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BBC
HANDBOOK
1964



BRITISH
BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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CONTENTS

Board of Governors	8
Foreword	9
'Strait-jackets are no longer being Worn', by KENNETH ADAM, <i>Director of Television</i>	11
'Engineering of the New Network', by F. G. MCLEAN, <i>Director of Engineering</i>	14
'Radio's Role in 1964', by FRANK GILLARD, <i>Director of Sound Broad- casting</i>	17
'The Changing World of Politics and Broadcasting', by SIR BERESFORD CLARK, <i>Director of External Broadcasting</i>	20

TELEVISION

The Television Service	23
Television Audiences	28
Analysis of Programme Content	32
Television Transmitting Stations	33

RADIO

The Radio Services	37
The Radio Audiences	42
Analysis of Programme Content	44
Medium-, Long-wave, and VHF Transmitting Stations	46

THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

Regional Broadcasting	51
News Broadcasts	54
Religious Broadcasts	57
Educational Broadcasts	59
Broadcasting and Parliament	66
Audience Research	70
International Relations	73
BBC Representatives Overseas	78

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

Britain's Place in World Broadcasting	79
The Output of the External Services	81
News for Overseas	82
The Overseas Services	84
The European Services	86
External Services Engineering	88
Jamming	89
The Range of Listeners—Audience Studies	91
English by Radio and Television	94
Summary of Transmissions in the External Services	96
Rebroadcasting	98
Sound Transcription Service	100
The Monitoring Service	101
Table: World External Broadcasting	105
Table: World Radio and Television Receivers	106

ENGINEERING

Television	107
Preparing for BBC-2	108
Research and Development	110
Radio	111
Recruitment and Training	113
How to get the Best Reception	113
Frequency Allocations	118
Number of Transmitting Stations and Studios	122
Maps: BBC Centres and Regional boundaries, Television in Wales, BBC-2 areas of reception	123

REFERENCE

The Constitution of the BBC	127
The National Broadcasting Councils	137
Advisory Councils and Committees	138
Programme Contracts	149
Copyright	152
Staff	154
Organization and Senior Staff	159
BBC Finance	168
A Comparison of Programme Services Costs	185

Broadcast Receiving Licences	186
BBC Publications	189
Reith Lectures	201
BBC Orchestras, Record Requests	202
Tickets for BBC Shows and Auditions	203
Submission of Scripts and Scores	204
SOS Messages	205
Appeals for Charity	206
Weather Forecasts (with Map)	207
BBC Addresses at Home and Overseas	209
Some BBC Dates	213
The Charters of the BBC	220
Charter, Licence, and Supplementary Agreements (texts)	221
Bibliography	247
Index	250

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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The present appointments expire with the current Royal Charter 29 July 1964.

FOREWORD

by SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation

The year 1963 was one of promise. For BBC Television 1964 will be a year of fulfilment. In April, our second television programme will open and make possible a service to the public which offers a genuine choice—genuine because it will have been planned as a choice. The service will be developed in the new UHF bands, and will offer national coverage by stages as the new transmitter chain is constructed and as experience accumulates of working on these frequencies, hitherto unexploited for television in this country. The BBC regrets that although this network will be extended over the country quicker than any previous network, it will still be some time before there is national coverage, and also that, even in those parts of the country where the first UHF stations are built, there may be spots where reception is unsatisfactory. We plan to provide relay stations as soon as possible after each main station comes into service to improve reception in those areas.

Sound Broadcasting, less fortunately, must still live in hope for the approved extension of its already comprehensive range of alternative programmes. But the External Services, for so long confined by a technical structure evolved mainly in wartime, have at last been authorized to give it a contemporary shape, by way of powerful relay stations within effective range of the massive audiences of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Much will still remain in the field of promise. For television, colour is a reasonable aspiration we would expect

for 1965 if international discussion goes well. Local broadcasting in Sound is put off until there is evidence of public demand, and it is disappointing that improvement to the reception of existing services by means of VHF transmission has not aroused a greater interest in the purchase of suitable receivers. But within what is now practicable, there will be continued experiment and exploration of what the Pilkington Committee described as the 'inexhaustible range of subject matter' calling for the discriminating and responsible attention of broadcasters.

A new Charter and Licence are due to come into force in July 1964, but the substance is expected to remain as before, of a Corporation established as 'trustee for the nation' in the field of public service broadcasting, confirmed in that status by a major inquiry endorsed once more by the Government of the day. Six editions have appeared since the *BBC Handbook* last recorded an increase in what the public had to pay over the Post Office counter for the right to listen and view, and it is nearly ten years since the BBC benefited from an increase in the amount of the licence fee. This is evidence of prudent management, but prudence can be carried too far and imposed for too long. Now, for the first time in its history as a public Corporation, the BBC must borrow to sustain its activities. Formal limits have been set but the Corporation believes that an early return to its established methods of financing operations and development from current licence revenue is the only adequate safeguard not only of good management but of long-term constitutional independence.

The new Charter is to run for twelve years. If in that time the changes in broadcasting are as great as those which have taken place under every previous Charter, the effect on society in this country cannot but be profound. I am certain that, with the traditions established in broadcasting over forty years of public service, the Board of Governors will be in a position to ensure that the future will bring a still more valuable enrichment to the experience of all of us.

November 1963

STRAIT-JACKETS ARE NO LONGER BEING WORN

by KENNETH ADAM

Director of Television

Prediction in television is a dangerous game. Already since we began talking about a second channel nearly three years ago (which was before Pilkington had reported, and the Government had given the BBC the go-ahead, so that what we then had was a case, to persuade, and not a plan, to propound) my colleagues and I have had to alter our proposals considerably, and more than once. Much even of that part of them which we thought safe to make public has been overtaken, by changes of date for starting up, of the progress of coverage across the country, and perhaps most importantly of all, of programme thinking in a medium so unpredictably fluid and fast moving that yesterday's good idea seems inadequate today, and impossibly old fashioned tomorrow.

Even now, with the opening night really imminent, I have in front of me the second master plan from Michael Peacock, whose exciting responsibility BBC-2 is, and this is, he warns, still likely to be no more than a rehearsal, on paper, of what eventually will happen. (I am also acutely conscious, as I write, that before this *Handbook* has ceased its annual validity, that eventuality will have been an accomplished fact for months!) Now there is nothing surprising about such changes in tactics. In fact, they are inevitable for a number of reasons. We have been, and shall be throughout 1964 and afterwards, very dependent on the prompt delivery of a vast range of new equipment, and the keeping to time-table of all kinds of construction, from studios and offices to cutting rooms and warehouses. This is the technical problem.

We are equally dependent on the success of the people we

have taken on, who are being assimilated into the general productive capacity of BBC Television as a whole, so that two services can be maintained instead of one, and half as many hours again of new programmes can reach the screen. We are heavily dependent, again, on the flexibility and efficiency of our training schemes, for while a few experts have moved across from the commercial companies, most of the recruits are young, and new to television, and incidentally, must be given, so far as possible, a run on the nursery slopes. About a thousand newcomers, in all classes of output, production assistants, floor managers, designers, costume and make-up assistants, film editors, cameramen, and every category of technician, constitute a formidable 'citizen army' who must be made ready to play their full role in the field. This is the human problem.

Having reached the UHF 625-line screen, it must be with something that looks, taking not only a week as a whole, but any one evening, new, and lively, and different, something which will have an appeal for large groups of viewers, and for smaller groups as well, and something which takes off from the point of technical sophistication and programme maturity already reached by BBC-1. This is the professional problem.

No one television organization has ever been asked to do this before. It is an entirely different situation from the setting up of an alternative system, as happened when commercial television came into being in this country, and was based on a substantial diversion of qualified personnel from the BBC. It is altogether different again from starting television in simple circumstances for an audience to whom it is a complete novelty, which is the condition confronting many of our brothers in the Commonwealth, and indeed in the emergent countries everywhere. Here you have the oldest television system in the world, with all the standards and models and examples it likes to think it has set for other television people in Britain and elsewhere, being called upon to begin again by improving on its current performance, because if it does not appear to be doing that, the public wrath will fall, and the Government's confidence in the BBC will be shaken.

In other words, BBC-2 is not starting from scratch, but under the handicap of existing liveliness and variety in BBC-1, and the rapidly improving form of much commercial competition as well. This is a challenge we accept and we believe we can meet. But it does not mean that given a successful start in the South-East in 1964, this will be adequate for the Midlands and North in 1965, or for the further very important extensions, in particular to the other nations of the United Kingdom. We shall refuse to be content with whatever pattern emerges in the first year. I believe that viewers in 1964 (who, after all, do comprise one-fifth of the population, if they are properly converted), will discover that the freedom explicit in two channels quickly becomes so natural, so inevitable, that they will wonder how they were ever satisfied with anything less. But they must not suppose that they can settle down into a mere extension of the viewing routine which emerges from the 'either/or' situation. BBC-2 will not stay put (any more, of course than BBC-1 will). It will be continuingly, perhaps indefinitely, experimental. Release from a strait-jacket can have a permanently invigorating effect.

ENGINEERING OF THE NEW NETWORK

by F. C. MCLEAN

Director of Engineering

Before a new network can be engineered, the standards and the channels to be used must be known. When both of these are new, as is the present case, the engineering problems are intensified. Many years ago preparatory work started in the examination of the problems of 625-line picture generation, recording, distribution, and transmission. Much of the studio equipment installed in recent years for the existing 405-line programme has been made suitable for operation on the new standard as well, while other equipment has been made so that it can be fairly readily converted.

In the transmitter field the characteristics of UHF are very different from those of VHF. The signals required are more intense while the falling-off of the signals with distance is increased. Moreover, shadow effects of hills and other obstructions are very marked. The result of this is that more than three times as many transmitters will be required to give coverage in UHF as are required in VHF, while the power radiated by each transmitter must also be much greater. Further, to reduce the shadow effects higher masts must be used. When we add to all this the requirement that, while not initially called on to transmit colour signals, all the equipment must be such that it can be readily added to or adapted in order to make such transmissions, it will be seen that the complexity and cost of the new network is necessarily very high.

The starting point in planning the transmitter network is to carry out propagation measurements across different types of terrain, including sea-paths from the continent, in order to find out exactly how many stations will be wanted, what should be their power, location, aerial height, and so

on. This has now been completed for the first group of stations, and building work on these stations is in progress. The first transmitter is already in experimental operation and comes into regular service in April 1964. The others follow at intervals.

For many years past we have been taking steps to reduce the manpower required for routine transmitter operation. In view of the large number of transmitters involved, the need to economize in manpower is all the more apparent, and we are planning these UHF stations to operate with the minimum supervision. Automatic devices are being used to the full.

Those BBC studios not yet capable of operating on 625 lines are being modified to enable programmes to be so produced, and in the future all BBC studios and the associated recording facilities will be capable of operating on both 405 lines and 625 lines. Because of programme exchange with North America some facilities are also provided for the 525-line system. The programme links between the studios and the transmitters are being engineered for 625 lines and the construction programme for the distribution network, which is carried out by the Post Office, must be co-ordinated with the construction of the transmitting stations.

Greater precision is needed when transmitting colour pictures as deficiencies in transmission which would cause only small errors in a black and white picture cause much more serious errors in a colour picture. Moreover, the situation is complicated by the fact that at the present time it has not been decided what colour system should be used. The engineering must therefore be on the basis of making provision for whichever may be the most exacting of the systems under consideration. Possibly a decision on the colour system will have been taken before the entry into service of all the facilities and it may then be possible to relax some of the present requirements.

The construction of a new network not only brings with it the problem of finding a large number of men to carry out the design and installation work involved, but also of course to operate the new facilities. Some hundreds of additional staff are required. Naturally, these men are not available

already trained in the new techniques and, although many of them will have very good experience on 405-line techniques, it is essential that they should be trained in the techniques applicable to 625-line black-and-white operation and begin to be trained for 625-line colour operation. This has added to the training problem and has necessitated an increase in BBC training facilities.

The engineering of such a network involves very large sums of money, and careful balancing of the amount of money available between the various facilities required for programme origination, distribution, and transmission. The availability of money and the engineering effort to spend the money puts a very definite limitation on the rate at which a second network can be expanded. Fortunately, although a very large number of transmitters is required to give complete coverage, a fairly small proportion of these gives the greater part of the coverage, and as has already been announced the second programme should be available to 75 per cent of the population by 1966-7.

The standards laid down for 405-line television more than twenty-five years ago still apply and give very good pictures. We have to ensure that the engineering going into the new network is at least as good, since the 625-line system, which will probably last for an indefinite time, is expected to give even better results.



BBC-tv and the Danish Television Service co-operated in a major production of Hamlet at the castle of Kronborg at Elsinore. This will be shown on BBC-rv as part of the Corporation's celebrations of the Quatercentenary of Shakespeare's birth and will also be televised in the four Scandinavian countries. Christopher Plummer is here seen in the title role and Michael Caine as Horatio



The BBC commissioned composer William Russo to write a jazz opera to be broadcast in an experimental stereophonic transmission. Cleo Laine who sang the lead in this opera The Island is here rehearsing with the composer

RADIO'S ROLE IN 1964

by FRANK GILLARD

Director of Sound Broadcasting

Ten years ago, when the shadow of the Television age seemed rather ominous for Sound, few people would have believed that radio in Britain in 1964 would be a medium still in universal currency, still developing, progressing, and expanding. Yet that is our state of health at this juncture. Even though almost 90 per cent of the population of Britain now has television, the latest figures show that from twenty-six to twenty-seven million people use sound radio on the average day, and the figure moves steadily upward year by year. Nor is the use merely a nominal one. Those who listen do so, on an average, for something like two and a quarter hours each day. This continuing interest in radio is supported by the statistics of receiver sales. Last year, radio sets outsold television sets by a comfortable margin in the dealers' shops. Two and a half million radio receivers were sold in Britain during 1962, an average of one every twelve seconds. Broadcasting's vast audiences have shown that they require radio as well as television, and have plenty of room for both. Sound's crisis is past. It has emerged as a medium which demonstrably has an important and valuable future.

But it will be a future with a difference. In looking to 1964 and the years ahead, sound must of course take account of the opportunities which technical development is continually offering. Two such developments are clearly revolutionary. The first is the introduction of the transistor receiver, which can be so small in dimensions and so efficient that it can be taken and used almost everywhere. Through the transistor, sound is fast becoming the truly ubiquitous medium. As the advertising slogan in the USA has it, 'wherever you go, there's radio'. The transistor is making

sound a personal service for every listener, something that can be at his disposal all the time, rather than something to which he can only come during a few limited hours of the day.

The other major development, VHF, is, in a sense, right at the other end of the scale. VHF is high fidelity broadcasting—radio for the connoisseur—able to offer something approaching perfection in listening to the individual who is prepared to cultivate the medium and to devote his attention to it in some of his leisure hours. VHF transmission of all three sound services now blankets the country. Nearly 99 per cent of the population is within reach of VHF, and about five million VHF sets are in use.

In a way these technical developments divide the audience, and such broad divisions are going to be important considerations for the future. The demands of the transistor-listener are likely to vary considerably from those of the VHF listener. The millions who look to radio for a pleasant background sound to ease the boredom of the routine daily chores, require a service quite different from the needs of the much smaller audience of 'foreground' listeners who turn to sound in a positive way and call for serious programmes to which they are prepared to give concentrated thought and attention. Again, it is often suggested that because television is now so widespread, sound should leave light entertainment, say, or drama, entirely to the visual medium. But this argument ignores the just claims of around five million people who for one reason or another are still entirely dependent on radio. In the television household, sound is inevitably a complementary medium. In the sound-only home, radio must continue to provide the full programme range.

So BBC sound broadcasting in 1964 will be shaped with all these complex considerations in mind. We shall try to serve our big battalions faithfully. Our minorities will still be cherished. Our aim will be to use our three channels even more effectively than before to satisfy the ever-widening range of programme requirements. But these good intentions could truthfully be set down about any year. What makes 1964 special is the hope that, if negotiations

in progress at the time of writing succeed, it will see an increase of sound broadcasting time each week by as much as one-third.

During 1964, if our plans mature, we shall extend the Light Programme's day by three hours, starting earlier and finishing later. Meanwhile, we hope to introduce on the third channel a regular service of serious music, running right through the day until early evening when the Third Network will take over. This filling-in of the sound broadcasting pattern, if it can be achieved, will provide the British listener with a range of programme choice unrivalled anywhere in the world. It will be the most important radio innovation in this country since the introduction of the Home-Light-Third pattern at the end of the war, and it will indeed make 1964 a milestone year.

THE CHANGING WORLD OF POLITICS AND BROADCASTING

by SIR BERESFORD CLARK

Director of External Broadcasting

In the past ten or fifteen years the tremendous impact of the establishment and growth of television services in Europe and the Americas has distracted much attention from the sustained and basic importance of the spoken word as the primary—and a more pervasive—means of communication nationally and internationally. The part that broadcasting can play internally and externally has been amply demonstrated over the past fifty years, during which it has given new dimensions to the human voice. Vision alone has limited communication or influence value but it can, as in the medium of television, greatly enhance the impact of the spoken word. It can also be observed that the voice has an authenticity which does not apply to the written word: how much misunderstanding has been caused—often spread intentionally—around the world by the false attribution of statements alleged to have been made by named or unnamed spokesmen. A trusted voice of an individual or a broadcasting organization, like the word of a reputable newspaper, is its own guarantee of reliability. But the trust has to be cultivated, established and, above all, preserved. It is in the provision of a truly authentic voice that a unique role can be played by sound broadcasting which also has extended the range of a single human voice far beyond that of the most powerful African drum.

It is within a short lifetime, and especially during the war years, that the revolution induced by broadcasting in stimulating the flow of news in all directions and all contexts has been fully implemented and publicly realized. As the telegraph wire outpaced the foot messenger (or pigeon) at an earlier stage between events and the then purveyors of

news, so within half a century has wireless communication ensured that news of events and of political decisions and opinions reaches the most remote parts of the world within a split second of their origination.

Soon after the war, Sir William Haley, a former Director-General of the BBC, spoke of the primary conception of British broadcasting to 'pour through the world hour by hour, day by day, and year by year, an unending, un-deviating, irrigating flow of truthful news given as objectively and as impartially as British professional men and women could make it'. That aim is unchanged, but the circumstances in which it is pursued today are very different from those of a decade or so ago.

The need in all developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia, of the guidance and influence of the reliable voice of leadership has never been greater. Television presents special difficulties in these continents at the present stage of development, but sound broadcasting can relatively easily be all-pervasive, reaching the most remote villages at less cost than piped water or roads. Some countries in achieving independence have been tempted to encourage the start of external broadcasting services or television, which have obvious status indications and purpose, before giving maximum support to the full development of their national services for domestic audiences. Others have given priority to the latter from the start. In both cases the massive growth in ownership of sound receivers in Africa and Asia (*see table on page 106*) is eloquent of the public interest in, and demand for, the voices of information, education, and entertainment.

In this total situation, it has been disturbing to observe the steady, relative weakening of the British voice in the highly competitive field of external broadcasting. It often appears that countries pursuing other political or social policies, especially the communists, attach greater importance to the spoken word than Britain which was the unquestioned leader at the end of the war. This difference of outlook is amply demonstrated by the scope in volume and variety of the still expanding services from Eastern Europe, China, Egypt, and elsewhere. Statistics (*see table on page*

105) can be misleading, and a mere arithmetical comparison, or a blind advocacy of keeping ahead in this vast international competition is out of place, but the position demands very serious consideration by everyone concerned with the national interest.

Following the decision announced by H.M. Government early in 1962, work is already in hand on some of the relay stations overseas whereby the BBC's services will be strengthened for reception in many parts of the world—especially Africa and Asia with incidental benefit also in Latin America. It will be about two years before the first stage is completed, but the prospect of a more powerful voice in some areas is already secure. For real effect more facilities of greater power will be needed, and expansion of the output of many existing services will be essential.

TELEVISION

The Television Service

Eurovision and World Communication

Television Programmes for Export

Television Audiences

Comparison of Television Audiences

Analysis of Content of Programmes

Regional Output

Television Transmitting Stations

THE TELEVISION SERVICE

The BBC launched the world's first regular television service in 1936. Today this service is available to over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom and is regularly viewed by about twenty-four million people during some part of the day. In April 1964 the BBC will introduce a second programme service to be known as BBC-2 operating on the European standard of 625 lines in the UHF bands. The existing service continues on its present standard of 405 lines.

BBC Television already broadcasts nearly 3,500 programme hours in a year; BBC-2 will start with an output of about twenty-five hours a week. It will be some years before complete national coverage of BBC-2 can be achieved but it will be extended from London and the South-East to the Midlands in 1965 and it is hoped to cover some 75 per cent of the country's population by 1966/7. The complicated planning and technical arrangements for this new development go forward apace as will the recruitment of the necessary staff.

BBC-2 will be complementary to BBC-1 (as the existing service will come to be known) in the sense of providing an alternative and different programme for the viewer at any time when both services are on the air. Its scope will be as wide as BBC-1 and will cover the whole range of what the public has come to expect from a comprehensive and national television service.

The headquarters of this national broadcasting service, that is of both BBC-1 and BBC-2, is the Television Centre in West London which was opened in 1960 and where four production studios and one presentation studio are now in use. But building of the Centre continues and when complete there will be eight production studios (two of which are for programmes in colour), two presentation and two news studios. The BBC also continues to use studios in the

neighbourhood of the Television Centre at Lime Grove and at the Television Theatre where public audiences can see light entertainment shows. Television News, now housed at Alexandra Palace, where television began in 1936, will move to the spur of the Television Centre, now under construction, in 1966. In this vast building covering a site of over thirteen and a half acres there are areas for the many facilities such as design, scenery making, property storage, and the many technical and electronic adjuncts and necessities of the Television Service. This means that programmes can be produced in this one great building from the ideas and drawing board stage forward to actual production.

The national character of the BBC's Television Service is guaranteed by the fact that it draws its material from all over the country through the BBC's network of regional centres. Additional to the production resources in London, large film units and big television studios have been established in Glasgow, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol. There are smaller studios in other towns and cities like Belfast, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Norwich, Aberdeen, Southampton, and Newcastle. All these studios, with the exception of Belfast, can be linked into the network.

The programmes seen on the national network come from many other sources, too, but out of a weekly output of about sixty hours, over 85 per cent is produced by the BBC itself. The Postmaster General has laid down a normal limit of fifty hours a week but additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, schools, and educational programmes, and for broadcasts in the Welsh language.

The output departments can call upon technical and ancillary facilities established by the BBC over its forty-one years of broadcasting life. Any new technical development or facility which helps the rest of the world to our screens is eagerly grasped by the BBC.

Filming over the United Kingdom and throughout the world—involving twenty-seven fully equipped BBC camera crews—brings authenticity to programmes such as 'Maigret' and 'Z Cars', and topical reports to 'Panorama', 'Tonight', or 'Sportview', and provides programmes of adventure and exploration or reports of scientific expeditions. In addition,

Eurovision (on occasion, Intervision), Telstar and Relay, all help to bring live, direct television to viewers in Britain and send out BBC programmes to the world.

In addition the BBC maintains facilities all over the globe—permanent news correspondents in all the major centres reinforced when need be by special reporters and camera crews despatched at short notice for special investigations into matters of the moment.

The great names, performers, and connoisseurs of the world of the arts regularly contribute to such programmes as 'Monitor'. The music department, besides televising artists of international fame in the BBC's own studios, goes to Glyndebourne, the arts festivals, and the concert halls to bring programmes to viewers. In drama BBC Television presents nearly a hundred different plays in a year, eight different series, and ten serials. Much of this output is specially commissioned.

In the purely educational sense school television broadcasts fifteen programmes a week and now a start has been made in adult educational broadcasting.

BBC Television covers the full range of viewers' interests and vast audiences are attracted every day throughout the year with the best entertainment programmes, like 'Steptoe and Son' or 'Z Cars', reaching between seventeen and twenty-two million, while the more serious programmes have regular audiences from ten million to three million for such programmes as 'Monitor' and 'Gallery'.

To define the aim of BBC Television it can be said to cover as far as possible the full range of viewers' tastes and interests and to open new fields and expand the viewer's awareness of the world in which he lives, whether it is the naturalist world of 'Look', the political world of 'Gallery' and 'Panorama', the eventful world of 'That Was the Week That Was', or the world of our own domestic scenes and problems.

Eurovision and world communication

Twenty-three television services in Western Europe are members of Eurovision, the newest being the second channel in West Germany, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen.

Television by satellite between America and Europe made possible, for the first time, live television between the

continents. The terminal station in Britain is operated by the Post Office at Goonhilly Down in Cornwall and from there the signals are distributed to the television network. Telstar One, launched by the United States in July 1962, was followed in January 1963 by Relay One, and Telstar Two was launched in May. Not all three satellites were in operation continuously for television demonstrations: but outstanding transmissions, including some in colour, have been achieved. On 16 May 1963 the first television transmissions to use two satellites took place covering the launch and rescue of the U.S. Astronaut Major Gordon Cooper. Other events of interest seen in Europe from America were the exhibition of the Mona Lisa in Washington, the ceremony in April 1963 when the Honorary Citizenship of the USA was given to Sir Winston Churchill, and the opening by President Kennedy of the World Food Conference. Outstanding among events in Europe seen in America via satellite were the funeral ceremonies of Pope John XXIII and the visit of President Kennedy to Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and Eire in May 1963.

Between January and May 1963 the BBC handled or gave assistance with twenty-two television transmissions via satellite: and all television organizations in Europe and America are now studying and discussing the best uses to be made in the future of this new and exciting means of enriching television programmes with topical material from distant parts of the world.

In Europe the Eurovision network continued to play a part of increasing value in giving its members sources of material outside their own frontiers. The total number of programme exchanges for January to June 1963 was 438.

The BBC played a major part in offering 177 programmes to other members: and selected and relayed 261 transmissions from those offered. Among programmes of interest were Eurovision Song Contest, Princess Alexandra's Wedding, the European Cup Final at Wembley, and the Eurovision Six Nations Swimming Tournament.

The participation of Eurovision members in the daily use of the network at a regular time to transmit news film items continued and is increasing.

A project, the 'Largest Theatre in the World', after two years of planning reached its first stage in December 1962. A number of Eurovision organizations commissioned authors of international repute to write plays for television to be produced by each of their organizations in translation. The first play in the series, which the BBC arranged, was *Heart to Heart* by Terence Rattigan; it was produced in December 1962 by the BBC and within the same week in eight languages and relayed to eight other members.

The European Broadcasting Union completed an agreement with Nippon Hoso Kyokai for coverage of the eighteenth Olympic Games which will take place in Tokyo in 1964. Eurovision members are planning the complex television coverage of the many events of the Games and the speediest possible transmission to viewers in Europe.

Television Programmes for Export

The sale of BBC television programmes throughout the world continued to be a rapidly growing and expanding activity. During the year ending 31 March 1963 well over four thousand programme sales were effected and a total of nearly five-and-a-half million feet of film was exported to over eighty countries.

Once again particular attention was paid to the provision of programmes for new television services in the Commonwealth and, during the year under review, very large numbers of programmes were supplied to the new services in Malta, Kenya, Trinidad, Sierra Leone, and Singapore. Other leading purchasers of BBC television programmes were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Southern Rhodesia, Finland, Japan, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Nigeria, and the Lebanon.

The programmes distributed were drawn, as usual, from the full range of BBC programmes including drama, light entertainment, documentaries, sports, schools' programmes, children's programmes, and the productions specially prepared in many foreign languages and produced in co-operation with the Corporation's External Broadcasting Services for use overseas.

Major programmes series in more recent sales (that is, after March 1963) include 'Maigret', which began on the Australian Broadcasting Commission's network in the autumn of 1963. This series is now entering its third year of showing in Canada and was also sold to some of the smaller Commonwealth territories. The Shakespeare cycle 'The Spread of the Eagle' also started its overseas run when it was sold to Australia. 'Z Cars' too is now familiar to television audiences in Canada, Australia, and other Commonwealth countries.

A television film based on C. S. Forester's famous naval character Horatio Hornblower, made for the BBC at the Elstree Studios of Associated British Picture Corporation, received widespread praise in both the United Kingdom and the United States and is now being offered for sale throughout the world.

An important development during the year was the making, in co-operation with the Corporation's 'English by Radio' Department, of a series of thirty-nine films in an 'English by Television' series. The films, with the teaching element so far made in French, German, Colombian-Spanish, and Arabic, as well as a 'non-vernacular' version, have been highly praised and have already been distributed in Europe, Africa, South America, and Asia (*see English by Radio and Television, page 94, for details of countries showing these programmes*). The series, intended for beginners, is now to be followed by two more series to be made in close collaboration with the British Council. They are an intermediate course of thirty-nine episodes and a series entitled 'View and Teach', the objective of which will be to assist English-language teachers throughout the world in their work.

TELEVISION AUDIENCES

Another 2 per cent of the population acquired television sets in the year ending 31 March 1963, bringing the total with television in their homes to around 88 per cent, that is about forty-two million.

On the average day in the first quarter of 1963 it is estimated that over thirty-six million people saw some television,

of which twenty-eight million viewed one or more BBC television programmes. Out of every hundred people viewing on a typical day, thirty-one would be viewing BBC television only, twenty-three commercial television only, and forty-six would see something on each service. Two years ago, multi-channel set owners were much more likely to confine their viewing to ITV than to BBC.

Taking all viewing together, both BBC and ITV, the average amount of time spent viewing in the three months ending 31 March 1963 was about fifteen hours per week, a little longer than in the same period of 1962 when it amounted to 14½ hours per week. There were changes, too, in the allocation as between BBC and commercial television programmes, the BBC's share continuing to rise. During 1960-1 viewers with a choice had on the average divided their time between BBC and commercial television in the proportion of two to three (40 per cent to 60 per cent). In the October-December quarter of 1961 this ratio changed to 45 per cent to 55 per cent, and for January-March 1962 became 48 per cent to 52 per cent. By January-March 1963 the balance had swung to the BBC, with a ratio of 52 per cent to 48 per cent.

The variation in audience size within the different types of programme is illustrated in the following list of the typical audience figures (excluding children under five) of some early winter 1962-3 series.

Light Entertainment

The Black and White Minstrel Show (7.25 p.m. Sunday)	approx.	17,650,000
Juke Box Jury (6.00 p.m. Saturday)	„	12,250,000
The Billy Cotton Band Show (7.25 p.m. Sunday)	„	13,700,000

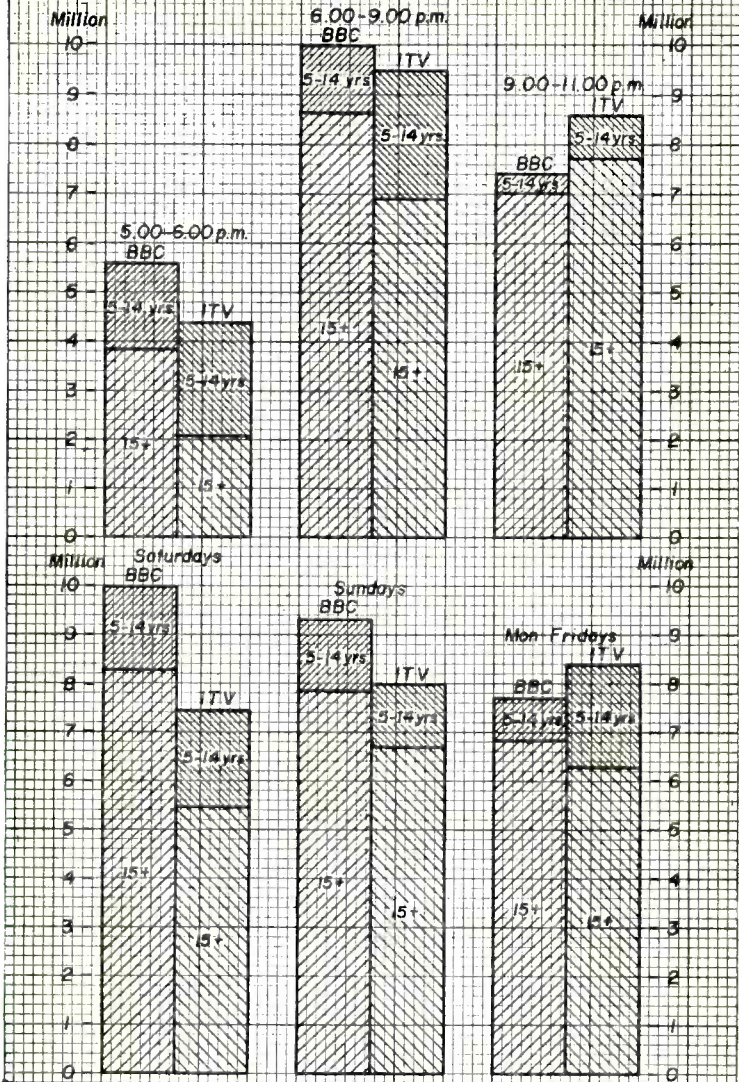
Drama

Dixon of Dock Green (6.30 p.m. Saturday)	„	13,700,000
Z Cars (7.55 p.m. Wednesday)	„	16,650,000
Compact (7.30 p.m. Tuesday)	„	9,800,000
„ (7.30 p.m. Thursday)	„	10,300,000

continued

Comedy Playhouse (8.50 p.m. Friday)	approx.	11,250,000
The Sunday Night Play (9.00 p.m. Sunday)	,,	7,350,000
Suspense (9.30 p.m. Monday)	,,	8,350,000
The Friday Play (9.25 p.m. Friday)	,,	6,850,000
Moonstrike (8.25 p.m. Thursday)	,,	10,300,000
<i>Comedy</i>		
The Rag Trade (8.00 p.m. Saturday)	,,	13,700,000
Steptoe and Son (7.55 p.m. Thursday)	,,	22,050,000
Sykes and a . . . (7.55 p.m. Thursday)	,,	16,650,000
Mr. Justice Duncannon (8.50 p.m. Friday)	,,	8,800,000
<i>Sports</i>		
Sportsview (8.45 p.m. Wednesday)	,,	11,250,000
Grandstand (1.00 p.m. Saturday)	,,	4,900,000
<i>Talks and Documentaries</i>		
Your Life in Their Hands (9.40 p.m. Wednesday)	,,	10,300,000
Panorama (8.25 p.m. Monday)	,,	10,800,000
Tonight (6.50 p.m. Monday-Friday)	,,	8,350,000
Gallery (10.25 p.m. Thursday)	,,	2,450,000
Monitor (10.00 p.m. Sunday)	,,	2,950,000
Adventure (7.30 p.m. Friday)	,,	7,350,000
<i>'Westerns' and other films</i>		
Laramie (7.15 p.m. Saturday)	,,	11,750,000
Wagon Train (5.20 p.m. Sunday)	,,	13,700,000
Perry Mason (8.10 p.m. Sunday)	,,	13,250,000
The Defenders (8.25 p.m. Tuesday)	,,	10,300,000
Dr. Kildare (8.00 p.m. Friday)	,,	13,250,000
<i>Miscellaneous programmes</i>		
Meeting Point (6.20 p.m. Sunday)	,,	4,900,000
Gardening Club (6.25 p.m. Friday)	,,	3,900,000
What's My Line? (7.30 p.m. Monday)	,,	6,850,000
Come Dancing (10.20 p.m. Monday)	,,	9,800,000
That Was the Week That Was (10.30 p.m. Saturday)	,,	9,300,000
International Concert Hall (10.15 p.m. Tuesday)	,,	1,950,000

Estimated Average Audiences of BBC Television and Commercial Television in February 1963.



The above chart relates to a typical month, February 1963. The BBC's average audiences included many more 'over 15s' than did ITV's. ITV's average audiences, on the other hand, included many more children; in fact, they constituted 24 per cent of its average audience although children account for only 16 per cent of the population.

ANALYSIS OF CONTENT OF PROGRAMMES
for the fifty-two weeks ended 29 March 1963

Television Network Hours

	HOURS	%
Talks, Documentaries, and other Information Programmes	597	17.8
Outside Broadcasts	520	15.5
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	430	12.8
Drama	358	10.7
Children's Programmes	294	8.8
Light Entertainment	277	8.3
Schools Broadcasts	270	8.1
News, Weather, and other News Programmes	206	6.1
Religious Programmes	138	4.1
Presentation Material	126	3.8
Sports News and Reports	71	2.1
Music	62	1.9
	<u>3,349</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Programmes in Welsh language carried by all Network Transmitters	31	
	<u>3,380</u>	
Presented by: London	2,868	
Regions	512	
	<u>3,380</u>	

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: HOURS OF BROADCASTING
for the fifty-two weeks ended 29 March 1963

Television

	MID- LAND	NORTH	WEST	SCOT- LAND	WALES	NORTH- ERN IRELAND	TOTAL
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	177	170	218	253	265	130	1,213
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	138	124	99	66	77	8	512
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)	315	294	317	319	342	138	1,725
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	3,397	3,418	3,515	3,154	3,328	3,328	20,140
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)	3,712	3,712	3,832	3,473	3,670	3,466	21,865

In addition to the above, seventy hours of news programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-east England only.



A camera spotlight on television ranging from mime artist George Ogilvie to the girls in the 'Black and White Minstrel Show', over to . . .





The Twist . . .



Vanessa Redgrave in As you Like It . . .



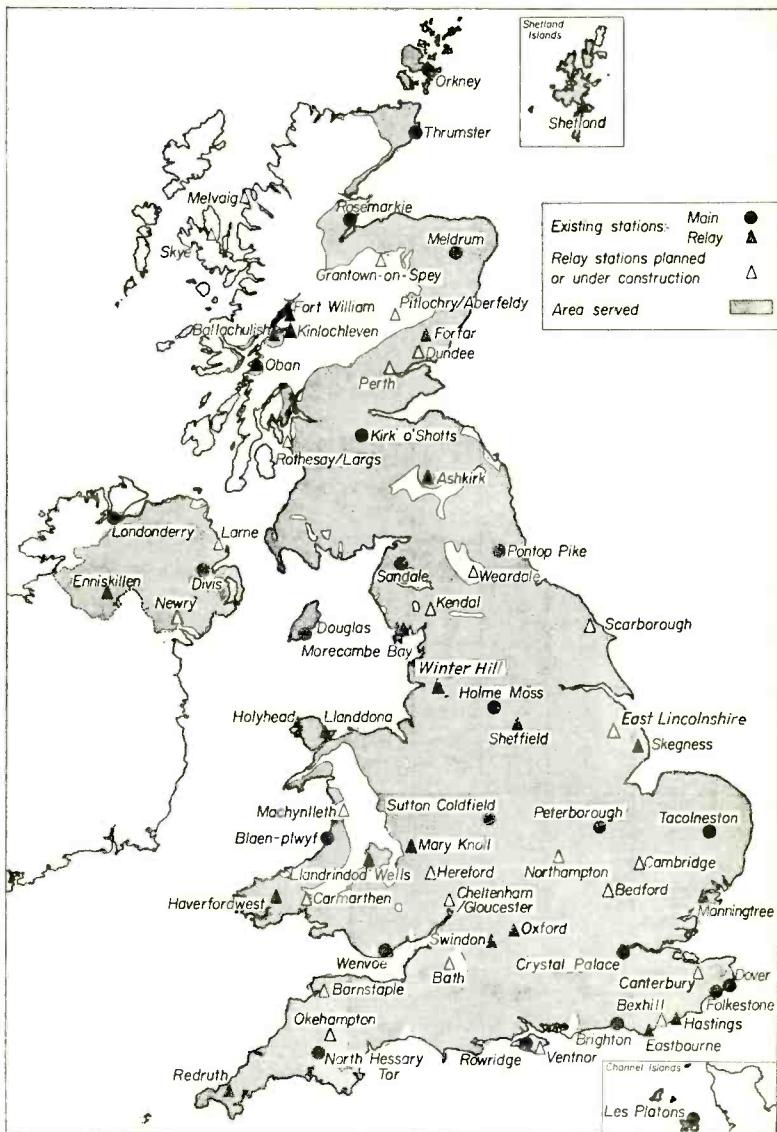
... Cliff Richard



... Television continuity—a trailer for Radio Times

Six photographs by
Michael Sanders

BBC Television Stations



MAIN TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

STATION	CHANNEL	FREQUENCIES (Mc/s)		EFFECTIVE RADIATED VISION POWER (kW)	POLARI- ZATION	MAIN AREAS SERVED
		SOUND	VISION			
Band I						
Crystal Palace Divis	1	41.50	45.00	200	V	London and S.E. England N. Ireland (except West), S.W. Scotland, and West Isle of Man
	1	41.50	45.00	12	H	
Thrumster	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-7*	V	Most of Caithness
Brighton	2	48.25	51.75	0.04-0.4*	V	Brighton area
Dover	2	48.25	51.75	0.05-1.4*	V	East Kent
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	V	Northward to the North Riding of Yorkshire and South Westmorland, southward to a line roughly from Anglesey through Montgomery to the Wash
Londonderry North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Londonderry area
	2	48.25	51.75	1.5-15*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, South Somerset, West Dorset
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	5.7-20*	H	Moray Firth area
Blaen-plwyf	3	53.25	56.75	1-3*	H	Cardigan Bay area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	V	Central Scotland
Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	1-100*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, South Wiltshire, West Sussex, South Berkshire, South-West Surrey
Tacolneston Les Platons Meldrum	3	53.25	56.75	2-40*	H	Norfolk, North Suffolk
	4	58.25	61.75	1	H	The Channel Islands
	4	58.25	61.75	4-17*	H	N.E. Scotland east of a line roughly from Elgin to Montrose
Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	10-28*	H	N.W. England, S.W. Scotland, N.E. Isle of Man
Sutton Coldfield Douglas	4	58.25	61.75	100	V	The Midland Counties
	5	63.25	66.75	0.18-2.8*	V	Southern half of Isle of Man except the west
Orkney Peterborough	5	63.25	66.75	4-14*	V	Orkney, north Caithness
	5	63.25	66.75	1	H	Rutland, Huntingdon- shire, most Cambridge- shire, parts of Lincoln- shire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bed- fordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk
Pontop Pike Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	12	H	North-east England
	5	63.25	66.75	100	V	South Wales, Monmouth- shire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Glouces- tershire, Wiltshire
Band III						
Sandale	6	176.25	179.75	—	H	(S.W. Scotland under con- struction)
Wenvoe	13	211.25	214.75	4.5-200*	V	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire
Band IV						
Crystal Palace	33	573.25	567.25	500	H	London and surrounding parts of S.E. England

* Directional aerial

See maps on pages 33 and 124

TELEVISION RELAY STATIONS

The BBC is building forty-eight low-power relay stations to extend and improve the coverage of the Television Service.

The following lists give details for those stations in service or shortly to enter service at the date of publication of this *Handbook*. The names of the other stations now under construction or being planned are in italics. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by the end of 1964 or early 1965, the BBC Television Service will be available to 99·4 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

STATION	CHANNEL	FREQUENCIES (Mc/s)		EFFECTIVE RADIATED VISION POWER (kW)	POLARI- ZATION	MAIN AREAS SERVED
		SOUND	VISION			
Ashkirk	1	41·50	45·00	3-18*	V	Area including Galashiels, Lauder, Duns, Selkirk, Hawick, Jedburgh, Coldstream
Ballachulish	2	48·25	51·75	0·014- 0·110*	V	Ballachulish area
<i>Barnstaple</i>						
<i>Bath</i>						
<i>Bedford</i>						
<i>Bezhill</i>						
<i>Cambridge</i>						
<i>Canterbury</i>						
<i>Carmarthen</i>						
<i>Cheltenham</i>						
<i>Gloucester</i>						
<i>Dundee</i>						
<i>Eastbourne</i>						
<i>East Lincolnshire</i>	13	211·25	214·75	—	V	Large part of Lincolnshire
Enniskillen	5	63·25	66·75	0·64-6·8*	V	
Folkestone	4	58·25	61·75	0·0005- 0·035*	H	Folkestone area
<i>Forfar</i>						
Fort William	5	63·25	66·75	1·6	H	Fort William area
<i>Grantown-on-Spey</i>						
Hastings	4	58·25	61·75	0·002- 0·013*	H	Hastings, St. Leonards
Haverfordwest	4	58·25	61·75	0·10-10*	H	West Pembrokeshire
<i>Hereford</i>						
<i>Holyhead</i>						
<i>Kendal</i>						
Kinlochleven	1	41·50	45·00	0·0006- 0·005*	V	Kinlochleven area
<i>Larne</i>						
Llanddona	1	41·50	45·00	0·2-5·7*	V	North Caernarvonshire and Anglesey except Holyhead
Llandrindod	1	41·50	45·00	1·3	H	Llandrindod Wells area
<i>Wells</i>						
<i>Machynlleth</i>						
Manningtree	4	58·25	61·75	0·5-4·5*	H	South-east Suffolk and north-east Essex
Mary Knoll	3	53·25	56·75	0·003- 0·038*	V	Ludlow, Woofferton area
<i>(Ludlow)</i>						
<i>Woofferton)</i>						
<i>Melvaig (to serve Lewis)</i>						
<i>Moel-y-Parc</i>	6	176·25	179·75	—	V	N.E. Wales
Morecambe Bay	3	53·25	56·75	0·16-5·3*	H	Barrow-in-Furness, Millom and coastal area around Morecambe Bay

continued

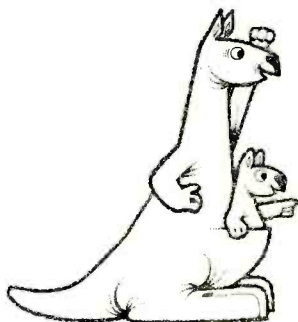
Television Relay Stations—*continued*

STATION	CHANNEL	FREQUENCIES (Mc/s)		EFFECTIVE RADIATED VISION POWER (kW)	POLARI- ZATION	MAIN AREAS SERVED
		SOUND	VISION			
<i>Newry</i> <i>Northampton</i> Oban	4	58.25	61.75	0.36-3.2 *	V	Oban area, northern and eastern parts of Isle of Mull
<i>Okehampton</i> Oxford	2	48.25	51.75	0.1-0.65 *	H	Oxford, Witney, Woodstock, Bicester, Thame, Abingdon
<i>Perth</i> <i>Pitlochry</i> Redruth	1	41.50	45.00	1.3-10 *	H	West Cornwall and north Cornish coast
<i>Rothsay/Largs</i> <i>Scarborough</i> Sheffield	1	41.50	45.00	0.05	H	Parts of Sheffield
Shetland	3	53.25	56.75	0.36-5.8 *	V	Shetland Islands
Skegness	1	41.50	45.00	0.120	H	Skegness Area
<i>Skye</i> Swindon	3	53.25	56.75	0-0.170 *	H	Swindon area
<i>Ventnor</i> <i>Weardale</i> Winter Hill	12	206.25	209.75		V	Central Lancashire including Blackpool and Liverpool

* Directional aerial

See maps on pages 33 and 124

Launching BBC-2



In the autumn of 1963 the BBC started the campaign to present its second service of television programmes, BBC-2, explaining to the public the need for sets which could receive the 625-line UHF transmissions. The kangaroo cartoon characters illustrated here were devised by the BBC for use as symbols in the campaign. These figures were seen in trailers on the screen, in *Radio Times*, and were used by the television trade and industry in their individual publicity projects.

