

BBC 1965

HANDBOOK



BBC HANDBOOK 1965

Frontispiece

The Chairman of the BBC, Lord Normanbrook, (nearest the camera) with the Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, talking to Robin Day during rehearsals for the General Election results programme in the studio at Television Centre, on Wednesday, 14 October, 1964



BBC handbook

1965

British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W.1

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Cover design by Alex Kroll

Printed and bound in Great Britain by
Cox and Wyman Ltd.,
London, Reading, and Fakenham
No. 5927

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**British Broadcasting Corporation
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Foreword

by Lord Normanbrook
Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation

This handbook is designed to be a convenient source of information about all the activities of the BBC, at home and abroad. The 1964 edition was among the first of the papers about the BBC to which I turned after my appointment as Chairman in April last. I found it then a valuable preliminary guide. And I commend the 1965 edition to anyone who wishes to study the basic elements in public service broadcasting.

Some of the material included in it is there for purposes of reference, to be consulted rather than read. But, in addition to this factual material, there is much that will repay study by anyone who is concerned to understand the art of mass communication by broadcasting. From this handbook you can learn the technical capacity of the apparatus: you can see what has been offered to the public, both for their pleasure and for their profit: you can discover the spirit in which the work has been carried out. In the main it is a review of the year that has passed, but the results achieved in that period hold great promise for the days ahead.

More than a Tinkling Cymbal

by Kenneth Adam,
Director of Television

Dogs, of misfortune and misunderstanding, at the heels of BBC-2 in its early days created a picture of it which was wrong, and which is only now being corrected. Some thin Italian hands, of course, were at work. Some whiffs of old grapeshot were scented from the commercial lines. It would be naïve to suppose the new channel was launched into an entirely friendly world. The black-out of the first night was succeeded by the dim-out of the first few months in the hard, bright light of the finest summer for five years. Some bought new sets without realizing they needed new aerials as well. The strange new rooftop devices were thus often angry last straws. Many more, aware of this need, were frustrated by apathetic or ignorant landlords. Propagation problems were aggravated by the high blocks now so typical a part of the London, and Greater London, scene. Then there was the Seven Faces of the Week policy, pleasing to some, alienating to a majority who found some nights when they wanted to watch nothing at all. 'So quick bright things come to confusion.' We said we would make mistakes, and we did. But they were not all ours. There were a few programmes that were actually bad. But Michael Peacock's scrapbooks grew fat with praise of the good and new ones. It was ironic, but galling, to read on one page of the dailies and weeklies that BBC-2 was a 'flop', and on another, warm critical notices of its outstanding items. Meanwhile the audiences in the South-East, many of whom escaped the sampling nets because they were outside the official fringe area of direct reception, or were being supplied by local enterprise even beyond the Home Counties, were still small, smaller than we would have wished, but deeply appreciative. Letters and telephone calls, which in the experimental stages of a new service may be more significant than scientific samples, proved that, in their hundreds and thousands.

The next stage in this comical, tragical history (and history, said Carlyle, is a distillation of rumour), was when, foolishly, as it turned out, we allowed the news of a feature film deal, in which BBC-2 was minimally concerned, to be revealed at the same time as our plans for the necessary re-shuffle of the nightly pattern. The watchdogs were loosed. Making all kinds of assumptions from an absentee position, the critics bayed. 'One sees more devils than vast hell can hold.' 'From now, on, BBC-2 is on its own, so far as I am concerned', was a favourite line among those who believed, honestly

and erroneously, that they had been betrayed in their support of the new channel. Gradually, and generously, they retreated, as they realized the alarm was false, that what was happening was a spread, and not a dilution, of the programmes which marked BBC-2 out from BBC-1 (and naturally, from ITV), that the minorities were being catered for at least as comprehensively as before, that many of the timing changes were being made, not to tuck such programmes away on the sidelines, but to present, so far as possible, an array of common junctions with BBC-1. This could not, of course, eliminate the agony of choice, but at least it reduced the unfairness of it. Anyway, it quickly became clear that the UHF viewer liked the new plan, and began to watch something every night. This meant that many of the more unusual programmes got a better chance of a spill-over audience. It was an all-round improvement. Seven faces became seven days.

