé.	H. W. West.

NOTE: A Welsh Agricultural Advisory Committee is in process of formation

*Scientific Advisory Committee*

Sir Edward Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	R. L. Smith-Rose, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.
Professor H. E. M. Barlow, Ph.D., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.	Professor F. C. Williams, O.B.E., D.Sc., D.Phil., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.
Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.	

## A LIST OF BBC STAFF\*

### Board of Management

*Director-General*  
*Director of Administration*

*Director of Television Broadcasting*  
*Director of External Broadcasting*  
*Director of Technical Services*  
*Director of the Spoken Word*  
*Director of Home Sound Broadcasting*

Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Sir Norman Bottomley, K.C.B.,  
 C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.  
 Sir George Barnes  
 J. B. Clark, C.B.E.  
 H. Bishop, C.B.E.  
 H. J. G. Grisewood  
 R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.

### Home Sound Broadcasting

*Controller, Home Service*  
*Controller, Light Programme*  
*Controller, Third Programme*  
*Controller, Midland Region*  
*Controller, North Region*  
*Controller, Northern Ireland*  
*Controller, Scotland*

*Controller, Wales*  
*Controller, West Region*  
*Controller, Entertainment*  
*Head of Audience Research*  
*Head of Central Programme Operations*  
*Head of Children's Hour*  
*Head of Drama (Sound)*  
*Head of Features*  
*Head of Gramophone Programmes*  
*Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)*  
*Head of Variety*  
*Controller, Music*  
*Head of Music Programmes (Sound)*  
*Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)*  
*Head of Midland Regional Programmes*  
*Head of North Regional Programmes*  
*Head of Northern Ireland Programmes*  
*Head of Scottish Programmes*  
*Head of Welsh Programmes*  
*Head of West Regional Programmes*

A. Stewart, C.B.E.  
 K. Adam  
 C. J. Morris  
 H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.  
 D. Stephenson, O.B.E.  
 R. D'A. Marriott  
 M. Dinwiddie, C.B.E., D.S.O.,  
 M.C.  
 A. B. Oldfield-Davies  
 G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.  
 M. F. C. Standing  
 R. J. E. Silvey  
 R. V. A. George  
 W. E. Davis  
 V. H. Gielgud, O.B.E.  
 L. D. Gilliam, O.B.E.  
 Miss A. E. Instone  
 C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.  
 P. C. H. Hillyard  
 R. J. F. Howgill, C.B.E.  
 M. Johnstone  
 H. J. Clifford, D.Mus.  
 D. E. Morris  
 B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave, O.B.E.  
 H. W. McMullan  
 R. G. T. Gillard  
 A. Watkin-Jones  
 F. G. Gillard, O.B.E.

### The Spoken Word

*Editor, News*  
*Deputy Editor, News*  
*Head of Foreign News*  
*Head of News Output*  
*Head of News Talks*  
*Controller, Talks (Home Sound)*  
*Assistant Controller Talks (Home Sound)*  
*Head of School Broadcasting*  
*Secretary, School Broadcasting Council*  
*Head of Religious Broadcasting*  
*Editor, Radio Times*  
*Editor, The Listener*

T. R. P. Hole  
 A. E. Barker  
 A. H. Wigan  
 W. J. Brething, O.B.E.  
 S. W. Rumsam  
 Miss M. Somerville, O.B.E.  
 J. C. Thornton  
 J. Scupham  
 R. C. Steele  
 Rev. F. H. House  
 T. F. Henn  
 A. E. W. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.

### Television Service

*Assistant Director of Television Broadcasting*  
*Controller Programmes, Television*  
*Head of Drama, Television*  
*Head of Light Entertainment, Television*  
*Head of Talks, Television*  
*Head of Documentaries, Television*  
*Head of Music Programmes, Television*

*Head of Children's Programmes, Television*  
*Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television*  
*Head of Television Design*  
*Head of Films, Television*

R. C. McCall  
 C. McGivern, C.B.E.  
 M. Barry  
 R. Waldman  
 A. I. G. Miall  
 P. Rotha  
 K. A. Wright, O.B.E., Ch.  
 Légion d'Honneur  
 Miss F. Lingstrom  
 S. J. de Lotbinière, O.B.E.  
 R. Levin, O.B.E.  
 P. H. Dorté, O.B.E.