RADIO

The Radio Services

Home Service – Light Programme

Third Network – Third Programme

The Audiences

Analysis of Content of Programmes

Regional Output

*Long- and Medium-wave and
VHF Transmitting Stations*

THE RADIO SERVICES

It is more than forty years since the British Broadcasting Company, as it then was, started the first sound radio service in this country. Today, radio is taken for granted and at least one radio set is regarded, in virtually every household, as being just as much a necessity as a bed or a dining table. More recently the rapid development of the transistor set and the car radio has greatly increased the mobility and the availability of sound programmes and increasing attention has been paid to the needs of the listeners who use such sets. Every day approaching thirty million people listen to sound radio at one time or another, in their homes, in their cars, or out of doors. Sound radio provides for the needs of all these listeners and every day, every week, and every year a range of programmes designed to satisfy the widest variety of interests is broadcast.

In order to provide this wide range of material radio offers listeners a contrasting choice of three programmes, broadcast at different times of the day on three sets of wavelengths. These are the **Home Service**, the **Light Programme**, and the **Third Network** of which the **Third Programme** is the major element. The functions of each of these programmes, which have developed into their present form in recent years, are described in detail on the following pages. The general intention, as noted above, is to provide for as wide a range of listeners' tastes as possible. These range from programmes on the Light designed to appeal to popular taste, some of which have recently achieved spectacular increases in the number of their listeners, through the whole spectrum of music, drama, and entertainment, to programmes designed for such particular sections of the community as the old and the blind, for listeners in such particular occupations as farming or build-

ing, and for students of all ages. Sound broadcasting is able to provide this wide choice because it has alternative services available to it, because it is flexible and because, as a medium, it is relatively economical.

In 1962, the Committee on Broadcasting accepted this overall conception of the pattern of sound radio and it recommended the adoption of the BBC's proposals for an extension of the hours of broadcasting; this recommendation was endorsed by the Government in their White Paper. The main features of the extensions are the introduction of a service of serious music during the day in the Third Network and provision for the Light Programme to start at 5.30 a.m. each weekday and finish at 2 a.m. Unfortunately, while plans were being set in hand for these extensions, certain contractual difficulties, which had been foreseen, proved to be more difficult to surmount than had been hoped. In consequence, the introduction of the extensions has had to be postponed. But a start is being made in January 1964 with a new period of adult education programmes, also approved by the Government, to be broadcast in the Third Network between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays.

Sound radio remains very much a mass medium, in spite of its appeal to minorities and the advent of television. The consolidation of television has, inevitably, produced a sharp reduction in the number of those who listen to sound radio in the evenings, and programmes broadcast at this time no longer draw such large audiences as they once did. But there are some things which radio can do better than television, and there are many special needs which can be catered for by radio but which television, with its higher cost and more limited space, cannot hope to satisfy. There is, furthermore, a whole series of different audiences with widely varying tastes and interests—nearly half of whom own both sound and television sets—who choose to listen to radio in the evenings. In fact, two out of every five people who listen to radio in the evening are people who could be looking at television if they wished.

Listening to radio programmes during the daytime is

increasing considerably and research shows that, generally speaking, more people are listening to sound radio and that they are listening to it for longer periods. There are various reasons for this. One is the ability of radio to cater for all tastes, ranging from the popular to the selective. Another is the spread of transistor and car radios. A third reason is the increased coverage of VHF which is gradually being extended over the whole country. Here, however, the advantages of interference-free reception and better sound reproduction, particularly to the music lover, are not always appreciated, or even known. It is the BBC's hope that many more listeners will make use of this service in future and it is to be hoped that the radio industry will play its part in encouraging the use of VHF through the sale of greater numbers of VHF receivers.

Home Service

The Home Service, which serves the broad middle section of the community, necessarily overlaps to a certain extent with the Light Programme on one hand and with the Third Programme on the other. But it has its own distinctive characteristics. It carries out many of the functions of information and education enjoined on the BBC in the preamble to its Royal Charter, being, for example, the main vehicle of news, for daily reporting on Parliamentary proceedings when the House is sitting and for Ministerial and Party Political Broadcasts. In the field of current affairs it exploits fully the potentialities of radio for rapid world-wide coverage in its provision both of news and of comment and discussion. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programme for schools. It pays particular attention to the great standard works of music, and its many concerts include virtually everything which is neither too difficult nor long. It broadcasts several dramatic productions each week, including stage plays, serials, works written specially for radio, and adaptations from novels. Its programmes provide a basic national pattern which can be varied by each regional Home Service to suit the particular needs of the region in question.

Light Programme

The main purpose of the Light Programme is to provide a service of entertainment and relaxation for the majority. Its basic ingredients are popular music, light music, comedy, and light drama, which includes the daily serials. It also caters for established minority interests in such widely different fields as jazz, motor-cycling, lawn tennis, and cinema organs. Brief news summaries are broadcast at half past the hour every day, except on Sundays, and are mainly concerned with sport on Saturdays. Short weather forecasts are provided as part of a general service, and a special service of shipping forecasts on 1,500 metres is provided for those at sea in coastal areas.

During the summer months a wide variety of sporting events are covered in the Sports Service transmitted on the Network Three wavelengths, and this frees the Light Programme for the broadcasting of entertainment music specially designed for the ever-increasing audience who listen in on car radios and transistor and portable radio sets. This policy has increasingly been extended to other daytime listening hours, particularly at week-ends.

A service of information for motorists, broadcast at week-ends, was introduced in the summer of 1963 in co-operation with the police and motoring organizations. It consists of information about foreseeable traffic hold-ups, broadcast between 8.33 and 8.55 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, and also of short reports in the afternoon and early evening about unforeseen areas of congestion and, where possible, suggestions for circumventing them.

Full attention is paid to the interests of the home listener who has no television set or may not wish to spend all his time watching television. This is particularly so in the evenings, when the schedules include as wide a variety of programmes as is consistent with the main purpose of the Light Programme.

Third Network

The Third Network consists of the Third Programme (*described on the following pages*) and a number of other pro-

grammes designed to appeal to minorities of one sort or another. It serves, for example, selective minority audiences who seek to increase their knowledge or extend their awareness in some particular field—for example, by learning languages (Russian, French, German, Italian, Spanish) or studying in some detail a period of history (The Greeks, The Normans, The Renaissance) or deepening understanding of some area of contemporary affairs, whether political, social, literary or scientific. It also contains extended courses in musical appreciation and a weekly magazine of news and comment on the affairs of the churches. Special interests are served by programmes for chess enthusiasts, gardeners, motorists, and the growing number of amateurs with a keen interest in tape-recording and quality sound reproduction.

On Saturday afternoons in the summer a special sports service is broadcast in the Third Network, while in the winter there is a regular orchestral concert of good music. The Third Network is also used for special programmes including ball-by-ball commentaries on the Test Matches and also for experimental broadcasts in stereophony.

Broadcasting, including Third Programme, takes place between about 6 p.m. and 11.20 p.m. on week-days, and 2.30 p.m. and 11.15 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

Third Programme

The Third Programme is intended for the significant minority whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to take pleasure in close and responsive listening to broadcasts of artistic and intellectual distinction. These broadcasts are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking to hear from his specialist or professional colleagues. This means that the more demanding material needs careful presentation and, in speech programmes, a regard for style and manner. The broad appeal of the plays of Shakespeare and of the music of Beethoven is, however, just as characteristic of the Third Programme as the challenge of its more adventurous broadcasting. It goes without saying that the programmes seek to fulfil the

highest standards of professional performance, and that the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command. The Third Programme is intended to be contemporary and forward looking; at the same time it seeks fully to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama.

An innovation, introduced in October 1963, is a news bulletin broadcast at 11.00 p.m. This deals at greater length than is possible in other news bulletins with the most significant news of the day. Special emphasis is given to foreign and economic affairs and to scientific, educational, and cultural news.

THE RADIO AUDIENCES

Sound broadcasting is being heard by more people than ever before. The number who heard one or more BBC sound broadcasts increased by a million over the past year and reached about twenty-seven million on the average day in the first three months of 1963. In terms of the amount of listening per head of population (only infants under five being excluded), the increase was from seventy-one minutes to seventy-five minutes per average day.

Although almost everyone now has a radio set, only a dwindling minority without television continue to listen much in the evenings. But during the daytime and at week-ends, the listening audience can be very substantial. During the first quarter of 1963 the average listening audience during the midday hours of noon to 2.00 p.m., taking the week as a whole, was seven-and-a-half million, while the corresponding figure for the evening, 6.00 to 11.00 p.m., was under two million.

The week-ends continued to give radio its largest audiences. In fact, Sunday's 'Two-way Family Favourites' continued to attract an average audience of over eighteen million, larger than for any other regular series on either television or sound radio. Other programmes of records or of light music with large audiences, between eight and ten million, were 'Housewives' Choice', 'Children's Favourites', 'Saturday Club', and 'Easy Beat'.

The listening audience for news was greatest at 8.00 a.m. on week-days when it was heard each day by about five million people. About three million listened to the 1.00 p.m. news and about two million to the 7.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m., and 7.00 p.m. news on week-days. In the late evening, sound news audiences were smaller, the audience for the 10.00 p.m. bulletin averaging about half a million.

The two daily serials had audiences of about three-and-a-half million for their afternoon and evening broadcasts, with 'The Dales' morning repeat heard by only slightly fewer. 'The Archers Omnibus' on Sunday mornings had larger audiences, of about six million. The main drama period of the week, 'Saturday Night Theatre', averaged just over a million, the Light Programme's 'Mid-week Theatre' series on Wednesday evenings having slightly larger audiences, and the other regular drama placings attracting between half and one million.

One of the longest-running current affairs programmes, 'Any Questions?', still had a considerable audience, about two million, and the subsequent midday repeat drew nearly as many listeners. Of the two editions of the early morning magazine programme 'Today', that at 8.15 a.m. attracted slightly larger audiences (around one-and-a-half million) than did the 7.15 a.m. broadcasts. 'Woman's Hour', with a predominantly female audience, averaged some two-and-a-half million listeners.

Regular Home Service current affairs programmes included 'Comment' following the 10.00 p.m. news, which held an audience about half the size of that for the news, and the weekly discussion series 'Conference', the audience for which averaged around one hundred thousand.

The largest audience for music, other than 'pop', was for 'Friday Night is Music Night' (about one to one-and-a-half million), the Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon Home Service concerts being heard by about half a million.

Third Programme audiences averaged just over fifty thousand.

ANALYSIS OF CONTENT OF PROGRAMMES
for the 52 weeks ended 29 March 1963

Radio

	COMBINED OUTPUT—LONDON									
	HOME SERVICE		LIGHT PROGRAMME		THIRD PROGRAMME		NETWORK THREE		TOTAL	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	1,307	21.3	122	1.9	765	55.7	164	21.3	2,358	16
Light Music	549	8.9	2,554	40.0	8	0.6	11	1.4	3,122	21
Features and Drama	655	10.7	448	7.0	362	26.3	13	1.7	1,478	10
Variety	172	2.8	438	6.9					610	4
Dance Music	93	1.5	1,198	18.8	2	0.2	35	4.5	1,328	9
Talks and Discussions	1,148	18.7	473	7.4	209	15.2	248	32.0	2,078	14
News	867	14.1	640	10.0			47	6.1	1,554	11
Schools	413	6.7					28	3.6	441	3
Children's Programmes	330	5.4	223	3.5					553	4
Religion	303	4.9	106	1.7	6	0.4	29	3.7	444	3
Outside Broadcasts	94	1.5	144	2.2			188*	24.3	426	3
Miscellaneous	216	3.5	36	0.6	22	1.6	11	1.4	285	2
	6,147	100.0	6,382	100.0	1,374	100.0	774	100.0	14,677	100
Presented by:										
London	5,043	82.0	5,339	83.7	1,284	93.5	537	69.4	12,203	83
Regions	1,104	18.0	1,043	16.3	90	6.5	237	30.6	2,474	17

* This figure includes 133 hours of 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on Test Matches against Australia (35½ hours) and Pakistan (97½ hours) and 43 hours of Saturday sports, which were broadcast on the Third Network wavelength.

REGIONAL HOME SERVICES

	MID-LAND	NORTH	WEST	SCOTLAND	WALES	NORTH-IRELAND	TOTAL
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	146	184	47	232	151	47	807
Light Music	80	108	144	213	115	102	762
Features and Drama	30	29	43	62	46	35	245
Variety	18	12		21	30	1	82
Dance Music	12	39	2	16	3	2	74
Talks and Discussions	280	205	159	227	112	105	1,088
News	336	262	489	263	395	138	1,883
Schools		2		93	85	11	191
Children's Programmes	48	79	33	83	88	50	381
Religion	51	47	48	164	180	50	540
Outside Broadcasts	12	29	22	46	53	22	184
Miscellaneous	52	37	76	91	81	83	420
	1,065	1,033	1,063	1,511	1,330	646	6,657

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 52 weeks ended 29 March 1963 amounted to 183 hours.

REGIONAL OUTPUT: HOURS OF BROADCASTING
for the 52 weeks ended 29 March 1963

Radio

	MID- LAND	NORTH	WEST	SCOT- LAND	WALES	NORTH- ERN IRELAND	TOTAL HOURS
1. Programmes produced by Regions:							
(a) Broadcast in Regions Home Services only	843	713	864	1,338	1,204	602	5,564
(b) Broadcast in Regions Home Services, and simultaneously in the Home Service Network or Light Programme	222	320	199	173	135	44	1,093
Total	1,065	1,033	1,063	1,511	1,339	646	6,657
2. Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	5,232	5,319	5,271	4,730	4,816	5,675	31,043
Total Regional Broadcasting Hours	6,297	6,352	6,334	6,241	6,155	6,321	37,700
3. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Service							
(a) Other Home Services	28						28
(b) Light Programme	265	253	183	111	98	116	1,026
(c) Third Programme	26	27	5	27	1	4	90
(d) Network Three	119	46	21	33	15	3	237
(e) External Services	194	171	79	193	75	69	781
	632	497	288	364	189	192	2,162
Total Programmes produced by Regions (1) and (3)	1,697	1,530	1,351	1,875	1,528	838	8,819

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD NETWORK PROGRAMMES ON LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS

Home Service

STATION	FRE- QUENCY (kc/s)	WAVE- LENGTH (METRES)	POWER (kW)	PROGRAMME	MAIN AREAS SERVED	
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Not- tinghamshire, N. Derby- shire, N. Lincolnshire	
Whitehaven			2			Whitehaven District
Cromer			2			
Burghead	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland	
Redmoss			5			
Westerglen			100			
Dumfries			2			
Penmon			8			
Towyn	881	341	5	Welsh	Wales	
Washford			100			
Wrexham			2			
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England, Home Counties	
Start Point	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dor- set, Isle of Wight, South Coast	
Barnstaple			2		Barnstaple-Bideford Area	
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties	
Postwick			7.5		Norwich Area	
Scarborough	1,151	261	2	Northern	Scarborough District	
Stagshaw			100		N.E. England, Scottish Border	
Lisnagarvey	1,340	224	100	N. Ireland	Northern Ireland	
Londonderry			0.25		Londonderry District	
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire	
Brighton			2		Brighton District	
Clevedon			20		Somerset, S. Gloucestershire	
Folkestone			1		Folkestone District	
Bexhill			2		Hastings and Eastbourne Districts	
Redruth			2		Camborne and Redruth Districts	
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern	Barrow District	
Ramsgate			2	London	Ramsgate District	

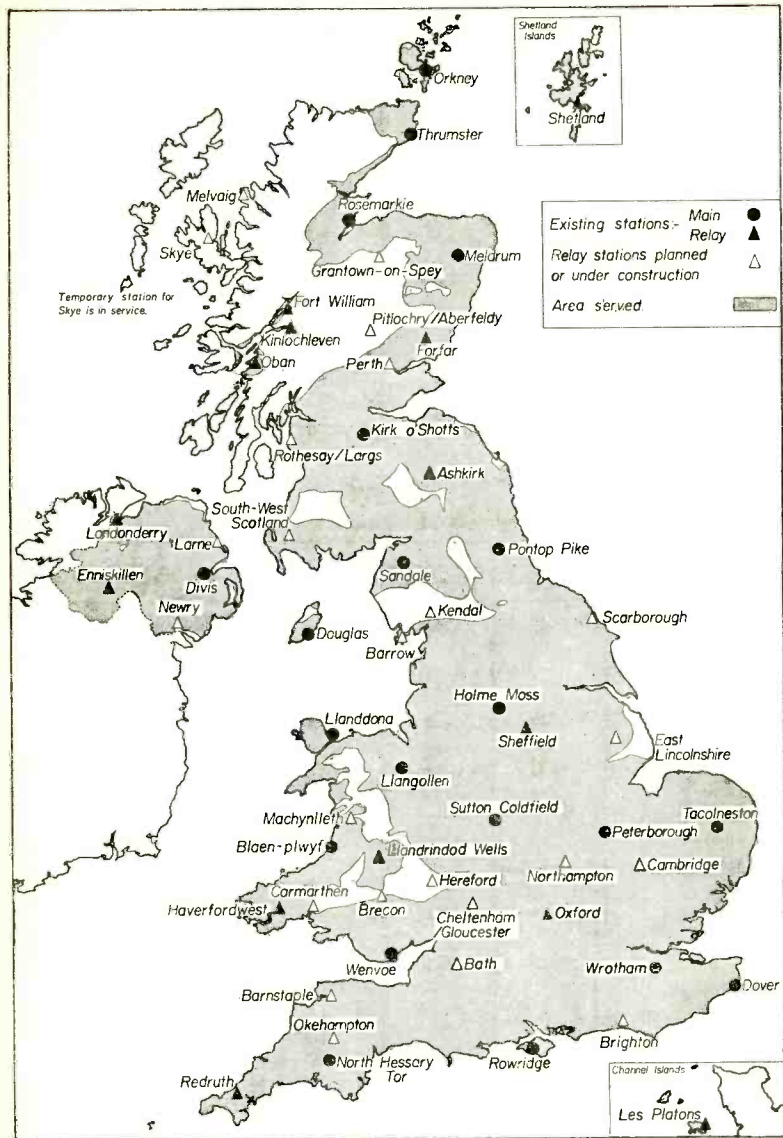
Light Programme

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	50	London
Lisnagarvey			20	Moray Firth area of Scotland
Londonderry			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland
Moorside Edge			0.25	
Newcastle			50	S. Lancashire and S.W Yorkshire
Plymouth			2	Tyneside
Redmoss			0.25	Plymouth
Redruth			2	Aberdeen
Westerglen			2	Redruth, Cornwall
			50	Edinburgh and Glasgow

Third Network

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	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Belfast	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	
Bournemouth				
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Stockton-on-Tees				
Swansea				

BBC VHF Sound Broadcasting Stations





FROM
NORTH REGION
THE GOOD
OLD DAYS

*The programme televised from the City Varieties Theatre in Leeds
where members of the audience also dress the part*





Gardening from the Midland Region. The BBC Gardening Club rescued derelict land outside Birmingham, and the first live broadcast from the garden showed the transformation

MAIN VHF STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD NETWORK PROGRAMMES

STATION	FREQUENCIES (Mc/s)			EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (kW EACH PRO- GRAMME)	MAIN AREAS COVERED
	LIGHT	THIRD NET- WORK	HOME		
Blaen-plwyf Divis	88.7 90.1	90.9 92.3	93.1 94.5	60 60	Cardigan Bay area N. Ireland to borders of Eire, to Omagh in the west, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east Most of the Isle of Man
Douglas (I.O.M.)	88.4	90.6	92.8	2.4-5.5 *	
Dover Holme Moss	90.0 89.3	92.4 91.5	94.4 93.7	0.5-6.5 * 120	East Kent The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Cleethorpes
Kirk o'Shotts Llanddona	89.9 89.6	92.1 91.8	94.3 94.0	120 3-12 *	Central Scotland Anglesey and parts of Caernarvon- shire and Denbighshire
Llangollen	88.85	91.05	93.25	5-11 *	Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Corn- wall), parts of Somerset and Dorset
Orkney Peterborough	89.3 90.1	91.5 92.3	93.7 94.5	3-20 * 1-21 *	Orkney and N. Caithness Rutland, Huntingdonshire, and Cam- bridgeshire, most of Bedfordshire and parts of Lincolnshire, North- amptonshire, Leicestershire, Buck- inghamshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumber- land, and part of Cumberland
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12 *	Moray Firth area, including most of Nairn and Morayshire; parts of Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, S. Wiltshire, W. Sussex, S. Berkshire, and S.W. Surrey
Sandale (Carlisle)	88.1	90.3	94.7 North 92.5 Scottish	120	N.W. England and part of S.W. Scot- land
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	An area extending to Chester and Worksop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Tacolneston (Norwich)	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Norfolk and Suffolk and parts of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cam- bridgeshire, and Essex
Thrumster Wenvoe	90.1 89.95	92.3 96.8	94.5 94.3 Welsh 92.125 West	0.1-10 * 120	Most of Caithness S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Somer- set and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	S.E. England, including the London area

* Directional aerial

See map on page 48

All transmissions are horizontally polarized

VHF RELAY STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD NETWORK PROGRAMMES

The BBC is building thirty-nine low-power relay stations to extend and improve the coverage of the VHF sound service.

The following lists give details for those in service, or shortly to enter service on the date of the publication of this *Handbook*. The names of the other stations now under construction, or being planned, are in italics. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by the end of 1964 or early 1965, the BBC VHF Sound Service will be available to 99.4 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

STATION	FREQUENCIES (Mc/s)			EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (kW EACH PRO- GRAMME)	MAIN AREAS COVERED
	LIGHT	THIRD NET- WORK	HOME		
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5	3.18*	Area including Galashiels, Lauder, Duns, Selkirk, Hawick, Jedburgh, Coldstream
<i>Barnstaple</i>					
<i>Barrow</i>					
<i>Bath</i>					
<i>Brecon</i>					
<i>Brighton</i>					
<i>Cambridge</i>					
<i>Carmarthen</i>					
<i>Cheltenham</i>					
<i>Gloucester</i>					
<i>East Lincolnshire</i>					
Enniskillen	88.9	91.1	93.3	2.5	Co. Fermanagh and south-west part of Co. Tyrone
<i>Forfar</i>					
Fort William	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.5	Fort William area
<i>Grantown-on-Spey</i>					
Haverfordwest	89.3	91.5	93.7	0.4-10*	West Pembrokeshire
<i>Hereford</i>					
<i>Kendal</i>					
Kinlochleven	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.002	Kinlochleven area
<i>Larne</i>					
Les Platons	91.1	94.75	97.1	0.5-1.4*	Channel Islands
Llandrindod	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.3	Llandrindod Wells area
Wells					
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7	2-13*	Co. Londonderry, north-west Co. Tyrone
<i>Machynlleth</i>					
<i>Melvaig (to serve Lewis)</i>					
<i>Newry</i>					
<i>Northampton</i>					
Oban	88.9	91.1	93.3	1.5	Oban area, and eastern part of Isle of Mull
<i>Okehampton</i>					
Oxford	89.5	91.7	93.9 Midland 95.85 West	3.2-22*	Oxfordshire, east Gloucestershire, north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire, north Buckinghamshire, south Northamptonshire
<i>Perth</i>					
<i>Pilochry</i>					
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1	1.9*	West Cornwall and north Cornwall coast
<i>Rothesay/Largs</i>					
<i>Scarborough</i>					
Sheffield	89.9	92.1	94.3	0.059	Parts of Sheffield
Shetland	88.3	90.5	92.7	1.2-9*	Shetland Islands
Skye (temporary station)	—	—	93.9	—	Portree
<i>South-west Scotland</i>					

* Directional aerial

See map on page 48

All transmissions are horizontally polarized

THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

Regional Broadcasting

News Broadcasts

Religious Broadcasts

Educational Broadcasts

Broadcasting and Parliament

Audience Research

International Relations

BBC Representatives Overseas

THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions make a two-fold contribution to broadcasting. On the one hand, they provide the BBC's network services in sound and television with programmes of many kinds designed for reception in all parts of the country—an output ranging from news items and outside broadcasts to documentaries, plays, and popular entertainment generally and much of the music heard by national audiences is contributed by the BBC's regional orchestras. On the other hand, each region offers in addition a service of programmes of special interest to people living within its own borders. These intra-regional services are directed for the most part to the region as a whole but, wherever the transmitter situation makes it possible, special programmes are also provided for the benefit of particular areas within regions—for example, the north-eastern area of North Region on medium wave and VHF, and the East Anglian area of Midland Region and the Plymouth and Southampton areas of West Region on VHF only. These areas also have their own local television news magazines at 6.10 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays.

The strengthening and development of the regional organization are part of the BBC's overall future plans, some of which are reaching fulfilment in the mid-sixties. One of the major developments is the provision, following Government approval, of a separate television service for Wales. Hitherto Wales had to share its transmitter at Wenvoe with the BBC's West Region. But with the opening of a second transmitter at that station in January 1964 and a transmitter in North-east Wales before the end of that

year, most viewers in Wales will have a choice of about twelve hours a week of programmes of Welsh interest—seven in Welsh and five in English—as an alternative to BBC network programmes. (At the same time the West will no longer be served with programmes directed at Welsh viewers.) As will be seen from the analyses of regional programme hours on pages 32 and 44, Wales already provides in television and sound radio regular programmes in the Welsh language.

Similarly in Scotland consideration is being urgently given to finding the best means of filling the remaining gaps of the existing BBC coverage.

Another regional problem which has caused much irritation was at last solved when the medium-wave Home Service programmes for Northern Ireland and North-east England were separated. Since the end of the war, these two services had been obliged to share the same wavelength. The release by the Post Office in 1963 of a frequency formerly used to relay the BBC's European Service made possible a divorce which was welcomed in the regions concerned. Unfortunately, the new wavelength assigned to the Northern Ireland Home Service gave rather unsatisfactory reception in some fringe areas at first, but at the end of the year steps were being taken to correct this deficiency.

Great importance is attached by the BBC to regional broadcasting generally, which is shown not only in its recognition of the national communities within the United Kingdom but also by its stimulation of regional activity within England, thus enriching the whole pattern of broadcasting in Britain. The Corporation's awareness of these values dates from the early days of British broadcasting. In November 1922, on the day following the opening of 2LO in London, similar stations were operating from centres in Birmingham and Manchester. The development of broadcasting on a nation-wide scale, spreading the organization of the BBC over the country, led to the establishment of the regional system. By the mid-thirties the regional pattern had emerged, providing separate programmes for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and also for the North, the Midlands, and the West of England, from studio centres in

the principal cities of these regions. This structure has well withstood the test of time and remains virtually unchanged today, giving expression in broadcasting to regional life, interest, and affairs.

National Broadcasting Councils in Scotland and Wales, established under the 1952 Charter, are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home services respectively. The Councils are also to exercise, following the Government's acceptance of the Pilkington Committee's recommendation, similar duties in respect of the Television Service (*see page 137*). Northern Ireland and the three English regions enjoy the assistance of Advisory Councils which meet several times each year, and the chairmen of the Regional Advisory Councils are members *ex officio* of the General Advisory Council. Over three thousand staff are employed in the regions. The policy of the BBC makes it possible for members of the staff to move between posts in London and the regions as their careers progress. The regions are in no sense isolated outposts.

One of the spheres in which regional programmes are not only of interest but also of great value to the nation is that of news. The early evening television programme of news and topical material and, of course, the local sound radio bulletins, proved their value in the severe winter conditions early in 1963 providing information and instruction to people cut off from other communication in snow-bound localities. The existence of well-staffed news rooms and news centres in so many areas enabled the BBC at this time of emergency to give an essential service to the country as a whole. Often national programmes on television and sound radio were led by items taken direct from studios such as Plymouth and Southampton—the heart of the snow-bound areas—or in television by film of the severe weather conditions taken by the film units operating from the area news centres all over the country.

The national responsibility for certain types of programmes continues to be allotted to certain regions. To some extent industrial programmes are with advantage centred in the north of England where there is a separate industrial unit. Farming and horticultural programmes for

all services are mainly centred in the Midland Region, so that these programmes, which serve the United Kingdom and overseas programmes as well, are co-ordinated in Birmingham, the headquarters of the Midland Region. There are, of course, additional network and area programmes dealing with agriculture and horticulture coming from other regions.

Similarly, the BBC Natural History Unit, established to meet the needs for natural history and wild life programmes in the sound, television, and overseas services, is based in Bristol and is the responsibility of the West Region.

An added opportunity for the expansion of contributions from the regions to the national network will be offered by the start of BBC-2. The new television studio in Glasgow will be the first in the United Kingdom outside London to be equipped to operate on 625 lines as well as 405 lines, which means that Scotland will be able to make recorded contributions to BBC-2 from the beginning.

It has long been the BBC's policy to re-house its regional headquarters in more efficient and up-to-date buildings equipped with the most modern plant and to accommodate the whole of the activities of each centre on one site. Work has already begun on the large new headquarters buildings in Cardiff, and the new premises in Birmingham will be the first building to house both television and sound activities on one site. In Manchester and Glasgow, too, plans are going ahead for new regional headquarters. In television, there are in each region, in addition to outside broadcast units, a large studio, smaller interview studios, film facilities, telecine and mobile video tape recording equipment.

NEWS BROADCASTS

News Division works throughout the twenty-four hours. The staff coming off the night shift in the newsroom at Broadcasting House, after seeing the breakfast-time bulletins on the air, hand over to colleagues who will handle a score of transmissions in sound by ten-thirty that night. Already, they will have sent over the teleprinter to Alexandra Palace

the sheet of daily news prospects, which the men of Television News will find waiting for them at the beginning of their long day. Meanwhile, seven editions of Radio News-reel are going out in the twenty-four hours. It is this ceaseless rhythm, all day and every day, which makes BBC news constantly available to the British public, and lays the foundation of its dual status as both journalistic enterprise and public service.

The appetite for news increases. In the autumn of 1962, extended television news magazines began in all the BBC regions with special editions for districts or areas within these regions. These early evening television programmes of news and controversy given in eleven areas of the United Kingdom attracted larger audiences than the general news bulletins. In May 1963, came 'News Extra', an extended late-night edition of the national news in television, giving deeper background treatment to the main topics of the day. This major development in the treatment of news in vision may well point the way to the future on BBC's second television service.

In sound also the regional news services increased, especially at breakfast time and in the early evening. Another innovation was the introduction of a news broadcast at 11 o'clock each night in the Third Programme presenting the significant news of the day.

During the day, well over twenty million people listen to at least one radio bulletin. BBC television news is seen by more than seventeen million. The 9.15 p.m. (now at 9 p.m.) television bulletin alone has an audience of over ten million.

How does the BBC get its news? From many sources. The great national and international news agencies—*Reuters*, the *Press Association*, the *Exchange Telegraph*, the *Associated Press*, the *British United Press*, and *Agence France Presse*—supply a total of some four hundred thousand words a day. The BBC's own newsfilm cameramen, supplemented at home by a network of freelance cameramen, and abroad by the newsfilm agencies—*British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (Visnews)* and *United Press Movietone Television*—supply over one hundred thousand feet of film a week. But these alone would not meet the special needs of broadcast

news. In addition, the BBC has its own network of correspondents and reporters who play an indispensable role in gathering and transmitting their own reports.

They are stationed all round the world. Foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, New York, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Nairobi, Central Africa, Beirut, Hong Kong, and Delhi. In London, the diplomatic correspondent with a diplomatic unit, including a foreign correspondent and a Commonwealth correspondent, are available to move abroad as needed. The home front is covered by a political correspondent, a parliamentary correspondent, two assistant parliamentary correspondents, two industrial correspondents in London and six in the regions, an air correspondent, a science correspondent, a motoring correspondent, an agricultural correspondent, and a racing correspondent, as well as eighteen reporters.

The BBC Regions also are a major news source. Their newsrooms, both at the regional capitals and in the subsidiary areas, frequently supply stories in sound and vision to the national network; they can now feed pictures direct into national television news bulletins.

An important supplement to news sources from abroad is the BBC Monitoring Service which listens to foreign broadcasting services day and night (*see also pages 101-4*). In addition to the network of staff correspondents abroad, the BBC can also call on sister broadcasting organizations in other parts of the world (as was the case in the memorable running commentaries on the American space flights by the National Broadcasting Company). In addition, a number of local correspondents not on the BBC staff are available to send news from the countries where they live.

The technical resources of television and radio are developing at a pace to match the growing range of this world coverage. In television, satellite communication with the United States continues to develop. Telstar and Relay enabled a number of important news events to be seen in this country as they happened, or in the next bulletin. Film of news events in Europe continues to come in and go out over the Eurovision link. In sound, there was a notable extension of the use of highly mobile transmitters, mounted

in ordinary motor cars, to speed up the transmission of news from the source into output.

The sound output of News Division includes, in addition to news bulletins, Radio Newsreel and 'From Our Own Correspondent'. Most listeners in this country tend to think of Radio Newsreel as the news programme that comes on at 7.00 p.m. in the Light Programme, or 'the programme that comes after the Archers' as it is sometimes called. It is, in fact, a round-the-clock radio operation in which seven editions are broadcast every twenty-four hours. Six of these are to listeners overseas, and Radio Newsreel's signature tune 'Imperial Echoes' is as familiar to listeners throughout the Commonwealth as to those in the United Kingdom. It is a tune which is rapidly becoming familiar to listeners throughout Europe for one edition is now beamed there. This news magazine has been in the top place among the most popular programmes in the BBC's Overseas Service. 'From Our Own Correspondent' gives BBC staff correspondents a weekly opportunity to analyse current developments and trends all over the world.

The reporting of sport in sound is one of the most highly developed services of News Division. Here, the great set-piece of the week is the hour-long 'Sports Report' compèred by Eamonn Andrews every Saturday afternoon during the football season. The service also includes 'Sports Review' every week-day evening and 'Sports Parade' and 'Sports Report' on Saturdays in the Light Programme, and 'Sports Session' on Saturdays in the Home Service.

The news broadcasts by the BBC for listeners abroad are prepared independently by the External Services News Department in Bush House, London (*see pages 82-4 under External Services*).

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Religious broadcasting is an important BBC commitment, and religious programmes have their place in each of the differing broadcasting services.

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee. This consists of

twenty-eight members. These represent the main churches in this country, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. Following a recommendation made by the Pilkington Committee on Broadcasting, five of this number have been appointed as laymen chosen for their personal qualities and concern for religious broadcasting rather than as denominational representatives. This Committee, which is nominated and appointed by the BBC, meets twice a year to advise the Corporation on questions of religious policy and to receive a report on current religious programmes. Similar committees advise in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions (*see pages 142-3 for members of these committees*). The Central Religious Advisory Committee also advises the Independent Television Authority on matters of policy and receives from it a report on the religious programmes transmitted by its commercial companies. It has been agreed that as between the BBC and the ITA the general policy for religious broadcasting should be one of co-operation and not competition.

The responsibility for the arrangement and production of religious programmes rests with the religious broadcasting staff, which is recruited by the BBC from the main churches and trained to play a full part in producing sound and television programmes.

The aims of religious broadcasting may be briefly summarized under three heads. The first is that it should reflect the worship, thought, and action of those churches which represent the main stream of the Christian tradition in the country. The second is that religious broadcasting should bring before listeners and viewers what is most significant in the relationship between the Christian faith and the modern world. The third aim is that religious broadcasting should seek to reach those on the fringe of the organized life of the churches, or quite outside it.

Programmes directed to fulfil the first of these aims have in mind listeners and viewers who would be active members of their local church if they could, but are prevented from joining in its worship by sickness, old age, or home respon-

sibilities. Such programmes also enable active church members to participate in a variety of forms within their own tradition, and to learn from traditions different from their own. It may be claimed that, as a result, religious broadcasting has helped to create a better understanding between Christians of different denominations.

The second aim—to call attention to what is of special significance in the relationship between the Christian faith and the modern world—involves careful selection in the use of speakers and in the choice of subjects and themes.

There is evidence to show that a number of those who have no connexion with the life and worship of the churches listen to and watch religious programmes. This lays a particular responsibility on religious broadcasting in relation to those who are on the fringe of the churches or outside them. Many of its programmes are planned with this audience in mind.

The primacy of this last aim has made it an agreed policy of religious broadcasting that a strict denominational representation is subordinate to the use of the most effective speakers. At the same time it is true that over a period of months a broad denominational balance between the main church traditions is achieved. In particular, care is taken at Christmas and Easter to place programmes which represent these main traditions. Provision is also made for occasional broadcasts by certain minority Christian groups, and there are some Jewish broadcasts in the year.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

The BBC has always recognized an obligation extending beyond the content of its general programmes to make a more systematic contribution to formal education and this has been provided over the years by the special services of broadcasts to schools. Since the autumn of 1962 the BBC has entered the field of technical education with series in both television and sound. A further development which came after the Government's White Paper following the Pilkington Report is the extension of hours on television

specially for adult education programmes. The articles that follow describe the work of the BBC in these different specific areas of education.

School Broadcasts

BBC Broadcasts to Schools play a recognized part in the work of education and a permanent service of television programmes on a substantial scale is provided side by side with the service of sound programmes which began more than thirty years ago. In the year 1962-3 the number of listening schools for the first time rose to more than thirty thousand, and the number of viewing schools reached five thousand.

Schools programmes are all planned in series and each series is specially planned to meet the needs of children within a clearly defined age-range. The provision covers most subjects in the curriculum from stories and music for very young children to science, religion, and the arts for sixth forms in Grammar Schools.

The general policy for school broadcasting and the scope and purpose of each series are laid down by the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom, a body on which professional associations of teachers, local education authorities, the Ministry of Education, and other educational organizations are represented. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 147-8 for members of councils*). The Council and its Programme Sub-committees meet regularly to review the educational effectiveness of the series and to recommend changes if necessary. It has its own permanent staff and a team of fifteen full-time Education Officers in various parts of the country, whose job is to report on the broadcasts and to maintain liaison between the classroom and the broadcasting studio; regular reports from schools also help the BBC to keep in touch with the classroom and provide additional means of assessing the success of the broadcasts.

The BBC Education Engineers advise the School Broadcasting Councils on technical matters and assist at the many

demonstrations of school broadcasting which are given to educational audiences.

Overseas visitors come to the BBC for help and training in educational broadcasting and are often attached temporarily to the School Broadcasting Department and to the School Broadcasting Council staff.

Television

The output of television programmes for schools now consists of fifteen weekly programmes, all of which are repeated during the same week.

There was further development in 1963 of provision of programmes to help school mathematics through television. The teaching course in pure mathematics for post-O-level students initiated in 1962 was extended from fifty-six programmes to ninety-six, and is being supplemented by a series of sixteen programmes on modern mathematics at the same level. Additionally, a new series of programmes for the middle school was started. It is designed to stimulate interest in mathematics by introducing new concepts and new applications of the subject at a stage when pupils' enthusiasm for it often tends to flag.

In science, there is continuing provision for technical college students following a national syllabus leading to qualifications in engineering. Other science programmes cater for secondary school pupils at three different levels. A completely new series was also devised to help the growing number of primary schools which are making simple scientific studies a key element in the training of young children.

Notable programmes in other fields during 1963 ranged from a series in French for advanced students on 'La Cinquième République' to a music series for primary schools involving active participation by viewers. Another interesting innovation was 'Looking at Television', a series to foster intelligent out-of-school viewing among children approaching school-leaving age. Drama, current affairs programmes, and series designed for school leavers and for backward children continued to form part of the output.

During 1963 many local education authorities adopted measures to equip further schools with television sets, and the number so provided now exceeds five thousand.

Radio

In sound radio fifty-six different series of broadcasts are transmitted each week, together with repeat broadcasts of several of them. Most of them are planned and produced by a department of specialists in London and broadcast to the whole of the United Kingdom, but they also include seven series produced in Edinburgh specially for Scottish schools—mainly on Scottish history and culture—eight for schools in Wales, of which six are in the Welsh language, and one for schools in Northern Ireland.

In addition to these regular series, five daily Health talks are broadcast in the week following the end of the autumn term. A limited experiment in radio-vision in the fields of the visual arts, history, and geography is planned for the beginning of the spring term 1964. This experiment uses specially prepared coloured film-strips to be shown in the classroom in conjunction with sound broadcasts.

Under a recently concluded agreement with the unions concerned (*Musicians' Union, British Actors' Equity Association, Performing Right Society*), schools may tape-record sound school broadcasts and use them in the classroom at any time during the same academic year. This agreement gives teachers a considerable degree of latitude in the use which they can make of sound broadcasts, and it is particularly welcomed in secondary schools in view of the growing complexity of both curriculum and timetable.

Some school broadcasts offer an enrichment of the normal curriculum by providing an imaginative experience which may serve as a useful starting point for further activity. Others, especially in music, have for some time attempted more direct instruction, because of the shortage of trained subject teachers. Recently, teachers have particularly welcomed a directly instructional contribution from broadcasting in the field of science.

NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961-2	23,410	2,879	1,801	903	82	29,075
1962-3	24,518	2,893	2,074	992	79	30,556

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1961-2	107 different pamphlets	sales: 10,493,283
1962-3	116 different pamphlets	sales: 10,783,998

Programmes for Overseas

About seventy-five sound school broadcasts a year are specially recorded for the Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries. Recordings of specially prepared school broadcasts are also issued as part of a joint BBC-British Council project. The novel feature of this scheme is that the records are sold not only to broadcasting organizations for broadcasting purposes, but also to schools and teacher training colleges overseas for repeated classroom use as normal gramophone records. A special arrangement with Commonwealth broadcasting organizations makes it possible to exchange scripts and recordings for schools programmes as required. Many scripts are also sent overseas, and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

Adult Education

Television

The second of the post-Pilkington White Papers on Broadcasting (*Cmnd. 1893*) opened up the possibility of an extension of hours on the existing television channels provided the additional time was used for adult education as defined by the following formula:

'Educational television programmes for adults are programmes (other than school broadcasts) arranged in series and planned in consultation with appropriate educational bodies to help viewers towards the progressive mastery or understanding of some skill or body of knowledge.

The definition shall be held to include programmes primarily designed for class use (e.g. in technical colleges or in centres for adult education) and also programmes primarily designed for the home viewer.'

The BBC, which had already begun to provide programmes for technical colleges in both sound radio and television under the aegis of the School Broadcasting Council, accordingly set up an Adult Education Liaison Committee to help it with this important new development (*see page 146 for members of the Committee*).

A start was made in television in October 1963, with an initial output consisting of five separate half-hour programmes weekly. These are broadcast between 12.00 and 1.00 on Saturdays and between 11.30 and 1.00 on Sundays; three of them are repeated at late evening times on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

The first six series to be broadcast included an introduction to the theory of relativity given as a series of illustrated lectures by Professor Hermann Bondi; a systematic account of human biology for the general viewer; a course of 'Italian for Beginners'; an introduction to European painting; a series on dressmaking; and a course on keeping fit.

Radio

The BBC's educational responsibility to its adult public is discharged partly through its general programmes, and partly through a growing provision in sound radio of series planned on the basis of regular field-work and consultation to meet the needs of important minorities. Of these minorities, some listeners are interested in languages and music, and look to radio to extend their knowledge and give them a growing mastery of the subject: others, whose interests are latent rather than conscious, may be attracted for the first time to some aspect of history or science by a broadcast series and its accompanying booklet. Others, again, find Further Education series on current issues a useful background to their daily paper and to the topical material in the general output of broadcasting.

For each group there is an appropriate programme. For those who want teaching, there is a wide choice of language lessons in French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish, broadcast at different levels of difficulty, starting with the beginner. There is also a weekly programme, 'Background



$E = mc^2$ —Professor Hermann Bondi introduces lectures on relativity in a series of ten further education programmes on television

Since 1948 'Top of the Form' has been a popular Light Programme series. Now television too has its own 'Top of the Form'. Here some of their school-fellows concentrate with last year's winners—Loughton County High School for Girls—in the sound radio series



to Music', which sets out to teach the interested amateur the elements of musical form. The large sales of booklets to listeners in this category suggest that the courses are meeting an important demand.