As we expected, with the coming of autumn, and the disengagement from elections and athletics, the number of UHF sets and the volume of BBC-2 viewing in the South-east grew appreciably. But it was undoubtedly the unexpected acceleration of coverage for Birmingham which gave the second channel the fillip it needed. 'BBC-2 Showcase' on Sunday afternoons on BBC-1 whetted appetites as it was intended it should. The press in the Midlands displayed a daily interest even before the transmitter was open. The industry, in all its parts, became more and more confident of disposing of sets. First reactions in the Birmingham public were friendly, positive, and contained a certain robust contempt for people in the South who took a long time to know a good thing when they saw it.

'Midland furze afire—
Buy my English posies,
And I'll sell your heart's desire.'

Perhaps 'heart's desire' pitches it a bit high. Nevertheless, in terms of programmes accomplished, sometimes by the rawest recruits, sometimes by older people drawn into new effort and new imagination, the first nine months were more than pregnant; they were a new birth. Thinking back to the very large and unexpected range of musical programmes, for instance, or to the breakthrough into the 'new leisure' by 'Time Out,' or to 'Theatre 625,' which was, 'seminally' to be in the word fashion, at least as important as anything happening in that time at the *Aldwych* or the *Arts* or the *Court*, or to the various kinds of interrogation in depth for politics or science, or to the acceptance of 'Tuesday Term' as a start in re-education which is now a national issue, or above all to what is already a world-

wide as well as a national impact of 'The Great War,' thinking back to these things seen, by those who have BBC-2, I would be prepared to match myself against Bacon: 'A crowd is not company, faces are but a gallery of pictures, talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.' If we still have less than a crowd for BBC-2, there *is* a company and an enlarging one; faces are increasingly alive; talk is more than percussion. Love, in terms of eager, professional skill, is being lavished on our company. Enough of statistics, for this book; they are the ghoul, anyway, at any programme feast. Poetry is of graver import than history. We have Aristotle's word for it. At this moment, I am more concerned with the poetry of BBC-2 than with its history.

Music Planning : Its Responsibilities

by Hans Keller, *Chief Assistant (Orchestral and Choral)*
BBC Music Division

BBC music covers everything from Pop to Zak, the imaginary Polish composer whom one or two of us invented – not in order to hoax the world, as some critics thought, but to give a palpable demonstration of our unprecedented crisis of communication. Nobody has the right to hoax anybody else, because we are all in it.

There is not a single musician alive to whom all contemporary music is comprehensible. To make matters even more problematic, the crisis works both ways: not only are advanced styles incomprehensible to traditionalists, but more conservative styles tend to be incomprehensible to advanced minds. It is a fact that highly competent, perhaps even outstanding avant-gardists have come to the conclusion that the music of this country's greatest living composer is rubbish. It is useful to remind oneself of such facts when one feels like shouting 'Rubbish!' oneself – whether one is a listener or a programme-builder.

The programme-builder's problems are, in fact, proportionate to the crisis of communication and comprehensibility – and the fact that he is more than one person does not ease his task, except that a group of people tend, with luck, to be more objective than a single individual can hope to be. In Mozart's age, BBC Music Division, had it existed, would have had a marvellous time. The public wanted contemporary music, and only contemporary music. In order to be half a step ahead of public taste (as, perhaps, we ought to be if we are to fulfil our responsibility not only towards the public, but also towards the arts themselves), we would not have tried to peer into the future, i.e. stare at its alleged representatives in the present; we would simply have had to dive into the most recent of pasts and rescue Bach from oblivion – an operation which, since there was no BBC Music Division, had to be postponed until Mendelssohn's appearance.

It is, in fact, the BBC's duty to be both popular and unpopular at the same time – unpopular in discharging its duty towards the contemporary composer who, if he doesn't happen to have written the *War Requiem*, usually has to confine himself to a minority audience, however enthusiastic; and popular in catering for the musical tastes of various majorities.