## External Broadcasting

*Assistant Director of External Broadcasting (and Head of Establishment)*  
*Controller, Overseas Services*  
*Assistant Controller, Overseas Services*  
*Controller, European Services*  
*Assistant Controller, European Talks and English Service*  
*Head of External Broadcasting Administration*  
*Head of West European Service*  
*Head of German Service*  
*Head of East European Service*  
*Head of South European Service*  
*Head of Scandinavian Service*  
*Head of Central European Service*  
*Head of European Programme Operations*  
*Head of European Productions*  
*Head of Foreign Services News Department*  
*Head of General Overseas Service*  
*Head of Overseas Regional Services*  
*Head of Overseas Talks*  
*Head of Colonial Service*  
*Head of Latin American Service*  
*Head of Eastern Service*  
*Head of Far Eastern Service*  
*Head of Overseas Programme Operations*  
*Head of External Services Liaison*  
*Head of Transcription Service*  
*Head of Monitoring Service*

E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.

J. W. MacAlpine  
H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.  
J. Monahan  
D. M. Hodson  
  
R. W. P. Cockburn  
J. F. Sullivan  
L. M. Fraser  
G. H. Gretton  
F. L. M. Shepley  
H. D. Winther  
G. Macdonald  
H. G. Venables  
J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.  
D. I. Edwards  
O. J. Whitley  
G. G. Looker  
G. G. Mosley  
J. Grenfell Williams  
W. O. Galbraith  
G. Waterfield  
E. D. Robertson  
C. Lawson-Reece  
C. Conner  
M. A. Frost  
J. T. Campbell

## Technical Services

*Chief Engineer*  
*Deputy Chief Engineer*  
*Engineering Establishment Officer*  
*Head of Engineering Services Group*  
*Head of Engineering Information Department*  
*Head of Engineering Secretariat*  
*Head of Engineering Training Department*  
*Head of Designs Department*  
*Head of Planning and Installation Department*  
*Head of Research Department*  
*Head of Equipment Department*  
*Head of Building Department*  
*Senior Superintendent Engineer*  
*Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters*  
*Superintendent Engineer, Recording*  
*Superintendent Engineer, Lines*  
*Senior Superintendent Engineer, Home Sound Broadcasting*  
*Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting*  
*Senior Superintendent Engineer, Television Broadcasting*  
*Consulting Civil Engineer*

R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.  
F. C. McLean, C.B.E.  
C. J. Strother  
E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.  
L. W. Turner  
J. H. D. Ridley  
K. R. Sturley, Ph.D.  
A. R. A. Rendall, Ph.D.  
A. N. Thomas  
W. P. Wilson, C.B.E.  
E. C. Drewe  
R. H. S. Howell  
E. G. Chadder, O.B.E.  
E. F. Wheeler  
A. P. Monson  
J. H. Holmes  
F. Williams

F. Axon, D.C.M.  
M. J. L. Pulling, O.B.E.  
M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E.

## Administration

*Controller, Finance*  
*Chief Accountant*  
*Controller, Staff Administration*  
*Head of Central Establishment Office*  
*Appointments Officer*  
*Head of Staff Training*  
*The Solicitor*  
*Head of Buying*  
*Head of Programme Contracts*  
*Head of Copyright*  
*Head of Publicity*  
*General Manager, Publications*  
*Head of Central Services Group*  
*Head of Catering*  
*Head of Secretariat*

T. Lochhead, C.B.E.  
J. G. L. Francis  
J. H. Arkell  
D. Hay  
D. H. Clarke, M.C.  
C. J. Pennethorne Hughes  
E. C. Robbins  
E. C. French  
W. L. Streeton  
Miss M. T. Candler, M.B.E.  
D. E. Ritchie  
G. S. Strode, O.B.E., M.M.  
P. A. Florence, O.B.E.  
Miss N. B. Robinson  
M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

\* As at 31 August 1954

## BBC Postal Addresses \*

### LONDON

<i>Head Office:</i> Broadcasting House, London, W.1	<i>Telephones:</i> Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Cables:</i> Broadcasts, London	
<i>Television:</i> Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherd's Bush 8030
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Publications:</i> 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	

### MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, Broad Street, Birmingham	Birmingham Midland 3761
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	Nottingham 44754

### NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester	Manchester Central 2931
<i>Newcastle Representative:</i> E. Wilkinson Broadcasting House, New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>Leeds Representative:</i> W. K. Severs Broadcasting House, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds	Leeds 31516
<i>Liverpool Representative:</i> H. R. V. Jordan Rylands Building, Lime Street, Liverpool	Rock Ferry 1158

### WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol	Bristol 33052
<i>Plymouth Representative:</i> V. J. Glassborow, O.B.E. Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth	Plymouth 2283

### SCOTLAND

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow	Glasgow Western 8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, Queen Street, Edinburgh	Edinburgh 30111
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> A. H. S. Paterson, M.B.E., M.C. Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	Aberdeen 25233

### NORTHERN IRELAND

Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411
--	---------------

WALES

Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff Cardiff 3207  
*North Wales Representative:* S. Jones Bangor 214  
 Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor  
*West Wales Representative:* A. Talfan Davies Swansea 4986  
 Broadcasting House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea

**BBC Representatives Overseas**

U.S.A.