There are also series on aspects of history, science, economics, sociology, or the arts, planned to arouse interest rather than to satisfy it. In this group are Antony Hopkins's regular talks about music, and 'Painting of the Month', now in its fifth year, about a painting from a gallery open to the public in the British Isles. These broadcasts are directed in the first place to subscribers to a scheme by which they are supplied with technical and biographical notes on the picture to be discussed together with reproductions in colour and black and white: the number of subscriptions has varied very little in the past four years. In 1964 attention is focused on paintings from provincial galleries.

Finally there are programmes, such as a recent series on the educational provision in Britain today, which offer background information to those who want something more solid than a newspaper paragraph or a single broadcast.

The service of programmes for technical colleges, in which television concentrates on science and technology and sound radio on the use of English, was extended, on the advice of the Working Party set up by the School Broadcasting Council, to the field of general studies; and programmes were produced on industrial relations, the economics of industry, and the history of our own times. Based to a great extent on BBC archive material, the history of our own times is concerned with the forty years from 1920 to 1960—the gap between history and politics that sometimes prevents young people from taking an interest in current affairs.

In 1964 Further Education sound broadcasting enters a new phase. It occupies a regular band of time—from 6.30 to 7.30 for five evenings a week and nine months of the year. It is arranged to include short talks on basic facts in such fields as industrial and international affairs, economics, science, and law; discussions of current issues; shorthand dictation, arranged at graded speeds; and news bulletins in various languages at normal speed, for listening practice.

There are language courses at various levels in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, and studies in depth on science, current affairs, music, and arts subjects such as 'The Contemporary Novel', 'The Historian at Work', 'The Use of Archives'.

BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENT

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.

An agreement reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and embodied in an *Aide-Memoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949, established the subsequent pattern of political broadcasting.

Party Political Broadcasts

The agreement provides for broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television

It is also agreed that in view of their responsibilities for the care of the nation, the Government should be able to use 'the wireless' from time to time to make statements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. Accordingly the BBC can be asked from time to time to arrange what are known as **Ministerial Broadcasts** and these can be given in both sound and television. 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.

There are occasions when the BBC itself wishes to invite a member of the Government or Opposition to broadcast. For many years past, the BBC has invited the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. Latterly, these **Budget Broadcasts** have been given both in sound radio and television.

A Fair Balance

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

General Election Broadcasting

The arrangements for broadcasting during a **General Election** are agreed beforehand with the main parties. When a General Election is announced a certain number of periods are made available to the parties for election broad-

casts, in sound and television. It is left to the parties to agree as to how the time shall be allocated between them. The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last. The claims of minority parties are considered after Nomination Day, when any party nominating a requisite number of candidates (50) is offered the chance to broadcast. Any minority party which so qualifies is allotted a shorter period than those offered in the main series.

On 30 July 1963, after joint consultation by the BBC and ITA with the Government, the Opposition, and the Liberal Party, it was agreed that there should be two national series of Party Political Broadcasts and time was allotted to the three main parties as follows:

Television

Conservative Party 5 broadcasts of 15 minutes

Labour Party 5 broadcasts of 15 minutes

Liberal Party 3 broadcasts of 15 minutes

These are to be transmitted simultaneously by the BBC and the ITA at 9.30 p.m.

Sound radio

Conservative Party 7 broadcasts: 4 of 15 minutes (Home Service)
3 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)

Labour Party 7 broadcasts: 4 of 15 minutes (Home Service)
3 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)

Liberal Party 4 broadcasts: 2 of 15 minutes (Home Service)
2 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)

It was agreed that the last Party Political Broadcast would take place two days before Polling Day. During the election the BBC reports on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value and there are additional programmes with a general election content.

During the 1959 Election, the BBC also broadcast in television and in the Home Services a series of regional programmes from different regional centres in which selected candidates took part. The qualification which was required for a party to participate in this series was that it should have nominated candidates in at least 20 per cent of the constituencies in the region concerned.

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.

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. Here again, the choice of speakers is regulated so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties. Members of Parliament also appear regularly in the television programme 'Gallery' which gives the background to the British political scene.

Reports of Parliamentary proceedings as seen from Scotland, Wales, the Midlands, the North, and the West are 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 some countries, but the British Parliament has not so far been receptive to the suggestion.

Permission to broadcast the State Opening of Parliament in sound and television was granted to the BBC for the first time in 1958. It was emphasized by the Government in announcing this decision that the ceremony was regarded as a State occasion, quite distinct from the day-to-day work of Parliament.

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

For over twenty years* the BBC has continuously measured both the size and the reactions of its audiences by means of

* The BBC began audience research in October 1936, the Survey of Listening was introduced in December 1939, and continuous opinion gathering by means of postal panels in September 1941.

systematic audience research. The methods used have almost all involved the regular questioning of the individual listener or viewer, either by an interviewer or by posted questionnaire. The results keep the BBC in close touch with the 'market' of fifty millions which it serves. Continuous information is available about people's listening to and viewing of current BBC output, their opinions of many of the programmes heard or seen, and their tastes and habits as far as these concern broadcasting.

Survey of Listening and Viewing

Audience size is measured by the daily SURVEY OF LISTENING AND VIEWING. This works on the principle that the listening and viewing of the whole population can be estimated with reasonable accuracy if this information is obtained from representative samples. Thus, if 10 per cent of such a sample is found to have viewed programme *x*, then this programme's audience must have been round about 10 per cent of the population.

Every day BBC interviewers scattered all over the United Kingdom question about three thousand people from the age of fifteen upwards and a thousand children of five to fourteen years old. Together, these adults and children are selected to form a representative sample of the whole population—excluding only infants of four years and under. The object is always to discover which programmes, if any, the sample listened to or viewed the previous day. The interview is concerned with all the sound services and with television. Both commercial and BBC television are covered, for it is of obvious interest to the Corporation to know how those viewers who have a choice of programme divide their viewing.

Different people form the sample every day so that in the course of a year well over a million members of the public are contacted in this work. Over a thousand people are employed as interviewers, on an intermittent part-time basis.

The end-product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme and against each are figures

indicating nationally and region by region the proportions found to have listened or viewed. Its value lies not merely in the information it gives about individual broadcasts but also in providing a basis for the study of audience trends. A daily chart is also prepared illustrating the size of audiences to all television programmes, BBC and commercial.

Listening and Viewing Panels

The opinions of audiences are gathered through panels of ordinary listeners and viewers. There is a LISTENING PANEL for each region, a special THIRD PROGRAMME LISTENING PANEL, and a VIEWING PANEL; altogether their membership totals about six thousand. Panel members are recruited through public invitation or by personal approach.

The panel member regularly receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits—indeed he is particularly requested *not* to do so, for the object is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion. One important feature of them is that the panel member is always asked to ‘sum up his reactions’ on a five-point scale ranging from A+, which indicates the highest degree of enjoyment, to C-, which indicates strong dislike.

Analysis of the completed questionnaires leads to the production of PROGRAMME REPORTS which try to give a fair and balanced picture of the opinions expressed, placing correct emphasis both on the majority view and on the opinions of the various minorities. As a broad guide to collective opinion of the programmes, APPRECIATION OR REACTION INDICES are calculated from the marks awarded by panel members on the five-point scale.

***Ad hoc* Studies**

Side by side with these continuous studies the department is constantly engaged on a variety of *ad hoc* investigations. These may involve anything from discovering public opinion

on a single point—such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast—to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as news. Local studies may have to be made, as when, for example, there is need for information about the use made of special VHF transmissions for limited areas. While some of these inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, such as the agricultural population or housewives in TV homes, others, such as those into the availability or the use of car radios, concern the public as a whole. Some general findings of Audience Research in recent years have been published in *The Public and the Programmes* (BBC 8s. 6d.) and in *Facts and Figures* (BBC 5s.), a series of coloured charts with a commentary.

Audience Research may also be called upon to forearm the producer of, say, a documentary programme with information about the public's existing stock of knowledge of his subject, or to measure the extent to which his efforts to widen it have been successful. Naturally the research methods used vary with the problem to be solved. Sometimes it is necessary to interview a random sample of the population at length in their own homes. Sometimes a 'postal questionnaire' is adequate. Sometimes samples of the public are invited to meet together for questions and discussion. But in every case the object is the same—to collect information which is representative and reliable, as a basis for evaluation or decision-making by those concerned.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In the autumn of 1962 Overseas and Foreign Relations Department was transferred from External Services to the Directorate of the Chief Assistant to the Director-General. The services of the department had for many years been equally available to all parts of the BBC, a situation which this transfer has now rationalized. Concurrently, the department assumed administrative control of the BBC Offices in New York, Ottawa, Toronto, Sydney, and Delhi; the Paris Office was already an Overseas and Foreign

Relations responsibility (*see page 78*). The department also absorbed into its establishment all BBC non-engineering staff seconded to other broadcasting organizations throughout the world. Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations continues to be the Director-General's alternate Administrator on the Council and General Assembly of the European Broadcasting Union.

Some fifty representatives or correspondents of other broadcasting organizations are resident in London, and these make frequent use of BBC facilities. Again, there is full reciprocity in the overseas centres concerned. In the course of the year many thousand programme operations of one kind or another were exchanged between the BBC and broadcasting centres as widely dispersed as Finland and Japan. Over 19,000 incoming and over 6,000 outgoing 'live' programmes in sound radio were handled by the BBC. These exchanges are in addition to the large number of programmes exchanged in recorded form including BBC transcriptions (*see pages 100-1*).

The Commonwealth

The fifth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held over a period of three weeks in May and June 1963. On this occasion the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was host, and sessions were held at Montreal, Montebello, Toronto, and Banff. It was substantially the largest conference in the series so far, broadcasting organizations of fourteen independent Commonwealth countries taking part. Membership is restricted to public service broadcasting organizations of national coverage in countries which have achieved independence within the Commonwealth. The BBC sent a delegation of seven members including the Director-General and four other members of the Board of Management. The Conference examined means of increasing the extent of programme interchange between member organizations, and reaffirmed the mutual benefit of the Commonwealth conception and links in broadcasting as in other fields. It was agreed that radio and television broadcasting have contributions of special importance to

make in the preservation and promotion of Commonwealth interests.

The Conference recognized that, in television, educational programmes of the widest range were of increasing importance. It was also realized that such programmes would have special significance in developing countries in which both television and radio broadcasting have an important part to play towards meeting social and economic needs.

Engineering and technical matters, covering all aspects of broadcasting, were discussed by a special committee. It was agreed to continue the exchange of information on all engineering matters and two committees of experts were set up to study the standardization of television recording processes and co-ordination in the field of frequency usage.

The members of the Conference reaffirmed their deep conviction that public service broadcasting is a public trust.

The decision was taken to establish, on an experimental basis, a Commonwealth Broadcasting Secretariat. London was chosen as the site for this because of its comparatively central location within the Commonwealth, and the BBC was asked to second staff for the purpose and provide the necessary accommodation and facilities. The Sixth Conference will be held in Nigeria, probably in the autumn of 1965.

Aids and facilities

In all directions the BBC continued to maintain the closest relations with Commonwealth broadcasting organizations. Some fifty staff (including engineers) are on secondment to many of the developing organizations in Africa and to a lesser extent in Asia, and the BBC's training facilities in both sound and television are offered to the maximum possible extent to candidates from within the Commonwealth. The provision in the United Kingdom of BBC studio and television facilities to Commonwealth correspondents is a commonplace, and reciprocal facilities are of course enjoyed by the BBC in many centres overseas. Official delegations from broadcasting organizations all over the world come to the BBC to study its organization. In a typical year over five hundred such visitors are received,

and they have included delegations from Moscow Radio and Eastern European countries. There is also a valuable interchange of programmes, and although the BBC inevitably exports to the Commonwealth a greater number of programmes than it imports, the institution at Broadcasting House of an overseas transcriptions listening panel added a fresh impetus to programme traffic in the inward direction.

European and other countries

Within Europe, excluding the Iron Curtain countries, the main body for international broadcasting projects and agreements is the European Broadcasting Union. The EBU has its administrative centre in Geneva and its technical centre in Brussels, and its work in the main is conducted under the aegis of its three principal committees, programmes, engineering, and legal. In addition to twenty-eight full members within the European broadcasting zone, there are twenty-five associate members, the latter including African and Asian countries, the principal USA networks and other American broadcasting organizations, and most of the major Commonwealth countries. The General Assembly of the EBU is held once a year in a succession of different European centres. The conduct of the principal affairs of the Union is vested in the Administrative Council, of which the Director-General of the BBC is at present one of the two Vice-Presidents. Probably the most outstanding single responsibility of the EBU is its management of Eurovision (*see pages 25-7*). The EBU is also responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements for connecting satellite communication links to the Eurovision network for the exchange of television programmes in both directions between Europe and North America. On the technical side, the EBU is active in promoting international agreement on standards for colour television and for stereophonic broadcasting.

Other International Bodies

The BBC also participates in the work of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a specialized agency of

the United Nations with its headquarters in Geneva. It is a union of sovereign countries or groups of territories which maintains and develops co-operation to improve and rationalize telecommunications of all kinds. Conferences are held, and the Union issues agreements and recommendations on frequency allocations and technical and operating standards. Whenever broadcasting interests are involved, the BBC has representatives on United Kingdom committees and at conferences.

The ITU has two permanent consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). These organize studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The Corporation takes an active part in any work and meetings that relate to broadcasting.

The ITU is also responsible for the International Frequency Registration Board which keeps an international register of frequency assignments to radio stations of all kinds, studies the usage of the radio spectrum, and undertakes the technical planning of radio conferences. At the European Conference held in Stockholm, May and June 1961, the frequency assignments in Bands I, II, and III were reviewed and plans were drawn up for television in Bands IV and V. A conference took place in May 1963 in Geneva to plan frequency assignments for the African region for television and sound broadcasting on VHF and UHF; an African conference dealing with assignments for the long-wave and medium-wave bands is planned for 1964.

The International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), a part of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) which is concerned with standards for all electrical equipment, also holds international meetings and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment, and the Corporation is represented within these organizations.

The BBC also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the Council of Europe,

and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

BBC Representatives Overseas

The BBC has representatives in Paris, New York, Ottawa, Sydney, New Delhi, and Beirut. The representatives are all selected from BBC United Kingdom staff, and in most cases have television as well as other assistants. They maintain close liaison with broadcasting organizations in their territories, and are responsible for liaison over a wide field of interests; these include the distribution of sound and television recordings and films, the encouragement of local interest in BBC broadcasts directed to their areas, and the general exchange of information (*see also pages 211-12*).

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

Britain's Place in World Broadcasting

The Output of the External Services

News for Overseas

The Overseas and the European Services

External Services Engineering

Jamming

The Range of Listeners – Audience Studies

English by Radio and Television

Summary of Transmissions

Rebroadcasting – Sound Transcription Service

The Monitoring Service

World External Broadcasting

The Number of Radio and Television

Receivers in the World

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

BRITAIN'S PLACE IN WORLD BROADCASTING

Radio set ownership continued to expand rapidly. There are now about four hundred million sets in the world, nearly double the number of sets held in 1955 when there were two hundred and thirty-seven million. The table on page 106 shows how these figures increased in different parts of the world. While the preponderance of sets is still in the major industrialized countries, the number in the under-developed areas of the world is increasing very rapidly. In some parts of Africa north of the Republic of South Africa, the number of sets almost doubles every year. In all probability, the majority of people in Asia and Africa will not read a newspaper for a good many years to come. It is radio that will bring them news of the outside world.

At the same time, broadcasting services expanded, both internally and externally. Whereas thirty years ago the spectrum of broadcasting bands was relatively uncrowded, there is now serious and increasing congestion. The establishment of broadcasting as an essential element in the contemporary social pattern means the expansion of existing radio services and the establishment of new ones. The table on page 105 illustrates how intensely competitive external broadcasting has become since 1950. The amount of programme hours per week broadcast by the twelve leading external broadcasters (grouping as one Russia's East European satellites) is now more than double—it will soon have tripled.

Both the USSR and China expanded their output in 1962, the latter by a modest amount. There was one new development of special interest: the argument on policy between the two communist parties was for the first time carried into external broadcasting. In 1962, China introduced a regular service in Russian of twenty-six hours a

week; Moscow replied by more than doubling its output in Chinese to thirty-one hours a week. China increased its Russian service to thirty-five hours a week in May 1963; Russia added ten hours a week to its Chinese output in July 1963.

The USSR expanded its output in other directions, and by the end of 1962 was broadcasting more than one hundred hours a week in Spanish to Latin America. This included a service of seventy hours a week specially designed for Cuba, which was subsequently (March 1963) cut back by half, and a service in Russian (announced as being for 'Soviet citizens abroad') was added. But the USSR is still broadcasting nearly twelve hours a day to Latin America in the languages of the area—nine hours in Spanish and two-and-a-half hours in Portuguese.

The other main developments in the year concerned Africa. The rapid growth of external broadcasting in and to this continent was noted in the 1963 edition of this *Handbook*. The process continued as the USSR added services in Italian, Hausa, and Somali, to those already established in English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, and Swahili. Output from the USSR to Africa trebled in the past two years. Within the African continent a dozen states now have external services of their own, most of them addressing other African states or, in a few cases, Europe. So far, however, Ghana is the only non-Arab African country to build up an extensive external output, with a hundred hours a week in English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Hausa, and Swahili.

The growth of external broadcasting, the congestion of the available wavebands and deliberate jamming, combine to create a problem of audibility for all broadcasters including the BBC. In many areas, rebroadcasting mitigates the difficulties of short-wave reception and the amount of rebroadcasting which the BBC gains is probably greater than any other external broadcaster. If programme material is semi-topical or non-topical, distribution in recorded form on tape or disc is also an important supplement to the direct service (*see also pages 98–101*). But for much of the BBC's output, including the vital element of

WHAT THE RUSSIANS 'SAW'

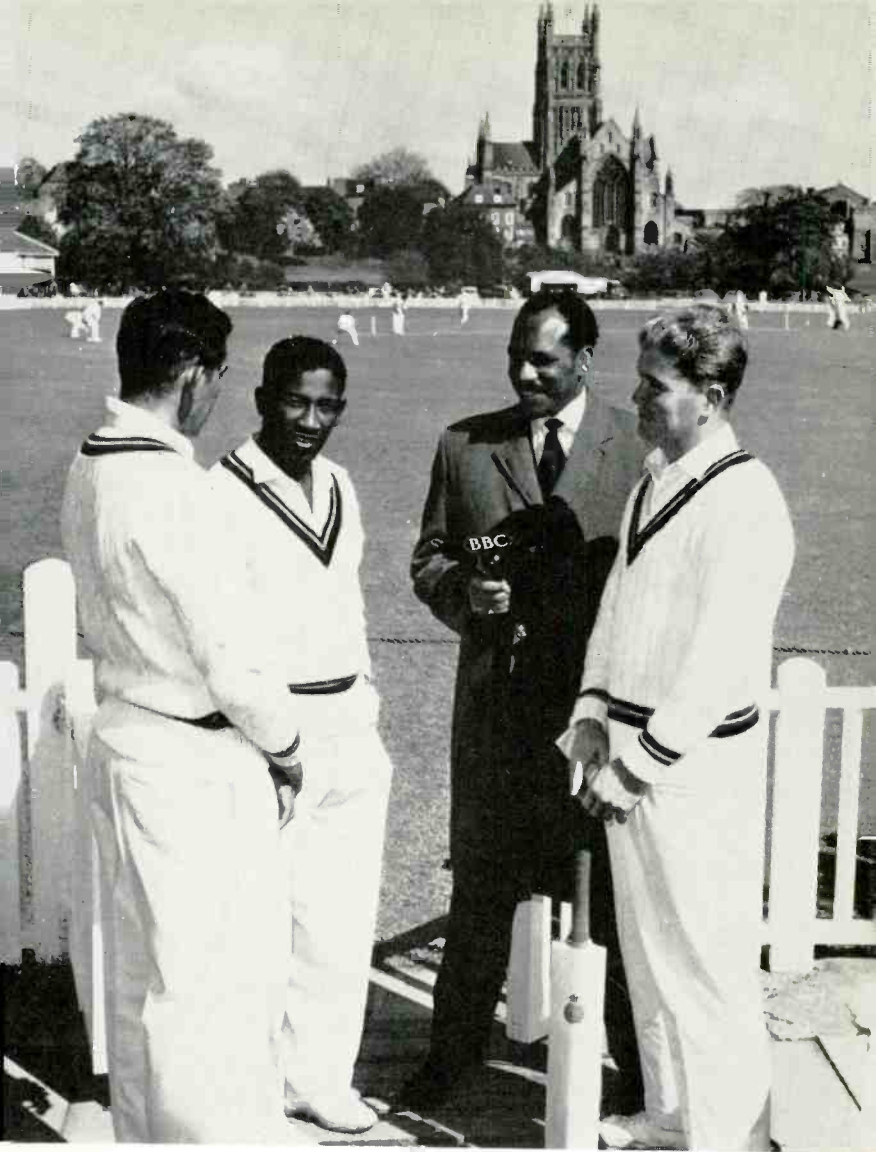
In response to requests from young listeners in the Soviet Union the BBC Russian Service broadcast a short series of lessons on the Madison.



This drawing was sent to the BBC Russian Service by Russian students in thanks for the BBC's lessons



A broadcast from the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, for the General Overseas Service programme, 'Immigrants at Work'



Interviewing members of the West Indies cricket team at Worcester for the overseas programme, 'Calling the Caribbean'



The world's sporting events are reflected in sound and television programmes. A challenging moment in the European Cup match at Liverpool —Everton and Internazionale, Milan

news and topical materials, there is no substitute for the direct signal on short or medium wave. A programme for building new transmitters in the U.K. and overseas was approved and work on this scheme is now in hand.

The Output of the External Services

In terms of broadcast hours the output of the External Services is considerably longer than that of the BBC's domestic sound and television services added together. In every twenty-four hours there are in all over eighty-nine hours of broadcasting by the External Services in English and forty other languages. This output includes the transmission of over 1,100 news programmes and nearly 1,200 talks every week. To broadcast the External Services a total of fifty-seven transmitters is used (*see pages 88-9 and 122*). As outlined on the previous page, programmes in recorded form are also sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks and many programmes are relayed or rebroadcast.

It is the Government which prescribes the languages in which the BBC is to broadcast and the length of hours for each service. The Government also provides the Grant-in-Aid by which the services are paid for. The length and number of the services are thus very closely linked to the money available, which is granted year by year.

During 1963 the only major change in prescription was the restoration of the Portuguese Service which had been abolished for economy reasons in 1957. The restoration of the service took effect on 28 April 1963.

The Organization of the External Services

Organizationally, the External Services are an integral part of the BBC. The BBC's Charter applies to both external and domestic broadcasting, sound and television. All the BBC's services share the same tradition of responsibility with freedom, and the programme, news, and engineering resources are held in common. The Director of External Broadcasting is a member of the Board of Management.

Under him are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department, which prepares the news broadcasts (*see below*). The Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, also constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. (*A description of its activities will be found on pages 101-4.*)

Bush House is where the main broadcasting activities of the External Services are housed. In this building the whole staff are in close touch with each other. Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section.

Sub-editors and translators collaborate closely in the preparation of news bulletins, and talks, features, and other programmes may be written centrally or by assistants in the language sections. Thus, the complicated operation of broadcasting in forty-one languages remains unified in that 'the voice' in all the broadcasts is recognizably the same, while 'the local accents' in the foreign languages vary according to the interests, susceptibilities, and political conditions of the particular audience.

Bush House has become, in fact, a world centre—perhaps *the* world centre—of broadcasting activities, whose object is friendship through better understanding.

News for Overseas

Apart from the news broadcasts to the United Kingdom, the BBC broadcasts over eleven hundred news programmes a week to listeners abroad. These are prepared by the External Services News Department at Bush House which has available to it all the sources of news material described on pages 54-7, two correspondents specially associated with the Arabic Service, and its own Diplomatic Unit.

The news bulletins, reviews of British press opinion, and sports news programmes are broadcast in English, and in all but four of the forty other languages, for listeners in all parts of the world—East and West Europe, Asia, the Middle

East, Africa, the Americas, and Australasia—and they are the main source of news for ships at sea.

Although the operation is entirely independent from that for listeners in the United Kingdom, the staff preparing the bulletins have the same aim as their colleagues at Broadcasting House—the presentation of a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate, and impartial as they can make it. The bulletins may naturally differ in content and the form of presentation, but actual items of news broadcast must not differ in any material respect.

As well as the countless listeners overseas who hear the news broadcasts by direct listening, there are many millions who hear them through rebroadcasts over their local stations. There are differing interests in different areas, and varying degrees of knowledge, depending partly on the stage of development in the area concerned, and partly on the scope of local news media. In many areas the BBC is the only source of news on international affairs: in others it is complementary to existing sources of news, and eagerly listened to because its bulletins reflect what news appears to be important in London.

The bulletins and other news programmes in English in the General Overseas Service, which number thirty-seven every twenty-four hours, are designed for the great variety of listeners who understand English (people of many nationalities), Commonwealth citizens, and British communities, and Forces stationed overseas.

All news from the BBC is regarded as a reliable source for listeners, whether it is in English or other languages, particularly in times of their own internal crises or important international happenings. During the New York newspaper strike, the BBC's office in the United Nations' building received requests from a number of delegations and from members of the U.N. Secretariat asking for details of the wavelengths on which BBC bulletins could be heard.

To audiences behind the Iron Curtain the news is of special importance. BBC news to Russia and the satellite countries must not only be accurate and unbiased, but must also present facts with great clarity and explain many points of view taken for granted by listeners in the West.

Whether they are behind the Iron Curtain, in Western Europe, in the Far East, Africa, Australia, or the Americas, for millions of people abroad the BBC is a window on the world—often the only window.

During the year the number of news bulletins was increased by the introduction of bulletins in Portuguese, and news summaries in English for African listeners.

The Overseas Services

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE and a number of regional services in English and twenty-one other languages. The General Overseas Service addresses itself to those who understand English, wherever they happen to be—the wide variety of listeners throughout the Commonwealth, English-speaking foreigners as well as British servicemen and expatriates engaged in commerce, industry, and the professions. These are reached either directly by short wave or through local rebroadcasting, as happens when as many as twenty-five independent broadcasting organizations, ranging from Alaska to New Zealand, are relaying the General Overseas Service. For over twenty-two hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, drama, music, light entertainment, religious services, and sport.

The AFRICAN SERVICES broadcast daily programmes in English to East and West Africa. These programmes, which are designed specially for the needs of listeners in these areas, project British life, thought, and achievement over a wide range of subjects and aim to foster the many common interests between the English-speaking territories. In addition, there are special programmes in English for listeners in Central Africa. Daily programmes, including news bulletins and political commentaries, are also broadcast in three African vernaculars—HAUSA for parts of West Africa, SOMALI for the Horn of Africa, and SWAHILI for East Africa. These programmes both in English and the vernaculars are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in the area concerned.

Great importance is attached to the rebroadcasting of the

Overseas Services by the broadcasting organizations of the countries to which they are addressed. This is especially valuable where a highly developed national broadcasting service leaves its listeners with comparatively little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC or any other extraneous service. Such broadly is the position, for example, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Caribbean. The OVERSEAS REGIONAL SERVICES comprise special operations for rebroadcasters in certain areas, notably Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States, and the West Indies. In November 1962 a new service of Topical Tapes for use by English language stations was instituted to supplement the services already available by short-wave transmission. They are rebroadcast weekly by more than twenty-five countries including well over one hundred stations in the United States alone. The NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE produces programmes rebroadcast by Canadian (including French Canadian) and American stations and networks. The PACIFIC SERVICE provides similar services for Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. The CARIBBEAN AND COLONIAL SERVICE provides regional programmes for the diverse territories of the West Indies and also provides transmissions to the Falkland Islands in English, to Malta daily in Maltese, as well as programmes in English and French for Mauritius.

The ARABIC SERVICE, on the air for twelve hours daily, reaches a wide audience in the Arab world, both by direct short-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom and through short-wave and medium-wave relays in the East Mediterranean and through medium-wave relays in Malta and in the Middle East. The listener is able to find the BBC Arabic Service at any time during the main listening hours and hears, besides news bulletins, a varied range of output, including talks and discussions, features, music, and light entertainment programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the BBC office in Beirut. Programme recording tours are also undertaken in many other Arab countries.

The largest group of regional services in foreign languages is the ASIAN SERVICE, which broadcasts in fourteen different

languages and covers the vast area from Persia to Japan. The Eastern half of the Service broadcasts daily transmissions of three-quarters of an hour in Persian, in Urdu for Pakistan, and in Hindi for India. There are three half-hour transmissions a week in Bengali, two half-hour transmissions a week in Sinhalese, and two in Tamil. There is a daily half-hour transmission in Burmese. The Far Eastern half of the Service broadcasts daily half-hour transmissions in Vietnamese, Indonesian, Japanese, and Thai. Three-quarters of an hour daily is broadcast in Chinese, half an hour in Standard Chinese (Kuoyu), and fifteen minutes in the Southern dialect, Cantonese. There is also a daily quarter of an hour transmission in Malay. These transmissions gain signal strength through the areas concerned by being relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station, and there is considerable rebroadcasting of these Far Eastern language transmissions by the domestic services of many countries in South-East Asia and the Far East. BBC Chinese programmes are sometimes rebroadcast by as many as seven different stations in the area, and Malay programmes by four.

In the LATIN AMERICAN SERVICE programmes in Spanish and Portuguese are broadcast to the nineteen republics of the area and are rebroadcast in all but four of them by about seventy stations. News bulletins and news talks on international affairs form the basis of the programmes, which also include talks, features, and magazine programmes about British life and achievements, particularly in the fields of industry and science.

The European Services

The European Services consist of five regional services—the SOUTH EUROPEAN SERVICE (Greece, Israel,* Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey*), CENTRAL EUROPEAN (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Finland*), EAST EUROPEAN (Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), GERMAN

* The Hebrew Section and the Turkish Section are included within the South European Service and the Finnish Section is included in the Central European Service for administrative reasons.

(East and West Germany and Austria). The FRENCH LANGUAGE SERVICES broadcast to both Europe and Africa; of their daily output of 4 hours, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours are broadcast simultaneously to both continents, half an hour to Europe only and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to Africa. An ENGLISH SERVICE, 'London Calling Europe', is directed to the whole of Europe.

Broadcasts to Europe are thus addressed to audiences on either side of the Iron Curtain, living under widely differing forms of government. For all, the main attraction of the BBC's broadcasts lies in a swift and accurate news service, supplemented by reviews of the British press and comments putting the British point of view on current events. The incentive to listen to the BBC is strongest where government censorship suppresses or distorts the news and thus creates a thirst for information which can only be satisfied from outside. But even in countries where the local press and broadcasts are a more or less untainted source of news, there are very substantial regular audiences for the BBC's unrivalled coverage of world events, not least among the younger generation, and their numbers tend to increase steeply in times of crisis.

In addition to news and comment on the news, a wide range of programmes—talks, documentary features, magazine programmes, discussions—presents in its many aspects life and institutions in Britain and the Commonwealth or deals in depth with world affairs. Some programmes cater for special interests such as science and the arts, while others, appropriate to the increasing importance of international trade, deal with British technical achievements and industrial products.

Broadcasting to communist countries presents special problems. For example, until recently, in most of them, foreign broadcasts in the local language were subject to jamming. There is encouraging evidence that listening is widespread and that even under the heaviest jamming the determined listener can secure the vital information. Soviet jamming of BBC Russian broadcasts, after continuing on a selective basis aimed at all news and comment dealing with the British and Western view of world affairs, ceased altogether on 8 June 1963. The Rumanians followed suit and jamming

of the Rumanian language broadcasts ceased at the end of July. In each of the other Iron Curtain countries, with the exception of Poland which stopped jamming in 1956 and permits considerable freedom of information, jamming is generally aimed at the whole of the BBC transmissions in the local language. Yugoslavia, although a communist state, does not interfere with BBC broadcasts. The German Language Service, which covers the Federal Republic, Austria, and the Soviet Zone (where much of it is jammed) is also heard and understood by many in countries of Central Europe, where it is not locally jammed. And 'London Calling Europe' in English, which is free from jamming, also provides for the needs of listeners in East and Central Europe and the USSR (*see also pages 89-90 and 92*).

In the rest of Europe there are different problems and opportunities. Reception is sometimes not easy because of the overcrowding of the wavelengths. Besides the news services, BBC broadcasts have other attractions—not least, the discussion of vital European issues and the exploration of mutual interests. In many countries of Western Europe, the BBC reaches its listeners not only through its direct broadcasts on medium and short wave but also, by co-operation with the national broadcasting organizations, on the local domestic services. An increasing number of BBC programmes or contributions to programmes and of joint programmes with the BBC is being regularly broadcast by the domestic networks in the German Federal Republic, Italy (these two countries top the list for the range and amount of co-operation with the German and Italian Services of the BBC), Spain, Finland, Israel, Greece, Turkey, and Belgium. The French Language Service supplies programmes to some twenty-six stations in Africa.

External Services Engineering

Forty high-power short-wave transmitters are used to broadcast the programmes of the BBC's External Services. These transmitters are distributed between five sites in the United Kingdom and a sixth in Malaya, which relays the

General Overseas Service and vernacular programmes to Asia and Australasia.

The whole of the Arabic Service and parts of the General Overseas Service are also relayed on two high-power medium-wave and several short-wave transmitters from a base in the Eastern Mediterranean, which also relays on short waves the Persian Service.

A low-power station in the Central Mediterranean relays the Arabic Service on medium waves and gives extensive coverage to Libya and Tunisia.

In addition to their short-wave coverage, the European Services make use of certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters in the United Kingdom as well as one medium-wave and one VHF transmitter in West Berlin.

As mentioned on pages 9 and 22 Government approval was given for the building of new transmitters overseas and towards the end of September 1963 the BBC placed an order for the supply of four 250 kilowatt short-wave transmitters for installation on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic. The building of this new relay station will make it possible to improve the reception of BBC programmes throughout West, Central, and South Africa and also in South America and at times in the Caribbean area.

Other current plans for modernizing External Services engineering and technical facilities include extensive improvements to the short-wave aerials and feeders which, together with higher transmitter powers, will provide, when completed, substantially stronger signals in the various service areas. Several of the new transmitters and modified aerials are already in service.

Jamming

Jamming on BBC transmissions continued to the end of May in the same manner as last year; that is to say:

(i) Full-time jamming was applied to the Bulgarian, Czech/Slovak, Hungarian, Kuoyu, Cantonese, and Rumanian transmissions from the primary service area countries, from sources in the USSR, and other communist countries.

(ii) Part-time jamming attacked transmissions in Russia and German.

(iii) Polish and Albanian broadcasts were not jammed from sources inside Poland or Albania but were attacked from elsewhere in the communist bloc.

In the early part of June jamming periods on the Russian Service were reduced and from the tenth of that month onwards all BBC programmes in the Russian language were free from deliberate interference. Transmissions in Albanian were clear from 8 June and those in Rumanian from 30 July. On 2 August the Rumanian jammers were withdrawn from Bulgarian programmes although the Bulgarian jamming networks continued to operate with occasional assistance from USSR sources. Russian jammers were withdrawn from the German on 14 June, although the East German and Czech networks continued as before. Hungarian programmes are still attacked by Hungarian, Czech, and USSR jamming although a number of transmissions have been virtually clear. Czech and Slovak transmissions continued to be jammed by the Czech, East German, and Russian networks. Russian jammers were withdrawn from Polish programmes from 14 June even though the Czech and East German networks continued to attack this service. The jamming networks in Communist China usually jammed BBC programmes in Kuoyu and Cantonese with apparent occasional assistance from jammers in the USSR.*

There has, over the years, been evidence of a large proportion of programmes being received intelligibly in spite of deliberate jamming. This was partly due to the vagaries in propagation of radio waves over long distances, since the effectiveness of jamming differs greatly according to location wavelength, and from one transmission to another.

The Range of Listeners

The post-war years have seen an enormous increase in the distribution of sound radio sets in all parts of the world, and the BBC External Services have a most varied audience of many millions, including every division of race, class, creed,

* The above describes the situation at the end of August 1963.

and political opinion, and ranging from students to influential business and professional men and even heads of state.

The External Services have their own audience research unit, which has steadily built up methods of research. Information can sometimes be obtained directly through surveys, listener panels and questionnaires, but significant evidence is also pieced together through such means as letters from listeners, interviews with travellers, and, in some cases, refugees, and through references to BBC broadcasts in the press of many countries. The fact of jamming is itself evidence of at least a will to listen in the countries which practise it, and there are clear indications that people in those countries do listen to the BBC through the barrage of jamming.

Almost certainly the largest of the BBC's External Service audiences is made up of those who listen to the General Overseas Service in English, which has the important advantage of being rebroadcast daily by radio stations in more than thirty countries, nearly all in the Commonwealth, and also by all the British Forces Stations.

Letters to the BBC

The External Services encourage listeners to send their criticisms and suggestions about programmes. All letters received are acknowledged, and thousands of questionnaires are sent out each year to panels of voluntary critics. Little reaction can be expected from some of the communist countries, where letters are known to be intercepted, but many of the BBC services to other parts of the world received a substantial amount of mail. In 1962 the Arabic Service received the largest total of listeners' letters—35,000. In the early months of 1963 there was a sharp increase in the volume of letters to the English services and many of the language services.

Audience Studies

Although competition in the field of external broadcasting from the radio organizations of other countries increased

during the year the extent of listening to the BBC's External Services was confirmed by BBC audience studies which were made in a number of areas. An important finding of these studies is the appeal of the BBC to younger listeners which means that the BBC is more than holding its own in a world where young people are more and more numerous.

From Russia information came from seventy-five towns including Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, and Odessa. Half of the listeners whose ages were established were under thirty. They represented many different strata of Soviet society. Previous evidence that those who tune to foreign broadcasts in the Soviet Union are not necessarily anti-communist was confirmed.

Contact was also made with several hundred BBC listeners in other parts of communist Europe. Many referred appreciatively to the reliable information provided by the BBC, some of them mentioning items of news which they had heard and which had been suppressed or distorted by their domestic press or radio.

Information on listening to the BBC German Language Service in the Soviet Zone of Germany was obtained from independently conducted interviews with refugees who had left the Zone after the erection of the Berlin Wall in August 1961. About a quarter of the people interviewed had heard the German Service while living in the Zone.

A survey in the Federal Republic and West Berlin showed that despite the competition from television, the direct audience for the German Language Service remained at roughly the same level during the past two or three years—about 3 per cent of West German adults over sixteen (equivalent to about one and a quarter million people) listening at least once a week. Previous evidence of proportionately much more direct listening to the BBC German Language Service in West Berlin than in the Federal Republic was confirmed. This direct audience is, of course, supplemented by a large number of listeners to the rebroadcast programmes referred to on page 88.

The French Language Service received over six thousand letters in 1962, over five thousand from listeners in France. Two-thirds of the correspondents who gave their ages were

under twenty years of age. Among the population over twenty, the BBC French Service was estimated by the last survey in February 1963 to have an audience listening at least once a week of about 1 per cent—rather more than a quarter of a million people. Altogether about 5 per cent of the adult population were found to be at least occasional listeners.

A national survey in Finland, in November/December 1962, another country where television is gaining ground rapidly, gave the BBC Finnish Service a total monthly audience of about 9 per cent of the adult population equivalent to well over a quarter of a million listeners. Of this audience, more than one hundred thousand tuned in once a week or more often. In Finland, the BBC meets considerable competition from the USSR with a service more than twice as large as the BBC and with extensive medium-wave coverage.

Outside Europe two recent independent surveys produced evidence of the BBC's advantage over its rivals. In South Vietnam, a country with fewer links with the U.K. than almost any other in Asia, 11 per cent of a sample of radio listeners in Saigon gave as their opinion, unprompted, that the BBC was the most reliable source of world news—out of all available sources, including local radio and newspapers. The comparable figure for the Voice of America was 3 per cent. In Egypt, where for different reasons one would not expect a pro-British bias, 12 per cent of a sample of radio listeners were prepared to name the BBC as the most reliable source of news. No other foreign broadcaster was mentioned at all.

Results were also received of an important survey of radio listening in Japan. The survey established that 90 per cent of the population had access to a radio set and that 30 per cent of the radio listeners had sets equipped with short-wave bands. This means that just under twenty million people could listen on short waves if they wished to and the survey gave the BBC a total audience of 4.5 per cent of those with short-wave sets. This amounts to more than 850,000 people and includes those who listen only occasionally. The audience of people listening to the BBC every day or nearly

every day was put at approximately one hundred thousand. These figures take no account of the substantial audiences for BBC programmes heard through rebroadcasts by Japanese stations. BBC Japanese Service items are carried from time to time by four radio services; Nippon Hoso Kyokai, the national public service system, and three commercial stations (*see also page 99*).

A recent survey of listening in Morocco showed that a higher proportion of people under the age of thirty than over the age of thirty listened to the BBC. Even in India, where the balance is the other way and where it is the older listener who tends to be more familiar with the BBC, there is a fairly substantial audience of young people. Two examples from Eastern Europe illustrate the same point. A report which reached the BBC from the Soviet Zone of Germany contained this comment:

'I am a worker in Wittenburg, 22 years old, and I like to listen to you. There is no radio station which reports in such detail and so truthfully about world events as does London radio. Please accept sincere thanks, and carry on like that. We need you.'

And a young Polish farmer wrote:

'If anyone wants to know what is really going on in the world they listen to the BBC which gives the news without bending it to fit some political ends.'

ENGLISH BY RADIO AND TELEVISION

The service of broadcasting English lessons by radio has now been extended to include English teaching by television. The first series, produced in collaboration with BBC Television, consists of thirty-nine quarter-of-an-hour elementary lessons in which the teaching points are illustrated by comedy episodes and animated cartoons, featuring a young married couple, Walter and Connie, from whom the series takes its name. This combination of instruction and entertainment has resulted in the series being shown so far in Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay, and Venezuela (*see also page 28*).

Two more series, one designed for showing in Commonwealth areas, as well as in Europe and Latin America, and

another for teachers of English, are being produced in collaboration with the British Council.

In sound radio, the service provides one hundred and seventy-six English-teaching transmissions a week which are beamed to all parts of the non-English-speaking world, and sends recorded programmes to two hundred and ten overseas radio stations in eighty countries.

The service works in close collaboration with leading experts on the teaching of English as a second or foreign language, including such bodies as London University and the British Council, who provide authors for some of the major series. The programmes range from elementary lessons with explanations in the vernacular, to lessons entirely in English for intermediate and advanced students, and special series on, for instance, literature, commercial English, and the terminology of occupations and professions in which English is used as a *lingua franca*, such as seafaring and air transport.

BBC English lessons can be heard, either on direct transmission from London or through local radio stations, in all five continents, but have been particularly popular in recent years in the newly independent territories of French-speaking Africa (where all but two of the national stations broadcast the programmes), in Central and Eastern Europe, in Latin America, and in the Far East.

In the vast majority of countries, a rising demand to learn English is confronted by pitifully inadequate or inferior facilities. It is in this situation that the service also publishes gramophone courses for home study and classroom use based on the radio lessons. These are now sold by exclusive distributors in all the countries of Western Europe, in most parts of Latin America, in North Africa, and in Turkey, the Lebanon, Israel, Iran, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Japan. A number of national education authorities have given the courses an official and exclusive recommendation for use in state schools. Since 1952 an English by Radio Summer School has been organized annually in London and visitors from all over the world come to attend it. (*See also Television Programmes for Export, page 28.*)

SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS

Programme hours a week

(a) Hours of broadcasting in the European Services

ENGLISH AND ENGLISH BY RADIO	33
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Finnish	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungarian	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polish	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTH EUROPEAN *	
Greek	8
Hebrew	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spanish	8
Turkish	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
FRENCH (including 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ jointly with French for Africa)	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
GERMAN	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgarian	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rumanian	13
Russian	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICE (including 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ jointly with Overseas)	<hr style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 227 <hr style="border: none; border-top: 3px double black; margin-top: 5px;"/>

* *The Portuguese Service, which was discontinued 9 August 1957, was resumed on 28 April 1953, broadcasting 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week*

The above are net programme hours of BBC Services. They do not include the programme time allotted to Voice of America and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation services to Europe which are carried over BBC transmitters.

IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

as at 31 March 1963

(b) Hours of broadcasting in the Overseas Services

GENERAL OVERSEAS	156
OVERSEAS REGIONAL	
English for West Indies	3½
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	7½
Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, and S. Pacific)	5¼
North American (including French for Canada)	15¾
AFRICAN	
English for Africa	10¾
Hausa for West Africa	7
Somali for East Africa	3½
Swahili for East Africa	7
FRENCH (including 15¾ jointly with French for Europe)	24½
ARABIC	84
ASIAN	
Bengali	1½
Burmese	3½
Cantonese	1¾
Hindi	5¼
Indonesian	3½
Japanese	3½
Kuoyu	3½
Malay	1¾
Persian	5¼
Sinhalese	1
Tamil	1
Thai	3½
Urdu	5¼
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES (including 15¾ jointly with European)	<u>391½</u>

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, is now broadcast twice a month for 15 minutes.

Rebroadcasting

BBC programmes and news bulletins are regularly rebroadcast—on a daily or weekly basis—in the domestic services of countries throughout the world. In some cases the local stations pick up the BBC transmission from London and rebroadcast it immediately, or the local station may record the BBC transmission for rebroadcasting later, or again the BBC may supply the local station with recorded material for use in future programmes.