It is part of our bewildering culture that there is more desirable or desired music at the music-lover's disposal than at any previous historical stage, not only because of our modern means of mass communication, but basically because we look more and further into the

past than did former ages. The main-stream of music has become long as well as wide, and it is perhaps only with the coming of the new Music Programme that the BBC is finding itself in a position to broadcast as much 'good music' as it wants to – or as it is wanted to. That one has to say 'good music' in inverted commas although there is plenty of 'good music' that isn't good and, conversely, plenty of good music that isn't 'good', only reminds us that we must avoid being snobs or inverted snobs, even if that is what snobs or inverted snobs want us to be. We do not and should not tell licence-holders what is good for them; but neither should we broadcast what is bad, if we can help it.

What is bad? The question is most difficult in the sphere of contemporary music, where you can't do anything without being told by someone that you ought to have done something else; and for all you know you ought. So far as foreign contemporary music is concerned, the problem, in principle at least, is not too overwhelming: one chooses composers, works, that have proved to be of outstanding interest, or else those whose promise is so marked that it cannot be missed.

But British contemporary music is in a special position: if we miss a piece of substance and character, its progress into our musical world may be seriously delayed; for the chances that a foreign radio station will take it up at that stage are slim. Radio stations have indeed become the chief promoters of new music; but, not unnaturally, every country tends to look after its own composers in the first place.

In the circumstances, the question how the BBC decides on the countless new scores that come its way is arousing lively interest, and justly so: the responsibility of these decisions is immense.

New British scores are read by a group of distinguished musicians in no way connected with the BBC; at the same time, every new score is studied by at least one senior member of staff who may be assumed to be in sympathy with its style. Now, if the outside readers approve a score and the Music Division member hates it, there is, barring suicide, nothing he can do about it: the score is accepted. If, on the other hand, the outside reports do not amount to a favourable verdict, but the staff member is enthusiastic, his plea will be accepted, the score passed for broadcasting, and there is nothing the outside readers can do about it. In other words, the composer gets the benefit of the doubt, whenever there is any.

At the same time, the BBC also plays a more active part in the promotion of new music – in fact of creation: at fairly regular intervals, commissions go out both to established composers and to what one might call – contemporary phenomenon – established unestablished composers, i.e. those who have made a name for themselves

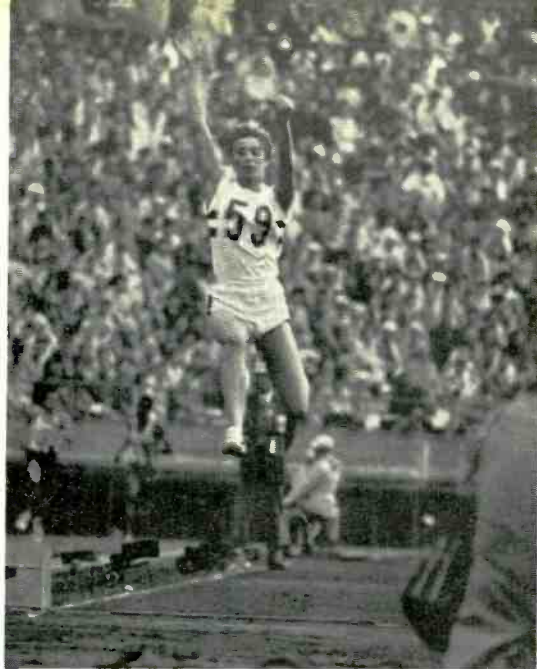
but whose style may be too provocative, or for that matter too conservative, to have as yet found undisputed recognition. All this is concert music, of course; in the field of what is sometimes described as 'applied music' – features, drama – there is a variety of opportunities for composers of all shades and sizes, without any prejudice against those who do not play a major role in the concert world, so long as they show a special aptitude for whatever task may be in hand.

So far as the much-discussed new look of BBC music is concerned – perhaps a more catholic look than before – the most striking changes have occurred in the BBC's public concert life – the winter season of public concerts, the Tuesday Invitation Concerts and, of course, the Proms, to which this year even chamber music has found admission.

But while the doors have been opened to new and exciting music as well as to the classics of our own age who are now, at last, becoming generally known, it cannot be too strongly stressed that the new, forward-looking policy does not turn its back on the past; on the contrary, whole volumes of past masterpieces, such as the Haydn quartets and symphonies, to which our musical world has paid scant attention, are insistently offered to the listener – who has already shown that he is only too eager to discover or rediscover them. A 'modern' name or two, especially if it appears in a prominent context and maybe carries an emotive connotation, readily creates the illusion that old values are being sacrificed; but the statistical surveys and previews of our programmes show that to the best of our knowledge nothing is being sacrificed but tedium.