*Representative in New York:* F. B. Thornton Circle 7-0656  
 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, New York

CANADA

*Representative in Ottawa:* G. G. Winter, T.D. Ottawa 4840  
 c/o C.B.C., Victoria Buildings, 140 Wellington Street,  
 Ottawa, Canada  
*Cables:* Winter, Broadcasts, Ottawa

MIDDLE EAST

*Representative in Cairo:* J. G. T. Sheringham Cairo 48244  
 11 Sharia Ahmed Pasha, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt 49357  
*Cables:* BBC, Cairo

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*Representative in Delhi:* D. J. G. Holroyde Delhi 8009  
 Prem House, Connaught Place, Delhi, India  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Delhi

SINGAPORE

British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service  
*Head of Service:* C. P. Albany Singapore 3925  
 Thomson Road Studios, P.O. Box 434, Singapore  
*Cables:* Febrocast, Singapore

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

*Representative in Sydney:* R. Stead M3894  
 National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia  
*Cables:* Stead, Abcom, Sydney

FRANCE

*Representative in Paris:* Miss C. G. H. Reeves Carnot 8672  
 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8  
*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris

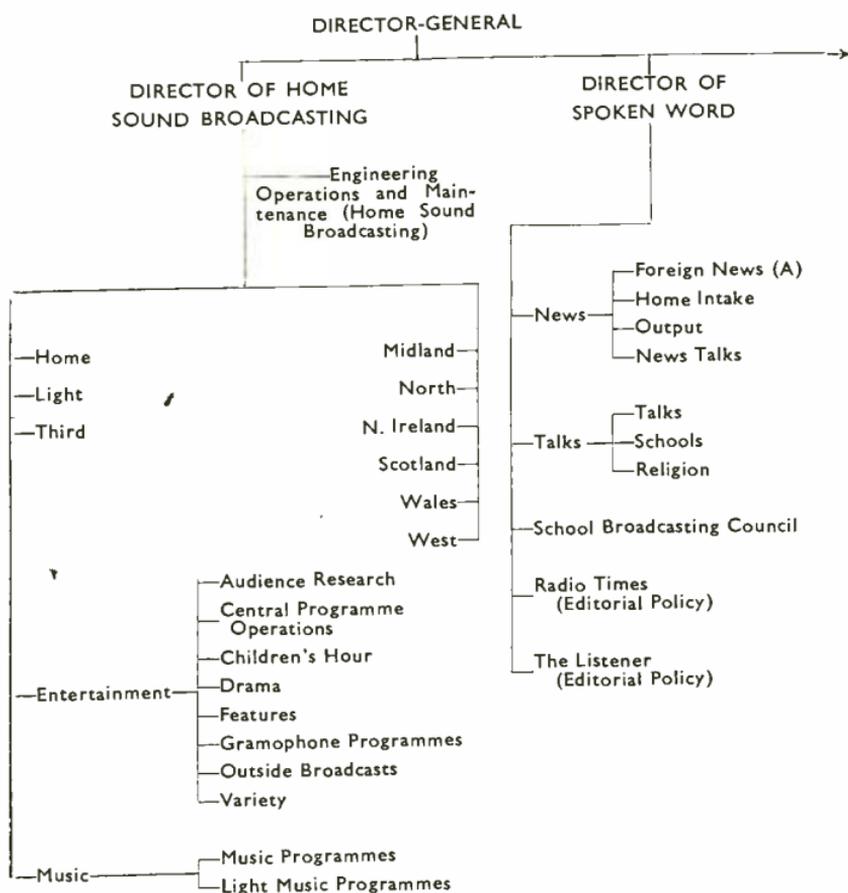
GERMANY

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:* R. A. Harrison Berlin 935277  
 c/o British Centre, Kurfuerstendamm, 156, Berlin-Halensee  
*BBC German Service Representative, Bonn:* F. B. Woerdemann  
 Gustav-Oel-Str. 10, Bonn. Bonn 24-29-5