Rebroadcasts of BBC Transmissions

A list of countries rebroadcasting BBC programmes follows. Daily rebroadcasts are indicated by an asterisk:

- *ANTIGUA General Overseas, Caribbean
- *AUSTRALIA General Overseas, Pacific
- *ARGENTINA Latin American in Spanish
- AUSTRIA German
- *BAHAMAS General Overseas
- *BARBADOS General Overseas, Caribbean
- *BELGIUM French
- *BERMUDA General Overseas, European in English
- *BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- *BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- *BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas, Caribbean
- BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas, Caribbean
- BRUNEI Malay
- *CANADA General Overseas, North American in English and French
- *CEYLON General Overseas, Sinhalese, Tamil
- *CHILE Latin American in Spanish
- *COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- *COSTA RICA Latin American in Spanish
- CYPRUS Turkish
- DAHOMY French
- *DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Latin American in Spanish
- *ECUADOR General Overseas, Latin American in Spanish
- *FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas, Overseas Regional
- *FIJI General Overseas, Pacific
- *GAMBIA General Overseas

- GERMANY (WEST) German
- *GIBRALTAR General Overseas, Spanish
- *GREECE Greek
- *HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- *HONG KONG General Overseas, Cantonese, Kuoyu
- INDONESIA Indonesian
- ISRAEL Hebrew
- *ITALY Italian, German
- *JAMAICA General Overseas, Caribbean
- JAPAN General Overseas, Japanese
- *KENYA General Overseas, Swahili, Somali, African in English, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu
- *LIBERIA General Overseas
- MALAYA Malay, Kuoyu
- *MALTA General Overseas, Maltese
- *MAURITIUS General Overseas, Overseas Regional
- MEXICO Latin American in Spanish
- *NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- *NEW ZEALAND General Overseas, Pacific
- *NIGERIA General Overseas, Hausa, African in English
- *PANAMA Latin American in Spanish
- *PARAGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- *PERU Latin American in Spanish
- *PUERTO RICO Latin American in Spanish
- *RHODESIA AND NYASALAND General Overseas
- *SA BAH General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- *SARAWAK General Overseas, Kuoyu, Malay
- *SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- *SIERRA LEONE General Overseas, African in English
- SINGAPORE General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- *SOLOMON ISLANDS General Overseas
- SPAIN Spanish
- *ST. KITTS General Overseas, Caribbean
- *SWITZERLAND General Overseas, German
- *TANGANYIKA General Overseas
- THAILAND Thai
- *TONGA General Overseas
- *TRINIDAD General Overseas, Caribbean
- TURKEY Turkish
- *UGANDA General Overseas, African in English

- UPPER VOLTA French
 *URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA General Overseas, North
 American in English
 *VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish
 *WESTERN SAMOA General Overseas
 *WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas, Caribbean
 *ZANZIBAR Swahili

BRITISH FORCES NETWORK

- *GERMANY General Overseas (October–April only)
 *ADEN, BENGHAZI, CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR, } General
 KENYA, MALTA, SINGAPORE, TRIPOLI } Overseas

Sound Transcription Service

Recordings of BBC radio programmes are made available to broadcasting organizations around the world by the Sound Transcription Service. In the year 1962–3, nearly a thousand programmes were offered to subscribers to the Service. The programmes in the Transcription Service Catalogue include serious and light music, talks, full-length drama productions and shorter plays, light entertainment, programmes for schools' broadcasting, and for children's out-of-school listening.

The programmes selected by Transcription Service present the best of British artistic achievement and intellectual thought. In addition, through variety and light music series, the Service brings the work of British entertainers to a wide, international audience.

Covering the United States, one hundred and seventy-five educational and commercial stations broadcast programmes selected from the Transcription Service catalogue.

Programmes in Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages are made available to broadcasting organizations in various parts of the world and a large number of programmes presented in French are provided for broadcasting in French-speaking areas of Africa.

BBC Sound Transcription programmes are broadcast in the following countries:

Aden	Federation	Liberia	Tanganyika
Argentina	of Rho-	Libya	Thailand
Australia	desia and	Malaya	Trinidad
Austria	Nyasaland	Malta	Tunisia
Bahamas	Fiji	Mauritius	Turkey
Bahrain	France	Mexico	Uganda
Barbados	Gambia	Morocco	Uruguay
Belgium	Germany	(including	USA
Bermuda	Ghana	Tangier)	Venezuela
Bolivia	Gibraltar	New	Western
Brazil	Gilbert and	Zealand	Samoa
British	Ellice	Nicaragua	Windward
Guiana	Islands	Nigeria	Islands
British	Greece	North	Yugoslavia
Honduras	Guatemala	Borneo	Zanzibar
Brunei	Holland	Norway	
Burma	Honduras	Pakistan	
Cambodia	Hong Kong	Panama	
Canada	Hungary	Paraguay	<i>British Forces</i>
Ceylon	India	Peru	<i>Stations:</i>
Chile	Indonesia	Philippines	
Colombia	Iran	Salvador	Aden
Costa Rica	Iraq	Sarawak	Benghazi
Curaçao	Israel	Seychelles	Christmas
Cyprus	Italy	Sierra Leone	Island
Czecho-	Jamaica	Singapore	Cyprus
slovakia	Japan	Solomon	East Africa
Denmark	Jordan	Islands	Germany
Dominican	Kenya	South	Gibraltar
Republic	Kuwait	Vietnam	Malta
Ecuador	Laos	Spain	Singapore
Falkland	Lebanon	Sudan	Tripoli
Islands	Leward	Sweden	Ships at Sea
	Islands	Switzerland	

The Monitoring Service

The BBC Monitoring Service at Caversham Park near Reading is the national agency for reporting on the content of foreign broadcasts. Working in close co-operation with its United States counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country, it has the task of providing speedy and accurate reports of what is being said by

broadcasting stations in all parts of the world. More directly than any other part of the BBC it has to meet the impact of an ever-growing volume of foreign broadcasting (described elsewhere in this and earlier editions of the *Handbook*) in both external and domestic services. The task grows not merely owing to the expansion of existing services but also because as countries become independent their broadcasts demand increasing attention. The extent and complexity of the operation is indicated by the fact that the output of the Service is the product of the monitoring of about one hundred and twenty countries. BBC monitors cover broadcasts in some thirty-five languages.

The Chinese–Russian Split

One of the main commitments of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, comment and propaganda from the Soviet Union and other communist countries. During the year ending 31 March 1963, the most interesting development in this field was perhaps the open expression of the Sino–Soviet split in broadcasts from the communist world. Much material on the subject was obtained from lengthy reports of various East European Party Congresses; the world-wide range of the Monitoring Service's sources was useful here since many speeches (for example those of the Chinese and North Korean representatives) were reported fully only by transmissions from the speakers' own countries. Another feature of material bearing on the split was the voluminous nature of much of the Chinese contribution; for example an article in *Hung Chi (Red Flag)* of 4 March, a translation of which occupied nearly eighty closely typed foolscap pages in the Summary of World Broadcasts, was read verbatim in instalments in the Chinese home service and dominated the external services to the exclusion of almost all other material for several days. Sino–Soviet differences were reflected in direct broadcasts between the two countries, Moscow stepping up its output in Kuoyu (standard Chinese) from ten and a half to thirty-one and a half hours a week in nine daily transmissions and Peking continuing nine daily

transmissions in Russian totalling twenty-six and a quarter hours a week (these transmissions were started in February 1962 after an interval of about five years in which there had been no direct broadcasts in Russian from China).*

In Times of Crisis

A continuous flow of information is also provided about political, economic, propaganda, and other developments in countries outside the communist bloc. This calls for considerable flexibility and substantial effort. During crises monitoring often becomes the speediest, and at times the only, source of information about rapidly developing situations. Its value is enhanced by the practice of those who stage *coups d'état* of seizing the local radio at an early stage and imposing a stop, or at least a heavy censorship, on all outgoing press messages. The normal pattern of broadcasting is usually abandoned in favour of an unscheduled stream of pronouncements by the new rulers. Efficient monitoring then calls for a constant watch on the broadcasting stations most closely concerned, not only in the country itself but in bordering areas and other key states. The Yemeni revolution in 1962 provided an example of the sudden expansion of effort required. Before the revolution San'a radio broadcast for about three and a quarter hours a day, of which not more than thirty minutes merited monitoring. After the revolution transmissions increased to eleven hours a day all of which had to be listened to for several months. The revolutions in Iraq and Syria required equally intensive concentration on Baghdad and Damascus broadcasts for a time. Developments centring on Brunei and the Northern Frontier District of Kenya demanded comparable attention to South-east Asian and East African transmissions. In these and other instances reception difficulties and shortage of resources resulted in less coverage than was desirable.

Reception and Output

There are two main departments at Caversham—the *Reception Unit* which is responsible for the basic listening and

* For later increases see pages 79-80.

transcription, and the *Output Department* which selects and edits material for transmission both by teleprinter and published documents to numerous official and other recipients. The technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors by land line, are provided by the BBC Engineering Division. There is also a small unit in Nairobi with the primary task of monitoring broadcasts directed to or emanating from East and Central Africa.

In the *Reception Unit* voice broadcasts are both listened to live, in order to ensure the speediest reporting of important news, and recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording and secure the highest degree of accuracy in translation. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material.

The *Output Department* has two channels by which material selected from the considerable total intake is passed to customers. The News Bureau, which like the Reception Unit maintains a twenty-four-hour service, selects and processes news and other urgent information which is then transmitted by teleprinter to the BBC's news departments and to the Foreign Office. Part of this information service is also supplied to subscribing news agencies. The Reports Section produces daily reports giving the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting. The texts of important broadcasts and other detailed information of interest to government departments and those concerned with specialized foreign political and economic developments are contained in daily appendices and weekly supplements to the reports. Prepared chiefly for government departments and the BBC, they are also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and are available to a limited number of subscribers.

Particulars of this subscription service may be obtained from HEAD OF BBC MONITORING SERVICE, CAVERSHAM PARK, READING, BERKS.

WORLD EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

Estimated Total Hours per Week: 1950-63 (for December or nearest month available of each year, and March 1963)

	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
USSR	533	649	801	889	895	974	994	1,072	1,213	1,179	USSR
Satellites*	412	820	840	891	875	1,062	1,073	1,137	1,149	1,132	Satellites*
VOA	497	854	1,066	747	577	602	658	767	826	816	VOA
China	66	159	272	350	477	537	687	732	785	808	China
BBC	643	558	566	560	573	597	589	598	603	603	BBC
West Germany	—	105	105	105	105	112	315	319	462	522	West Germany
Egypt	—	100	101	151	215	271	301	389	448	448	Egypt
France	198	191	237	258	288	303	326	329	322	320	France
Spain	68	98	111	111	150	202	202	282	285	295	Spain
Australia	181	226	315	221	222	247	257	255	280	283	Australia
Japan	—	91	91	105	105	175	203	224	240	238	Japan
Italy	170	185	196	197	197	198	205	210	210	209	Italy
Holland	127	120	101	119	116	123	178	191	193	193	Holland
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	187	188	Cuba
Portugal	46	102	126	135	156	156	133	157	185	185	Portugal
India	116	117	125	126	127	127	157	158	163	160	India
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	100	100	Ghana
Israel	—	28	34	35	65	88	91	93	90	90	Israel
Canada	85	83	85	86	98	104	80	84	81	88	Canada
Yugoslavia	80	46	46	54	54	54	70	78	78	78	Yugoslavia
Indonesia	53	63	63	75	75	75	68	68	68	68	Indonesia
Turkey	40	100	100	86	88	88	77	76	68	67	Turkey

Figures do not include certain Home Service broadcasts transmitted externally on short wave, e.g. by France and Egypt. Clandestine broadcasts are excluded.

* Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany. Albania's output is included in the Russian 'Satellite' totals before 1961 but excluded in the period 1961-3. Output in 1961 was 58 hours per week and 70 hours per week for the next two years.

WORLD RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS

	POPULATION 1962	SOUND RADIO SET OWNERSHIP				WIRE BROADCASTING NUMBER OF RECEIVERS 1962	TELEVISION NUMBER OF RECEIVERS 1962
		NUMBER OF SOUND RADIO RECEIVING SETS		PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1955-62	NUMBER OF SETS PER 1,000 POPULATION 1962		
		1955	1962				
EUROPE							
Western Europe	360,000,000	65,308,000	94,500,000	%	262	2,550,000	34,430,000
USSR and Satellites	319,000,000	20,260,000	38,000,000	45	119	33,500,000	10,500,000
MIDDLE EAST (incl. North Africa)	116,000,000	2,200,000	7,850,000	87	67	3,300	450,000
AFRICA (excl. North Africa)							
South Africa	16,500,000	875,000	1,300,000	48	79	11,000	—
Other African countries	175,000,000	360,000	2,600,000	622	15	141,000	50,000
ASIA							
Japan	95,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000	100	253	1,500,000	12,000,000
Communist China	670,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	400	7	5,500,000	30,000
India	448,000,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	250	8	1,000	500
Other countries	385,000,000	1,600,000	8,500,000	378	22	760,000	290,000
AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC	18,000,000	2,760,000	3,560,000	30	199	300	1,700,000
WESTERN HEMISPHERE							
United States	187,000,000	111,000,000	184,000,000	66	984	—	59,000,000
Canada	18,475,000	5,500,000	10,000,000	82	541	—	4,150,000
Latin America	205,000,000	12,600,000	25,750,000	104	125	3,800	4,750,000
West Indies	5,250,000	189,000	635,000	236	121	48,000	22,000
WORLD FIGURES (APPROX.)	3,020,000,000	237,000,000	409,000,000	73	135	44,000,000	127,000,000

ENGINEERING

Television — Preparing for BBC-2

Colour Television — Research and Development

Radio — Regional Development

Stereophonic Broadcasting

Recruitment and Training

How to Get the Best Reception

Wavelength Allocations

Transmitting Stations and Studios

*Maps of BBC Centres and Regional Boundaries,
Television in Wales, BBC-2 areas of reception*

ENGINEERING

In the further development of the broadcasting services, the Engineering Division of the BBC was faced in 1963 with six major tasks:

- (1) to improve the coverage of the existing television programmes on 405 lines;
- (2) to initiate a second programme on 625 lines;
- (3) to plan for the eventual introduction of a colour service;
- (4) to make preparation for the change-over of line standards on the existing programme to 625 lines;
- (5) to make improvements to the VHF sound service;
- (6) to study the possibility of introducing stereophonic broadcasting.

Some of the progress made and some of the work currently being carried out by the BBC engineers is described in the following pages.

TELEVISION

The large amount of work needed to plan and implement the new UHF transmitter network, described later in this article, was not allowed to hinder progress with improvements in the coverage of the BBC's television service on 405 lines. New Band I relay stations recently brought into service include those at Fort William, Ballachulish, Kinlochleven, and Oban, serving these areas of the Western Highlands of Scotland and part of the Island of Mull. Others are at Ashkirk in south-east Scotland, Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire), Enniskillen in the south-west of Northern Ireland, and Skegness. In all, forty-eight Band I relay stations are planned or under construction and it is hoped that all will be in service by the end of 1964 or early 1965, bringing the coverage of BBC to 99.4 per cent of the population.

Further improvements in the coverage of BBC-1 were made possible by the Postmaster General's approval of the

Corporation's proposals for the use of unallotted channels in Band III. A new high-power Band III transmitter is now in service at the BBC's Wenvoe station to transmit the Welsh National Television Programme (*see also page 34*). The Welsh programme is also to be radiated by a second Band III station which is to be built at Moel-y-Parc near Denbigh to serve north-east Wales and by the other BBC Welsh transmitters. A further Band III station is to be built in Lancashire and another in East Lincolnshire, areas in which foreign interference to reception of the service in Band I is particularly severe.

Another Band III station is to be at Sandale, to bring Scottish programmes to south-west Scotland.

Preparing for BBC-2

The large-scale construction of buildings and equipment in preparation for the introduction of the second television programme, BBC-2, is going ahead. This programme will be radiated on the 625-line standard in the UHF Bands IV and V, starting with the Channel-33 transmission from Crystal Palace in April 1964. A number of high- and medium-power UHF transmitters are on order and detailed planning of the transmitter network is now proceeding. The links to carry the programmes from the studios to the transmitters are being planned in conjunction with the Post Office.

The stations included in the initial programme of construction will naturally be those in the more densely populated parts of the country, and these first stations will nearly all be at existing sites, mainly BBC but some ITA, and in a few cases at new sites. In every area, however, all UHF services will be transmitted from the same site and the installations are being planned for the eventual radiation of four UHF transmissions from each site. This will of course be of great help in solving the UHF receiving aerial problem. Some eighteen stations are planned to be constructed during the next two and a half years and many more later. The first to come into service will be the London station which will start trial transmissions for many hours a day early in 1964 and will be carrying a complete service from April 1964.

The next station at Sutton Coldfield is due for service in 1965, after which the remainder of the transmitters in the first group will be completed by 1966/7. This should give a service to some 75 per cent of the population. The urgency with which this expansion is required is fully appreciated, but the speed at which it can be carried out is dependent on the amount of work to be done, the availability of equipment for the transmitting stations, the ability of the Post Office to provide programme links to the stations, and of course the amount of money available.

Concurrently with the transmitter programme, work is in hand for the provision of the additional studio facilities which will be needed for the production of 625-line programmes. In planning the London Television Centre provision was made for the needs of a possible second programme on 625 lines and the new cameras and associated equipment have now been ordered. A second Presentation Suite, equipped for BBC-2, is the central point from which the whole programme network will be controlled.

Additional telerecording and telecine equipment, capable of operation on different line standards, is being installed and the existing installations will be converted for dual-standard operation. Because of the increased commitment for future programmes, the BBC's Lime Grove and Riverside studios in London will have to be kept in service for a considerable time to come and work is in hand to modernize and adapt the installations as required.

Progress at the Television Centre

Further building at the Television Centre, which was opened in 1960, continued in 1963. A start was made on Stage IV of the construction, which involves the first part of the spur extension to the existing main block and a new production studio, number 8. There will also be accommodation for the Television News Department which at present is housed at Alexandra Palace some nine miles away. Two complete news studio suites, with film processing facilities, will be equipped.

Good progress continued with the equipping of the largest studio at the Centre, Studio 1, which will enter

service in 1964. This studio is 10,800 square feet in area and is comprehensively equipped for the most complicated productions.

Building work on the East Block, which will accommodate film editing, dubbing, and review facilities as well as other technical installations, will be completed in 1964.

In the Regions

Modernization and extension of regional television installations continued, including work to provide 625-line facilities. From the start of BBC-2, Glasgow will be able to contribute 625-line programmes to the national network although, at the beginning, the programmes will have to be recorded on video tape because the 625-line network cannot be extended to Scotland for some time. The studios to be built at the new Birmingham headquarters, mentioned later in this article, will also be equipped for dual-standard operation. Work to adapt other regional centres will be carried out progressively.

Colour Television

Further field trials and development work were carried out on colour television, including comparative tests of the NTSC, Secam, and PAL systems, and demonstrations were mounted for other members of the European Broadcasting Union. Discussions are taking place which will result, it is hoped, in a recommendation to the Governments concerned on a common standard to be adopted in Europe. The United Kingdom Government's decision was for colour television to be transmitted here on 625 lines only and authority was given to the BBC to introduce colour as part of the second programme. This will be done as soon as possible after the adoption of a system.

Research and Development

A considerable proportion of the BBC's engineering research and development is devoted to problems connected with the start of 625-line UHF broadcasting and preparations for colour television. A great deal of new equipment for studio

use and for tests and measurements was developed. Research in connexion with UHF transmitting aerials was started some time ago and is continuing.

A new television standards convertor, operating electronically, was used for the first time in August 1963. It obviates the optical-electronic transfer needed in previous systems. It is hoped that this system will result in improved quality, reliability, and ease of adjustment.

RADIO

VHF and Studio Development

The BBC continues to bring into service more low-power relay stations to extend and improve the coverage of the VHF sound service, which is now available to nearly 99 per cent of the population. Stations recently completed include those at Fort William, Kinlochleven, and Oban which extended the VHF service to these areas of the Western Highlands of Scotland and to a large part of the Island of Mull. Others are at Ashkirk, in south-east Scotland, Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire), Enniskillen, to serve the south-west of Northern Ireland, and Sheffield. In all, thirty-nine VHF sound relay stations are planned and it is hoped that all will be in service by the end of 1964 or early 1965.

Modernization of studio facilities in London continued and eleven new studios in the basement of Broadcasting House were brought into service.

Regional Development

A major engineering project to equip the BBC's new Welsh Headquarters at Cardiff includes the provision of six new sound studios—one an orchestral studio of 3,500 square feet—to replace the existing studios. There will also be a new sound outside broadcasts base with garage and maintenance accommodation.

Detailed plans are also being made for the building and equipping of new headquarters at Birmingham for the BBC's Midland Region. This will be the first BBC building and

probably the first in Europe specifically designed to accommodate both sound and television broadcasting facilities. Six sound studios will be incorporated.

Stereophonic broadcasting

For some years, the BBC has been actively investigating the problems of stereophonic broadcasting. The only practicable method of broadcasting stereophony is to use a single transmitter in conjunction with a compatible system, that is, one which allows the stereophonic signals to be reproduced monophonically by a conventional receiver.

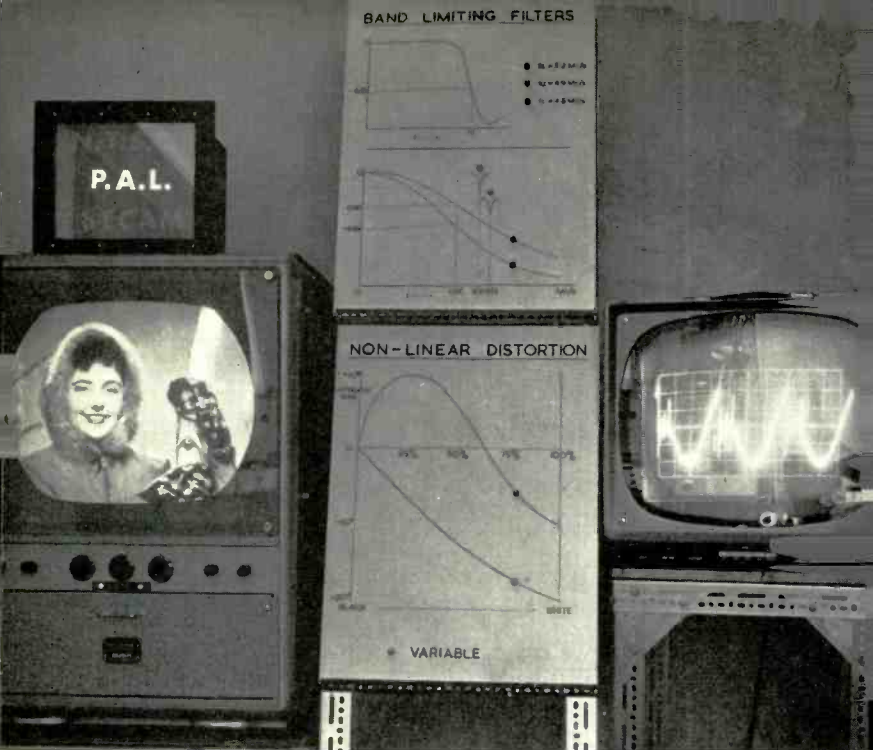
Field trials were carried out by the BBC during the past year with a single-channel pilot-tone system of stereophony (the Zenith-GE system), using the Third Programme VHF transmitter at Wrotham outside normal programme hours. A detailed study was made of all aspects of reception of these transmissions and much essential information was obtained. This included an assessment of the reduction in coverage that occurs in stereophonic reception from a VHF transmitter as compared with monophonic reception and a study of interference problems that arise when two transmitters operate on the same, or adjacent, channels.

There are many problems yet to be solved before a decision can be taken to introduce stereophonic broadcasting as a regular public service, and it is unlikely that such a decision can be taken for some years. The BBC has broadcast works specially compiled for stereophony including William Russo's *The Island*, a jazz opera commissioned by the BBC.

It is desirable that international agreement be reached on common standards for stereophonic broadcasting in Europe. Field trials of various systems are being carried out in other European countries and the results are being studied by the European Broadcasting Union. The results so far obtained were also submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) held in Geneva in February 1962 but no recommendation was then made on a preferred system of stereophonic transmission for Europe.



Working at Crystal Palace on the UHF transmitting aerial which will be used for the new BBC-2 625-line UHF transmissions



The BBC has long stressed the need for a decision on the colour-television system to be adopted in Europe, and the European Broadcasting Union has set up a co-ordinating committee to try to achieve agreement. In the summer of 1963 the BBC arranged colour demonstrations, comparing the three different systems, NTSC, SECAM, and PAL, for television experts from many countries in Europe.

The photograph was taken during one of these demonstrations



A baby is born by Caesarean section in a London hospital. BBC-tv outside broadcast cameras in the operating theatre for the programme televised in the series, 'Your Life in their Hands'



The Outside Broadcast Unit (Wales) in Snowdonia where Sir John Hunt, Sherpa Tensing and members of the 1953 Everest Expedition held a tenth anniversary reunion.

Engineering Recruitment and Training

The recruitment of technicians and qualified engineers to provide staff for the expansion of the Television Service and to take the place of staff who retire is a continuing process. The rate of recruitment was, however, greatly accelerated to provide the additional staff needed in the future, particularly for BBC-2.

These developments also place heavier demands on the Engineering Training Department, which has been expanded to take three hundred resident trainees at one time. The curriculum of the department includes courses for the training of sound broadcasting staff in television techniques and special courses dealing with new techniques such as the use of transistors and colour television. The department also prepares technical instructions and training manuals.

HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

For Viewers of Television

Good reception is obtainable by the great majority of viewers, but there are problems, particularly for those who live in hilly country or in 'fringe areas' near the boundary of the service area of a transmitter. In such areas reception may vary within very wide limits, both in strength of signal and in quality of the picture, because of atmospheric changes which can influence the transmissions. The effects of these changes can be reduced, as can those causing other reception problems such as 'ghosts' or multiple images due to reflection of the television signals from hills, steel towers, gas holders, and the like, by using an efficient directional receiving aerial. The aerial should be mounted out of doors as high above the ground and as clear of other objects as possible and it is important to observe the correct 'polarization' of the aerial.* This means mounting the aerial with the elements in the horizontal or vertical position after finding out whether the transmitting station most appro-

* A leaflet, *Television Aerials*, is available free on request to the ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

priate for the district is horizontally or vertically polarized. The form of polarization used at BBC transmitting stations is given in the tables on pages 34-6.

In some areas at certain times of the year interference from foreign stations can be severe. It may not be possible to eliminate this in all cases but a directional outdoor aerial is most likely to give the best reception.

Aerials for BBC-2

For reception of UHF transmissions when the BBC's second television programme BBC-2 begins in April all viewers, no matter how close they live to the transmitter, will need an outdoor aerial, except in the most favourable places. UHF transmissions are deflected by any obstacle in their path and every effort must be made to erect the receiving aerial within visual range of the transmitting aerial. In general, the more open the position in which the receiving aerial is erected, the better will be the quality of the resulting picture and sound. Reception conditions on UHF vary considerably at places only a short distance, even inches, apart and UHF aerials must be most carefully sited and rigidly constructed and mounted in order to be unaffected by strong winds. Fortunately, UHF aerials can be quite small with elements less than a foot long and with proportionately closer spacing of them. A UHF aerial can therefore have many elements to give the required directivity and sensitivity and still be quite compact and rigid.

If difficulty is experienced with reception a local television dealer who has experience of the problems should be consulted.

For Listeners to Radio

The BBC's domestic sound programmes are broadcast on one frequency in the long-wave band and thirteen frequencies on medium waves, and the transmitting stations are disposed throughout the United Kingdom to provide the best possible reception for the maximum number of listeners. Reception in the medium-wave band has, however, deteriorated year by year because of interference from

broadcasting stations in other parts of Europe and to meet this problem the BBC provides an additional service of all the sound programmes in the VHF (very high frequency) band. Interference from foreign stations in this band is so rare as to be negligible and other forms of interference, for example that from domestic and other electrical equipment, are greatly reduced.

Another advantage of the VHF sound service is that better quality of reproduction and freedom from background noise are possible with VHF receivers than can generally be achieved with medium- and long-wave sets.

Whether sound programmes are received on medium and long waves, or on VHF, it is most important to use the best possible aerial.* While it is true that, in areas close to the transmitting stations, indoor aerials or the types fitted inside the cabinets of some receivers can give satisfactory reception, most listeners will find it advantageous to have an outdoor aerial. For medium- and long-wave reception this should take the form of a piece of wire as long, and as high above the ground as possible. Aerials for VHF reception are similar in construction to those for Band I television, with horizontal elements, and can often be mounted on the same pole as that carrying the television aerial. In all but the most favourable reception areas, the full advantage of the VHF transmissions, in particular the freedom from background noise, will not be realized unless an outdoor aerial is used.

Short-wave Reception

Most listeners will have found that reception on short waves of foreign broadcasting stations is not usually so stable and reliable as that of the domestic broadcasting transmitters. This is because the greater distances involved necessitate the use of techniques which are different from those used in domestic sound and television broadcasting.

The signals which carry domestic broadcasting programmes are usually designed to be received by ground-

* Two leaflets, *Medium- and Long-wave Aerials*, and *VHF Aerials* are available free on request from the ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

wave on medium and long waves and within a quasi-optical range for television and VHF sound broadcasting. Programmes intended for reception outside the country of origin are usually carried by short-wave transmissions. These are reflected back to earth in the electrically conducting regions of the upper atmosphere, the ionosphere, and reach their target area after one or more such reflections. For successful long-distance broadcasting the wavelengths of such transmissions must be carefully chosen according to the condition of the ionosphere so that they are returned to earth and produce satisfactory signals in the areas to which they are directed.

Receivers designed for short-wave reception do not necessarily incorporate all the nine short-wave bands shown in the table on page 121. Therefore, in choosing a receiver the frequency coverage provided should be carefully considered because only wavebands which are suitable for the prevailing conditions and transmission paths concerned can provide the best results. During the night-time in winter, for example, a large part of Europe is dependent for short-wave reception from Britain upon the 4-Mc/s (75-metre) band, although medium-wave transmitters may sometimes provide an alternative. The 6-, 7-, 9-, and 11-Mc/s bands (49-, 41-, 31-, and 25-metre bands respectively) are usually available on almost every receiver with short-wave facilities; they will all be needed at certain times throughout the cycle of variations in the condition of the ionosphere which averages about eleven years. The 15- and 17-Mc/s bands (19 and 16 metres) will certainly be required during periods of high solar activity and most probably in daylight hours during the minimum phase also. The 21- and 26-Mc/s bands (13 and 11 metres respectively) are not likely to be needed for listening to transmissions from the nearer countries, but stations from the greatest distances can be well received, when conditions permit, on receivers which include these bands.

Although many domestic short-wave receivers do not incorporate a tuned radio-frequency amplifier preceding the frequency-changer stage, it is nevertheless a desirable feature, because it fulfils two important functions. First, the

sensitivity of the receivers tends to decrease at the higher frequencies, with the result that above about 15 Mc/s (19 metres) the audio output might be poor in relation to the background noise generated by the receiver; the addition of the radio-frequency amplifying stage improves the signal-to-noise ratio. Secondly, the selectivity of the receiver is improved and this reduces 'second channel', alternatively called 'image' interference. This is generally characterized by an irritating whistle of constantly changing pitch, sometimes accompanied by unwanted morse signals and programme modulation. Much of the interference experienced in the short-wave broadcast bands is due to such image effects, and the tuned radio-frequency amplifier in the receiver helps to eliminate or reduce them.

The more expensive short-wave receivers include such additional features as 'variable selectivity', which is helpful in overcoming adjacent channel interference; more powerful automatic gain control, which is necessary to smooth out the large variations in signal strength typical of short-wave reception; 'band-spread' and 'S' meter or magic eye, which facilitate accurate tuning.

Good reception depends not only on the receiver itself but also upon the receiver obtaining strong signals free from interference. Even the best kind of receiver may not give good results unless it is connected to an efficient aerial designed to receive the required signals at their greatest strength with a minimum of local interference. There is a wide variety of general-purpose aerials, but for domestic short-wave reception those usually employed are the 'horizontal wire', the 'vertical rod', and, for the more enthusiastic short-wave listener, the 'dipole' and inverted 'V'.*

Local Interference

Reception of sound and television programmes can be spoilt by interference from electrical equipment nearby. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industry cause

* Three leaflets, *Listening to London*, *Better Reception*, and *Aerials for Short-wave Reception*, are available free on request from the CHIEF ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

such interference, which is usually heard as a crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off. On the television screen the interference is seen as patterns of lines, white flashes, or bands of light. Television sets themselves can cause interference to the reception of sound programmes. It is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle and its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1500 metres.

Interference to reception can also be caused by spark ignition equipment on internal combustion engines and it has for some years been compulsory for all new vehicles and stationary engines using spark ignition to have interference suppressors fitted.

The listener, and the viewer too, can do much to lessen the effect of local interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial; he should also make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in his own house. Faulty electric switches and ill-fitting plugs on portable appliances—and particularly on radio and television receivers—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*, obtainable from most main Post Offices.

FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

The rapid expansion of television and the continuous growth of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths for use by the large number of transmitting stations. Also the many other services which use radio have continued to increase in number and extent and if mutual interference is to be avoided the allocation of frequencies must be negotiated and agreed internationally. For this purpose periodic Radio Conferences are convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a specialist agency of the United

Nations, to allocate blocks of frequencies to the various services, including broadcasting. Subsequent Regional Conferences are held to assign specific frequencies to individual stations.

The current frequency plan for medium- and long-wave broadcasting was negotiated at the European Regional Conference held at Copenhagen in 1948 and it came into force in 1950. The plan was based on the block allocation of bands agreed at the Atlantic City Convention of the ITU held in 1947. There are now about twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe in the medium- and long-wave bands as were provided for in the Copenhagen Plan and as a result there is serious interference to reception over large areas of Europe. Unfortunately it was not found possible to enlarge the medium- and long-wave bands at the most recent Radio Conference of the ITU that was held at Geneva in 1959.

At the Geneva conference additional frequency bands allocated for television and sound broadcasting at the Atlantic City Convention were slightly amended; these bands are not the same in all parts of the world and in some areas are shared with other services.

Allocations in the VHF and UHF Bands

A European Broadcasting Conference was held in Stockholm in 1952 to plan and allocate frequencies in the VHF Bands I, II, and III. The subsequent rapid expansion of television and VHF sound broadcasting and the need to prepare for television in colour and in the then unplanned UHF television Bands IV and V meant revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. These were carried out at another conference held in Stockholm in 1961 and attended by delegates from European member countries of the ITU.

The 1961 Conference was a great success, the Final Acts being signed by all thirty-five countries entitled to vote, such unanimity being almost unique at international frequency-planning conferences. A new set of Plans for all five frequency bands was established and became effective on

1 September 1962. For the United Kingdom the outcome of the conference was most satisfactory; nearly all our requirements were met, particularly in Band I (41-68 Mc/s) where existing allocations within the five available channels were improved and enough additional allocations were obtained to ensure the successful operation of the BBC's low-power relay stations (*see pages 35-6*).

In Band II (87.5-100 Mc/s) enough allocations are now available for the extension of the BBC's sound services, by means of relay stations, to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom.

Allocations in Band III (174-216 Mc/s), until recently used by ITA stations only, are sufficient for the extension of BBC and ITA stations and to serve areas with special needs, such as Wales. Following the Government's acceptance of the Pilkington Committee's recommendation on the provision of a separate television service for Wales, the BBC is now operating a new high-power Band III transmitter at Wenvoe to serve South Wales and Monmouthshire (*see also pages 34 and 108*).

The UHF Television Bands IV and V (470-582 Mc/s and 614-854 Mc/s respectively) have been planned on the basis of the use of the 625-line standard with 8-Mc/s channels and this standard has been approved by the Government for future development. The BBC's second television programme, BBC-2, will be transmitted in these bands.

The table on the facing page shows how wavebands and frequencies are allocated to broadcasting.

Wavebands and Frequencies Allocated to Broadcasting

BAND	FREQUENCIES*	REMARKS
Long wave	150-285 kc/s (2,000-1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kc/s) available to BBC and used for Droitwich Light Programme.
Medium wave	525-1,605 kc/s (571-187 m.)	Twelve frequencies for Home, Light, and Third Programmes and one for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, of which one is at present in use by the BBC.
Short wave	3,950-4,000 kc/s (75-m. band) 5,950-6,200 kc/s (49-m. band) 7,100-7,300 kc/s (41-m. band) 9,500-9,775 kc/s (31-m. band) 11,700-11,975 kc/s (25-m. band) 15,100-15,450 kc/s (19-m. band) 17,700-17,900 kc/s (16-m. band) 21,450-21,750 kc/s (13-m. band) 25,600-26,100 kc/s (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are agreed for use as requested by the BBC European and Overseas Services.
Band I (VHF)	41-68 Mc/s	Five channels for BBC Television.
Band II (VHF)	87.5-100 Mc/s	Frequencies, at present mainly restricted to 88-95 Mc/s, are used for BBC VHF Sound Services.
Band III (VHF)	174-216 Mc/s	Eight television channels for use by ITA and BBC.
Band IV (UHF)	470-582 Mc/s	Fourteen channels for 625-line television.
Band V (UHF)	614-854 Mc/s	Thirty channels for 625-line television.

* The relationship between frequency and wavelength is

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

Thus the wavelength corresponding to a frequency of 60 Mc/s is $\frac{300}{60} = 5$ metres;

the frequency corresponding to a wavelength of 1,500 metres is $\frac{300}{1,500} = 0.2$ Mc/s or 200 kc/s.

$$(1 \text{ Mc/s} = 1,000 \text{ kc/s})$$

BBC TRANSMITTING STATIONS AND STUDIOS

Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave	57 transmitters at	43 stations	
VHF sound	109 transmitters at	35 stations	
Television	86 transmitters at	41 stations	
Total of transmitting stations			119
Total of transmitters in service			252

External Services Transmitting Stations

4 short-wave stations in the United Kingdom. 40 <i>high-power transmitters (with powers of 50 kW and over)</i>			
1 short-wave station overseas (Tebrau, Malaya). 2 <i>high-power and 4 low-power transmitters</i>			
1 medium-wave station in the United Kingdom			
1 medium-wave station in Europe (Berlin)			
1 VHF station in Europe (Berlin)			
1 East Mediterranean relay station. 2 <i>medium-wave and 4 short-wave transmitters</i>			
1 medium-wave relay station in Malta			
1 medium-wave relay station in the Middle East			
Total of transmitting stations			11
Total of transmitters in service			57

Television Studios

London production	9	Regions production	6
presentation	1	interview	12
news	1		
interview	3		
Total	14	Total	18

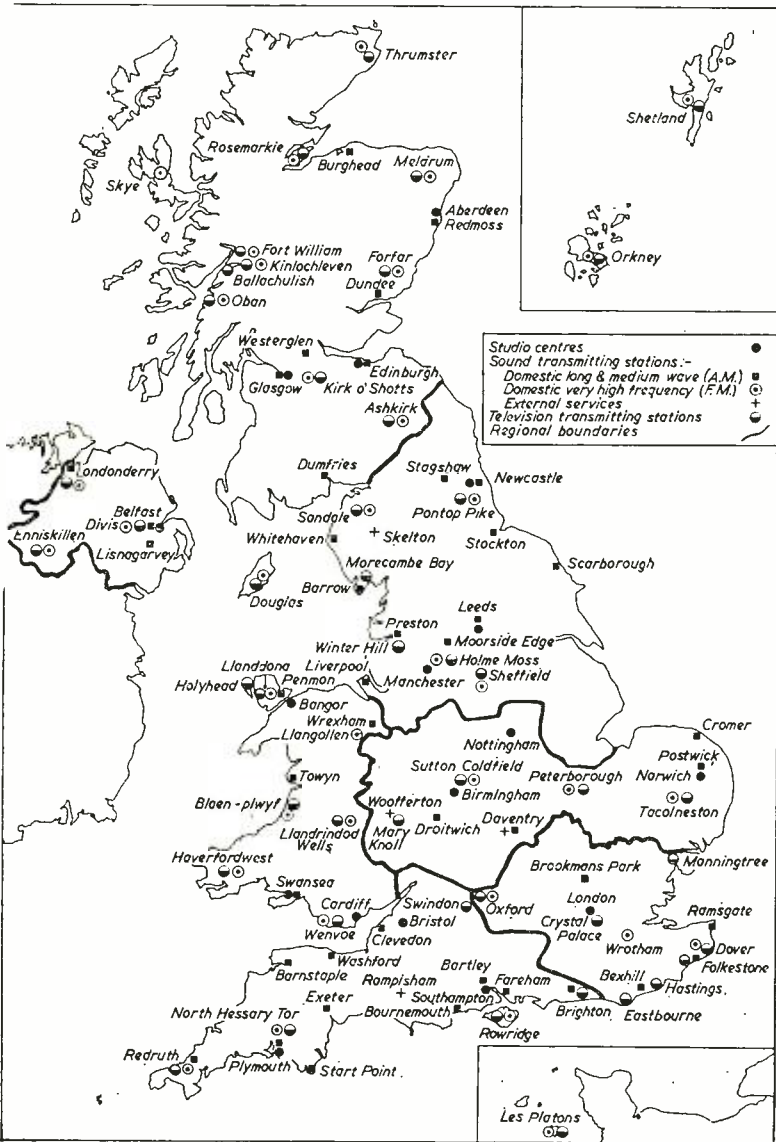
Domestic Sound Studios

(attended)		(unattended)	
London	57	London	6
Regions	90	Regions	25
Total	147	Total	31

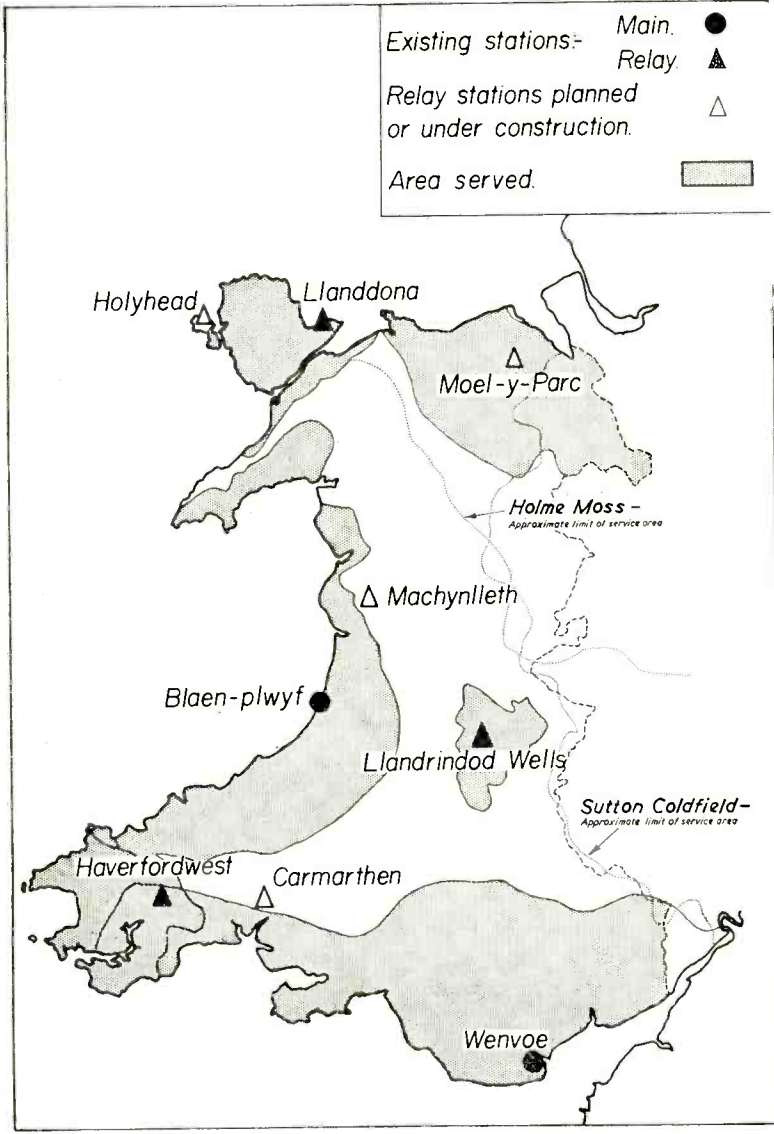
External Services Studios

London	38		
Total of Studios in U.K.			248
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)			5
Total of Studios in U.K. and Overseas			<u>253</u>

BBC Centres and Regional Boundaries



BBC Television in Wales





The first eighteen BBC-2 UHF stations and the dates for the extension of BBC-2 to other parts of the United Kingdom: the service areas and dates must be considered approximate since in several cases sites and other technical details are not yet decided.

REFERENCE

The Constitution of the BBC

The National Broadcasting Councils

Advisory Councils and Committees

Programme Contracts – Copyright

Staff – Recruitment

Finance – Receiving Licences

Publications – Reith Lectures

Orchestras – Record Requests

How to Get Tickets for BBC Shows

Auditions – Submission of Scripts and Scores

SOS Messages and Appeals

Weather Forecasts

BBC Addresses – Dates

The Charter and Licence

Bibliography

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas. The members of the Corporation are its Governors, appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, at present nine in number, do not devote their whole time to the BBC; governorships are part-time appointments over a limited term, normally of five years. The Governors work through a permanent executive staff, headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The Corporation's responsibility extends over the whole field of broadcasting, including not only the programmes in sound and television but also the engineering operation, that is, the provision and working of the installations and equipment necessary for originating and transmitting signals for general reception in the form of sound or pictures or both.