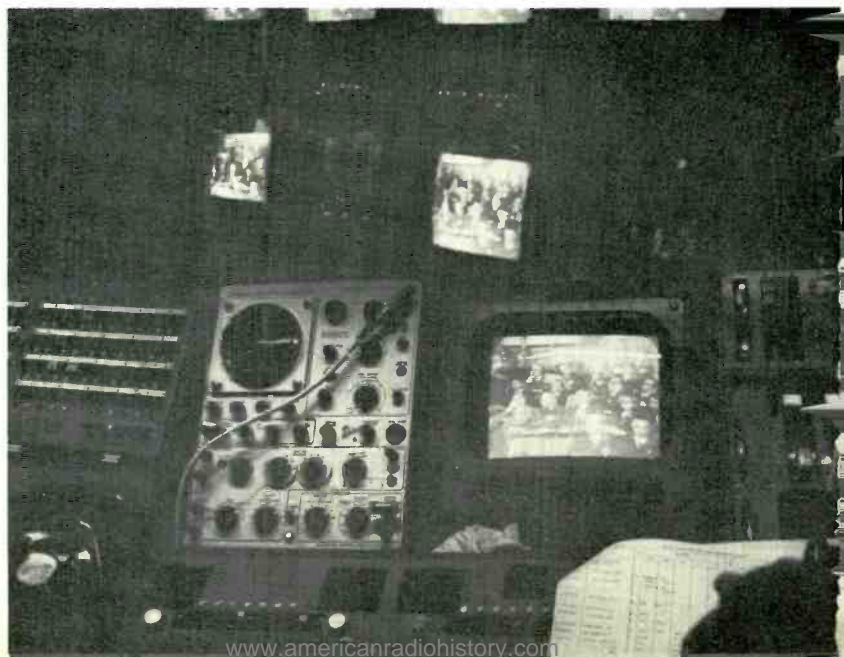
The BBC televised the State Opening of Parliament for the second time in its history, on 3 November, 1964, and included for the first time a glimpse of the House of Commons as the cameras followed the members' procession to the Lords. The occasion was also broadcast in the Third Network and throughout the world





A gold medal
for Great Britain:
Mary Rand at the
Tokyo Olympic
Games 1964

First live television
broadcast from
Japan via satellite
Telstar II –
16 April, 1964 –
seen in the
International Control
Room at Television
Centre



The BBC in the World

by E. Tangye Lean,
Director of External Broadcasting

The survey of External Broadcasting in the past year (on pages 85-6) can be read as a comment on the period of twenty years which separate us from the Second World War. It is a comment which affects Governments as well as the Corporation, because the first provide the resources, including the basic freedoms of broadcasting, while the Corporation provides the output and its independent quality.

At the end of the war, when the Corporation had the resources appropriate to a world with 150 million radio sets, it was the most powerful single influence among them; but as the number has climbed to 434 million (and 138 million television sets), resources have been withdrawn by successive Governments in the interests of economy. The main reductions were in the number of transmitters, the range of languages, and the time they had on the air. At the same time an opposite tendency was at work in the outside world. As the audience grew, the majority of countries kept pace with it by increasing their external services, their transmitters and languages. Today, when the number of sets has tripled and the competition to get into them more than doubled, it is important to see what reality is left to the BBC.

There are perhaps three or four indications in the survey of the year which need a word of explanation.

1. BBC External Services are rebroadcast by more stations than those of any other country.
2. The number of letters to the External Services is approaching 200,000 in the year, nearly as many as are received by the sound and television programmes of the BBC from the British home public.
3. Nearly a quarter are in Arabic.
4. English by Television produced by the BBC has been on the screens of a score of countries.