\* As at 31 August 1954

# BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

## OUTLINE OF EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION



*The administrative units forming part of the various establishments are not shown on this chart.*

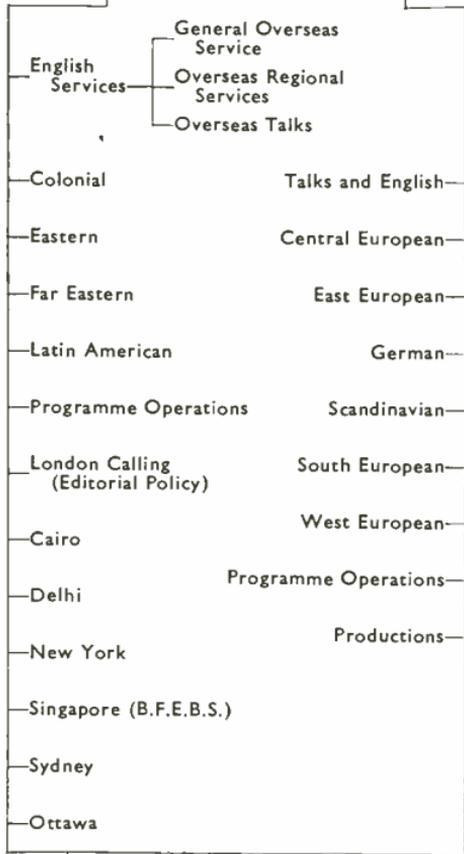
*A. Foreign News is the intake serving all the Corporation's output.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

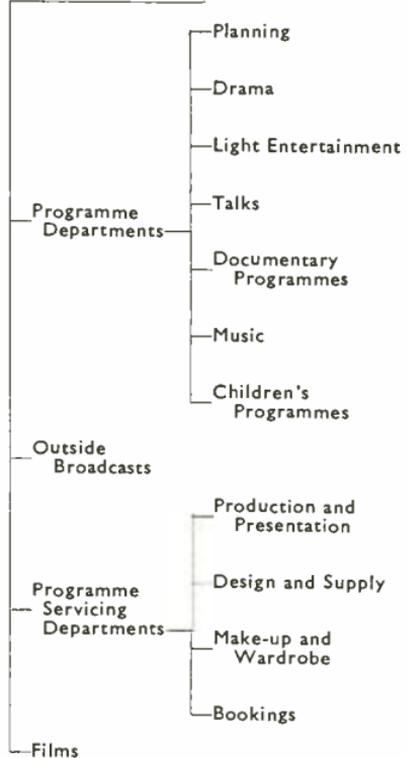
Engineering Operations and Maintenance (External Broadcasting)