The BBC conducts the whole business of broadcasting, from the organization of performance in front of the microphone, or microphone and camera in the case of a television programme, to the radiation of signals from the transmitting aerial. In one essential part of the business—that is, in the provision of the necessary links between the Corporation's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales, who are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services respectively.

Subject to the requirements of its Charter, the Corporation, i.e. the Board of Governors, enjoys complete independence in the day-to-day operations of broadcasting, including programmes and administration. In discussing the constitution of the BBC, it must be a matter of prime interest to examine the extent to which the Corporation's independence is limited by such obligations and restrictions as are derived from the Charter on which its existence is founded. This is attempted in the following paragraphs.

The Licence and Agreement

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Postmaster General.* The need arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Postmaster General under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949. The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance and others relating to programmes.

Finance

From the constitutional point of view, the interesting facts about the financial position are:

(a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, i.e. the cost is met by the consumer; and that this system which guarantees the independence of domestic broadcasting has been in operation since 1922 and has been endorsed by successive committees of inquiry and Governments;

(b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth, in foreign countries and other places overseas (the External Services) are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, i.e. by the taxpayer. (*Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 168-85.*)

* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 221-46.*



The Most Rev. J. C. Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, interviewed in 'Meeting Point' by Michael Walf (The Guardian), Peregrine Worsthorpe (Sunday Telegraph). The third questioner was Patrick O'Donovan of The Observer.



The Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home (then Lord Home), interviewed for television by Robert McKenzie and Robin Day at No. 10 Downing Street after accepting the invitation of the Queen to form a Government.

Under Clause 14 of the Licence, the BBC may not derive any revenue from advertising in programmes. Commercial advertisements and sponsored programmes are debarred (*see also pages 135-6*). It is open to the BBC to publish periodicals, magazines, etc., that are conducive to the objects of the Corporation; the profits from publications, notably from *Radio Times*, have provided a valuable supplementary income for the general purposes of the BBC.

Under the Charter, the Corporation is a non-profit-making organization. It must apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The salaries of the Governors are laid down in the Charter, and no funds or moneys of the Corporation from any source may be divided by way of profit or otherwise among them.

The Powers of the Government

Over and above the technical and financial aspects noted above, the Licence reserves to the Postmaster General certain powers in relation to programmes. These have an important bearing on the constitutional position of the BBC.

The debarring of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and involves no limitation of independence in practice. There are other requirements in relation to programmes, one of which calls for particular mention because of its bearing on the independence of the Corporation. Under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence, 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 matters of any class specified in such notice.

It will be seen that this clause gives the Government of the day an absolute formal power of veto over BBC programmes. How can the existence of such a power be reconciled with an asseveration of the independence of the BBC in programme matters? For an answer to this question it is necessary to trace, even if only cursorily, the early constitutional history of broadcasting in this country.

Early Constitutional History

The constitutional position of the BBC, which has remained broadly unaltered since the granting of the first Charter in 1927, was determined largely by the policy adopted by the British Broadcasting Company from 1922, when the broadcasting service in this country began, to 1926, after which the newly-formed Corporation took over. These were the formative years of British broadcasting policy.

The Company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus, who appointed as their General Manager Mr. J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith). The Company soon became widely known as 'the BBC'. It was required, under licence, to provide a service 'to the reasonable satisfaction of the Postmaster General'. The Postmaster General was the arbiter as to what kind of matter might or might not be broadcast. The Company had no Charter.

The BBC's policy during those years was based on a conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. It was seen as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. The motive was that of public service, and stress was laid on high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company was constantly seeking a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinion—the broadcasting of which had been subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'. It suggested that the prestige and status of this proposed body should be freely

acknowledged and its sense of responsibility emphasized, and that, although Parliament must retain the right of ultimate control and the Postmaster General must be the Parliamentary spokesman on broad questions of policy, the Governors should be invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.

When, in accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927, the traditions had been founded and the public as a whole was unaware of any change in 'the BBC'.

Parliamentary Control

The Crawford Committee was in a great degree the author of the BBC's constitution. It recognized the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. But it recognized that Parliament must have 'the ultimate control'. The freedom of the Governors was to be the maximum which Parliament was prepared to concede.

The view taken of this matter by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who as Postmaster General was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, met with the approval of the House of Commons. Speaking on 15 November 1926, he said:

While I am prepared to take the responsibility for broad issues of policy, on minor issues and measures of domestic policy and matters of day-to-day control I want to leave things to the free judgment of the Corporation.

This policy was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere. It has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions since then and several times within the last decade.

Seen in the light of this established national policy, Clause 15 (4) of the Licence is a power in reserve. It is a

means of enabling Parliament to secure the compliance of the Governors on matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance and to have the last word on any issue in which the views of the Governors may be in conflict with those of the Government or of Parliament.

The Treatment of Controversial Matters

One such issue was alive at the time of the granting of the first Charter and Licence. It was the question as to whether the BBC should be authorized to broadcast controversial matter. The position with regard to the broadcasting of controversy in the early days has been recorded by Lord Reith, who wrote in 1924:

It has been considered wise policy up to the present to refrain from controversies as a general principle, though precisely the same supervision has not been possible, nor advisable, when we are dealing with speeches to be made in public, as when they were to be given in our own studios. The tendency is, however, in the direction of giving greater freedom in this respect. It is necessary to be cautious, and we shall, I trust, be very cautious indeed. It will not be easy to persuade the public of an absolute impartiality, but impartiality is essential. With greater freedom there will be an added responsibility; safeguards against any possible abuse must be established. There is little doubt that sooner or later many of the chains which fetter the greater utility of the service will be removed. It is probable that more debates will be held so that people may have an opportunity of listening to outstanding exponents of conflicting opinions on the great questions political and social which are today understood by a mere fraction of the electorate, but which are of such vital importance.*

The need for greater freedom in this matter was considered by the Crawford Committee, which recommended 'that a moderate amount of controversial matter should be broadcast, provided the material is of high quality and distributed with scrupulous fairness . . . '.

Possibly with the memory of recent industrial upheaval fresh in their minds, the Government evidently did not feel in 1927 that the time had come when the infant Corporation could be left with the discretion in this matter. Using his powers under the 'veto' clause of the Licence, the Postmaster General required the Corporation to refrain from broadcasting 'speeches or lectures containing statements on topics

* *Broadcast over Britain*, Hodder & Stoughton, p. 112.

of political, religious or industrial controversy'. The veto was short lived. In March 1928 the Government decided that the ban that had been imposed on the broadcasting of controversial matters should be entirely withdrawn. The BBC was informed:

that H.M. Government relies upon the Governors to use the discretionary power now entrusted to them strictly in the spirit of the Report of Lord Crawford's Committee. The responsibility for its exercise will devolve solely upon the Governors and it is not the intention of the Postmaster General to fetter them in this matter.

Restrictions by Government

Apart from the exclusion for a brief period of controversial broadcasting, only three restrictions have been placed by the Government upon the nature of the Corporation's programme output under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence. Two of these remain in force at the present time and the other has been revoked.

There is the rule, laid down in 1927, that the BBC must not express in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. For the BBC to take sides on a controversial issue would be contrary to its policy of impartiality, but it does not feel itself called on to provide any platform for views subversive to society as a whole such as anti-semitism and racialism. For this reason, the fact that it is not allowed to have what might be called an editorial opinion represents no hardship or limitation of freedom. On occasion, the Governors have thought fit to issue a statement of their views on a matter of broadcasting policy, but they have invariably left it to the BBC's news and other departments concerned to decide whether or not such a statement ranked on its news value for mention in a broadcast news bulletin as part of the news of the day. Except in its own field of broadcasting policy, the Corporation has no views of its own on any public issue.

No other restrictions by Government authority were placed on the BBC until 1955. In July of that year, following a long series of discussions between the BBC and the leaders of the main political parties, the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation requiring:

(a) that the Corporation shall not, on any issue, arrange discussions or *ex-parte* statements which are to be broadcast during a period of a fortnight before the issue is debated in either House or while it is being so debated;

(b) that when legislation is introduced in Parliament on any subject, the Corporation shall not, on such subject, arrange broadcasts by any Member of Parliament which are to be made during the period between the introduction of the legislation and the time when it either receives the Royal Assent or is previously withdrawn or dropped.

The object of this notice was to formalize the so-called 'Fourteen-day Rule' which the BBC had itself enforced for several years past in agreement with the leaders of the Parties and from which it desired to disengage itself.

A debate on this matter took place in the House of Commons on 30 November 1955, when the House recorded its view that it was in the interest of Parliament and the nation to preserve the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates by broadcasting. On the basis of the Report of a Select Committee, which was then appointed to look into the matter, and on an assurance by the BBC that it would act within the spirit of the House of Commons resolution, the Postmaster General in December 1956 revoked the notice which he had issued in the previous year.

A further matter on which the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation arose from a proposal of the Welsh National Broadcasting Council in favour of a series of Party Political Broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service. Under the Charter of 1952, the policy and content of programmes in the Welsh Home Service are within the control of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and the Council's proposal was therefore a matter in which the Corporation itself had no jurisdiction. After consideration of the proposal by the Government and the official Opposition, the Postmaster General in July 1955 required the Corporation to refrain from sending any controversial Party Political Broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of Party Political Broadcasts arranged by the Corporation, in agreement with the leading political parties, for broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's desire to arrange such broadcasts exclusively

for Wales was precluded under this notice, which has also the effect of precluding any similar broadcasts in Scotland.

Broadcasts on behalf of political parties—and this includes the ‘election broadcasts’ for which the BBC has traditionally made provision during the period of a General Election—were thus confined by Government decision to the centrally arranged national series intended to be received throughout the United Kingdom. In October 1961, however, the Postmaster General issued his direction in a new form which allowed the BBC to make arrangements for election broadcasts on behalf of the leading political parties in Northern Ireland during the period of a General Election of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

Positive Obligations

The constitutional independence of the BBC in programme matters has been examined above from the point of view of what it may *not* do. There are, however, two positive obligations which devolve on the BBC.

First, the BBC is required to broadcast any announcement at the request of a government department (*Clause 15 (3) of the Licence*). By long standing practice, such announcements have taken the form of police messages, announcements about the outbreaks of animal diseases, and the like, and they are arranged informally between the department concerned and the newsroom of the BBC. Any Government announcement of major importance would find its place in the regular news bulletins as a matter of news interest.

Secondly, the BBC is required to broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament (*Clause 15 (2) of the Licence*). The object of this requirement is to ensure the continuance of a practice initiated by the BBC before the requirement was laid down.

Advertising in Programmes

Commercial advertisements may not be broadcast in any of the BBC's services. Like much else that is basic in the

BBC's constitution, the policy of excluding advertisements goes back to the first days of broadcasting by the British Broadcasting Company. The Licence granted to the Company by the Postmaster General in 1923 contained a clause to the effect that the Company must not 'receive money or other valuable consideration from any person in respect of the transmission of messages'. The intention of this clause has been maintained, with some variation of wording, in all subsequent licences and is embodied in Clause 14 of the BBC's current Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. The BBC is forbidden under this clause to broadcast commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes.

It is clear from this that the BBC may not accept for broadcasting matter that is paid for in any form by an advertiser. This means that the BBC's whole output corresponds with the editorial columns of a newspaper or magazine; unlike them, it has no separate spaces for advertisements. This is quite a clear distinction and presents no difficulty.

But the problem does not end there. Editorial publicity for people, things, and activities is inseparable from any form of publishing, whether in print or in broadcasting. For the BBC, such publicity needs to be regulated in a sensible and consistent way so as to reconcile a policy of 'no advertising' with the abiding need to provide a full service of news, comments, and information generally. The shortest way of expressing the BBC's policy in this matter is to say that it seeks to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or firm or organized interest except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes under the Charter.

Independence of the BBC

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter and Licence, as described above, the Governors of the BBC have undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes. They have, to guide them, the words used in the preamble to the Royal Charter, where note is taken of the

widespread interest . . . taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and . . . the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education, and entertainment.

The 'great value' of broadcasting has become very widely recognized. Strong views are liable to be held by private citizens, no less than by powerful interests, as to what should or should not be broadcast in the way of information, education, and entertainment. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep in touch with public opinion and to weigh such representations as may be made to them. The BBC makes a systematic study of the tastes and preferences of its many audiences. It is aided by its system of advisory bodies, and it pays careful attention to its many correspondents among the public and to the views expressed in Parliament, the press, and elsewhere. Its decisions are its own.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales have been established by the BBC under Article 12 of its Charter (*see pages 227-9*).

Their primary function, as will be seen from Article 12, is to control the policy and content of the BBC's Scottish Home Service and Welsh Home Service respectively, and to exercise this control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests, and tastes of the people of the country concerned.

In accordance with the recommendation by the BBC, the Broadcasting Committee of 1960 (the Pilkington Committee) recommended to the Government that the Councils should now be given, additionally, rights and duties in respect of the BBC's Television Service comparable with those which they already exercise in respect of their Home Services on sound radio. The Government accepted the recommendation. This important constitutional innovation will accordingly be incorporated in the BBC's new Charter. Meanwhile, the Corporation and the Councils are working in practical ways towards the position that will formally come into effect when the new Charter is granted in mid-1964.

Certain other minor changes will also be made in the new Article 12, but they will not affect the constitutional relationship between the Corporation and the Councils. The Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales.

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

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Mrs. Hugh Douglas, M.A.	Mr. William Mowbray, O.B.E., J.P.
The Very Rev. John A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.	Mr. J. M. Reid, M.A., B.A. (Oxon)
The Rev. Professor John M. Graham, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., Lord Provost of Aberdeen	Mrs. Jean Roberts, D.B.E., J.P. Sir Hugh Watson, D.K.S.

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Mrs. Rachel Jones (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. Ffowc Williams, M.A.
Professor D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.	Mr. Christopher Cory
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mr. T. W. Thomas, M.B.E., J.P.
Mr. D. L. Jones, O.B.E.	Mr. Hugh Williams
Mr. Islwyn J. Thomas	

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

The BBC has always been empowered under the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees' for the purpose of advising the Corporation, and this power has been amply used. Advice has thus been regularly available to the BBC on religious broadcasting, charitable appeals, music, agriculture, and school broadcasting. There are councils or committees covering these fields and their advice has been of great value.

As noted elsewhere in the *Handbook*, the Government expressed its willingness, after the publication of the Pilkington Report, to authorize additional hours for the broadcasting of educational television programmes for adults. The BBC thereupon set up a new committee, the Adult Education Liaison Committee, before whom it has

placed its plans and proposals in this field and from whom it hopes to receive continuing advice and assistance.

In 1934 the BBC appointed a General Advisory Council of distinguished and representative membership; this Council has been maintained ever since, apart from a break during the war years. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility of nominating panels to select the members of the National Broadcasting Councils.

Regional Advisory Councils were brought into existence under the Charter of 1947, and they have continued to function in the English regions and in Northern Ireland. (The Advisory Councils for Scotland and Wales ceased to exist after the granting of the 1952 Charter, which provided for the formation of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.)

The members of all these bodies are appointed by the BBC. They do not receive any remuneration for their work for the Corporation in this capacity. The members are normally appointed for a period of four or five years at different times so as to provide a change of membership with overall continuity.

Apart from the single executive function entrusted to the General Advisory Council mentioned above, the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are the only bodies of this kind which have executive functions. They have well-defined responsibilities in the field of school broadcasting, and they employ education officers who are seconded from the BBC's establishment.

Individual persons have also from time to time been appointed as advisers to the BBC on particular subjects, but the great bulk of the BBC's consultation is carried out on a day-to-day basis in relation to the needs of the programmes.

Consultation on individual programmes and especially with regard to important series of talks or discussions is very extensive, and brings the BBC into constant touch at different levels with Government departments and national and local organizations covering almost every sphere of the national life.

General Advisory Council

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B.ARCH. | Mrs. J. Jackson-Stops |
| The Earl of Gainsborough | Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E. |
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The Rev. E. C. Marvin, M.A.
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Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee

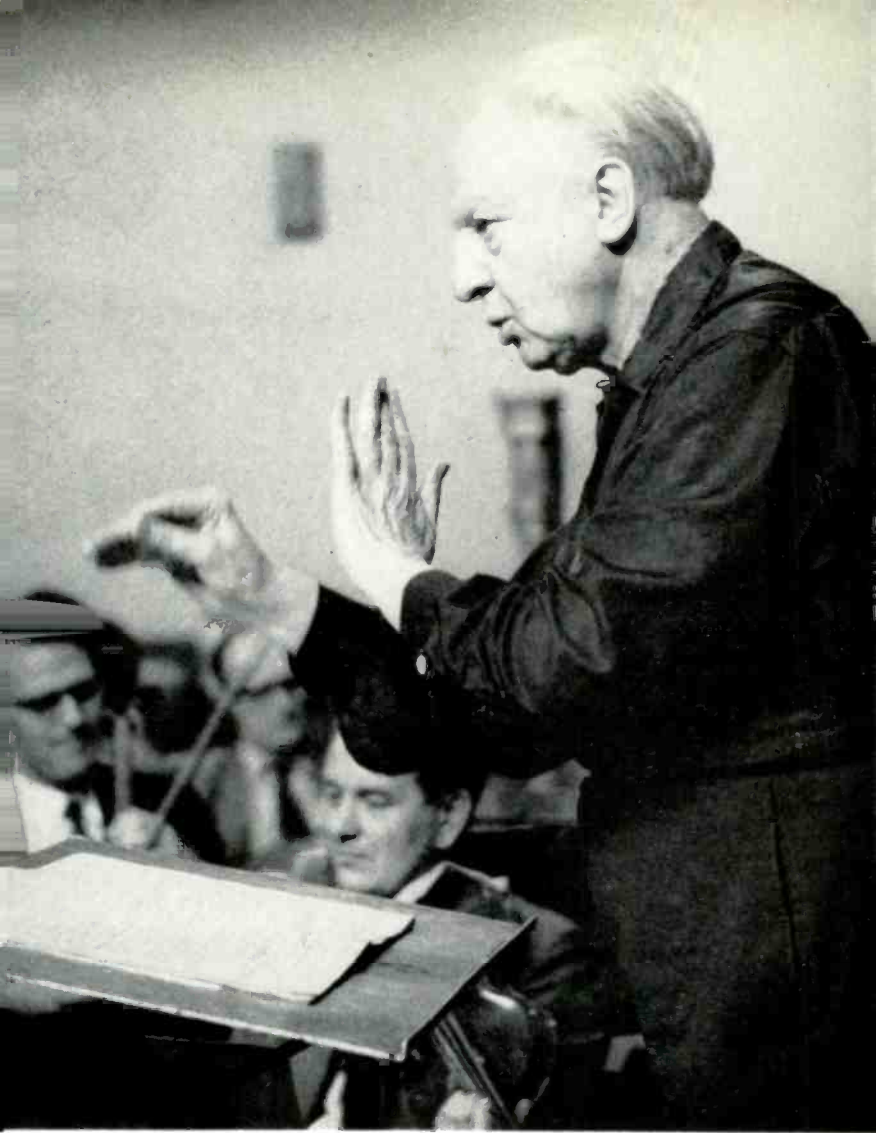
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Scottish Education Department
Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland
Association of Education Committees
County Councils Association
Association of Municipal Corporations
London County Council
Welsh Joint Education Committee
Workers' Educational Association

Universities Council for Adult Education

National Institute of Adult Education

Scottish Institute of Adult Education
Association of Tutors in Adult Education
Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions
British Association for the Advancement of Science
School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom
National Union of Townswomen's Guilds
National Federation of Women's Institutes

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London County Council

Association of Chief Education Officers

Association of Education Officers

Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments
of Education

National Union of Teachers

National Association of Head Teachers

Headmasters' Conference

Incorporated Association of Headmasters

Incorporated Association of Headmistresses

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters

Association of Assistant Mistresses

Independent Schools Association

Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools

Joint Committee for the Technical and Art Associations

British Broadcasting Corporation

Ministry of Education, 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

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Mr. W. C. Primmer

Miss R. Macintyre

Mr. R. G. Holloway

Sir Ronald Gould, M.A. LL.D.

Mr. F. M. Newrick

Mr. H. E. Stanford

Mr. O. Whitfield

Mr. A. Burke Jones

Mr. W. A. Barker

Mr. N. J. Friskney

Miss H. D. Roxburgh

Mr. A. W. S. Hutchings

Miss S. D. Wood

Miss D. R. E. Davis

Mr. G. P. W. Earle

Mr. E. L. Britton

Mr. A. A. Evans

Professor N. Haycocks

Mr. A. Keith

Mr. R. M. T. Kneebone

Major General C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E.

Miss M. Miles

Miss M. Brearsley

Sir Charles Morris, K.C.M.G.

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

Dr. F. Lincoln Ralphs

Mr. Stanley Reed

Sir Lionel Russell, C.B.E.

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

Miss B. R. Winstanley, M.B.E.

Dr. A. C. Williams, C.B.

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

Mr. A. R. Taylor, M.B.E.

Mr. J. S. Brunton, C.B., H.M.I.

Sir Hector Hetherington, G.B.E.,

D.L., LL.D.

Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E.

Dr. I. D. McIntosh

Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D.

Mr. W. B. Monaghan

Mr. Emlyn T. Davies

Mr. T. Glyn Davies

Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.LITT., LL.D.

Mr. G. P. Ambrose

Mr. Wynne Ll. Lloyd, H.M.I.

The School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir Hector Hetherington, G.B.E., D.L., LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Dr. I. D. McIntosh (*Vice-Chairman*)

<i>Scottish Education Department</i>	Mr. J. S. Brunton, C.B., H.M.I.
<i>Association of County Councils in Scotland</i>	Mr. R. P. Fraser
<i>Scottish Counties of Cities Association</i>	Mr. J. Marshall
<i>Association of Directors of Education in Scotland</i>	Dr. D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E.
<i>Scottish Council for the Training of Teachers</i>	Councillor T. W. Moore
<i>Educational Institute of Scotland</i>	Councillor J. Mains
<i>Scottish Council for Research in Education</i>	Mr. A. L. Young
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Mr. L. B. Young
	Miss H. H. Dewar
	Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E.
	Miss E. S. Aitken
	Miss E. A. Beveridge
	Mr. T. C. Bird
	Mr. W. B. Monaghan
	Dr. H. J. L. Robbie, C.B.E.
	Sir Hector Hetherington, G.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
	The Rev. G. B. Hewitt
	Mr. R. Kennedy
	Mr. T. E. M. Landsborough
	Dr. G. Reith
	Dr. I. D. McIntosh
	Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D.
	Professor R. Miller, PH.D.
	Mr. Hugh Toner
	Miss M. M. Urie

The School Broadcasting Council for Wales

Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.LITT., LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Mr. T. Glyn Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

<i>Welsh Department, Ministry of Education</i>	Mr. R. Wallis Evans, H.M.I.
<i>Joint Education Committee for Wales</i>	Mr. Wynne Ll. Lloyd, H.M.I.
<i>University of Wales</i>	Mr. D. Andrew Davies
<i>University of Wales, School of Education</i>	Mr. L. J. Drew
<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	Mr. Mansel Williams
	Professor Eric Evans
	Mr. Ancurin Davies
	Professor D. W. T. Jenkins
	Mr. Emlyn T. Davies
	Mr. J. Hand
	Mr. J. E. Morris
	Mr. D. E. Powell
	Mr. L. Williams
<i>Welsh Secondary Schools Association</i>	Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.
<i>Welsh Joint Secondary Committee</i>	Mr. Gwilym Davies
<i>National Union of Teachers of Wales</i>	Mr. Penri Treharne
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Mr. G. P. Ambrose
	Miss M. M. Copland, J.P.
	Mr. T. Glyn Davies
	Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.LITT., LL.D.
	Mr. W. R. Jones
	Dr. T. J. Morgan
	Sir Ben Bowen Thomas
	Dr. Gordon Williams

PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

Many of the personalities in both sound and television broadcasting, who are well known to listeners and viewers, are not members of the Corporation's staff. They are employed either on contracts for single engagements or on contracts covering a longer period of service. Contracts of all types incorporate the provisions of agreements between the Corporation and performers' trade unions and other representative bodies.

Head of Programme Contracts conducts negotiations with the performers' unions. He is responsible for ensuring the observance throughout the Corporation of agreements with them, and for giving any necessary guidance on their interpretation.

Agreements with Official Bodies

There is a very large number of agreements between the BBC and organizations such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Variety Artistes' Federation*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, and the *Incorporated Society of Authors*.^{*} These agreements deal with virtually every aspect of the employment of both salaried and free-lance contributors. They include the salaries of the BBC's regular orchestras, the BBC Chorus, and the Repertory Companies; minimum fees for casual studio engagements in sound and television for all categories of performers; the recording and reproduction of artists' performances for the BBC's own services; the use of records by the BBC Transcription Service and the Television Transcription Unit; filmed programmes for television, and many other matters.

There are separate agreements or understandings with the *Theatres' National Committee* covering broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment, and with the *Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain* regulating the length and frequency of circus programmes in television. An agreement of a somewhat different kind

^{*} See also *Relations with Staff and Trade Unions*, page 158, and *Copyright*, page 152.

with the *National Association of Symphony Orchestras* is designed to ensure that public concerts given by BBC orchestras do not harm the interests of that body by unfair competition.

In addition to negotiations with trade unions and organizations for the protection of various branches of the entertainment industry, Head of Programme Contracts acts as a BBC representative in its dealings with employers' organizations, such as the *Orchestral Employers' Association* and the *Independent Television Companies Association*.

Engagement of Broadcasters

The department includes four BOOKING SECTIONS (Talks, Music, Drama, and Light Entertainment), each under the control of a manager, which negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists required for all sound broadcasting services in London. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned in order to advise BBC producers on the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists.

Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by TELEVISION ARTISTS' BOOKINGS, formerly part of Programme Contracts Department but now attached to the Television Service.

In the regions local artists and speakers who are carried on the regional books are engaged by officials in the regional office concerned for radio and television.

All these officials work under the general advice and guidance of the Head of Programme Contracts so far as forms of contract, conditions of employment, and operation of agreements with artists' unions are concerned.

The department forms part of the Legal Adviser's Division within the Administration directorate. It is essentially a central department. Its aim is to secure for output departments the facilities and contributors required for their programmes, but it tries to do so on terms which are fair and equitable to both parties.

The number of outside contributors who appear every

year in BBC programmes is far larger than the Corporation's staff, and the image of the BBC as an employer which is created in the mind of the entertainment industry depends to a very considerable extent on the way in which negotiations with individual contributors and their representative bodies are conducted.

How Fees are Assessed

The BBC is keenly conscious of its position as a leading employer of artists and speakers, many of whom rely mainly or wholly upon broadcasting for their livelihood, and the Corporation, therefore, takes all possible steps to ensure that performers receive fair remuneration. The Corporation takes into account the professional status of each individual; the nature of the engagement, e.g. the length and prominence of the role in a play, or the degree of research or other preparatory work involved in preparing a talk; the value and importance of the individual to broadcasting (which may differ from his value in other fields of work); the time involved by the engagement, and any other relevant factors. In television there are the additional demands represented by the visual aspect of the medium and the period of time involved by the engagement. There is therefore no arbitrary BBC assessment of the fees to be paid for the wide range of work offered to performers in sound broadcasting and television. The BBC attaches appropriate weight to the factors indicated above, and recognizes the right of performers similarly to take them into account in discussing the fees acceptable to them. The various booking managers and their senior staffs and the corresponding regional officials need to be expert in the professional fields with which they deal. They must keep abreast of developments in the branches of the entertainment world with which they are concerned, with the achievements and progress of the principal professional artists, and also be thoroughly acquainted with the agreements which the BBC has made with artists' unions and similar representative bodies. The BBC takes all care to ensure that its agreements are scrupulously carried out and to rectify legitimate complaints

arising from an oversight or accident. Only by this means can the BBC maintain the good relations which it believes to exist between itself and performers.

The Number of Contracts

Some 203,000 contracts are issued a year, each contract covering anything from a single broadcast to a group of ten or twelve performances in a programme series. The contract may be for the services of a single speaker or artist, while in other cases it covers a group of performers, such as a symphony orchestra or the entire company in a theatre production, circus, or ice show, which is to be televised.

COPYRIGHT

Payment for commissioned music and for script material contributed to BBC programmes is negotiated or supervised by the Copyright Department. (The exception is payment for material for talks which is negotiated by Programme Contracts Department, *see page 151*.) Sound and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer, or with each author or his agent or publisher, and in the case of artistic works used in television with the artist or his agent.

In the case of music (other than commissioned music) individual negotiations are not normally involved because performing rights in most copyright music are centrally controlled by the *Performing Right Society* to whom the BBC makes an annual lump sum payment in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society in any BBC programme. The Society then allocates this payment between its members on the basis of actual broadcast uses of music as shown in the BBC's Programmes-as-Broadcast. Likewise the BBC pays an annual lump sum to the *Mechanical Copyright Protection Society* in return for the right to record copyright musical works under its control, that Society again dividing up the lump sum between its members on the basis of the number of recordings made by the BBC.

Agreements with Official Bodies

The BBC also has a long-standing agreement with the *Publishers Association*, the *Society of Authors*, and the *League of Dramatists* which provides for stated rates to be paid for a sound broadcast of prose readings and published poems. The rates are assessed at so much per minute, except in the case of poems where the basis is the number of lines broadcast. Other agreements provide for payment to *Phonographic Performance Ltd.* for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records, and for payment to the various gramophone companies for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. An agreement with the *Music Publishers' Association* deals with the rates to be paid for the hire of orchestral material. Copyright Department represents the BBC on a Standing Joint Committee with *The Radiowriters' Association* which meets periodically to consider particular problems relating to fees or contracts with authors affecting sound broadcasting.

On the television side there are two main agreements in force between the BBC and *The Screen Writers Guild*, one relating to specially written plays and the other to specially written series and serials for television. In each case the nature of the rights to be acquired by the BBC is laid down, and minimum fees according to the length of the script are provided for.

Assessment of Fees

Fees for prose readings and published poems for sound broadcasting are based on the terms laid down in the agreement with the *Publishers Association* and others referred to above. For sound broadcasts of stage plays a scale fee is paid, and for television it is assessed. Fees for all specially written material, whether for sound or television, are assessed on an *ad hoc* basis taking into account the professional status of the contributor, the degree of preparatory work or research involved, the nature of the contribution, the general outside market rate for the type of contribution in question, and in the case of television the minimum rates referred to above, although for established writers the

minimum rates are usually greatly exceeded. The BBC normally pays an initial fee to cover a single broadcast performance with further fees for repeats in BBC programmes or for transcription use. Alternatively, the BBC may agree with an author to pay a larger initial fee to cover wider rights, for example in the case of some television series the BBC might seek to acquire world television rights and subsidiary rights such as merchandizing rights in return for a larger initial fee with only small so-called 're-run' fees payable for the second or subsequent performance from the same station in certain territories (United Kingdom, United States, and Canada).

STAFF

Staff Numbers

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1963 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 17,930 whole-time and 1,010 part-time staff. This total comprised 11,700 men and 7,240 women.

An analysis of this total on a functional basis shows that there are:

- some 4,300 engineering staff
- 3,000 staff engaged on production and editorial duties
- 2,000 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 4,800 staff on secretarial and clerical grades
- 4,850 in the manual and catering groups
- about 5,800 are engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with Sound Broadcasting
- about 9,640 on Television
- about 3,500 on work for External Services.

Most of the increase over the 18,012 staff employed at 31 March 1962 was due to expansions and developments in the Television Service.

The economic use of manpower is kept under systematic review. Besides the normal methods of budgetary control, cost accounting control, and managerial scrutiny of requests for additional staff, there is a continuous application of Organization and Methods techniques and job evaluation. This is provided by specialist staff in the Corporation's Central Establishment Office, who work closely with heads of departments and give an advisory service on staffing, organization, and methods of work.

Staff Training

There are two main training organizations within the BBC: the Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in the techniques and practices of broadcasting in sound radio and television for general staff, and the Engineering Training Department, which trains technical staff in the Engineering Division.

The Staff Training Department, founded in 1936, carries on its main activities in London. The Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire.

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, provide practical help to broadcasting staff not only in their own field of activity but also in relation to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally four General Courses, each lasting some four weeks, are held during the year, and are attended by staff from all parts of the Corporation and by guest students from other broadcasting organizations.

General Television Production Courses are also provided, and there are various specialized television courses. These include design, floor managing, film, and make-up, in addition to special courses for television production assistants and production secretaries. There is also the basic training of announcers and studio managers, and courses in administration, sound radio production, and organization and methods. Management training is provided at all levels, from supervisors to the most senior staff: for the latter there are now four residential conferences each year.

Induction courses are available for many categories of newly joined staff.

A particular urgency is that of aiding the development of other broadcasting organizations especially in emergent or dependent countries. General training or specialized attachments were arranged for nearly one hundred programme and administrative staff from such broadcasting organizations, and special courses were arranged for students from the colonies. Technical training was provided at the BBC's Engineering Training School at Evesham for some forty broadcasting engineers from overseas. Instructors from Staff Training Department also travel overseas to help locally in training broadcasters for developing broadcasting in the Commonwealth (*see also page 75*).

Attached to the Department is a School for Secretarial Training, where nearly one thousand girls a year receive training of various kinds. This consists mainly of induction courses lasting from one to three weeks, but special courses are mounted for secretaries in both sound and television production and training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and duplicators. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction for news dictation typists are other activities of the School, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training.

In a year, in addition to individual tuition, well over one hundred courses are now held, and some seventeen hundred students pass through Staff Training Department.

Recruitment

The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff where possible. Vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are generally filled by promotion from within; but when it is desired to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence in the Corporation of a candidate with the requisite qualifications, outside candidates may be considered usually after advertisement in the press. The results of public advertisement

are supplemented by candidates nominated by the Ministry of Labour, the University Appointments Boards or Committees, and other organizations, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications which are outlined in the advertisements.

It is impossible to see every applicant and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview. A large expansion of recruitment from outside was necessary early in 1963 to provide for the second BBC television programme due to begin in April 1964. In response to the press advertisements for certain television production staff over 6,000 applications were received.

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, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

(b) Engineering staff, including qualified engineers and boys completing their G.C.E., Advanced level studies (or the equivalent), for sound and television broadcasting in London, regional studios, and transmitters, to

ENGINEERING RECRUITMENT OFFICER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

(c) Staff in the clerical, secretarial, and other categories:

In London to: APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

In regional centres to: THE HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION, MIDLAND, NORTH OR WEST REGION, NORTHERN IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES at the addresses given on pages 209-10.

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

Leaflets outlining the work of staff in different departments of the Corporation may be obtained from the

Appointments Officer or Engineering Recruitment Officer, as appropriate.

Relations with Staff and Trades Unions

Staff Administration Department is in close touch with staff as a whole through the various levels of management and through dealings with the staff unions* recognized by the Corporation. These unions are the *Association of Broadcasting Staff* (an industrial union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists*, the *National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers*, and the *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* representing staff of the BBC Far Eastern Station in Malaya and Singapore.

The comprehensive system of negotiation and consultation built up over the years when staff representation was originally covered by a single 'internal' union has been developed to meet the changing pattern now that other unions have been recognized. Agreements signed with the five unions in the United Kingdom include provision for them to work together for categories of staff who are jointly represented.

The Corporation recognizes freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. The Corporation encourages staff who are in membership with recognized Trade Unions to play a full part in Trade Union affairs, and where necessary they are accorded facilities to do so.

* See also *Programme Contracts and Copyright*, pages 149-54.

ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

The following charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organized. The lists of staff which follow after link up approximately with the charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in the BBC.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

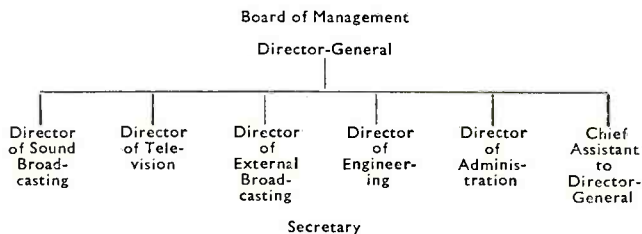
National Governor for Wales

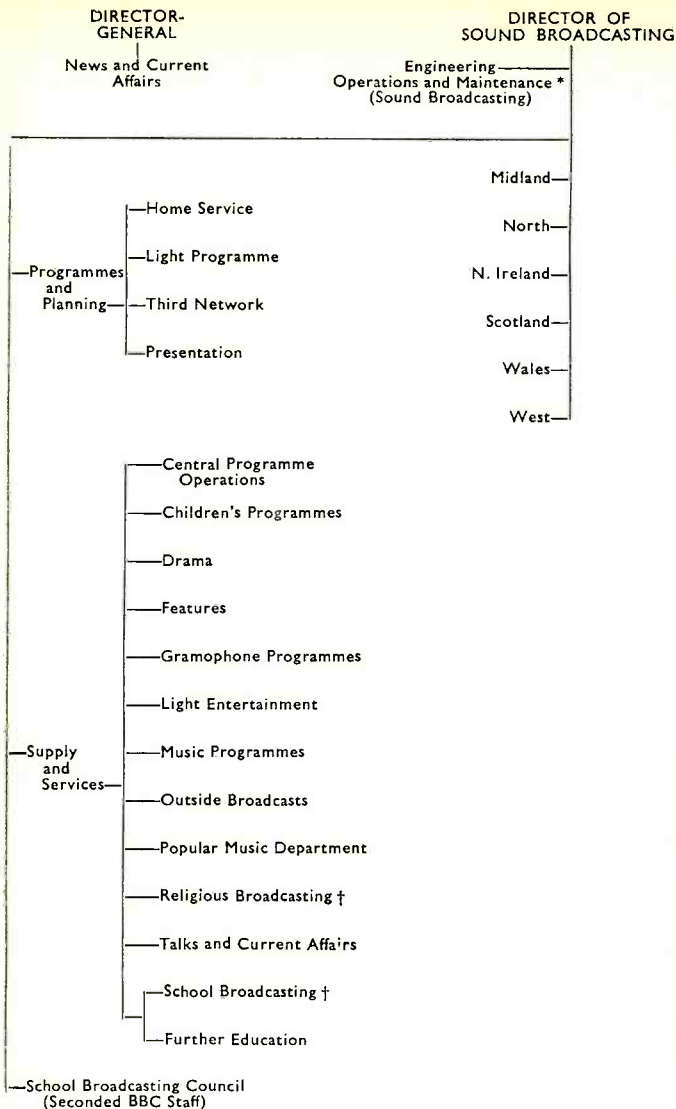
National Governor for Northern Ireland

Four other Governors

Director-General

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT





* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

† Parts of Educational Broadcasting and Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover Sound and Television.



Richard Burton prepares for the Third Programme broadcast of Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood' in which he was the narrator



Excerpts from winning films in the 1963 Nature Film competition were televised in the 100th edition of 'Look'. The Duke of Edinburgh introduced the programme and is seen here in the television studio



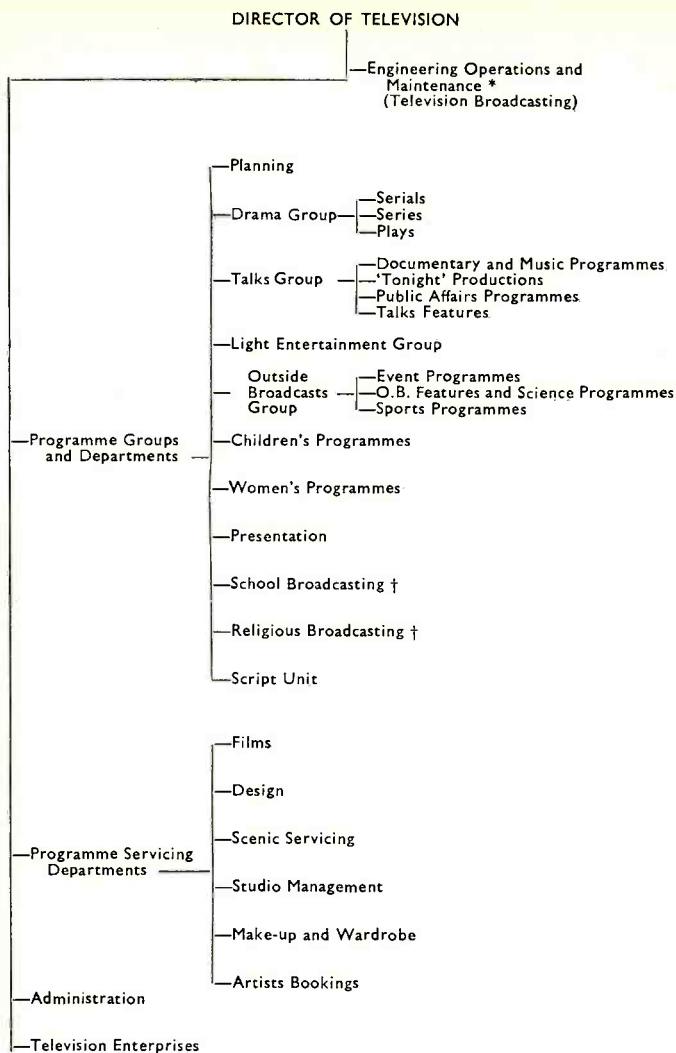
Guitarist Julian Bream who appeared in a 'Monitor' programme 'East meets West' with Ali Akbarkhan, virtuoso of the sarod, in a session of improvisation of European and Indian music



'That Was the Week That Was': Millicent Martin

with some of the Team

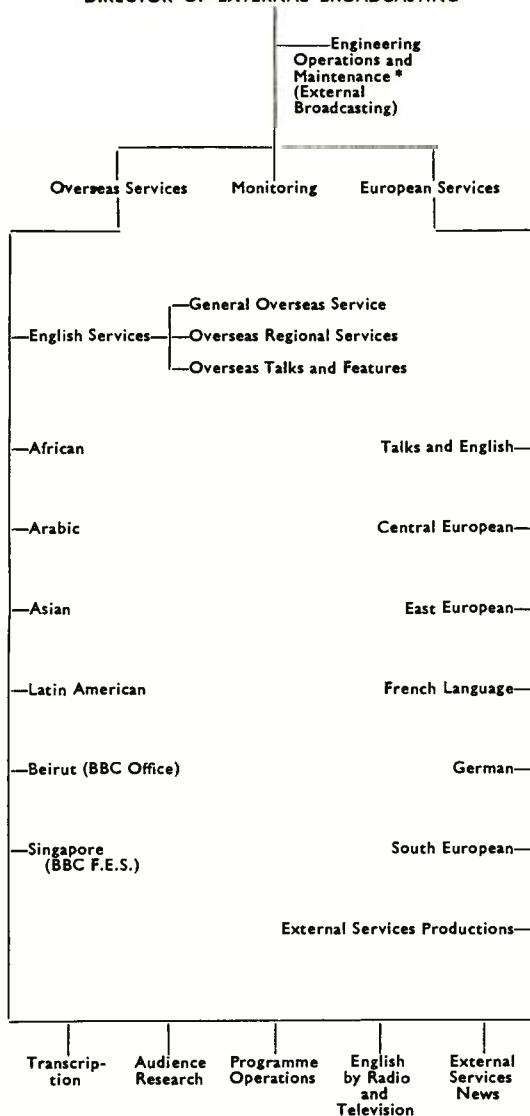




* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

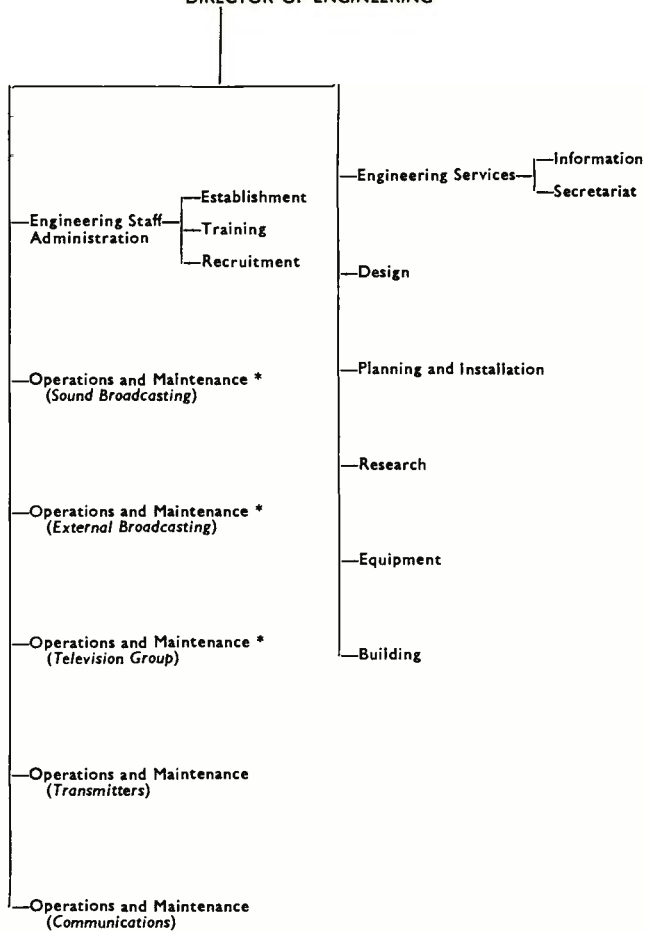
† Parts of Educational Broadcasting and Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover Sound and Television.