The first of these achievements – world priority in the number of rebroadcasts – is perhaps greater than appears on the surface. When the British Empire was a close political community, it was natural for its member states to want to carry the BBC. As the ties loosened, the broadcasting link held its interest and has continued throughout the main extent of the Commonwealth; but in the emergent states of Asia and Africa it could be represented by extreme nationalists as a mark of dependence. In 1950 India dropped BBC rebroadcasts. In 1961 Ghana dropped them and by July 1962 Nigeria had dropped its English rebroadcasts. In 1963 Kenya dropped its news rebroadcasts

and Tanganyika followed suit. In 1964 Malawi, and Malaysia dropped their rebroadcasts.

If the West had been prevoyant, it might have foreseen this sequel to political withdrawal and met it in advance. The listener, whether nationalist or extreme nationalist, had a continuing need to hear the BBC because of its breadth and impartiality in a world where he was threatened by claustrophobia at home and propaganda abroad. But to reach the outside world on short waves is a chancy business, even where short waves are the standard channel of communication, as they are in India or Africa. The paths into the distance tremble and fade under equatorial and solar effects. They lead with a fair degree of reliability to London, but also to Moscow, Peking, and the Republic of South Africa. They need boosting of the kind that they will be given by the BBC's new short-wave station on Ascension Island and has existed at one point in the world, in the BBC Far Eastern station, for more than a decade. The Americans now have fifteen transmitter points overseas for relays on short and medium waves.

The strength of the listener's demand for the BBC after independence was shown by the use of BBC bulletins on commercial broadcasting systems which had alternative coverage in some of the Commonwealth territories. The commercial services of Ceylon, which have a mass audience throughout India and South-east Asia, have carried two BBC bulletins a day since the independence of India. A year after the independence of Nigeria, the commercial service in Western Nigeria began to take three BBC bulletins and the Eastern Commercial Service four bulletins; in 1962 the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria began to take bulletins and programmes in Hausa from the BBC as well as in English. In Nigeria in 1965 the BBC actually reaches a wider audience by rebroadcasts than it did in 1961.

But a wider audience on a secure basis is needed in all these countries if the BBC is to retain its influence. The number of radio listeners in Africa north of the Republic has been doubling every two years. In the world as a whole they are increasing by about a hundred million a year. As the sets spread, they change somewhat in character; while listening on short waves remains predominant, the sets get cheaper and need easier access to the signal, preferably on medium waves. To rely on programme quality alone may retain a significant section of the audience, but it will send the majority elsewhere at a time when the majority is about to become the most significant section of all.

When we come to the next remarkable detail of the year – the increasing number of letters to the BBC – it is not perhaps surprising that the world should write nearly as many letters as the British home public, though it is encouraging that so many come from young listeners and that they are prepared to pay twice as much for their

postage. But nearly a quarter of the letters are in Arabic, and the Arab countries include areas where there is a high rate of illiteracy. English by Radio is rebroadcast in Libya, Aden, Lebanon, Bahrain, the Trucial States, and Mauritania, but there are no rebroadcasts of the BBC generally in the Arab states, which have the same dread of neo-colonialism as the states below the Sahara. One might be tempted to see the forty thousand letters sent by listeners to the BBC as a freak of some kind if their implications had not been confirmed by an audience survey which gives the BBC an audience on a scale which it has not had before outside Europe. The survey was carried out in the summer of 1963 in the four chief cities of the Lebanon without any mention of the BBC as an interested organization. It revealed that the BBC's Arabic Service had a regular audience of more than half all the radio listeners, a figure only slightly less than the Voice of the Arabs and far greater than the audience gained by other external broadcasters. The impact of the BBC's Arabic Service is a massive one.

Before we try to apportion credit between the Government and the BBC for an achievement of this order, we should perhaps notice how it was brought about. In Arabic, since 1959, the British Government has provided the resources to bring in the BBC on medium waves from North Africa to the borders of Pakistan. The area is comparable in size with the body of Africa from the Sahara in the north down to the Republic of South Africa, or with South-east Asia from Peking in the north to the southern islands of Indonesia.

In the Arabic area the familiar revolution in the means of communication has taken place. The sets, which numbered about two million in 1955, have increased to about ten million, with three or more people listening to a set. A population which was largely illiterate has been brought into contact with the outside world as it chooses what pattern of society it will adopt. The choice will be its own choice, but at least it will recognize the alternatives: the solutions offered by Cairo, Moscow, and Peking, and by the open world of the West. The BBC audience on medium waves has spread out with the cheapest sets to the coffee shops in Baghdad and the tents in the Arabian desert. It is an audience which is that much less likely to be conquered by a simple doctrine.