Overseas Services      Monitoring      European Services

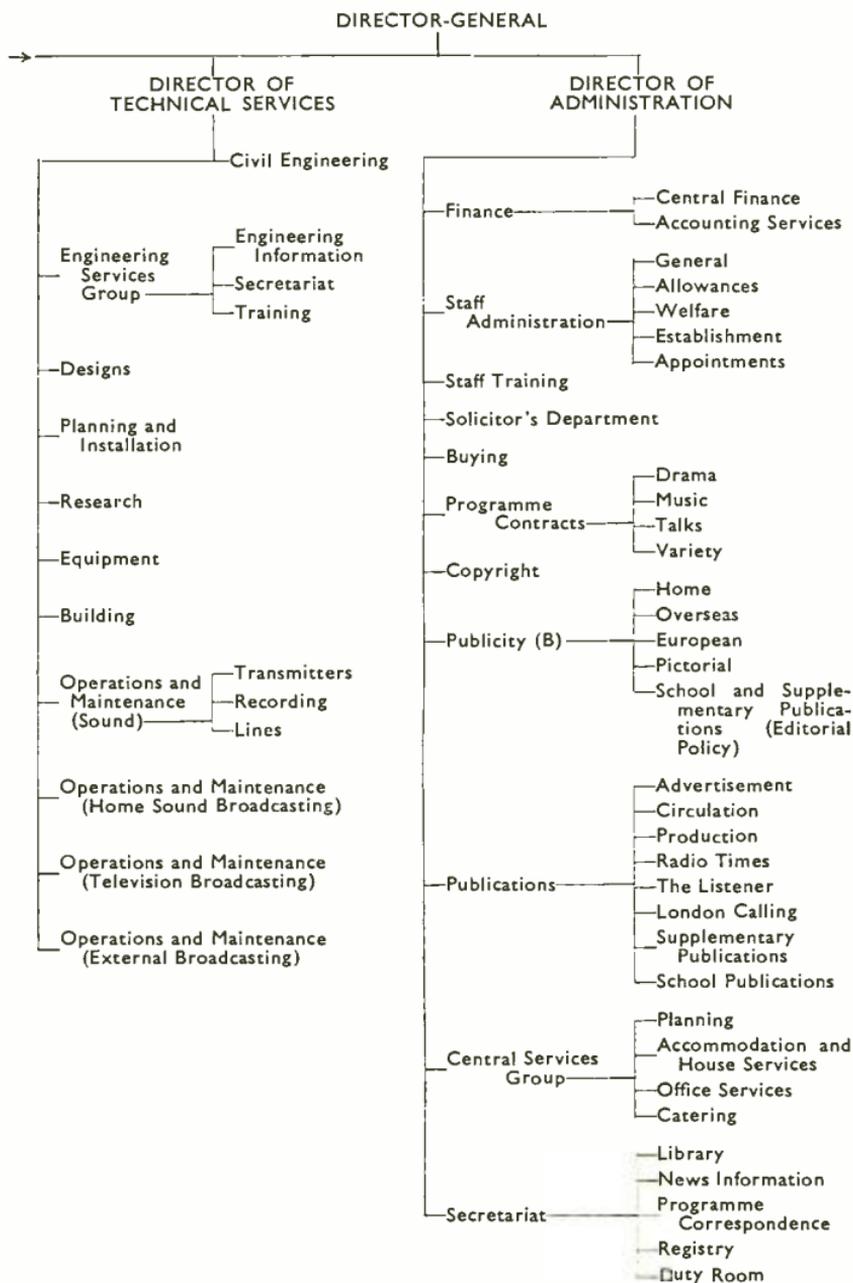


DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION BROADCASTING

Engineering Operations and Maintenance (Television Broadcasting)



(Continued overleaf)



B. Under Director of Administration but head of Publicity deals with Directorates concerned or with the Director-General for all purposes other than administration.

COPY OF A NEW CHARTER OF INCORPORATION  
GRANTED TO THE  
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
AND OF THE LICENCE AND AGREEMENT  
DATED 12 JUNE 1952  
BETWEEN H.M. POSTMASTER GENERAL  
AND THE  
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

CHARTER

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Whereas on the twentieth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

And Whereas on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

And Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for a period of ten years from the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two:

And Whereas it has been made to appear to Us that some twelve and a half million persons in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have taken out licences to instal and work apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Royal Prerogative and of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us, Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:—

## INCORPORATION

1. THE Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

## TERM OF CHARTER

2. THIS Charter shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force for the term of ten years from that date.

## OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of messages and other communications conveyed by other methods of wireless telegraphy.

(c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work or use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.

(d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a non-exclusive Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal,

equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of, stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

(q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

#### POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. we do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, licence, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose

of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And We do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

### RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

### CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or on such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nomination of a Governor to be the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportionable accordingly.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

#### GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

#### NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) eight members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions, and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

#### REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.—(1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

## ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour and National Service.

## PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

- (a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;
- (b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;
- (c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

17. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

## FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

## RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

## ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 12 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

## GENERAL

21.—(1) THE Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

22.—(1) THE grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

#### DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

#### GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

I. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

'Air Council' means the Council established by the Air Force Constitution Act 1917;

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'Army Council' means the Secretary of State for War in Council;

'Army signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board ships or aircraft for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter sent from authorized broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connexion with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the

licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

GEORGE ISMAY,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General

(I.S.)

F. E. HICKS,  
General Post Office,  
London, E.C.1,  
Civil Servant.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(I.S.)

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW. Governor.  
W. J. HALRY. Director-General.

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This is a book for all who seek information about the BBC. It has been compiled in the belief that many people—ordinary listeners and viewers as well as those professionally interested in broadcasting—will be glad to have an authoritative work of reference to which they can turn for enlightenment and practical advice on all matters relating to the BBC and its activities.

The first half of the book is designed to explain what the BBC is, how it is organized, and how it fulfils its tasks. Then comes a review of the year, with lists of representative programmes. The latter half of the book provides a mass of useful reference material and includes the full text of the Royal Charter and Licence.

All the facts and figures have been derived from sources inside the BBC, and all the articles have been written by senior members of its staff.