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL BROADCASTING



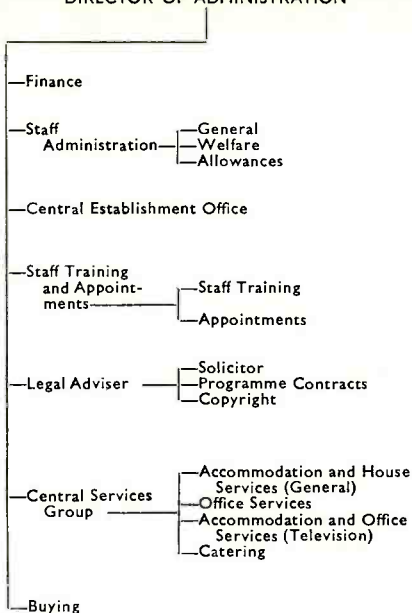
* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Director concerned.

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

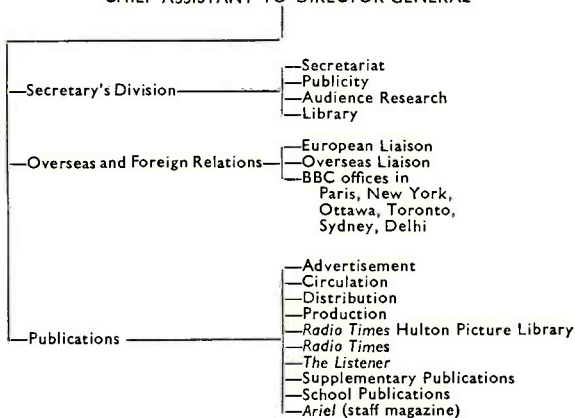


* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION



CHIEF ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Director-General
Secretary to the Director-General
Chief Assistant to the Director-General

H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
Mrs. M. Corteen, M.B.E.
H. J. G. Grisewood, C.B.E.

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting
Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)
Head of Sound Establishment Department
Chief of Home Service
Chief of Light Programme
Chief of Third Programme
Chief of Presentation (Sound)
Controller, Music
Head of Central Programme Operations
Head of Children's Programmes (Sound)
Head of Drama (Sound)
Head of Features
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)
Head of Popular Music Department
Head of Religious Broadcasting
Head of Talks and Current Affairs (Sound)
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council
Controller, Educational Broadcasting
Assistant Controller, Educational Broadcasting
Head of School Broadcasting (Sound)
Head of Further Education (Sound)

F. G. Gillard, C.B.E.
R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
M. F. C. Standing, C.B.E.
F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.
G. R. Lewin
D. E. Morris, O.B.E.
P. H. Newby
H. Rooney Pelletier
W. F. Glock
R. V. A. George
W. E. Davis
M. J. Esslin
L. D. Gilliam, O.B.E.
Miss A. E. Instone
P. C. H. Hillyard, O.B.E.
C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.
K. S. Baynes
Hon. K. H. L. Lamb
J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.
R. C. Steele
J. Scupham, O.B.E.
R. S. Postgate
F. N. Lloyd Williams
Miss Jean Rowntree, M.B.E.

Regional

Controller, Midland Region
Head of Midland Regional Programmes
Head of Administration, Midland Region
Head of Engineering, Midland Region
Controller, North Region
Head of North Regional Programmes
Head of Administration, North Region
Head of Engineering, North Region
Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Northern Ireland Programmes
Head of Administration, Northern Ireland
Head of Engineering, Northern Ireland
Controller, Scotland
Head of Scottish Programmes
Head of Administration, Scotland
Head of Engineering, Scotland
Controller, Wales
Head of Programmes, Wales
Head of Administration, Wales
Head of Engineering, Wales
Controller, West Region
Head of West Regional Programmes
Head of Administration, West Region
Head of Engineering, West Region

H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.
D. L. Porter
W. A. Roberts
H. G. Whiting
R. Stead
G. D. Miller
J. R. Reed
W. R. Fletcher
R. C. McCall, C.M.G.
H. W. McMullan
R. A. Gangel
J. D. MacEwan
A. Stewart, C.B.E.
J. B. Millar, O.B.E.
J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E.
J. A. G. Mitchell
A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
Hywel Davies
Elwyn W. Timothy
G. D. Cook
S. J. de Lotbinière, C.V.O., O.B.E.
A. D. Hawkins
J. Rae
P. E. F. A. West

Television

Director of Television
Controller Programmes, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Controller, Programme Services, Television
Chief of Programmes (BBC-1)
Chief of Programmes (BBC-2)
Assistant Controller (Planning), Television
Assistant Controller, Programme Services,
Television
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television
Head of Talks and Current Affairs Group,
Television
Head of Drama Group, Television

K. Adam, C.B.E.
S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
I. R. Atkins
D. L. Baverstock
I. M. Peacock
Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
R. L. Miall, O.B.E.
C. C. Madden, M.B.E.
Mrs. G. Wyndham Goldie, O.B.E.
S. Newman

continued

Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television	T. J. H. Sloan
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, Television	P. H. Dimmock, O.B.E.
General Manager, Television Enterprises	D. Scuse, M.B.E.
Assistant Head of Drama Group, Television	N. Rutherford
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television	W. F. Cotton
Head of Television Establishment Department	C. L. Page
Head of Television Administration Department	P. A. Findlay
Head of Event Programmes, Television	H. L. Middleton
Head of O.B. Features and Science Programmes, Television	A. E. Singer
Head of Sports Programmes, Television	G. B. Cowgill
Head of Documentary and Music Programmes, Television	H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.
Head of 'Tonight' Productions, Television	A. D. G. Milne
Head of Public Affairs Programmes, Television	P. L. Fox
Head of Talks Features, Television	A. R. Jay
Head of Series, Drama, Television	E. Jones
Head of Serials, Drama, Television	D. B. Wilson
Head of Plays, Drama, Television	(vacancy)
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Editor, Women's Programmes, Television	Miss D. M. Stephens
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Head of Films, Television	J. H. Mewett
Head of Television Design	R. Levin, O.B.E.
Head of Scenic Servicing, Television	J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.
Head of Studio Management, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Head of Make-up and Wardrobe, Television	Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.
Head of Artists Bookings, Television	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.

News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Assistant Editor, News	E. R. Thompson
Editor, Television News	B. W. Maguire
Head of Newsroom	S. W. Rumsan, O.B.E.
Foreign News Editor	J. C. Crawley
Editor, Radio Newsreel	B. A. W. Bliss
Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters	T. F. Maltby
Head of News Administration	C. P. Jubb

External Broadcasting

Director of External Broadcasting	Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.C., C.B.E.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting	E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	G. W. M. Cockburn
Controller, European Services	J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.
Assistant Controller, European Services	F. L. M. Shepley
Head of German Service	R. A. L. O'Rorke
Head of East European Service	M. B. Lately
Head of Central European Service	G. Macdonald, O.B.E.
Head of European Talks and English Service	G. H. Gretton
Head of South European Service	E. W. Ashcroft
Head of French Language Services	J. H. M. Sherwood
Controller, Overseas Services	D. M. Hodson
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services	R. W. P. Cockburn
Head of General Overseas Service	R. E. Gregson
Head of Overseas Regional Services	G. Steedman
Head of Overseas Talks and Features	G. E. Mansell
Head of African Service	S. E. Watrous
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Arabic Service	G. Waterfield, O.B.E.
Head of Asian Services	E. D. Robertson
Head of External Services Programme Operations	H. G. Venables
Head of External Services News	B. Moore
Head of External Services Productions	K. Syrop
Head of English by Radio and Television	C. W. Dilke
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of Monitoring Service	J. T. Campbell

continued

Engineering

Director of Engineering	F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Engineering	M. J. L. Pulling, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Engineering	D. B. Weigall
Head of Engineering Services Group	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Information Department	L. W. Turner
Head of Engineering Secretariat	J. H. D. Ridley, M.B.E.
Head of Designs Department	A. R. A. Rendall, O.B.E., PH.D.
Head of Planning and Installation Department	E. W. Hayes
Head of Research Department	W. Proctor Wilson, C.B.E.
Head of Equipment Department	E. C. Drewe
Head of Building Department	R. H. S. Howell, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Staff Administration	G. Dunkerley
Engineering Establishment Office	D. E. Creasey
Engineering Recruitment Officer	W. K. Newton
Head of Engineering Training Department	A. E. Robertson
Chief Engineer, Sound Broadcasting	A. P. Monson
Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Equipment)	F. W. Alexander, PH.D.
Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Operations)	D. H. Cummings
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting	K. R. Sturley, PH.D.
Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting	E. A. Beaumont
Chief Engineer, Television	T. H. Bridgewater
Senior Superintendent Engineer, Television	J. Redmond
Superintendent Engineer, Television Studios and Outside Broadcasts	J. E. F. Voss
Superintendent, Television Technical Operations	R. de B. McCullough
Superintendent Engineer, Television Recording	R. S. Meakin
Chief Engineer, Transmitters	W. E. C. Varley
Superintendent Engineer, Communications	G. Stannard

Heads of Engineering (Regions) are shown under Regional Broadcasting

Administration

Director of Administration	J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.
Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	O. J. Whitley
Controller, Finance	J. G. L. Francis
Chief Accountant	E. B. Thorne
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Solicitor	L. P. R. Roche
Head of Central Services Group	A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.
Head of Programme Contracts	G. M. Turnell
Head of Copyright	R. G. Walford
Head of Buying	E. C. French, O.B.E.
Head of Central Establishment Office	L. Gregory
Staff Administration Officer (1)	M. Kinchin Smith
Staff Administration Officer (2)	A. G. Finch
Head of Staff Training	(vacancy)
Appointments Officer	W. O. Galbraith
Corporation Medical Adviser	Dr. A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G.
Industrial Relations Officer	H. R. Ginn

Secretary's Division

Secretary	C. J. Curran
Head of Audience Research	R. J. E. Silvey, O.B.E.
Head of Publicity	H. G. Campey, O.B.E.
Head of Secretariat	L. G. Thirkell
Librarian	R. L. W. Collison

Overseas and Foreign Relations

Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations	D. Stephenson, C.B.E.
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Publications Management

General Manager, Publications	R. S. C. Hall
Assistant General Manager, Publications	M. W. Webb
Editor, <i>Radio Times</i>	D. G. Williams
Editor, <i>The Listener</i>	M. P. Ashley
Head of Advertisement Department	H. S. Batten
Circulation Manager	T. H. Martin

BBC FINANCE

Income and Expenditure

Domestic Sound Radio and Television Services

The greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue derived from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share was governed in 1962-3 by financial agreements with the Postmaster General dated 2 June 1960 and 6 November 1961. These agreements provided for the Post Office to deduct from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, etc., and for the BBC to receive the balance. During 1962-3 this charge amounted to £2,783,331.

After deducting the £1 excise duty on the combined sound and television licences, gross licence revenue was £40,755,474. The income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was, therefore, £37,972,143.

Crediting £2 from each combined sound and television licence to the Television Service, and apportioning the Post Office deductions *pro rata*, Sound Broadcasting received £14,649,298 and Television Broadcasting received £23,322,845.

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury, which in 1962-3 amounted to £7,164,000 for operating expenses and £363,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £7,527,000.

The income and expenditure of the Home Services is summarized as follows:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Income received from the Postmaster General	14,649,298	23,322,845
Income from publications, interest, etc.	664,071	313,137
	15,313,369	23,635,982
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	8,243,391	12,731,794
Engineering	3,559,214	7,164,161
Premises	2,231,429	2,361,656
Management	542,307	567,885
Operating Expenses	14,576,341	22,825,496
Depreciation	791,853	1,226,696
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	48,049	73,684
Income Tax	33,898	—461,298
Net Capital Expenditure	292,088	2,227,177
Total Expenditure	15,742,229	25,891,755
Variation in Reserves	—428,860	—2,255,773

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1963, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, follow. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

NOTE 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1963 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,814,566, £125,841 and £4,277 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.

NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1963 approximately to £7,637,000 (1962 £3,860,000).

BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1963	31 March 1962
	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure	24,877,493	22,358,228
NET REVENUE ACCOUNT:		
Unappropriated balance	145,295	2,829,928
AMOUNTS SET ASIDE:		
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	997,127	875,394
Income Tax	—	905,000
	997,127	1,780,394
Less Investments regarded as necessary to cover these liabilities	997,127	1,780,394
	—	—
TOTAL HOME SERVICES	25,022,788	25,188,156
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1962	5,754,913	5,350,137
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1963	368,921	481,590
	6,123,834	5,831,727
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	138,329	76,814
	5,985,505	5,754,913
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:		
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1963 carried forward—per account annexed		
Broadcasting Revenue	57,578	60,114
Broadcasting Capital	4,715	7,401
Monitoring Revenue	9,685	6,032
Monitoring Capital	2,041	1,182
Civil Defence	414	1,276
	74,433	76,005
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	6,059,938	5,830,918
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	31,082,726	31,019,074

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue Account and Grant-in-necessary for our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation in agreement therewith, respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's on that date.

5, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2. 10 July 1963.

AT 31 MARCH 1963

	31 March 1963		31 March 1962	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, <i>Less</i> DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:				
Sound	6,406,223		6,114,135	
Television	18,423,270		16,196,093	
		24,829,493		22,310,228
INVESTMENT:				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd.—at Cost		48,000		48,000
		24,877,493		22,358,228
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Stores on Hand, at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,220,921		1,216,161	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	2,812,449		2,756,406	
Income Tax recoverable by reason of taxation deficit for year	420,000		—	
Investments (less amount deducted from liabilities—per contra)	696,243		3,069,606	
Balances with Bankers	43,470		131,146	
Cash in Hand	244,128		238,325	
	5,437,211		7,411,644	
<i>Less</i> CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors, including Income Tax £383,403 (1962 £1,399,507)	5,291,916		4,581,716	
		145,295		2,829,928
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		25,022,788		25,188,156
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5:				
Broadcasting	5,653,485		5,380,486	
Monitoring	301,181		297,749	
Civil Defence	30,839		76,678	
		5,985,505		5,754,913
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	140,434		119,800	
Income Tax recoverable by reason of taxation deficit for year	994		33,736	
Balances with Bankers	—28		—35,196	
Cash in Hand	43,192		36,293	
	255,592		225,633	
<i>Less</i> CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	181,159		149,628	
		74,433		76,005
ARTHUR FFORDE, ROBERT LUSTY, <i>Governors</i> H. CARLETON GREENE, <i>Director-General</i>				
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		6,059,938		5,830,918
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		31,082,726		31,019,074

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered proper, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which show the affairs at 31 March 1963 and of the income, expenditure, and appropriations for the year ended

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. *Chartered Accountants*

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1963	Year ended 31 March 1962	
	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:			
Sound—as per Statement 1	14,576,341	13,489,114	
Television—as per Statement 2	22,825,496	20,157,485	
	37,401,837	33,646,599	
Depreciation—as per Statement 4:			
Sound	791,853	752,081	
Television	1,226,696	1,118,496	
	2,018,549	1,870,577	
Contingent contractual payments to staff:			
Transferred to provision	250,000	500,000	
Less included in Revenue expenditure above	128,267	120,077	
	121,733	379,923	
Income Tax:			
On surplus for year	—	889,183	
		36,786,282	
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure carried down	—	1,002,258	
	39,542,119	37,788,540	
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, brought down	165,368	—	
Transfer to Capital Account	2,519,265	1,085,255	
Unappropriated balance carried forward	145,295	2,829,928	
	2,829,928	3,915,183	

NOTE: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and

EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR

INCOME:

Grant-in-Aid receipts
Interest
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.
Income Tax recoverable by reason of taxation deficit for year

EXPENDITURE:

Revenue expenditure per Statement 3
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE
BALANCE OR GRANT-IN-AID at 31 MARCH 1962

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OR GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1963

**SERVICES
TELEVISION BROADCASTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1963**

	Year ended 31 March 1963		Year ended 31 March 1962	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	14,649,298		14,418,586	
Attributable to Television	23,322,845		22,313,281	
		<u>37,972,143</u>		<u>36,731,867</u>
Net Revenue from Publications		603,649		606,524
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc., less interest payable		142,439		186,498
Profit on sale of investments		1,318		82,366
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service		36,655		21,696
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure		193,147		159,589
Income Tax recoverable		427,400		—
		<u>39,376,751</u>		<u>37,788,540</u>
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income carried down		165,368		—
		<u>39,542,119</u>		<u>37,788,540</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expendi- ture, brought down		—		1,002,258
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1962		2,829,928		2,912,925
		<u>2,829,928</u>		<u>3,915,183</u>

Television Services respectively on the basis explained on pages 168-9 of this report.

**SERVICES
THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1963**

Year ended 31 March 1963						Year ended 31 March 1962
Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			£
6,526,000	353,000	638,000	10,000	—	7,527,000	7,384,000
—1,673	2,829	181	109	—	1,446	827
12,930	—	104	—	189,276	202,310	5,003
1,605	1,700	—2,312	—544	545	994	33,736
<u>6,538,862</u>	<u>357,529</u>	<u>635,973</u>	<u>9,565</u>	<u>189,821</u>	<u>7,731,750</u>	<u>7,423,566</u>
6,541,398	—	632,320	—	1,407	7,175,125	6,978,276
—	360,215	—	8,706	—	368,921	481,590
—	—	—	—	189,276	189,276	—
<u>6,541,398</u>	<u>360,215</u>	<u>632,320</u>	<u>8,706</u>	<u>190,683</u>	<u>7,733,322</u>	<u>7,459,866</u>
—2,536	—2,686	3,653	859	—862	—1,572	—36,300
60,114	7,401	6,032	1,182	1,276	76,005	112,305
<u>57,578</u>	<u>4,715</u>	<u>9,685</u>	<u>2,041</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>74,433</u>	<u>76,005</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1963

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1963		Year ended 31 March 1962	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	4,264,524	29.26	3,855,913	28.59
Permanent Orchestras	742,607	5.09	701,513	5.20
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,946,814	20.22	2,780,528	20.61
Sundry Expenses	289,446	1.98	252,011	1.87
	<u>8,243,391</u>	<u>56.55</u>	<u>7,589,965</u>	<u>56.27</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	316,664	2.17	284,378	2.11
Power, Lighting, and Heating	408,695	2.81	377,870	2.80
Plant Maintenance	282,862	1.94	331,425	2.46
Transport	125,265	0.86	116,174	0.86
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,265,382	15.54	2,165,078	16.05
Sundry Expenses	160,346	1.10	148,719	1.10
	<u>3,559,214</u>	<u>24.42</u>	<u>3,423,644</u>	<u>25.38</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	715,898	4.91	667,152	4.96
Telephones	96,129	0.66	66,767	0.49
Household Maintenance	85,844	0.59	82,594	0.61
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	364,915	2.50	282,295	2.09
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	745,162	5.11	698,439	5.18
Sundry Expenses	223,481	1.54	166,515	1.23
	<u>2,231,429</u>	<u>15.31</u>	<u>1,963,762</u>	<u>14.56</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	462,510	3.17	425,750	3.15
Sundry Expenses	73,172	0.50	79,330	0.59
	<u>535,682</u>	<u>3.67</u>	<u>505,080</u>	<u>3.74</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	6,625	0.05	6,663	0.05
	<u>14,576,341</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>13,489,114</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1963

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1963		Year ended 31 March 1962	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	7,822,479	34.27	6,631,670	32.90
Permanent Orchestras	15,986	0.07	19,651	0.10
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	4,541,212	19.90	4,039,576	20.03
Sundry Expenses	352,117	1.54	325,870	1.62
	<u>12,731,794</u>	<u>55.78</u>	<u>11,016,767</u>	<u>54.65</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	937,332	4.10	847,967	4.21
Power, Lighting, and Heating	421,650	1.85	379,076	1.88
Plant Maintenance	805,219	3.53	781,248	3.88
Transport	352,760	1.55	321,791	1.60
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	4,305,082	18.86	3,884,102	19.27
Sundry Expenses	342,118	1.50	288,976	1.43
	<u>7,164,161</u>	<u>31.39</u>	<u>6,503,160</u>	<u>32.27</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	594,605	2.61	476,198	2.36
Telephones	146,338	0.64	104,276	0.52
Household Maintenance	106,806	0.47	92,303	0.46
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	345,799	1.52	346,694	1.72
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	881,715	3.86	823,171	4.08
Sundry Expenses	286,393	1.25	249,731	1.24
	<u>2,361,656</u>	<u>10.35</u>	<u>2,092,373</u>	<u>10.38</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	498,550	2.18	466,215	2.31
Sundry Expenses	62,710	0.27	72,307	0.36
	<u>561,260</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>538,522</u>	<u>2.67</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	6,625	0.03	6,663	0.03
	<u>22,825,496</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>20,157,485</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1963

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1963		Year ended 31 March 1962	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	960,038	13.38	946,711	13.57
Permanent Orchestras	42,101	0.59	44,679	0.64
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,835,155	39.51	2,786,762	39.93
Sundry Expenses	301,266	4.20	292,081	4.19
	<u>4,138,560</u>	<u>57.68</u>	<u>4,070,233</u>	<u>58.33</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	142,038	1.98	130,679	1.87
Power, Lighting, and Heating	311,960	4.35	300,899	4.31
Plant Maintenance	93,200	1.30	81,731	1.17
Hired Transmitters	335,124	4.67	335,090	4.80
Transport	48,264	0.67	46,812	0.67
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	999,616	13.93	955,227	13.69
Sundry Expenses	47,865	0.67	37,072	0.53
	<u>1,978,067</u>	<u>27.57</u>	<u>1,887,510</u>	<u>27.04</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	467,199	6.51	443,589	6.36
Telephones	28,120	0.39	23,919	0.34
Household Maintenance	18,416	0.26	20,300	0.29
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	50,522	0.70	63,530	0.91
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	218,049	3.04	202,817	2.91
Sundry Expenses	75,329	1.05	67,587	0.97
	<u>857,635</u>	<u>11.95</u>	<u>821,742</u>	<u>11.78</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	177,219	2.47	166,822	2.39
Sundry Expenses	23,644	0.33	31,969	0.46
	<u>200,863</u>	<u>2.80</u>	<u>198,791</u>	<u>2.85</u>
	<u>7,175,125</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>6,978,276</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	6,541,398	91.17	6,347,918	90.97
Monitoring	632,320	8.81	627,956	9.00
Civil Defence	1,407	0.02	2,402	0.03

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1963		At 31 March 1962	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	5,284,824	12,307,202	4,912,519	11,567,731
Net Additions—at Cost	332,449	1,279,277	372,305	739,471
	5,617,273	13,586,479	5,284,824	12,307,202
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,655,146	1,894,345	2,517,866	1,571,408
	2,962,127	11,692,134	2,766,958	10,735,794
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	6,801,870	9,027,204	6,199,265	8,188,254
Net Additions—at Cost	507,632	1,940,519	602,605	838,950
	7,309,502	10,967,723	6,801,870	9,027,204
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,365,216	4,707,653	3,968,854	3,999,985
	2,944,286	6,260,070	2,833,016	5,027,219
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	1,277,811	727,197	1,225,463	637,545
Net Additions—at Cost	60,431	102,526	52,348	89,652
	1,338,242	829,723	1,277,811	727,197
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	884,500	359,130	811,114	294,365
	453,742	470,593	466,697	432,832
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	309,119	6,452	300,298	6,452
Net Additions—at Cost	8,919	400	8,821	—
	318,038	6,852	309,119	6,452
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	271,970	6,379	261,655	6,204
	46,068	473	47,464	248
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	13,673,624	22,068,055	12,637,545	20,399,982
Gross Additions—during the year	1,111,451	3,454,126	1,139,593	1,816,239
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	202,020	131,404	103,514	148,166
Net Additions—at Cost	909,431	3,322,722	1,036,079	1,668,073
	14,583,055	25,390,777	13,673,624	22,068,055
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	8,176,832	6,967,507	7,559,489	5,871,962
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION	<u>6,406,223</u>	<u>18,423,270</u>	<u>6,114,135</u>	<u>16,196,093</u>

STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1963		Year ended 31 March 1962	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	137,280	328,287	149,433	298,205
Plant	551,836	827,155	501,696	757,899
Furniture and Fittings	91,843	71,079	89,276	62,192
Musical Instruments, etc.	10,894	175	11,676	200
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>791,853</u>	<u>1,226,696</u>	<u>752,081</u>	<u>1,118,496</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1963 £	At 31 March 1962 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	1,861,118	1,785,807
Net Additions—at Cost	-13,224	75,311
	<u>1,847,894</u>	<u>1,861,118</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	3,676,317	3,356,362
Net Additions—at Cost	234,350	319,955
	<u>3,910,667</u>	<u>3,676,317</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	217,478	207,968
Net Additions—at Cost	9,466	9,510
	<u>226,944</u>	<u>217,478</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1962—at Cost	5,754,913	5,350,137
Gross Additions during the year	368,921	481,590
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	138,329	76,814
Net Additions—at Cost	230,592	404,776
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>5,985,505</u>	<u>5,754,913</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	5,653,485	5,380,486
Monitoring	301,181	297,749
Civil Defence	30,839	76,678

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1962-3

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 income receivable from the Postmaster General and publications revenue from all regions including London. No region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, Network 3, 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 income receivable from the Postmaster General. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income receivable from the Postmaster General and publications is analysed among the regions and London relative to the number of licences in force and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. The amounts reserved for capital expenditure, income tax, etc., have been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each region.

Since there are no regional Sound and Television services for London as such, it has been assumed that services have to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other regions, and the appropriate parts of the shared Home Service and of Television national network costs have been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light, Third, Network 3, and Television programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For both Services the cost of their shared service has been allocated among regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the Postmaster General and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net deficit on the year's working arises from an excess of expenditure over income in five of the regions and a surplus in the remaining two. This is a normal result of the analysis which is based on the number of licence holders in the areas concerned. The position is as follows:

	£000
Midland Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Region: Deficiency	3,246
London and North Regions: Surplus	561
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficit</i>	<u>2,685</u>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1962-3

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
<i>INCOME</i>								
Income receivable from the Postmaster General:								
Attributable to Sound	3,901	2,572	4,249	283	1,339	703	1,602	14,649
Attributable to Television	6,031	4,155	7,015	379	2,133	1,145	2,465	23,323
	<u>9,932</u>	<u>6,727</u>	<u>11,264</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>3,472</u>	<u>1,848</u>	<u>4,067</u>	<u>37,972</u>
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	211	99	178	16	48	30	83	665
Television Broadcasting	99	47	84	7	23	14	39	313
	<u>310</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>978</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>10,242</u>	<u>6,873</u>	<u>11,526</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>3,543</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>4,189</u>	<u>38,950</u>
<i>Deduct</i> : Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	313	203	337	23	106	56	128	1,166
Television Broadcasting	795	545	921	50	280	151	325	3,067
	<u>1,108</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>4,233</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	<u>1,108</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>4,233</u>
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE	<u>9,134</u>	<u>6,125</u>	<u>10,268</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>3,157</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>3,736</u>	<u>34,717</u>
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND BROADCASTING								
Home Service—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	500	560	850	327	743	622	617	4,219
Deduct: Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		81	154	37	81	64	60	477
Proportion of Shared Service	500	479	696	290	662	558	557	3,742
	<u>1,174</u>	<u>807</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>4,524</u>
	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,286</u>	<u>2,059</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>8,266</u>

STATEMENT 7 SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 31 MARCH 1958 TO 31 MARCH 1963

HOME SERVICES

AMOUNTS SET ASIDE:

Contingent Contractual Payments to Staff and Income Tax
Less Investments

	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960	31 March 1961	31 March 1962	31 March 1963
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	5,428,341	5,246,421	6,652,717	6,802,623	7,411,644	5,437,211
	2,217,550	1,688,276	1,367,413	—	—	—
	7,645,891	6,934,697	8,020,130	6,802,623	7,411,644	5,437,211
	4,205,435	4,276,467	5,033,063	3,889,698	4,581,716	5,291,916
	3,440,456	2,658,230	2,987,067	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295
	10,940,262	11,472,965	11,973,486	12,637,545	13,673,624	14,583,055
	13,353,732	16,043,684	18,648,393	20,399,982	22,068,055	25,390,777
	24,293,994	27,516,649	30,621,879	33,037,527	35,741,679	39,973,832
	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946	35,998,452	38,619,607	40,167,127
	18,500,000	20,000,000	21,500,000	21,272,973	22,358,228	24,877,493
	5,562,709	6,012,469	6,482,274	6,910,922	7,559,489	8,176,832
	2,448,835	3,192,456	4,007,018	4,901,632	5,871,962	6,967,507
	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295
	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946	35,998,452	38,619,607	40,167,127

CURRENT ASSETS:

Revenue
Capital

CURRENT LIABILITIES (AND SPECIFIC RESERVES IN YEARS TO 1960)

NET CURRENT ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS AT COST: Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.—
Sound
Television

Investment in B.C.I.N.A.

NET TOTAL ASSETS

Represented by: Capital Account
Provision for Depreciation—
Sound
Television
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward

TOTAL RESERVES

EXTERNAL SERVICES

CURRENT ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

NET CURRENT ASSETS
FIXED ASSETS AT COST

NET TOTAL ASSETS

Represented by: Capital Account
Excess of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward

	175,364	204,031	273,519	252,387	225,633	255,592
	112,060	110,731	163,761	140,082	149,628	181,159
	63,304	93,320	109,758	112,305	76,005	74,433
	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430	5,350,137	5,754,913	5,985,505
	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188	5,462,442	5,830,918	6,059,938
	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430	5,350,137	5,754,913	5,985,505
	63,304	93,320	109,758	112,305	76,005	74,433
	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188	5,462,442	5,830,918	6,059,938

STATEMENT 7 (cont'd.)

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1957 TO 31 MARCH 1963

	Year ended					
	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960	31 March 1961	31 March 1962	31 March 1963
INCOME:						
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General—						
Attributable to Sound	11,984,847	12,091,445	13,009,743	13,437,569	14,418,586	14,649,298
Attributable to Television	13,312,680	15,231,670	18,276,410	20,085,247	22,313,281	23,322,845
	25,297,527	27,323,115	31,286,153	33,522,816	36,731,867	37,972,143
	921,875	1,291,582	1,246,477	872,453	1,056,673	977,208
Publications Revenue, etc.	26,219,402	28,614,697	32,532,630	34,395,269	37,788,540	38,949,351
	11,856,120	11,441,818	11,889,797	12,613,060	13,489,114	14,576,341
	11,149,207	13,988,812	15,803,682	17,946,535	20,157,485	22,825,496
	—180,310					
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue—						
Sound	484,734	544,235	597,150	624,968	752,081	791,853
Television	672,723	822,546	932,194	1,036,846	1,118,496	1,226,696
Adjustment for prior years:						
Television	18,500	1,500,000	1,500,000	245,471	379,923	121,733
Sound	2,000,974	28,297,411	30,722,823	—227,027	1,085,255	2,519,265
Appropriations—						
Revenue	26,000,974	28,297,411	30,722,823	32,239,853	36,982,354	42,061,384
Capital	560,750	570,238	1,160,107	910,145	889,183	—427,400
Income Tax	26,561,724	28,867,649	31,882,930	33,149,998	37,871,537	41,633,984
	—342,322	—252,952	649,700	1,245,271	—82,997	—2,684,633
	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654	2,912,925	2,829,928
	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR						
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD						
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD						

STATEMENT 7 (cont'd.)

	Year ended					
	31 March 1958 £	31 March 1959 £	31 March 1960 £	31 March 1961 £	31 March 1962 £	31 March 1963 £
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>						
INCOME:						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	6,054,000	6,178,000	6,679,000	6,590,000	7,384,000	7,527,000
Other Receipts	19,157	93,797	15,940	16,322	5,830	203,756
	<u>6,073,157</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>	<u>6,606,322</u>	<u>7,389,830</u>	<u>7,730,756</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue	5,841,173	5,912,079	6,363,676	6,407,530	6,978,276	7,175,125
Appropriations—						
Capital	225,423	239,821	295,148	204,062	481,590	368,921
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets		81,969	11,247			189,276
Excess Grant-in-Aid Receipts refunded			7,000			
	<u>6,066,596</u>	<u>6,233,869</u>	<u>6,677,071</u>	<u>6,611,592</u>	<u>7,459,866</u>	<u>7,733,322</u>
	<u>-5,774</u>	<u>7,912</u>	<u>1,431</u>	<u>-7,817</u>	<u>-33,736</u>	<u>-994</u>
Income Tax	6,060,822	6,241,781	6,678,502	6,603,775	7,426,130	7,732,328
	<u>12,335</u>	<u>30,016</u>	<u>16,438</u>	<u>2,547</u>	<u>-36,300</u>	<u>-1,572</u>
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR						
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758	112,305	76,005
	<u>63,304</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>109,758</u>	<u>112,305</u>	<u>76,005</u>	<u>74,433</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD						

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

Revenue Expenditure, Programme Hours, Cost per Hour 1962-3

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Tele- vision</i>	<i>Ex- ternal</i>		<i>Sound</i>	<i>Tele- vision</i>	<i>Ex- ternal</i>
	£000	£000	£000				
				Programme Hours	21,334	4,663	31,355
				<i>Cost per hour</i>	£	£	£
Programmes	8,244	12,732	3,679	Programmes	386	2,731	117
Engineering	3,559	7,164	1,869	Engineering	167	1,536	60
Premises	2,232	2,361	809	Premises	105	506	26
Management	542	568	184	Management	25	122	6
	14,577	22,825	6,541		683	4,895	209

The above table shows the revenue expenditure, programme hours, and cost per hour for each of the three Programme Services provided by the BBC. Details of the revenue expenditure are given on pages 174-6.

The total revenue cost of Sound Broadcasting increased from £13,489,114 in 1961-2 to £14,576,341 in 1962-3. Programme hours in 1962-3 amounted to 21,334, and the cost per hour increased from £645 to £683.

The total revenue cost of Television Broadcasting increased from £20,157,485 in 1961-2 to £22,825,496 in 1962-3. The number of programme hours increased from 4,383 to 4,663 and the cost per hour increased from £4,600 to £4,895.

The total revenue cost of External Broadcasting increased from £6,347,918 in 1961-2 to £6,541,398 in 1962-3. Programme hours in 1962-3 amounted to 31,355 and the cost per hour was £209 compared with £205 in the previous year. The lower cost compared with Sound Broadcasting is due to three main factors: the External Services are only charged with expenses additional to the requirements of the domestic services, and they are able to use the technical and administrative resources of the BBC at a cost less than providing similar facilities for their exclusive use. They broadcast a high proportion of news and talks programmes which have a comparatively low cost. They are also able to make use of recordings of programmes already broadcast in the Home Services and to repeat many of their programmes throughout the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Monitoring Service intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of government departments and the BBC news and programme services and does not contribute directly to programme output. Its cost, £632,320 in the current year, is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid, and is not included above.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1963

COUNTIES	ESTI- MATED POPULA- TION (MILLIONS)	ESTI- MATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES (MILLIONS)	LICENCES AT 31 MARCH 1963			
			TOTAL		TELEVISION LICENCES INCLUDED IN TOTAL	
			NUMBER	NUMBER PER 100 FAMILIES	NUMBER	NUMBER PER 100 FAMILIES
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			100,313		75,235	
Berkshire and South Oxford			242,431		184,367	
Buckingham			134,048		104,715	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,539,028		2,736,506	
Sussex (except West)			164,299		116,537	
	14.24	4.62	4,180,719	90.48	3,217,360	
					69.63	
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			34,152		26,405	
Cornwall and Devon			393,229		296,016	
Dorset and Wiltshire			203,330		153,870	
Hampshire			477,049		376,528	
Somerset and South Gloucestershire			418,495		322,678	
Sussex (West)			189,475		139,515	
	5.40	1.72	1,716,330	99.82	1,315,012	
					76.48	
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			110,711		80,562	
Hereford			39,126		28,146	
Leicester and Rutland			223,511		182,948	
Norfolk and Suffolk			320,110		241,514	
Northampton			154,474		123,892	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			109,567		82,999	
Shropshire			94,712		72,597	
South Derby and South Nottingham			419,068		345,896	
Stafford and Warwick			1,089,752		900,609	
Worcester			195,251		157,623	
	9.04	2.83	2,757,182	97.26	2,216,786	
					78.19	
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,963,946		1,616,713	
Cumberland and Westmorland			105,182		83,182	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			258,751		207,382	
Northumberland and Durham			638,265		531,338	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,587,368		1,303,634	
	15.49	4.96	4,553,512	91.89	3,742,249	
					75.52	
ENGLAND—TOTAL						
	44.17	14.13	13,207,743	93.47	10,491,407	
					74.25	

continued

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1963 *(continued)*

COUNTIES	ESTI- MATED POPULA- TION (MILLIONS)	ESTI- MATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES (MILLIONS)	LICENCES AT 31 MARCH 1963			
			TOTAL		TELEVISION LICENCES INCLUDED IN TOTAL	
			NUMBER	NUMBER PER 100 FAMILIES	NUMBER	NUMBER PER 100 FAMILIES
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			101,251		79,773	
Angus and Perth			128,716		98,139	
Argyll and Bute			20,457		11,025	
Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			639,840		533,654	
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			54,918		36,730	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			378,498		306,834	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland, and Sutherland)			35,900		15,579	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Sel- kirk, and Wigtown)			75,030		56,536	
	5.20	1.60	1,434,610	89.47	1,138,270	70.99
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			40,505		25,540	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			135,463		104,869	
South Wales (Brecon, Car- marthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Mon- mouth)			576,927		480,241	
	2.65	0.81	752,895	92.77	610,650	75.24
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			212,413		152,660	
Armagh			25,612		15,794	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			34,194		13,973	
Londonderry			31,524		20,043	
	1.43	0.45	303,743	67.95	202,479	45.29
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						
	53.45	16.99	15,698,991	92.39	12,442,806	73.22

PUBLICATIONS

The expansion and development of television and radio has resulted in a corresponding growth in the output of BBC Publications.

In addition to the regular weekly journals, publications are issued to give a background to BBC television and radio as well as to supplement particular programmes or series of programmes.

BBC publications include:

Radio Times

Published in seven regional editions every Thursday, price 6d. Contains extensive editorial and full details day by day of the BBC Television, Home, Light, and Third Network programmes. An indispensable guide to BBC programmes. The average weekly sale is more than five million copies. Annual subscription rates: Inland £1 19s., Overseas £2 2s. 6d.

The Listener

BBC Television Review
The contents of *The Listener and BBC Television Review*, which cover the output of radio and television, survey the entire field of serious interest in politics, economics, industry, science, literature, and the arts, and the contributors are authorities on their subjects. Distribution is world wide, and sales average more than 90,000 copies each week. Published each Thursday, price 6d. Annual subscription rates: Inland £1 19s., Overseas £2 0s. 0d. U.S.A. and Canadian edition: 1 year \$7.50, 2 years \$12.50; 3 years \$17.00.

READING CASES for the current copy of *Radio Times*, 6s., *The Listener*, 6s.

Overseas Journals

ENGLISH BY RADIO AND TELEVISION

The BBC's fortnightly magazine for teachers and foreign students who follow the BBC's English courses contains texts to accompany English By Radio lessons entirely in English and articles of general interest to students and teachers of English. Annual subscription, 15s.

LONDON CALLING EUROPE

The programme journal of the European services, published every four weeks, and available to listeners free of charge on application to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

LONDON CALLING

The programme bulletin of the BBC's overseas services, giving advance programme information and wavelengths. Published every month it is available to listeners, free of charge, on application to THE CHIEF PUBLICITY OFFICER, OVERSEAS, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

For details and for specimen copies of the BBC journals, please write to
BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

TELEVISION

THE BBC BOOK OF THAT WAS THE WEEK THAT WAS (1963). 5s.

The essence of Television's most controversial show has been caught in this lively book. Profusely illustrated, 80 pages.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW BOOK (1962). 7s. 6d.

The story of this popular show and of the people in it and behind it. Profusely illustrated, 64 pages, 16 in full colour.

FARMING IN EUROPE (1962). 2s.

A balanced account of farming in Europe. Illustrated in black and white. 32 pages.

BBC TELEVISION: A BRITISH ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT (1961). 3s. 6d.

Describes the development of BBC Television and its technical resources and coverage. Illustrated, 64 pages.

THE BBC TELEVISION CENTRE (1960). 40s.

Souvenir book to commemorate the opening of the Television Centre in 1960. Describes the technical aspects of the building. Fully illustrated in colour and black and white; sketches and plans. 98 pages.

TELEVISION BY DESIGN by Richard Levin. (1961), Bodley Head. 84s.

The first book to cover in detail the craft of television design with complete and fully illustrated descriptions of all stages in the production of a television programme, of the design process, of the studio in action and its supporting supply system. The illustrations include designs from many television services and there is an exhaustive glossary.

Adult Education

PARLIAMO ITALIANO (LET'S SPEAK ITALIAN) (1963). 2s.

For beginners who wish to visit Italy or to learn spoken Italian. To be published in three separate booklets to accompany a Television series broadcast between October 1963 and July 1964. Book 1. Illustrated. 64 pages.

PARLIAMO ITALIANO DISK (1963). 15s. including purchase tax (plus 2s. postage and packing)

A disk is published to accompany each of the three booklets and is designed to help you speak simple but effective Italian with a good accent. 12" L.P.

E = MC² (AN INTRODUCTION TO RELATIVITY) (1963). 2s. 6d.

Published to accompany a series of ten lectures given by Professor Hermann Bondi, F.R.S., on BBC Television during autumn 1963. Illustrated, 24 pages.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN (1963). 3s.

Leading biologists build up a picture of the human organism as seen by scientists in the 1960's. Fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams, 48 pages.

KEEPING FIT (1963). 2s.

Published to accompany a series of Television Keep Fit classes given by Eileen Fowler during the autumn 1963. Contains details of exercises with diagrams. 20 pages.

HOME DRESSMAKING (1963). 3s.

Published to accompany a series of television programmes intended to help the home dressmaker to achieve a couture finish. Contains photographs and diagrams. 48 pages.

THE PAINTER AND HIS WORLD (1963). 3s.

Published to accompany a series offering an introduction to European painting from the 13th century to the end of the 19th century. 24 pages, including coloured reproductions of the pictures discussed.

Pamphlets are being published in December 1963 in connexion with the following Television Adult Education series to be broadcast from January to March 1964: **PARLIAMO ITALIANO** (Book 2, with accompanying disk), **THE SCIENCE OF MAN** (Book 2), **MOLECULAR BIOLOGY**, and **MONEY MATTERS**.

RADIO

Languages

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS (1963). 5s.

An essential accompaniment to the series broadcast 1963-4, this illustrated booklet gives the texts of the Spanish conversations, with translations, explanations of points of grammar, vocabulary, and exercises. 104 pages.

KEEP UP YOUR ITALIAN (1962). 5s.

A revision course designed to stimulate an interest in the people and the culture of Italy. 96 pages.

USE YOUR ITALIAN (1962). 6s.

Published to accompany a series of programmes broadcast between January and May 1963 and repeated October 1963-February 1964, it contains texts of the conversations and a vocabulary of the more difficult words. 114 pages.

ITALIAN PRONUNCIATION DISK. 4s. 6d. (plus 9d. inland postage and packing)

To help listeners improve their pronunciation. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. vinyl record designed for use with a light-weight pick-up.

RUSSIAN FOR BEGINNERS by R. Hingley (revised 1960). 5s.

Originally published for use with Russian lessons broadcast in 1959-60, this revised edition includes vocabulary and notes on pronunciation and grammar. 76 pages.

KEEP UP YOUR RUSSIAN by Dennis Ward (1960) 6s.

Examples of spoken and written Russian, published as a background to a broadcast series. 104 pages.

RUSSIAN READINGS (1962). 7s. 6d.

A paperback with passages from selected Russian authors, giving the Russian text and English translation side by side. Includes brief biographical notes. 220 pages.

STARTING RUSSIAN by Dennis Ward. (1962), 25s.

A lively and original textbook which provided an accompaniment to the series of lessons broadcast during 1962-3; it is also a basic grammar for independent study. 456 pages, cloth bound.

USE YOUR RUSSIAN (1963). 2s. 6d.

Prepared to accompany a series of twelve lessons broadcast during the summer of 1963 to be repeated April-July 1964, it contains conversations in Russian and the Russian words used in the lessons. 24 pages.

RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION DISK. 3s. (plus 9d. inland postage and packing)

To help listeners improve their pronunciation. 33½ r.p.m. vinyl record designed for use with a light-weight pick-up.

GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS (First Series) (1962), 2s. 6d.; (Second Series) (1962), 2s. 6d.

Originally published for use with lessons broadcast between March 1962 and February 1963 and repeated September 1963-June 1964, these booklets contain grammatical explanations, new vocabulary, and the texts and translations of the lessons. 48 pages each.

IMPROVE YOUR GERMAN (1963). 5s.

An extended and revised edition of the book first published in 1961. 72 pages.

GERMAN PRONUNCIATION DISK. 4s. 6d. (plus 9d. inland postage and packing)

To help listeners improve their pronunciation. 33½ r.p.m. vinyl record designed for use with light-weight pick-up.

KEEP UP YOUR FRENCH (1962). 5s.

Texts in French of lessons broadcast in 1962 and repeated September 1963-January 1964, together with vocabulary and extensive notes in English. 116 pages.

ANTHOLOGIE (1959). 1s. 6d.

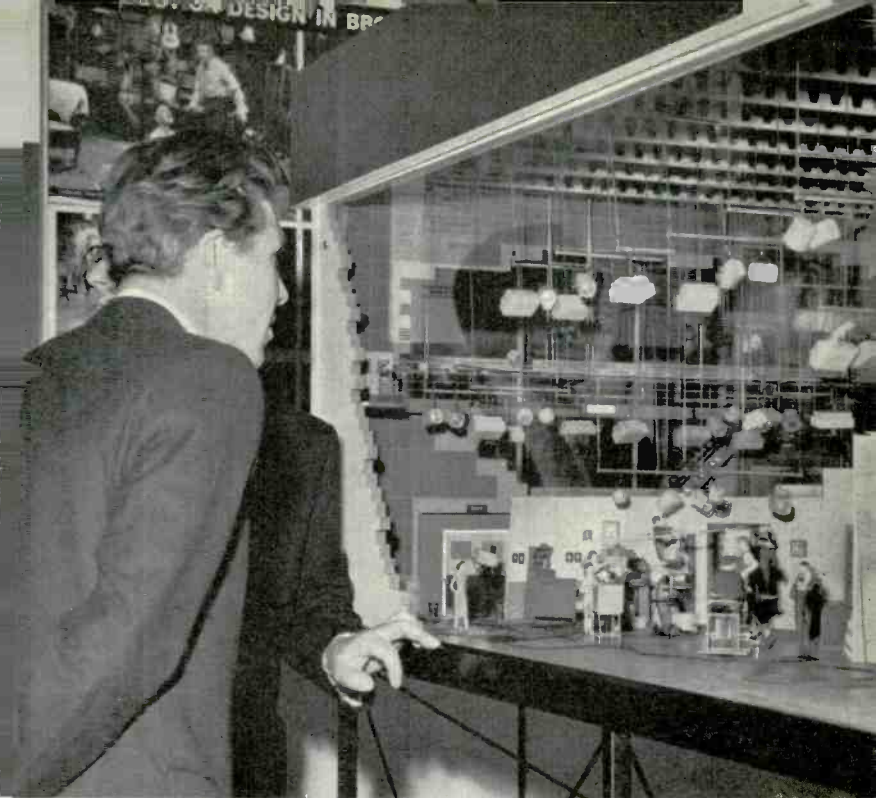
A collection of articles in English about the life, language, and culture of France. 40 pages.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION DISK. 4s. 6d. (plus 9d. inland postage and packing).

To help listeners improve their pronunciation. 33½ r.p.m. vinyl record designed for use with light-weight pick-up.

WELSH FOR BEGINNERS (1962). 2s. 6d.

Originally published to accompany a series of lessons for listeners with no previous knowledge of Welsh, broadcast during 1962-3.



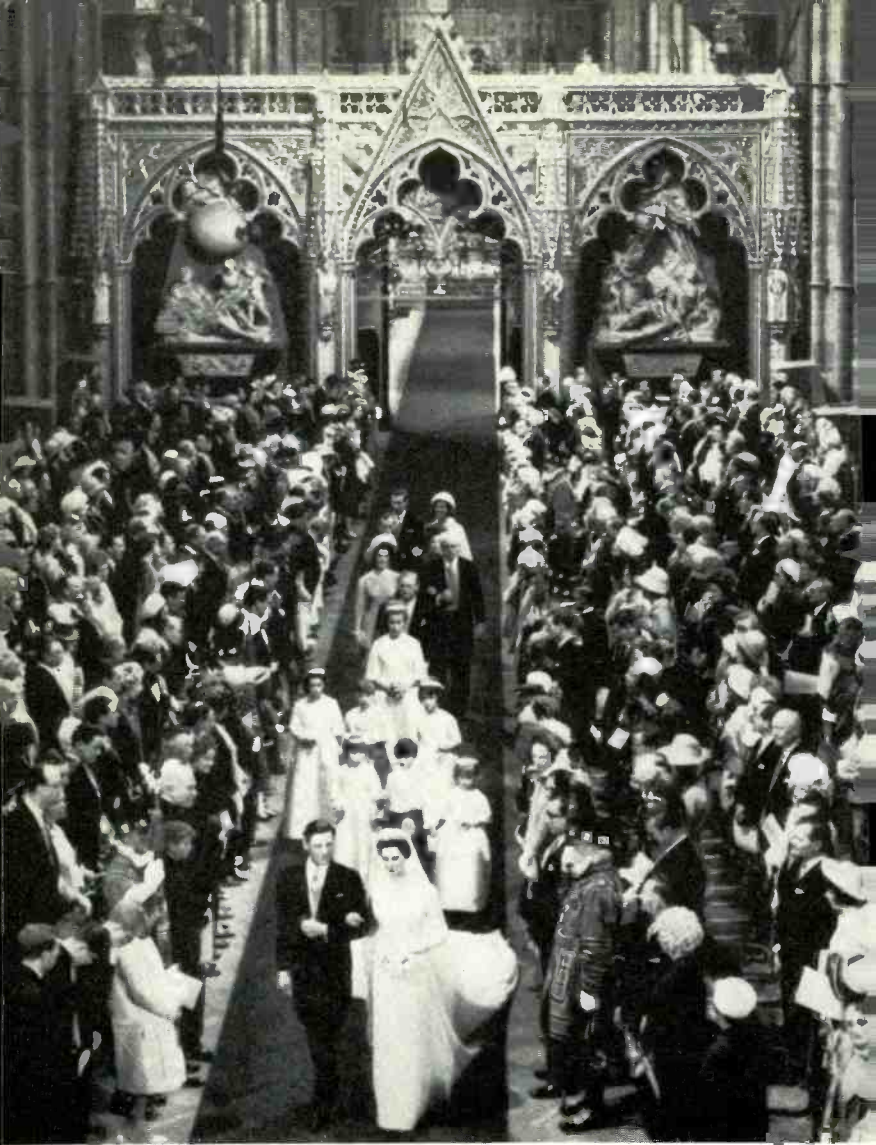
The Earl of Snowdon, at the opening of the BBC-tv Exhibition 'Magic by Design' held at the Design Centre, London, looks at a model of a television studio with sets for the 'Poor Cecile' episode in the 'Maigret' series. The Exhibition traced the progress of the work of the designer in television from the 1930s to today



In the television serial Lorna Doone great care was taken to reflect the atmosphere of this classic romance by filming outdoor scenes in Devon and Somerset. Bill Travers here seen in the role of John Ridd the father



Robert Helpmann dances with Doreen Wells in the television programme, 'An Evening with Robert Helpmann'



The wedding of Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy. The transmission was seen by eighteen million viewers

IMPROVE YOUR WELSH (1963). 2s.

Designed for listeners who have followed the first-year course 'Welsh for Beginners' or for those who have studied the language for one or two years. Contains text of the scenes, vocabulary, and notes on grammar. 24 pages.

History

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS (1963). 5s.

A beautifully illustrated book about some of the great civilizations. 52 pages, including four in full colour and sixteen of black and white illustrations.

THE RENAISSANCE (1963). 5s.

An introduction by Professor Denys Hay to a series of programmes broadcast during autumn 1963, on different aspects of the Renaissance, each illustrated by biographical material. Fully illustrated, 64 pages.

THE HISTORIAN AT WORK (1962). 5s.

by V. H. Galbraith, former Regius Professor of History at Oxford. A study of the methods, materials, and sources of information open to the modern historian. 52 pages, including four in full colour and sixteen in half-tone.

THE REFORMATION (1962). 5s.

by G. R. Elton, Lecturer in History at Cambridge University. An analysis of the leading figures of the Reformation and of the religious, political, and social movements which gave birth to Modern Europe. 48 pages, including 16 pages of pictures.

BACKGROUND TO THE CRUSADES (1960). 3s. 6d.

Accounts of the Crusades and the people who took part in them. 40 pages, illustrated.

CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS 1642-46 by Miss C. V. Wedgwood (1959). 1s. 3d.

Six incidents in the Civil War between Charles I and his Parliament are chosen to show the varied nature of the fighting. 24 pages, illustrated with maps, diagrams, and pictures.

ULSTER SINCE 1800, edited by T. W. Moody and J. C. Beckett. Vol. I (1955), 3s. 6d. (*out of print*). Vol. II (1957), 6s.

Volume I: A political and economic survey; twelve talks by various authors. 134 pages.

Volume II: A social survey; twenty-two talks. 240 pages.

Art

PAINTING OF THE MONTH, 1964 series. Annual Subscription 30s.

Subscribers to Painting of the Month receive, quarterly, full-colour reproductions of the world-famous paintings discussed in twelve monthly broadcast talks. Authoritative notes written by experts accompany the reproductions together with black and white illustrations of details and related paintings. In 1964, for the first time, there will be a supplementary series of nine talks dealing with works of sculpture, architecture, and ceramics taken from the same collections as the paintings. Black and white pictures illustrating these subjects will be included in the quarterly publications. A handsome binder is sent to subscribers to hold the reproductions and notes.

Religion

DAVID KOSSOFF AT FIVE TO TEN (1963). 3s. (plus 4d. postage).

The scripts of his Light Programme broadcasts at 'Five to Ten' during October 1963 include the stories of Jonah, Tobias, and Jacob told in David Kossoff's own inimitable style. 40 pages.

LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS (1963). 1s. 6d.

Some of the series of broadcast talks.

<i>Some of our Shells</i>	by	The Rev. Hubert Hoskins
<i>The Lift-up Theme</i>		Melville Dinwiddie, D.D.
<i>Getting Back to Base</i>		The Rev. John Huxtable
<i>Does God Care?</i>		Fr. T. Corbishley, S.J.
<i>Choosing Life</i>		Bishop Stephen Bayne
<i>Crowning Absurdity</i>		The Rev. Werner Pelz
<i>Not too old to Dream</i>		The Rev. Roger Tennant
<i>The Luxury of Knowing</i>		Frank Sheed
<i>A New Stirring</i>		The Rev. David L. Edwards
<i>Encountering Persons</i>		The Venerable Edward J. Carpenter

NEW EVERY MORNING (Third Edition: revised: 1961). Paper covers 3s.

Cloth covers 5s. 6d.

This book of prayers enables listeners to the Daily Services to follow the service and is an aid in private prayers. 138 pages.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK. Full music and words: cloth, 16s. Words only: cloth, 9s 6d.

Published for the BBC by the Oxford University Press. 542 hymns for use in studio services are divided into four sections: the main body of hymns; metrical psalms; Bible paraphrases; choir settings.

THE BROADCAST PSALTER (1949). Full music and words: cloth, 10s. 6d.

Words only: cloth, 4s., paper, 2s.

Published by the S.P.C.K. Selections from the Psalter, with twelve Canticles, as used in the Daily Services. 104 pages.

ADDOLWN AC YMGRYMWN (1955). Paper covers, 3s. 6d.

A Welsh book of prayers intended primarily for use in Broadcast Services. 88 pages.

Music

BRUCKNER AND THE SYMPHONY by Robert Simpson (1963). 3s. 6d.

An essay on the nature of Bruckner's music, the best way to listen to it, and its unique treatment of the symphonic problem. Published to accompany the performance of all Bruckner symphonies in the Third Programme during 1963-4. With a foreword by Jascha Horenstein. 20 pages, illustrated.

BACKGROUND TO MUSIC (1962). 3s.

Originally published to accompany a series of programmes broadcast from October 1962, contains material which forms the basis for the study of notation, sight-reading, score-following, and musical forms. 40 pages.

WAR REQUIEM (1963). 1s.

The words from the *Missa pro Defunctis* and the poems of Wilfrid Owen. In his War Requiem Benjamin Britten has interspersed the Latin texts from the Mass for the Dead, and the ritual following it, with nine of Wilfrid Owen's war poems.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS (1955), 2s. 6d.

Introduced by Sir Malcolm Sargent, this booklet tells the story of these unique concerts from their inception. 96 pages, illustrated.

For Women

THE HAPPY HOUSEWIFE, by Ruth Drew. Edited by Freda Lingstrom (late 1963). Price to be announced.

Compiled from the writings and broadcasts of Ruth Drew. How to run a home, spring-clean a house, deal with domestic calamities. Hints on washing, painting, papering a room, shopping, holidays and a hundred other things—as well as Ruth Drew's recipe book. Illustrated paperback. About 368 pages.

TRADITIONAL RECIPES FROM SCOTLAND, by Janet Murray (1963). 2s. 6d.

Thirty-six recipes selected from the broadcasts by Janet Murray in the Scottish Home Service programme 'Morning Call'. 40 pages.

HOME HINTS, by Ruth Drew (1960). 1s. 6d.

Practical hints on household care and maintenance, broadcast in the programme 'Today'. 40 pages.

IDEAS FOR FOOD (1960). 9d.

More than a hundred suggestions for high-tea dishes, suppers, packed lunches, and puddings. The winning entries in a Woman's Hour competition. 16 pages.

MOVING TO MUSIC (1962). 9d.

An 8-page pamphlet containing instructions for Keep Fit exercises.

Schools

THE LISTENING SCHOOLS, by K. V. Bailey (1957). 7s. 6d.

A survey of educational broadcasting in Sound and Television. Colour and black and white illustrations. 184 pages.

SCHOOL BROADCASTING PUBLICATIONS

School Broadcasting Publications support the BBC's Sound and Television broadcasts to schools, and are provided at the request of the School Broadcasting Council; pupils' illustrated pamphlets (9d. or 1s.) are issued for each term of the School year. Notes for the teacher are issued free as are the Annual Programme and the termly timetables for display on school staff-room notice boards. The new service in Sound and Television for technical colleges and colleges of further education is supported by full lecturers' notes. A set of wall sheets in colour is published each term (£1 each set), for use with the television series, 'A Year in the Country', and sound programmes on nature study. Details of current publications available on request.

ENGINEERING

SOUND BROADCASTING: ITS ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT (1962). 5s.

Describes the development of BBC Sound Radio and its technical resources and coverage. 96 pages.

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS. Annual Subscription £1. Individual copies 5s.

A series of papers describing laboratory and technical developments in Sound and Television broadcasting. About six Monographs are published each year. Titles available include:

1. The Suppressed Frame System of Telerecording (1955)
2. Absolute Measurements in Magnetic Recording (1955)
3. The Visibility of Noise in Television (1955)
4. The Design of a Ribbon Type Pressure-Gradient Microphone for Broadcast Transmission (1955)
5. Reproducing Equipment for Fine-Groove Records (1956)
6. A VHF/UHF Field-Strength Recording Receiver using Post-Detector Selectivity (1956)
7. The Design of a High-Quality Commentators' Microphone Insensitive to Ambient Noise (1956)
8. An Automatic Integrator for Determining the Mean Spherical Response of Loudspeakers and Microphones (1956)
9. The Application of Phase-Coherent Detection and Correlation Methods to Room Acoustics (1956)
10. An Automatic System for Synchronizing Sound on Quarter-Inch Magnetic Tape with Action on 35 mm. Cinematograph Film (1957)
11. Engineering Training in the BBC (1957)
12. An Improved 'Roving Eye' (1957)
13. The BBC Riverside Television Studios: The Architectural Aspects (1957)
14. The BBC Riverside Television Studios: Some Aspects of Technical Planning and Equipment (1957)
15. New Equipment and Methods for the Evaluation of the Performance of Lenses for Television (1957)
16. Analysis and Measurement of Programme Levels (1958)
17. The Design of a Linear Phase-Shift Low-pass Filter (1958)
18. The BBC Colour Television Tests: An Appraisal of Results (1958)
19. A UHF Television Link for Outside Broadcasts (1958)
20. The BBC's Mark II Mobile Studio and Control Room for the Sound Broadcasting Service (1958)
21. Two New BBC Transparencies for Testing Television Camera Channels (1958)
22. The Engineering Facilities of the BBC Monitoring Service (1959)

23. The Crystal Palace Band I Television Transmitting Aerial (1959)
24. The Measurements of Random Noise in the presence of a Television Signal (1959)
25. A Quality-checking Receiver for VHF FM Sound Broadcasting (1959)
26. Transistor Amplifiers for Sound Broadcasting (1959)
27. The Equipment of the BBC Television Film Studios at Ealing (1960)
28. Programme Switching, Control, and Monitoring in Sound Broadcasting (1960)
29. A Summary of the present position of Sound Broadcasting (1960)
30. Film Processing and After-processing Treatment of 16 mm. Films (1960)
31. The Power Gain of Multi-tiered VHF Transmitting Aerials (1960)
32. A New Survey of the BBC Experimental Colour Transmissions (1960)
33. Sensitometric Control in Film Making (1960)
34. A Mobile Laboratory for UHF and VHF Television Surveys (1961)
35. Tables of Horizontal Radiation Patterns on Dipoles Mounted on Cylinders (1961)
36. Some Aspects of Optical Lens Performances (1961)
37. An Instrument for Measuring Television Signal-to-Noise Ratio (1961)
38. Operational Research on Microphone and Studio Techniques in Stereophony (1961)
39. Twenty-five Years of BBC Television (1961)
40. The Broadcasting of Music on Television (1962)
41. The Design of a Group of Plug-in Television Studio Amplifiers (March 1962)
42. Apparatus for TV and Sound Relay Stations (1962)
43. Propagational Factors in Short-wave Broadcasting (1962)
44. A Band V Signal-frequency Unit and a Correlation Detector for a VHF UHF Field-strength Recording Receiver (1962)
45. Vertical Resolution and Line Broadening (1962)
46. The Application of Transistors to Sound Broadcasting (1963)
47. Vertical Aperture Correction using Continuously Variable Ultrasonic Delay Lines (1963)
48. The Development of BBC Internal Telecommunications (1963)
49. Apparatus for Measurement of Non-Linear Distortion as a Continuous Function of Frequency (1963)
50. New Methods of Lens Testing and Measurement (1963)

General

A UNIVERSITY IN THE MAKING, by Albert E. Sloman (early 1964). Price to be announced.

The 1963 Reith Lectures given by Dr. Albert E. Sloman, Vice-Chancellor of the new University of Essex, on 'A University in the Making' will be published early in 1964.

THE BBC BOOK OF THE COUNTRYSIDE (late 1963). About 25s.

An illustrated anthology depicting life and activity in the British countryside month by month, as seen through the eyes of some of the contributors to the BBC's monthly 'Countryside' programme during the past eleven years. Contributors include G. Gordon Glover, Maxwell Knight, and Eric Simms, and the many fine illustrations include original work by John Nash, Walter Hoyle, and Ralph Thompson. About 160 pages, cloth bound.

THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGE OF ARCHITECTURE, by Sir John Summerson (1963). 5s.

Designed primarily as an introduction and accompaniment to six talks broadcast during May and June 1963, it is of general interest and explains the principles of classical architecture universally used until recent years. 48 pages, including 24 pages of drawings and photographs.

EDUCATION TODAY, edited by Edward Blishen (1963). 5s.

Based on a series of thirteen programmes originally broadcast in the spring of 1963. This paperback gives a description of the educational system of England and Wales and the opportunities it offers. It is of practical help to parents, students, and all concerned with education today. 208 pages.

CELLS AND EMBRYOS (1963). 3s.

The texts of four talks broadcast in the Third Programme in the spring of 1963 and repeated in the autumn, which presents to the non-scientist some of the key ideas in one of the most exciting topics of scientific research today—the subject of embryology. 36 pages, including 7 illustrations.

RELATIVITY TODAY (1963). 2s. 6d.

Concerned with the present state of an important branch of physics, the theory of gravitation, it consists of the scripts of a symposium first broadcast in the BBC Third Programme in November 1962, in which Professor Hermann Bondi, Professor of Applied Mathematics at King's College, London, Dennis Sciama, Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Cambridge, Dr. T. E. Cranshaw of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, and Stanley Mandelstam, Professor of Mathematical Physics at the University of Birmingham, took part. 32 pages.

STRATEGY OF SURVIVAL, edited by Anthony Moncrieff (1962). 5s.

An assessment by leading defence experts of current strategic thinking and of the defence policies of East and West. Contributors: Arthur Lee Burns, Robert E. Osgood, Malcolm Mackintosh, John Maddox, Alun Gwynne Jones, Donald McLachlan, Michael Howard. 64 pages.

THE PROBLEM OF SUFFERING, edited by Margaret E. Rose (1962). 7s. 6d.

A collection of essays illustrating man's attitude to suffering through the ages. Contributors: John Allen, The Venerable G. Appleton, The Very Rev. Martin D'Arcy, The Rev. Dr. C. H. Dodd, The Rev. Dr. W. D. Hudson, The Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Dr. David Stafford-Clarke, The Rev. Robert C. Walton. 120 pages, cloth bound.

CO-EXISTENCE (1962). 2s. 6d.

In 1962 the BBC broadcast six talks to Europe about the meaning that the Western world gives to the term 'co-existence'. Radio Moscow replied in two broadcasts giving the Soviet view. The texts of these broadcasts are printed in this book. Contributors: Christopher Mayhew, Robert Conquest, Walter Kolarz, Christopher Hollis, Sir William Hayter, Frank Sheed, Victor Mayevsky. 56 pages.

ABC OF THE UNIVERSE (1962). 2s. 6d.

The texts of seven broadcast talks on modern scientists' conceptions of the universe. Contributors include Sir Bernard Lovell and Professor Martin Ryle. 40 pages, illustrated.

FOR SOMEONE ELSE'S SON (1963). 1s.

Seventeen men, distinguished in various walks of life, give advice to young men. 32 pages.

FOR SOMEONE ELSE'S DAUGHTER (1962). 1s.

Fourteen well-known people give good-humoured advice to girls on the threshold of adult life. 32 pages.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE, by Sir Graham Sutton (1961). 4s. 6d.

The physical processes controlling weather and climate and the problems of forecasting are explained in simple terms by the Director-General of the Meteorological Office. 40 pages, illustrated with maps and charts.

THE BBC AND YOUR GARDEN (1961). 2s. 6d.

Articles and pictures take the reader behind the scenes of BBC Television's 'Gardening Club' and of the many sound programmes on gardening. There are reminiscences of people and programmes throughout the years. 40 pages, illustrated.

FROM THE FIFTIES (1961). 6s.

Twenty-six authors and the plays which reflected the spirit of the Fifties are the subject of this book. Each play is concisely considered; an incident from the stage production is illustrated; there is a picture of the author and a biographical note. 96 pages.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT VIEWING AND LISTENING (1961). 5s.

Trends in viewing and listening habits, illustrated with twelve coloured charts. 32 pages.

THE PUBLIC AND THE PROGRAMMES (1959). 8s. 6d.

A BBC Audience Research Report on listeners, their selectiveness and their tastes. 72 pages.

WELSH ANNUAL LECTURES

The first Welsh Annual Lecture was broadcast in 1938. After the second, in 1939, they were resumed in 1951 and have been continued annually. Each lecture is published; the following are still in print:

1955	<i>Future Energy Supplies for Wales</i>	Dr. W. Idris Jones	1s.
1956	<i>Cyfraniad Cymry i Feddygaeth</i>	Dr. Ivor J. Thomas	1s.
1957	<i>Roman Archaeology in Wales</i>	Sir Mortimer Wheeler	1s.
1959	<i>Prospects for a Ministry of Fine Arts</i>	Sir Ifor Evans	1s. 6d.

1961	<i>Music in Wales</i>	Dr. Daniel Jones	1s. 6d.
1962	<i>Tynged yr Iaith</i>	Saunders Lewis	1s. 6d.
1963	<i>Iolo Morganwg</i>	Prof. Griffith John Williams	1s. 6d.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY LECTURES

The first St. Andrew's Day Lecture was broadcast in November 1961. Each lecture is published and the following are available:

1962	<i>A Mind for the Future</i>	John Grierson	1s.
1963	<i>Ancestry</i>	Sir James Fergusson of Killevaran (Bt.)	
			<i>To be announced.</i>

THE BIRTH OF BROADCASTING, by Professor Asa Briggs (1961). Oxford University Press, 42s.

Volume I of the History of Broadcasting in the United Kingdom. The whole work, to be published in four volumes, is designed as an authoritative account of the rise of broadcasting in Britain up to the coming into force of the Television Act in 1955.

RADIO TIMES DIARY 1964

Published for 1964 by Waterlow & Sons Limited, with pencil, morocco bound 7s. 3d.; without pencil, querolin bound 4s. 6d.

All publications may be obtained (post free unless otherwise stated) from BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1, or through booksellers or newsagents.

A selected list of books concerning broadcasting which are published by other publishers will be found in the Bibliography on pages 247-9.

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library—probably the largest of its kind in the world—contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies, and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction.

A scale of fees and any further information may be obtained from: LIBRARIAN, RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Telephone WELbeck 5577, Ext. 4621.)

REITH LECTURES

The Reith Lectures, inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General, are broadcast annually. Each year the BBC decides the broad area of the subject to be treated and invites a person of authority in the chosen field to undertake a study or original research and to give the results of his work in a series of broadcasts.

A list of Reith Lectures and their subjects follows. Details of any publication of these lectures are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the Individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 7s. 6d.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: Reflections on the Development of a European Society*.
- 1950 J. Z. Young, *Doubt and Certainty in Science*. (O.U.P. 1951. 12s. 6d.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe, *The Problem of Power*. (Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.)
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee, *The World and the West*. (O.U.P. 1953. 8s. 6d.)
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer, *Science and the Common Understanding*. (O.U.P. 1954. 10s. 6d.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*. (O.U.P. 1955. 5s.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art*. (Architectural Press. 1956. 16s.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the Nation*. (Edin. U.P. 1937. 12s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The Individual and the Universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s. 6d.) (cloth), 5s. (paper).
- 1959 P. B. Medawar, *The Future of Man*. (Methuen. 1960. 10s. 6d.)
- 1960 Edgar Wind, *Art and Anarchy*. (Faber & Faber. 1963. 25s.)
- 1961 Margery Perham, *The Colonial Reckoning*. (Collins. 1962. 13s. 6d.)
- 1962 G. M. Carstairs, *This Island Now*. (Hogarth. 1963. 10s. 6d.)
- 1963 A. E. Sloman, *A University in the Making*. (To be published by BBC.)

BBC ORCHESTRAS AND CONDUCTORS

BBC SYMPHONY	Antal Dorati	96 players
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenhouliet	28
BBC REVUE	Malcolm Lockyer	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Norman Del Mar	60
	Bernard Keeffe (<i>assistant conductor</i>)	
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	67
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Jack Coles } (<i>associate</i>	28
	Gilbert Vinter} (<i>conductors</i>)	
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	44
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND PLAYERS	Peter Martin	18
BBC NORTHERN IRE- LAND LIGHT (part time)	David Curry	21
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY (part time)	Jack Leon	23
BBC NORTHERN DANCE	Bernard Herrmann	19

LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS, a group of twenty-six musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes.

Gramophone Record Requests

Suggestions for request programmes should be addressed on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned.

In addition to the many gramophone request programmes for listeners of all nationalities, the General Overseas Service broadcasts many programmes which are popular links with home for service men and women wherever they may be stationed and for the Merchant Navy. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for their friends or for members of their family serving overseas should write to:

‘LISTENERS’ CHOICE’, ‘FORCES FAVOURITES’ OR ‘THE MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME’, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

and should give the full name, rank in the case of servicemen, the country of residence or where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

Writing to the BBC

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one, amounting to about a million letters a year.

The PROGRAMME CORRESPONDENCE SECTION of the BBC is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes; requests entailing research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot be met.

Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT, which also ensures that the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in other languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned, and answered in the same language.

Letters about the External Services should be addressed to the BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

Tickets for BBC Shows

Members of the public who wish to see a sound radio or television performance enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the BBC TICKET UNIT, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

Applicants should indicate the performance they wish to see, giving in addition two alternatives, **and enclose a stamped addressed envelope**. Applications will not be acknowledged, but tickets will be sent a week before the date of the performance.

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, but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply. These are:

- (a) SOUND RADIO: Light Entertainment, Panel or Quiz-type, Light Music, Modern Dance Music, Chamber Music, Symphony Orchestra, Modern or Old-time Dancing.
- (b) TELEVISION: Panel or Quiz-type and Light Entertainment.

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 delay for popular shows. Normally it is not possible to send more than one or two double tickets to any individual, and children under the age of ten are not admitted to BBC studios.

Visits to BBC Premises

Arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. People with a special or professional

interest may write to the SECRETARY, BBC, LONDON, W.1, or the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to:
OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Auditions

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate sound radio 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 addressed to the BBC, LONDON, W.1, are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate region.

BBC CHORAL SOCIETY

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Choral Society. Candidates are required to sing one of two test pieces at choice, and there is a simple sight-reading test. Members of the Society attend rehearsals each Friday evening. Written applications should be made to the CHORUS DIRECTOR, BBC, LONDON, W.1.

Submission of Scripts and Scores

All original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities.

Typescripts of talks or short stories for broadcasting in sound radio should be addressed to: HEAD OF TALKS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS (SOUND), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

In the case of radio plays complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to: SCRIPT EDITOR, DRAMA (SOUND), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

Outlines of suggestions for non-musical light entertainment programmes together with indication of treatment and specimen dialogue should be sent to: SCRIPT EDITOR, LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT, BBC, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Typescripts for Children's Programmes, sound radio (brief synopsis and specimen dialogue in the case of plays), should be submitted to: CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES (SOUND), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

All television scripts should be submitted to: SCRIPT SUPERVISOR, TELEVISION, BBC TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC regional office.

Music scores for sound radio should be addressed to: CHIEF ASSISTANT (MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANIZATION), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

Rules for SOS Messages

SOS and police messages are, in certain circumstances described below, 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.

Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. The service is confined to requests originating in and concerning people or events within the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. 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.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

SOS AND POLICE MESSAGES BROADCAST 1 JAN.—31 DEC. 1962

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	48	60	21
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	34	48	35
Total number broadcast: 246	82	108	56
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	109	264	
Regions	85	221	
Total number broadcast: 679	194	485	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	—	2	
Regions	2	11	
Total number broadcast: 15	2	13	

APPEALS FOR CHARITY

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. To date, some £8,000,000 has been raised for charity by this means, and many hundreds of good causes have benefited.

Appeals on behalf of charitable organizations are considered for broadcasting either in the Home Service as the Week's Good Cause at 8.25 p.m. on Sunday evenings or in the Television Service, usually at 6.50 p.m. and on the third Sunday of the month. Special appeals for causes of outstanding topical and national interest—for instance, in aid of the victims of an earthquake or flood disaster—are occasionally broadcast on a weekday either in sound or television. At present all television appeals are broadcast nationally, but once in each calendar month the Week's Good Cause space in the Home Service is devoted to appeals of regional interest.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the BBC seeks the guidance of people with specialized experience and knowledge of the charitable world. In respect of nationally broadcast appeals it is guided by the Central Appeals Advisory Committee, which meets several times a year to consider applications for appeals and recommend the charities it believes to be really deserving of public support. Advisory bodies in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English Regions perform the same function in respect of regional appeals (*see pages 145-6 for members of the appeals advisory bodies*).

Within certain specified limits any deserving cause, whether it be great or comparatively small, may be considered for a broadcast appeal. Preference in selection is, however, given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress, in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Second in preference are those which aim to promote social, physical, mental, and moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress; this category includes organizations promoting research into the causes and treatment of disease and of mental or physical handicap. Appeals are also granted occasionally to causes which fall outside these categories, e.g. the preservation of the national heritage. The restoration of churches which are of particular historical or architectural interest is one example of the latter, but church building funds do not normally qualify for an appeal.

The BBC welcomes applications from charitable organizations whose work is likely to be of interest to the general public and who have a genuine need to raise money by means of a broadcast appeal. Organizations wishing to be considered should apply in writing to the Appeals Secretary at Broadcasting House, London, or to the appropriate BBC regional headquarters (*see pp. 209-10 for addresses*).

The total response to appeals on sound radio and television in the year ending 31 March 1963 was £671,600. Of this sum, Richard Dimpleby's special appeal for Red Cross relief to victims of the Persian earthquake accounted for £407,000—a record figure.

WEATHER FORECASTS

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, prepares weather forecasts broadcast in BBC radio and television programmes. The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological office in the regions concerned.

Radio

General and District Forecasts and outlook until midnight REGIONAL HOME SERVICES (including London):

Sundays: 07.55, 08.55, 12.55 and 17.55

Weekdays: 06.55, 07.55, 12.55 and 17.55

Brief general forecast Regional Home Services (including London) daily at 22.59.

Light Programme, general weather forecasts:

Saturdays: 06.30, 07.30, 08.30, 08.55

Sundays: 08.30, 08.55

Weekdays: 06.30, 07.30, 08.30, 08.55, 18.30

Light Programme, 1500 metres only, Shipping Forecasts:

Sundays: Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 and 11.55: two-minute bulletin at 17.58 and a further forecast at midnight (approximately).

Weekdays: Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 and 13.40: two-minute bulletin at 17.58 and a further forecast at midnight (approximately).

The five-minute bulletins consist of a gale warning summary, general forecast for next twenty-four hours, coastal sea area forecasts for next twenty-four hours, and latest observations from some coastal stations. The Light Programme is interrupted at programme breaks for gale warnings, and these are repeated if necessary after the subsequent news summary at 30 minutes past the hour.

Television

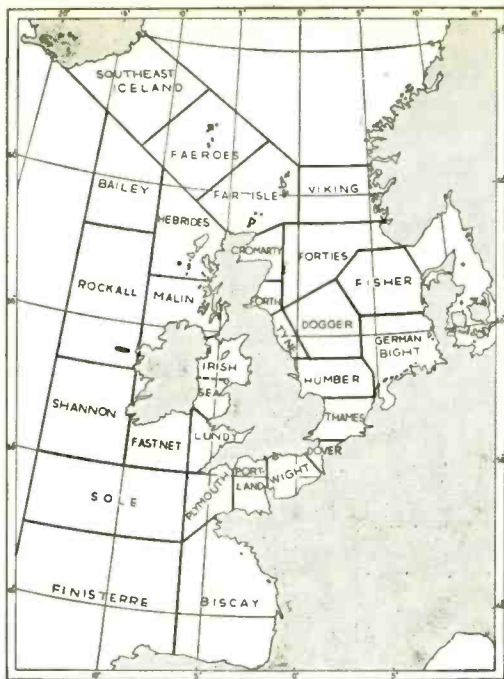
There is a full weather report and eleven different forecasts for different parts of the United Kingdom broadcast between 18.21 and 18.25, originating from Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Plymouth, and Southampton.

The weather summary and forecast for coastal waters are given at the end of each evening's transmission.

The summary of the national weather outlook is given at the end of each main news bulletin.

On Sunday afternoon there is a weather report and forecast with information for farming interests.

The forecast for coastal waters is given at the end of each evening's transmission.



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas in the shipping forecasts

Greenwich Time Signals

Each time signal consists of six 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 land line from the Royal Observatory Time Station at Herstmonceux in Sussex, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day.

In the *Home Services* the time signal is broadcast:

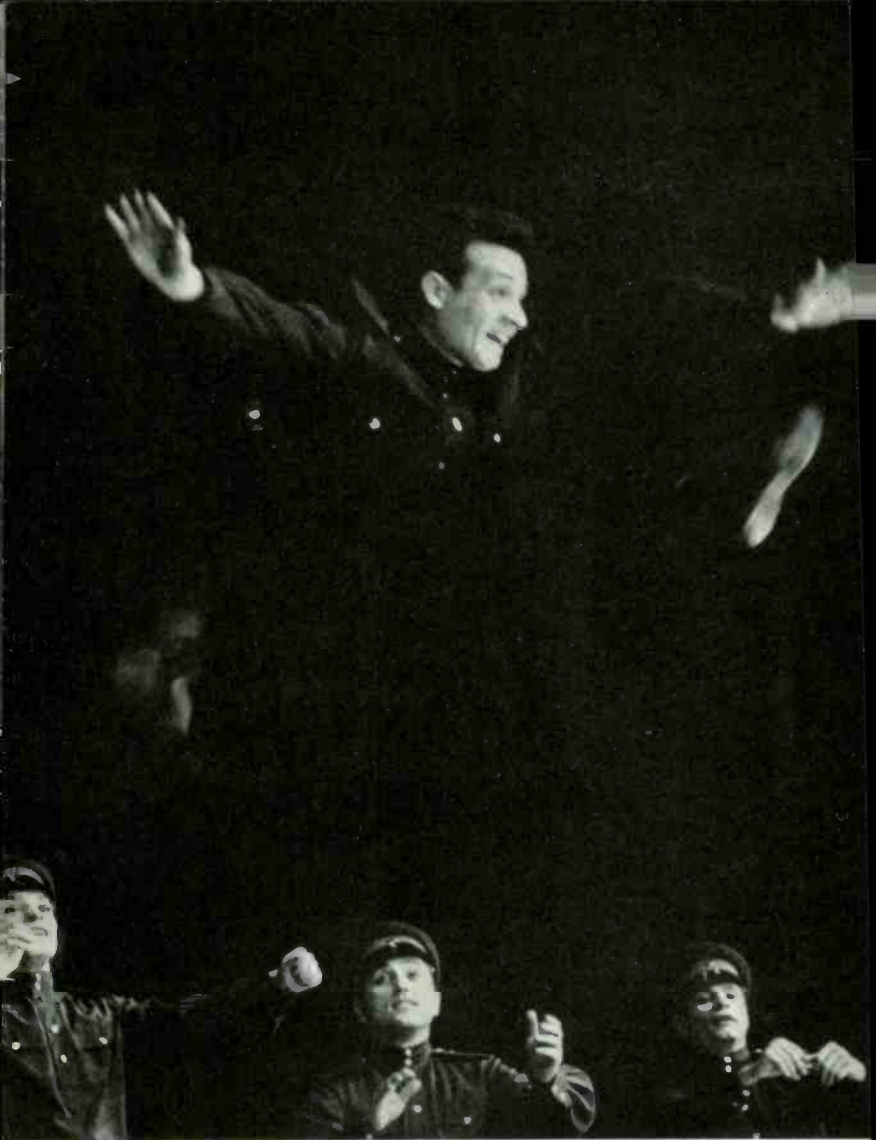
Weekdays (including Saturdays): 07.00, 08.00, 09.00, 11.00, 13.00, 18.00,
23.00

Sundays: 08.00, 09.00, 13.00, 18.00, 23.00

At 10.00 p.m. (and on Saturdays at 12.00) Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.



Sammy Davis Jr. at the Television Centre



The Red Army Singers and Dancers televised during their visit to London

BBC ADDRESSES

Telephones :

LONDON

<i>Head Office :</i>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1.	Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts London Telex	All London and Regional premises
<i>Cables :</i>	Broadcasts, London-W1	
<i>Telex :</i>	22182	
<i>Television</i>	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8000
<i>External Broad- casting</i>	Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2	Covent Garden 3456
<i>Publications :</i>	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577

MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative :</i> G. Nethercot, Willson House, 25/9 Derby Road, Nottingham	Nottingham 42395/6
<i>East Anglia Representative :</i> D. C. Bryson, St. Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B	Norwich 28841

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	Manchester Central 8444
<i>BBC Representative, North East of England :</i> E. Wilkinson, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>BBC Representative, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire :</i> W. K. Severs, Broadcasting House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2	Leeds 31516
<i>BBC Representative, North West of England :</i> H. R. V. Jordan, Castle Chambers, Castle Street, Liverpool, 2	Liverpool Central 8396

TELEVISION PRESS OFFICES

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12 Shepherds Bush 8000
9 a.m.—end of transmission time

EXTERNAL SERVICES PRESS OFFICES

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2. Covent Garden 3456
(Visitors should go to Queen's House,
28 Kingsway, W.C.2.)

BBC Representatives Overseas

The list of BBC offices overseas follows. The list does not include the names and addresses of News Correspondents who are resident in many world centres.

U.S.A.

Representative: J. Aistrop LT 1-7100
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York
Telex: MNY 0093

CANADA

Representative: S. W. Smithers Ottawa
1500, Bronson Avenue, 731-3111
Ottawa 8, Ontario
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa
Toronto Address: 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Toronto
Canada 925-3311
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Representative: H. R. Fisher BM 3894
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, B 0657
Australia
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative: C. P. Albany
P.O. Box 109, I.E.N.S. Buildings,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi
Delhi 34174

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Beirut: J. H. Whitehead
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut
Beirut 225658
223102

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station
Head of Service: I. N. Lang, Thomson Road
Studios, P.O. Box 434, Singapore, Malaya
Cables: Febrocast, Singapore
Singapore
86321/2

FRANCE

Representative: N. M. Wilson
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 20791
MacMahon
0830

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:
P. G. F. Sewell, BBC Buero, Berlin, W.30,
Bayerischer Platz 1
West Berlin
243451
241787

LATIN AMERICA

Representative: Mrs. L. Schey, Rio Bamba 429,
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Buenos Aires
45-8126

SOME BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 1st. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station opened
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station opened
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) station opened
- 17 Oct Bournemouth (6BM) station opened
- 16 Nov Sheffield (2FL) relay station opened
- 30 Dec First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
- 31 Dec First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year

1924

- 28 Mar Plymouth (5PY) transmitting station opened
- 4 Apr Broadcasts for schools began
- 23 Apr First broadcast speech by King George V from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
- 1 May Edinburgh (2EH) relay station opened
- 11 Jun Liverpool (6LV) relay station opened
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station opened
- 21 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes
- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station opened
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station opened
- 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station opened
- 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station opened
- 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station opened
- 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station opened

1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
- 16 Oct Special weekly broadcasts to the Continent began from Daventry (5XX)

1926

- 26 May First broadcast from the House of Lords—speeches at the banquet of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, including one by the Prince of Wales and one by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
- 31 Dec The British Broadcasting Company dissolved

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire

- 1928
- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
- 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the regional scheme
- 1930
- 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932
- 2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
- 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
- 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
- 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
- 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
- 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
- 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
- 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
- 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
- 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
- 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
- 24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
- 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957, resumed 28 April 1963)
- 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began

1939 (*continued*)

- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
- 30 Sep Greek Service began
- 20 Nov Turkish Service began

1940

- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began

1942

- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English

1943

- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (reincorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began

1944

- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1945)

1945

- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted

1946

- 24 Mar Russian Service began
- 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)

1946 (*continued*)

- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2
- 7 June Television Service resumed
- 29 Sep Third Programme introduced

1947

- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years

1948

- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference

1949

- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
- 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel) and Indonesian Service began
- 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened

1950

- 26 Jan Hindustani Service renamed Hindi Service
- 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
- 30 Sep First 'live' air to ground television broadcast (from an aircraft in flight)

1951

- 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened
- 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
- 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
- 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
- 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel

1952

- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
- 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
- 14 Mar Kirk o'Shotts television transmitting station opened
- 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
- 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
- 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
- 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

1953

- 1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn temporary television transmitting stations opened
- 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
- 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
- 15 Jun First Television relay from ship at sea during the Royal Naval Review
- 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened (completed 12.12.57)

- 1954
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
 - { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking
 - { 4 Jul part
 - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 11.6.56)
 - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened (replaced by Meldrum, opened 12.10.55)
 - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 22.5.56)
- 1955
- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) television transmitting station opened
 - 2 May First VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
 - 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)
 - 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
 - 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened
 - 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened
 - 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
 - 20 Oct Demonstration of colour television to members of the press
 - 17 Nov First live television programme from Northern Ireland
 - 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)
- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis VHF transmitting station opened
 - 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
 - 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
 - 3 Apr First public colour television test transmissions from Alexandra Palace (*see* 10.10.55)
 - 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
 - 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
 - 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
 - 7 Aug North Hessary Tor VHF transmitting station opened
 - 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary VHF transmitting station opened
 - 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
 - 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 9.12.57)
 - 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF transmitting station opened
 - 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF transmitting station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
 - 22 Dec Wenvoe and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power (Tacolneston in full service 30.4.57)
- 1957
- 30 & Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of
 - 31 Jan Parliament
 - 13 Mar Hausa Service began
 - 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
 - 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)
 - 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
 - 27 Jun Swahili Service began
 - 18 Jul Somali Service began
 - 1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)

1957 (continued)

- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organization of sound radio programmes. Network Three began
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary VHF transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o'Shotts VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)

1958

- 13 & Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 14 Jan
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only) completed 15.6.59.
- 8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 1.2.61)
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 14 Jul Folkstone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
- 18 Aug Sandale VHF transmitting station opened
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station opened (completed 1.3.63)
- 20 Dec Llandona VHF station opened (replacing Penmon, see 2.10.55)
- 20 Dec Llangollen VHF station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station opened (completed 2.5.60)
- 22 Dec Orkney VHF station opened (completed 17.12.59)

1959

- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three VHF transmissions began from Wenvoe
- 17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
- 24 Jun BBC relay station plans announced; fourteen television stations and ten VHF
- 1 Jul New Post Office Eurovision link across English Channel opened. (Replacing temporary BBC/RTF Link)
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitchawk Hill)
- 5 Oct Norwich television interview studio opened
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF transmitting station opened
- 19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 325-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris

1960

- 1 Mar Thrumster VHF transmitting station opened
- 26 Mar Grand National televised for first time
- 27 Mar First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London
- 6 May Princess Margaret's Wedding on sound and television
- 20 May Stage 2 of BBC relay stations plans announced; 10 television stations and 11 VHF

1960 (continued)

- 24 May Sheffield low-power television relay station brought into service
- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First programmes transmitted from Studio 3, Television Centre
- 8 Sep Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General
- 19 Sep Television for schools; morning transmissions began
- 14 Dec Hastings low-power television relay station brought into use

1961

- 12 Feb French Services for Europe and Africa amalgamated and extended
- 15 Feb Eclipse of the sun televised for BBC viewers from France, Italy, and Yugoslavia through Eurovision
- 14 Apr First television broadcast from Russia seen by BBC viewers of welcome in Moscow of first 'space man', Major Gagarin
- 1 May Moscow May Day Parades seen by BBC viewers
- 27 May Saturday morning television (further education programmes) began
- 8 Jun Duke of Kent's Wedding, York Minster, on sound and television
- 10 Jun The first live television broadcast from London to USSR—Trooping the Colour
- 8 Jul First television broadcast from London to Hungary—Wimbledon tennis
- 22 Aug First BBC demonstration of 'live' colour television to public at Earl's Court
- 2 Sep Radio Show
- 16 Oct Les Platons VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 23 Oct Londonderry VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 4 Dec Llandrindod Wells television and VHF stations opened

1962

- 29 Jan Oxford television relay station brought into service
- 20 Feb First message from space (U.S. Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by BBC
- 26 Feb Redruth television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 15 May Llanddona (Anglesey) television relay station brought into service
- 17 May The Royal Charter extended to 29 July 1964
- 22 May Manningtree television relay station brought into service
- 24 May Stage 3 of BBC relay stations announced; 23 television stations and 18 VHF
- 28 May Oxford VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar
- 16 Jul First transmission of colour television by Telstar
- 22 Aug-1 Sep BBC 625-line colour pictures demonstrated at Earl's Court Radio Show
- 28 Aug BBC experimental transmissions using Zenith G.E. stereophonic system began
- 3 Sep BBC television field trials on 625 lines in UHF bands began from Crystal Palace. Tests to include the NTSC, SECAM and PAL colour systems.
- 26 Sep Skye VHF sound relay station brought into service (temporary site)
- 5 Nov Swindon television relay station brought into service.
- 3 Dec Morecambe Bay television relay station brought into service
- 17 Dec Fort William television and VHF sound relay station brought into service

1963

- Jan English by Television began
- 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
- 18 Mar Ballachulish television relay station brought into service
- 8 Apr Kinlochleven television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 17 Jun Ashkirk television relay station brought into service (VHF sound relay station in service 1 July)
- 22 Jun Oban television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 8-16 Jul BBC demonstration of three alternative systems of colour television to members of the EBU and representatives from the OIRT
- 8 Aug Skegness television relay station brought into service

THE CHARTERS OF THE BBC

1926-36 First Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which followed an earlier Report by a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923).

1937-46 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorized the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus expressly charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932.

This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selston's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service began on 2 November 1936.

1947-51 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd. 6852* of 1946. The BBC was authorized to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages. The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation. The Charter was later extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

July 1952-June 1962 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmd. 8291* of July 1951 (Mr. Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd. 8550* of May 1952 (Mr. Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. The Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, at a later stage to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954. In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmd. 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmd. 1724*).

The texts of the Royal Charter and of the Licence and Agreement, and the texts of the renewals, follow.

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 Supplementary 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.

TERMS 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 oversea (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, 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, install, 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 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, materials 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, right, 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 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, casements, 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 purpose 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, license, 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 in 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.



'Talking Sport': Actor Kenneth More and comedian Michael Bentine



Rehearsing "Compact". Hazel Adair (co-author with Peter Ling) has a final word with Betty Cooper, who plays Alison. This twice-weekly series is seen regularly by nearly eight million viewers

(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 nominations 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.*

* Certain changes in these sums were authorized by Order in Council on 13 May 1959. They were:

The Chairman—£4,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £1,500 a year;

Each other Governor—£1,000 a year.

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 provide 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 the 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 rate 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 offices 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 organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization 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 sure 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 authorized, 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 or 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 Corpora-

tion, 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 engagement 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 provision 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.

CHARTER

for the continuance of The British Broadcasting Corporation

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, 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 made 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 made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevins, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four:

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 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 sixty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.

PROVISIONS OF CHARTER

3. (1) The objects of the Corporation are the objects stated in Article 3 of the Charter which on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two by Our Letters made Patent under Our Great Seal We granted unto the Corporation.

(2) Except as hereinbefore provided as regards the term of duration thereof, this Our Charter is granted with and subject to the same powers, restrictions and duties on the part of the Corporation, subject to the same rights and powers on the parts of Us, Our Heirs and Successors and of Our Postmaster General respectively, and upon and subject to the same terms, conditions, stipulations and provisions as were expressed and contained in the said Charter granted by Us on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two as if the same were herein set forth at length with such modifications and adaptations only as are necessary to make the same applicable to this Our Charter.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the 6th day of April in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL,

COLDSTREAM.

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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 install 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:—

1. 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 telegraph 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 Acts 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 Act 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 that 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 signalling⁷ 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 using 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 additions 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 of 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 herein-after 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 sub-clause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage of 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.

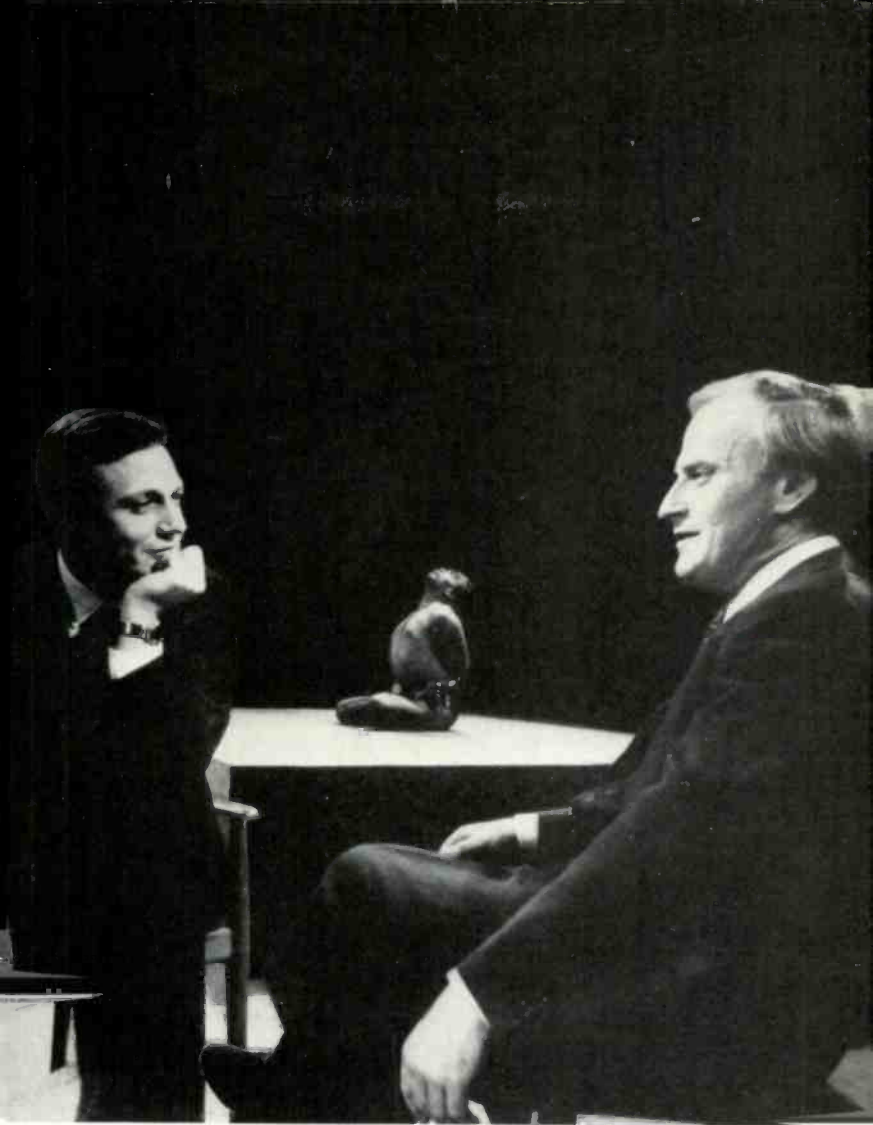
(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, 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 electromagnetic 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.

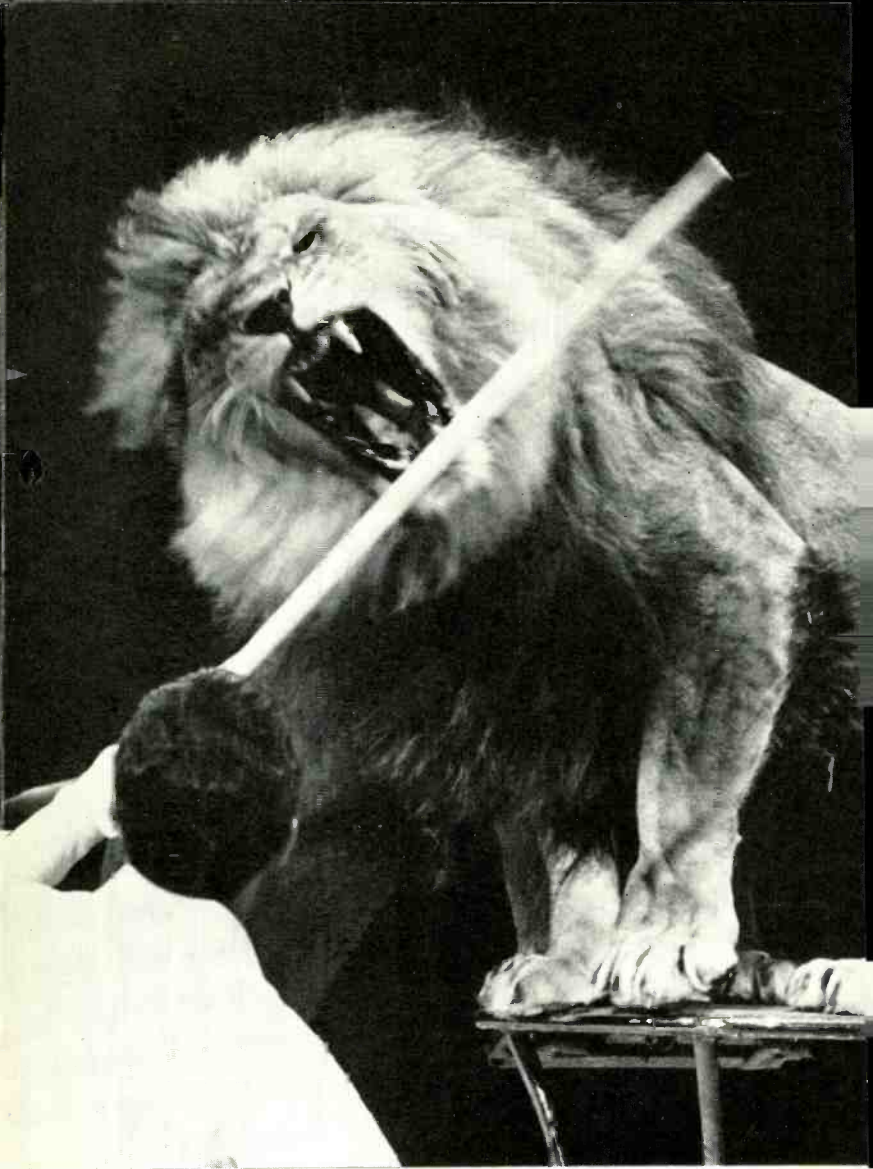
18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (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 sub-clause (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



Yehudi Menuhin in a 'Monitor' programme talks to David Attenborough about yoga. His guru or teacher, Shri B. K. S. Iyengar, is also seen in the background of this photograph



The Big Top on television

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 to 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 sub-clause (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 had 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 to 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 connection 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

F. E. HICKS,

General Post Office,
London E.C. 1,
Civil Servant.

GEORGE ISMAY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Post-
master General (L.S.)

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW, Governor.
W. J. HALEY, Director-General.

(L.S.)

LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

Treasury Minute dated the 6th November, 1961

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 6th November, 1961, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Licence authorizes the British Broadcasting Corporation to continue to use its existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish and instal other stations and apparatus under the terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements incorporated in the Licence and Agreement at present in force which expires on the 30th June, 1962.

The term of the new Licence is from 1st July, 1962, to 29th July, 1964, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of the conditions of the Licence or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation.

For the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may, from time to time, be appropriated by Parliament therefor) a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue. The net licence revenue for this purpose means the broadcast receiving licence revenue as defined in Section 3 of the Post Office Act, 1961, less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government, the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may, from time to time, be appropriated by Parliament therefor) such sums as My Lords shall authorize. The Corporation is to deliver to the Postmaster General such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.

The new Licence and Agreement is otherwise made upon and subject to the same terms and provisions as those of the Licence and Agreement which expires on 30th June, 1962, as read with a Supplemental Agreement dated 2nd June, 1960.

A Supplemental Agreement dated the 19th February, 1954, relating to the execution of certain defence work is extended until 29th July, 1964.

My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to grant and conclude it.

LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the sixth day of November One thousand nine hundred and sixty-one BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called "the Postmaster General") on behalf of Her Majesty on 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 made Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made 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 the period from the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two to the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four 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 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 THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:—

1. THE Postmaster General hereby grants to the Corporation (subject as hereinafter provided) for the term commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and (provided the Corporation pays to the Postmaster General on or before the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three the renewal fee hereinafter referred to) for the further term commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four licence and permission to do all such acts, matters and things in regard to wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and other apparatus and equipment as the Corporation were authorized to do by Her Majesty's Postmaster General by a Deed (hereinafter called "the said Deed") dated the twelfth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part as amended by an Agreement dated the second day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty and made between the Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which said Deed and said Agreement are hereinafter together referred to as "the Licence and Agreement").

2. EXCEPT as to the term of duration thereof this Deed is made upon and subject to the same terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements on the part of the Corporation and the Postmaster General respectively as were expressed and contained in the Licence and Agreement as if the same were herein set forth at length with such omissions, substitutions, modifications and adaptations only as are hereinafter provided for or as are necessary to make the same applicable to this Deed.

3. THE Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of Five hundred pounds in respect of the licence hereby granted and on or before the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three a renewal fee of Five hundred pounds.

4. FOR the purposes of this Deed

(a) The following clause shall be substituted for Clause 17 of the said Deed:—

'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 sums aids or supplies as may from time to time be provided or appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause 3 hereof).

(2) 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.

(3) The expression "net licence revenue" means the broadcast receiving licence revenue as defined in Section 3 of the Post Office Act, 1961 less a sum equal to the expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by the Postmaster General or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office, the Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office or a Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts 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.'

(b) Clauses 16 and 27 of the said Deed shall be deemed to be omitted.

5. THE Corporation hereby covenants with the Postmaster General to observe, perform and keep such of the terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements upon and subject to which this Deed is made as aforesaid as ought on its part to be observed, performed and kept.

6. THE Postmaster General hereby covenants with the Corporation to observe and perform such of the provisions, covenants and agreements upon and subject to which this Deed is made as aforesaid as ought on his part to be observed and performed.

7. THE Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall remain and continue in full force and effect during the period commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and references made therein to the said Deed shall be deemed to include references to this Deed.

8. IT is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved 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 Ronald Ernest } R. E. GERMAN
German }

(L.S.)

in the presence of:—

C. H. BRISCOE,
General Post Office E.C.1
Civil Servant

THE COMMON SEAL of THE BRITISH BROAD- }
CASTING CORPORATION was hereunto affixed in } (L.S.)
the presence of:—

ARTHUR FFORDE }
DAVID MILNE } Governors
H. CARLETON GREENE Director-General

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- B. Documents published by H.M. Stationery Office.

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INDEX

- Addresses, BBC:**
 Applications for auditions 204
 Applications for employment 157
 Broadcasting House, London 209
 Bush House 203, 209
 Gramophone record requests, 202
 List of addresses 209-12
 Midland Region 209
 Monitoring Service, Caversham 104
 North Region 209
 Northern Ireland 210
 Press Offices 210-11
 Publications Department 189, 200, 209
 Publicity Department 210-11
 Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 200
 Representatives overseas 211-12
 Scotland 210
 Submission of scripts and scores 204
 Television Centre 209
 Tickets for BBC shows 203
 Visits to BBC premises 203-4
 Wales 210
 West Region 210
Administration:
 Organization (chart) 164
 Senior staff list 167
Adult Education Liaison Committee 64, 138-9
 Members 146
Advertising in programmes 129, 135-6
Advisory Committees 138, 142-6, 227, 229
 Agricultural 144
 Appeals 145-6, 206
 Engineering 146
 Music 143-4
 Religious 57-8, 142-3
Advisory Councils 138-41, 227
 General 53, 139
 Members 140
 Regional 53, 139, 229
 Members 141
Aerials:
 Receiving 113-14, 115, 117
 UHF 108, 114
 Transmitting, UHF 111
Africa, French Language Service to 87, 88
African Services 84
 Programme hours 97
 Rebroadcasts 99
Afrikaans Service, Dates 214
Agence France Presse 55
Agricultural programmes 53-4
Advisory Committees 144
 Weather reports and information 207
Albanian Section: See Bulgarian and Albanian Section
Alexandra Palace 24, 109
Analyses, Programme content:
 Radio 44
 Television 32
Appeals 206
Appeals Advisory Committees 145-6, 206
Arabic Service 85
 Correspondence 91
 Date of inauguration 214
 Programme hours 97
 Rebroadcasts 99
 Transmitters 89
Area broadcasting 51
Artists, Engagement for broadcasts 150-1
Ascension Island, New relay station 89
Asian Service 85-6, 97
Associated Press 55
Association of Broadcasting Staff 158
Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain 149
Atlantic City Convention, 1947 119, 235
Audience Research Department 70-3
See also Listening Panels, Viewing Panels
Audiences:
 External Services 90-4
 Home Sound Radio Services 17, 38, 42-3
 Television 28-31
 Chart 31
Auditions 150, 204
Austrian Service, Dates 215

BBC Quarterly, Dates 215
BBC-2: See Television Service, BBC-2
Belgian Service, Dates 215
Bengali broadcasts 86, 97
Beveridge Committee 66, 220
Big Ben 208
Bookings 150-1
British Actors' Equity Association 62, 149
British Broadcasting Company Limited 37, 130, 131, 135, 136, 213
British Commonwealth International Newfilm Agency 55
British Council 28, 95
British Forces Stations 91, 101
British United Press 55
Broadcasting Councils:
 National 53, 127, 134-5, 139
 Establishment and functions 137-8, 139, 220, 227-9
 Members 138
 School 60, 61, 64, 65, 139
 Members 147-8
Broadcasting House 111, 214
Budget Broadcasts 68
Bulgarian and Albanian Section 86, 96, 215
Burmese Section 86, 97, 215
Bush House 82

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 74, 96
Cantonese broadcasts 86, 97, 99, 215
Caribbean and Colonial Service 85, 98, 99, 100
Central African Section: See East and Central African Section
Ceylonese Section, Pakistani and 86, 97, 98
Charters, BBC 127-8, 129, 220
 Complete text, 1952 Charter 221-33
 Complete text of renewal 234
 1927 Charter 130, 213, 220
 1937 Charter 214, 220
 1947 Charter 139, 216, 220
 1952 Charter 53, 134, 137, 139, 216, 219, 220
 1964 Charter 10, 137-8
Chief Assistant to the Director-General 73, 159, 164, 165
Children's programmes:
 Radio, Programme hours 44
 Television, Programme hours 32
See also School broadcasting
China, Broadcasts to overseas countries 79-80, 102-3, 105
Chinese Section 86

- Choral Society, BBC 204
 Clarke, Sir Ashley 8
 Coke, Gerald E. 8
 Colour television 9-10, 15, 110
 Dates 217, 218, 219
 European standards 76, 110
 Training of staff 16
 Transmission equipment 14
 Transmission problems 15
 Commonwealth Broadcasting Conferences 74-5
 Commonwealth broadcasting organizations, BBC co-operation 75-6, 156
 Commonwealth Broadcasting Secretariat 75
 Concert Orchestra, BBC 202
 Constitution, BBC 127-37, 224-6
 Contracts 149-52
 Controversial matter, Broadcasting 132-3
 Copenhagen Wavelength Plan 119
 Copyright 152-4
 Correspondence 203
 Letters from overseas listeners 91-2, 94
See also Addresses, BBC
 Correspondents, BBC 25, 56, 82
 Council of Europe 77
 Crawford Committee 130-1, 132, 133, 220
 Czechoslovak Section 86, 96, 215
- Daily Audience Barometer 71-2
 Danish Service, Dates 215
 Dates, BBC 213-19
 Directors-General, BBC 229-30
 Position 127, 159, 160
 Present Director-General 165
 Drama:
 Sound radio 39
 Audiences 43
 Programme hours 44
 Television 25
 Programme hours 32
 Viewing figures 29-30
 Duff, Sir James 8
 Dutch Service, Dates 215
- East and Central African Section 84, 97
 Educational broadcasts 59-66, 75
 Adult education:
 Liaison Committee 146
 Publications, List 190-4
 Sound radio 38, 64-6
 Television 25, 63-4
See also 'English by Radio', School broadcasting, and under subjects, e.g. Languages, Teaching
- Election broadcasts 66, 68-9, 135
 Electrical Trades Union 158
 Empire Service 214, 220
 Engineering 107-22
 Advisory Committee 146
 Education Engineers 60-1
 Exchanges, Commonwealth broadcasting organizations 75
 External Services 88-9
 Finance 169, 174, 175, 176, 185
 Number of BBC staff 154
 Organization of BBC Engineering Division (chart) 163
 Radio Services 111-12
 Regional development 110, 111-12
 Research 110-11
 Senior staff list, BBC Engineering Division 167
 Television 107-11
 BBC-2 108-9, 214-16
 Training and recruitment 113
 Engineering Information Department 113, 203
Engineering Monographs 196-7
 Engineering Training Department 113, 155, 156
 'English by Radio' 28, 94, 95, 96
English by Radio and Television 189
 'English by Television' 28, 94-5
 English Service 87, 88
 Dates of inauguration 214, 215
 Programme hours 96
 Rebroadcasts 98
 European Broadcasting Conferences 77, 119
 European Broadcasting Union 27, 74, 76, 110, 112
 European Services 52, 81-2, 86-8, 89
 Programme hours 96
See also names of sections
 Eurovision 24-5, 26, 27, 56, 76
 Exchange Telegraph 55
 Exchanges with radio organizations abroad 74, 75-6
 School broadcasts 63
 Technical information 75
 Export of BBC programmes 27-8, 94-5
See also Transcription Service
 External broadcasting from other countries 21, 79-80
 Table of hours per week 105
 External Services 20-2, 27, 79-104
 Address 209
 Cost per hour 185
 Engineering 88-9
- External Services (*contd.*)
 Finance and Grants-in-Aid 81, 128, 168, 170-1, 172-3, 176, 178, 182, 184, 185
 Languages, Number of 81
 New relay stations 9, 22, 81, 89
 Organization 81-2
 Chart 162
 Programme hours 81, 96-7, 105, 185
 Senior staff list 166
 Staff, Number of 154
See also European Services, Overseas Services
- Falkland Islands, Broadcasts to 85, 97, 98
 Far Eastern Station, BBC 86, 158
 Fees 151-2, 153-4
 Fellows, Sir Edward, Chairman, General Advisory Council 140
 fforde, Sir Arthur, Chairman, Board of Governors 8
 Films and film series 24
 Agreements with organizations 149
 Export 28
 Programme hours 32
 Viewing figures 30
 Finance, BBC 128-9, 168-85, 230-2
 Balance sheet and accounts 169-84
 Comparison of Programme Services Costs 185
 Licence system 128
 Source of income 128, 168
 Borrowing 10
See also names of services, e.g. Television Service
 Finnish Section 86, 93, 96, 215
 'Fourteen-day Rule' 134
 France, Broadcasts to overseas countries 105
 French Language Services Department 87, 88
 Audiences 93
 Correspondence 92-3
 Date of inauguration 214
 Programme hours 87, 96, 97
 Rebroadcasts 98, 99, 100
 Frequencies and wavebands: Allocation of frequencies 75, 77, 118-21
 BBC Services' frequencies, List 121
 Medium- and long-wave reception 114
 Short-wave reception 115-17
 UHF Bands 77, 119, 120, 121
 VHF Bands 77, 115, 119-20, 121
 'From Our Own Correspondent' 57

- 'Gallery' 25, 70
 General Forces Programme 215
 General Overseas Service 84
 Audiences 83, 84, 91
 News broadcasts 83
 Programme hours 84, 97
 Rebroadcasts 84, 91, 98, 99, 100
 Request programmes 202
 Transmitters 89
 Geneva Convention, 1959 119
 German Service 86, 88
 Audiences 92
 Date of inauguration 214
 Programme hours 96
 Rebroadcasts 98, 99
 Germany, West:
 Broadcasts to overseas countries 105
 Second television channel 25
 Ghana, Broadcasts to other countries 80
 Godwin, Dame Anne 8
 Goonhilly Down Post Office Radio Station 26
 Government announcements, Broadcast 135
 Government decisions, Pilkington Report 38, 53, 58, 63, 120, 137, 138
 Government powers: *See* Postmaster General
 Governors, Board of 10, 127, 128, 131, 159
 Impartiality 130, 133
 Independence 128, 139, 136-7
 Members 8
 Obligations 135
 Relations with Parliament 131-2
 Salaries 129, 174, 175, 225-6
 Views on broadcasting policy 133
 Grants-in-Aid:
 External Services 81, 128, 168
 Monitoring Service 185
 Greek Section 86, 96, 215
 Greene, Hugh Carleton, Director-General 165
 Hausa Section 84, 97, 99, 217
 Hebrew Section 86, 96, 99, 216
 Hindi broadcasts 86, 97, 99, 216
 Hindustani Service, Dates 215, 216
 Home Service 39
 Analysis of programme content 44
 Date of inauguration 214
 Finance 180
 Programme hours 44
 Hungarian Section 86, 96, 214
 Icelandic Service, Dates 215
 Impartiality, BBC 130, 133
 Incorporated Society of Authors 149
 Incorporated Society of Musicians 149
 Independent television, Political broadcasts 67
 Independent Television Authority 58, 69, 120, 220
 Independent Television Companies' Association 150
 Indian Section 86, 97
 Indonesian and Malay Section 86, 97, 98, 99, 215
 Interference 77, 117-18, 119
 Radio 114-15, 117-18
 Television 117-18
See also Jamming
 International Electrotechnical Commission 77
 International Frequency Registration Board 77
 International Radio Consultative Committee 77, 112
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference 77
 International Telecommunication Union 76-7
 Conventions 118, 119
 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee 77
 Intervention system, Eastern Europe 24-5
 Italian Section 86, 88, 96, 99, 214
 Jamming 87-8, 89-90, 91
 Japan:
 Agreement with EBU, Olympic Games 27
 Broadcasts to overseas countries 105
 Japanese Section 86, 93-4, 97, 99, 215
 Jones, Rachel M. 8, 138
 Kennedy, President, Programmes by communication satellites 26
 Kuoyu broadcasts 86, 97, 99, 215
 Languages, Number of, External Services 81
 Languages, Teaching 41, 64, 66
 Publications, List 191-3
See also 'English by Radio', 'English by Television'
 'Largest Theatre in the World' 27
 Latin American Service 86
 Date of inauguration 214
 Programme hours 97
 Rebroadcasts 98, 99, 100
 League of Dramatists 153
 Licences and Agreements, BBC 128-9, 131, 133, 135, 136
 Complete text, 1952 235-43
 Complete text, Supplemental Agreement, 1961 244-6
 Licences, Broadcast receiving:
 Cost to public 186
 Dates 186, 213, 216, 217
 Deductions from licence income by Postmaster General and Treasury 168
 Definition 235
 Distribution of licences 187-8
 Income from licences 10, 128, 168
 Independence ensured by licence system 10, 128
 Introduction of licences 186, 213, 216
 Number of licences 186
 Light entertainment and comedy:
 Sound radio:
 Programme hours 44
 Television:
 Programme hours 32
 Viewing figures 25, 29, 30
 Light Programme 40
 Analysis of programme content 44
 Date of inauguration 215
 Finance 181
 Programme hours 44
 Extension 19, 38
 Lime Grove Television Studios 23, 109
 Line standards, Television:
 Allocations, Frequencies 120, 121
 Electronic converter 111
 405-line 14, 15, 16
 525-line, North America 15
 625-line 14, 15, 16, 110-11
 BBC-2 12, 23, 108
 Colour television 110
 Dates, Test transmissions 218, 219
Listener and BBC Television Review, The 189
 Date of first issue 214
 Listening Panels 72
 Local broadcasting 10
London Calling 189
London Calling Europe 189
 'London calling Europe', European Services 87, 88, 215
 London Studio Players 202
 Lusty, Robert 8
 Luxembourg Service, Date 215
 Malay Section, Indonesian and 86, 97, 98, 99, 215

- (Malaya) Staff Association, BBC 158
- Maltese broadcasts 85, 97, 99, 215
- Management, Board of 81, 159
- Mauritius, Broadcasts to 85
- Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society 152
- Midland Light Orchestra, BBC 202
- Midland Region 53-4
- Addresses 209
- Advisory Committees:
- Appeals 145
- Religious 142
- Advisory Council 141
- Analysis of programme content 44
- Broadcast receiving licences 187
- Finance 179-81
- New television and sound premises 54, 110, 111-12
- Programme hours:
- Radio 44
- Television 32
- Milne, Sir David 8, 138
- Ministerial Broadcasts 39, 68
- Monitoring Service 56, 82, 101-4
- Finance 176, 178, 185
- Motoring information service 40
- Music:
- Advisory Committees 143-4
- Dance music 44
- Light music 40, 44
- Publications, List 195
- Serious music 25, 39, 41, 44
- Sound Radio 39, 41, 61
- Audiences 43
- Programme hours 44
- Teaching 41, 64-5
- Television 25
- Programme hours 32
- Viewing figures 30
- Music Publishers' Association 153
- Musicians' Union 62, 149
- National Association of Symphony Orchestras 150
- National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees 158
- National Broadcasting Company 56
- National Governors:
- Names 8, 138
- Salaries 225
- National Union of Journalists 158
- Natural History Unit, BBC 54
- Network Three:
- Analysis of programme content 44
- Finance 181
- Programme hours 41, 44
- See also Third Network
- New York newspaper strike, Reliance on BBC bulletins 83
- News and Current Affairs Division, Senior staff list 166
- News broadcasts 54-7
- External Services 81, 82-4
- Number of bulletins 81, 82
- Home Sound Radio Services 39, 40
- Audiences 42-3, 55
- Number of bulletins 54
- Programme hours 44
- Third Programme 42
- Regional News 53, 55, 56
- Sources of news 24-5, 55-6
- Television 24-5, 54-5, 109
- Audiences 55
- Programme hours 32
- 'News Extra' 55
- North American Service 85, 97, 98, 100
- North Region 52, 53
- Addresses 209
- Advisory Committees:
- Appeals 145
- Religious 142
- Advisory Council 141
- Analysis of programme content 44
- Broadcast receiving licences 187
- Finance 179-81
- Programme hours:
- Radio 44
- Television 32
- Northern Dance Orchestra, BBC 202
- Northern Ireland 52, 135
- Address 210
- Advisory Committees:
- Agricultural 144
- Appeals 145
- Religious 142
- Advisory Council 141
- Analysis of programme content 44
- Broadcast receiving licences 188
- Finance 179-81
- National Governor 8, 225
- Programme hours:
- Radio 44
- Television 32
- Northern Ireland Light Orchestra, BBC 202
- Northern Orchestra, BBC 202
- Norwegian Service, Dates 215
- Obligations of BBC 135
- Olympic Games, Tokyo, 1964 27
- Orchestral Employers' Association 150
- Organization 229-30
- Charts 159-64
- Outside broadcasts, Programme hours:
- Radio 44
- Television 32
- Overseas and Foreign Relations Department 73-4
- See also Representative overseas, BBC
- Overseas Regional Services 85, 97, 98
- Overseas Services 57, 81-2, 84-6
- Programme hours 97
- See also names of sections
- Overseas Transcriptions Listening Panel 76
- Pacific Service 85, 97, 98, 99
- 'Painting of the Month' 65, 194
- Pakistani and Ceylonese Section 86, 97, 98
- 'Panorama' 24, 25
- Parliament:
- Accounts of proceedings 39, 70, 135
- Broadcasts of debates in session 70
- State Opening 70, 218
- Ultimate control over BBC 129, 131-2
- See also 'Fourteen-day Rule'
- Party Political Broadcasts 39, 66-7, 69, 135
- Northern Ireland 135
- Wales 134-5
- Performing Right Society 62, 152
- Persian Section 86, 89, 97, 215
- Phonographic Performance Ltd. 153
- Pilkington Committee 10
- Pilkington Report, Government decisions 38, 53, 58, 63, 120, 137, 138
- Pinn, Sir Richard 8
- Police messages 135, 205
- Polish Section 86, 96, 215
- Political broadcasting 66-70
- See also Budget Broadcasts, 'Fourteen-day Rule', Election broadcasts, Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts
- Portuguese broadcasts, Latin American Services 86, 97, 98, 214
- Portuguese Service 84, 86
- Dates 214
- Programme hours 96
- Restoration 81, 214
- Post Office 15, 52
- BBC-2 108, 109
- Circuits and lines used by BBC 127
- Post Office Radio Interference Service 118
- Deduction for 168
- Postmaster General:
- Approval of Band III transmitters 107-8

(continued)

- Postmaster General (contd.)**
 Arbitrer, British Broadcasting Company 130
 Financial agreement with BBC 168
 Parliamentary spokesman on policy 131
 Prescriptive powers 128, 129, 131-5
See also Charters, BBC, Licences and Agreements, BBC
 Press Association 55
 Press Offices, BBC, Addresses 210-11
Programme hours:
 BBC External Services 81, 96-7, 105, 185
 BBC Sound Radio Services 44, 185
 BBC Television Service 32, 185
 External broadcasting by countries other than UK 79, 80, 102, 103, 105
Publications, BBC:
 Address 209
 List 189-200
 Publications Management, Senior staff list 167
 Revenue from publications 129, 173, 179
 School broadcasts pamphlets 63, 196
See also titles of journals
 Publicity Department, Addresses 210-11
 Publishers Association 153

 'Radio Newsreel' 55, 57
Radio Services: *See* Sound Radio Services
Radio Times 129, 189
 Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 200
Radiowriters' Association 153
Rebroadcasts 80, 83, 84-5, 86, 94
 List of countries using BBC material 98-100
Receivers, Number of:
 Sound radio 17, 79, 106
 Television 28, 106
Reception 80, 113-18
 Short wave 80, 115-17
See also Aerials, Interference
Regional boundaries (map) 123
Regional broadcasting 51-4, 69, 70, 150
 Addresses 209-10
 Analysis of programme content 44
 Broadcast receiving licences 187-8
 Finance 179-81
 New headquarters buildings 54, 111-12
 Programme hours:
 Radio 44, 45
 Television 32
 Senior staff list 165
 Sound radio services 39
 Technical developments 54, 110, 111-12, 120
 Television 24, 54, 110
See also Midland Region, North Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, West Region
Reith Lectures 201
Reith, Lord 130, 132
Relay I, communications satellite 24-5, 26, 56
Relay stations:
 External Services, New stations 9, 22, 81, 89
 Television 107
 List 35-6
 Map 33
 UHF Television 9, 126
 VHF Sound 111, 120
 List 50
 Map 48
 VHF Television 107, 120
Religious broadcasting 57-9
 Advisory Committees 57-8, 142
 Programme hours:
 Radio 44
 Television 32
 Publications, List 194-5
 List 50
Representatives overseas, BBC 78, 211-12
Request programmes, Gramophone record 42, 202
Reuters 55
Revue Orchestra, BBC 202
Riverside Television Studios 109
Rumanian Section 86, 87-8, 89-90, 96, 215
Russian Section 86
 Audiences 92
 Date of inauguration 215
 Jamming 87, 90
 Programme hours 96

Satellites, Communication 25-6, 56, 76
School broadcasting 59, 60-3
 Dates of first broadcasts 213, 216, 218
 Northern Ireland 62
 Number of listening schools 60, 63
 Number of viewing schools 60, 62
 Publications 63, 196
 School Broadcasting Councils 60, 61, 64, 65, 139
 Members 147-8
 Scotland 62
 Sound radio 39, 62-3
 Number of programmes 62
 Programme hours 44
 Television 25, 61-2
 Number of programmes 61

School broadcasting (contd.)
 Programme hours 32
 Training, Overseas visitors 61
 Wales 62
See also Children's programmes, Technical education
 Scores, Submission of 204
 Scotland 52, 137
 Addresses 210
 Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 144
 Appeals 145
 Music 144
 Religious 143
 Analysis of programme content 44
 Broadcast receiving licences 188
 Finance 179-81
 National Broadcasting Council 53, 127, 138
 National Governor 8, 138, 225
 Programme hours:
 Radio 44
 Television 32
 School Broadcasting Council, Members 148
 Television, BBC-2 54, 110
 Scottish Orchestra, BBC 202
 Scottish Variety Orchestra, BBC 202
 Screen Writers Guild 153
 Scripts 204
 Seconding of staff to other broadcasting organizations 74, 75, 156
 Secretary's Division, Senior staff list 167
 Selsdon Committee 220
 Serbo-Croat broadcasts: *See* Yugoslav and Slovene Section
 Shipping forecasts 40, 207-8
 Short-wave broadcasting 80-1, 84, 88-9, 122
 Short-wave reception 80, 115-17
 Sinhalese broadcasts 86, 97, 98
 Slovak broadcasts: *See* Czechoslovak Section
 Slovene Section: *See* Yugoslav and Slovene Section
 Society of Authors 153
 Somali Section 84, 97, 99, 217
 SOS messages 205
Sound Radio Services (Home Service, Light Programme, Third Network, Third Programme) 9, 17-19, 37-50
 Analysis of programme content 44
 Audiences 17, 38, 42-3
 Broadcast receiving licences 168
 Cost per hour 185
 Finance 168, 169, 170-1, 172-3, 174, 177-8, 179-81, 182, 183, 185

- Sound Radio Services (*contd.*)
 Organization (chart) 160
 Programme hours 44, 185
 Extension 19, 38
 Senior staff list 165
 Staff, number of 154
 See also Home Service,
 Light Programme,
 Third Network, Third
 Programme
 Spanish broadcasts, Latin
 American Service 86, 97,
 98, 99, 100, 214
 Spanish Section 86, 96, 99,
 214
 Sports broadcasts:
 Third Network 40, 41
 Sound radio 40, 57
 Television:
 Programme hours 32
 Viewing figures 30
 Staff 154-8
 Association of Broadcasting
 staff 158
 Number of staff 154
 Organization and Methods
 techniques 155
 Recruitment 156-8
 Regions 53
 Seconding to other broad-
 casting organizations
 74, 75, 156
 Senior staff list 165-7
 Training of staff 155-6
 BBC-2 12, 15-16
 Wages and salaries 174,
 175, 176
 Staff Training Department,
 BBC 155-6
 Stereophonic broadcasting
 41, 112, 218, 219
 International standards 76,
 112
 Stockholm Broadcasting
 Conferences 119-20
 Studios:
 Map showing studio cen-
 tres 123
 Number of studios 122
 Regional studios 54, 110,
 111-12
 Sound Studios 111, 122
 Television studios 15, 23-4,
 109-10, 122
 BBC-2 15, 54, 109
 Survey of Listening and
 Viewing 70, 71-2
 Swahili broadcasts 84, 97, 99,
 100, 217
 Swedish Service, Dates 215
 Sykes Committee 220
 Symphony Orchestra, BBC
 202
 Talks and documentaries
 Radio:
 Programme hours 44
 Television:
 Programme hours 32
 Viewing figures 30
 Tamil broadcasts 86, 97,
 98
 Technical education 59, 64
 Sound radio 62, 65
 Television 61, 64
 Telerecording:
 Equipment, Dual-standard
 109
 International standardiza-
 tion of processes 75
 Television Act, 1954 67, 220
 Television Advisory Com-
 mittee, 1960 219
 Television Centre, BBC,
 White City 23, 24, 109-10
 Television Enterprises, BBC
 27-8, 94-5
 Television Service 23-36
 Address 209
 Analysis of programme
 content 32
 Audiences 28-31
 Broadcast receiving licen-
 ces 168
 Cost per hour 185
 Date of inauguration 214,
 220
 Finance 168, 169, 170-1,
 172-3, 175, 177-8, 179,
 181, 182, 183, 185
 Improvements, Band III
 transmitters 107-8, 120
 National coverage 17, 23,
 107
 Organization (chart) 161
 Programme hours 32, 185
 Senior staff list 165-6
 Staff, Number of 154
 See also Colour television,
 Line standards, Televi-
 sion, UHF television
 bands
 Television Service, BBC-2 9,
 11-13, 23, 36, 113
 Colour television 110
 Engineering 14-16, 108-9
 Finance 16, 109
 National coverage 9, 13,
 16, 109
 Maps 125, 126
 Scotland 54, 110
 Television Theatre, Shep-
 herd's Bush 24
 Telstar I 24-5, 26, 52, 219
 Telstar II 26
 Thai Section 86, 97, 99, 215
 'That Was the Week That
 Was' 25
 Viewing figures 30
 Theatres' National Com-
 mittee 149
 Third Network 40-1
 Extension 19, 38
 See also Network Three,
 Third Programme
 Third Programme 19, 41-2
 Analysis of programme
 content 44
 Date of inauguration 216
 Finance 181
 News bulletins 42
 Programme hours 44
 Tickets for BBC shows 203
 Time signals 208
 'Today in Parliament' 70
 Topical Tapes 85
 Trade unions 149-50, 151,
 153, 158
 Transcription Service 100, 149
 Countries broadcasting
 transcriptions 101
 School broadcasts 63
 Transistor receivers 17-18,
 37, 39, 40
 Transmitting stations:
 External Services 81
 Number of stations 81,
 88-9, 122
 Sound radio:
 Lists 46-7, 49
 Number of sound radio
 stations 122
 Television:
 List 34
 Maps 33, 125, 126
 Number of television
 stations 122
 UHF Television 9, 14-15,
 16, 108-9, 125, 126
 Automatic devices 15
 VHF Sound:
 List 49
 Map 48
 Number of VHF sta-
 tions 122
 VHF Television 51-2, 108,
 120, 124
 See also Relay stations
 Turkish Section 86, 96, 98,
 99, 215
 UHF television bands 121
 Allocation of frequencies
 77, 119, 120, 121
 BBC-2 9, 23, 108, 125, 126
 Experimental transmis-
 sions 15, 108
 Transmission problems 14-
 16
 Ullswater Committee 66, 220
 UNESCO 78
 United Arab Republic,
 Broadcasts to overseas
 countries 105
 United Nations Radio Divi-
 sion 77
 United Press Movietone
 Television 55
 Urdu broadcasts 86, 97, 99,
 216
 USA:
 Television transmissions by
 satellite 25-6, 56, 76
 Transcription Service, Use
 of 100
 See also 'Voice of America'
 USSR:
 Broadcasts to overseas
 countries 79-80, 102,
 105
 Jamming 87
 Sino-Soviet split 79-80
 102-3
 See also Russian Section
 Variety Artists' Federation
 149

- Variety Orchestra, BBC 202
 VHF broadcasting:
 Allocation of frequencies
 77, 115, 119-20, 121
 Audience Research 73
 External Services 122
 Local 10
 Sound Radio Services 18,
 39, 48-50, 115
 Map 48
 Relay stations 50, 111,
 120
 Transmitting stations 49,
 122
 Television 14
 Relay stations 107, 120
 Transmitting stations
 51-2, 108, 120, 122,
 124
 Vietnamese Section 86, 93,
 97, 100
 Viewing Panels 72
 Visits to BBC premises 203-4
 'Voice of America' 96
 Programme hours 105
- Wales 134-5
 Addresses 210
 Advisory Committees:
- Wales (*contd.*)
 Agricultural 144
 Appeals 146
 Religious 143
 Analysis of programme
 content 44
 Broadcast receiving licen-
 ces 188
 Finance 179-81
 National Broadcasting
 Council 53, 127, 134-
 5, 138
 National Governor 8, 138,
 225
 New headquarters build-
 ings 54, 111
 Programme hours:
 Radio 44
 Television 32
 School Broadcasting Coun-
 cil, Members 148
 Television, National pro-
 gramme 51-2, 108,
 120, 137
 Map 124
 Welsh language broad-
 casts 24, 32
 Programme hours 44
 Wavelengths: *See* Frequen-
 cies and wavebands
- Weather forecasts 40, 207-8
 'Week in Westminster, The'
 70
 Welsh Orchestra, BBC 202
 West African Section 84, 97
 West Indies, Broadcasts to
 85, 97
 West of England Players,
 BBC 202
 West Region 54
 Addresses 210
 Advisory Committees:
 Appeals 146
 Religious 143
 Advisory Council 141
 Analysis of programme
 content 44
 Broadcast receiving licen-
 ces 187
 Finance 179-81
 Programme hours:
 Radio 44
 Television 32
 Wireless Telegraphy Acts 128
- Yemeni revolution, 1926,
 Monitoring problems 103
 Yugoslav and Slovene Sec-
 tion 86, 96, 215

The image features a black horizontal bar across the center. On this bar, the letters 'BBC' are displayed in a white, bold, sans-serif font. Each letter is contained within its own white square box, which is slightly offset to the right, creating a staggered effect. The background of the entire image is a light cream or off-white color, with two large, diagonal, solid-colored shapes: a green one in the upper right and a blue one in the lower left.

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