Organizationally, the success of the BBC in Arabic has been a significant one because the standards of BBC output have been backed by the Government with appropriate resources. This support of a government for the efforts of an independent organization provide something unique in the world which is recognized by the listener, without knowledge of its background, as more attractive than a government speaking for itself in its interests of the moment. The

combination has worked before, and the Arabic experience suggests that it will work where it is needed – in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. As the illiterate half of the world moves on to the political map in our lifetime, there can be little doubt about the need.

The problem of Europe is different because of its literacy and sophistication, but not because the relative withdrawal of the BBC was a safe economy. In Europe English by Television has been showing on the screens of a dozen countries. External Services have worked for five years on the problem without support from the Government. BBC Television provided both the technical and financial resources, and the credit would seem to belong to the BBC.

The Current Debate

by J. A. Camacho,
Head of Talks and Current Affairs

Books, journals and newspapers, the theatre and cinema, television, exhibitions and galleries are all constantly wooing the public with news of events, new trends in art, new concepts of morality or education, new functions of government or discoveries in science, changes of law and shifts of political opinion. What then can radio do to complement the stream of words pouring from the presses, the tireless cameras of television and cinema, the endless and welcome optimism of artist, dramatist, and poet, the unflagging zeal of reporter and correspondent and the unceasing search for truth and wisdom of leader writer and university don, philosopher and thinker?

There is a sense in which radio can embrace all this and more; and if it lacks the stimulus, it is free from the distraction of the moving picture. The disembodied human voice is often more accurately revealing than gesture and facial expression; and radio can be, and often is, immediate. If the permanency of the printed page is of greater value for study and analysis, the spoken word has warmth, reality, and immediacy; no printer or cameraman can distort a speaker's meaning; the semantic value of his intonation cannot be lost; the voice and the word remain man's primary means of communication. This then is why the radio talks producer believes he can contribute to that greater awareness in our society without which words like democracy have no meaning and without which prejudice and ignorance replace tolerance and understanding.

This is a high endeavour; it could lead to the pompous, the smug, and the complacent; it could engender the patronizing mandarin; it could identify the spoken word of radio with the amorphous 'establishment', the accepted authority, in short, with the respectable. But if a producer successfully shuns this Scylla he can too easily fall into the Charybdis of the eccentric, the professional protester, the permanent rebel, and the reforming zealot. And here the professional radio critic provides little guidance: 'Bravo, in brief', wrote Anne Duchene in one of her weekly articles in *The Guardian*, 'for the Corporation's loyal, routine and largely unacknowledged diffusion of sweet reason, day after day'. It was kindly meant; but oh dear, reason can be, and so often is, sadly lacking in excitement; have we been as dull as that?

But no, perhaps not. 'It was disgusting of you to broadcast the experiences of a man in the condemned cell before his reprieve, and that on a Sunday. Can't you teach your producers to have good

taste.' No madam, we can do no such thing; for we are all responsible, in a way, for what goes on in the condemned cell, and beyond it, and we cannot see why Sunday, for many still a day of contemplation, is less suitable than any other. 'It is ridiculous to broadcast the views of the Editor of *Punch* on serious economic matters. Of course things must pay. By broadcasting Mr. Hollowood's absurd ideas you do immense harm.' Do we, my dear sir? Lord Keynes too was once said to have absurd ideas. In 'Must Everything Pay' Mr. Bernard Hollowood revealed an original approach; we thought it worth listening to, and more orthodox economists have had and will have plenty of time on the air. 'Why do you spend so much time on the unpleasant side of things, mental illness, old people's homes and ex-convicts? You are obsessed by the seamy side of life.' A serious charge; but is it true? Is there not plenty of comedy and laughter on the air? Have you not heard at least one light-hearted item on 'Today' or a story of personal success in 'Starting from Scratch'? Have you not heard what our scientists are doing in 'Science Survey' or 'Science Review'? Have you heard no story of industrial triumph in 'Britain at Work'? And, sir, have you no interest in what is done for those that need help, your help and our help, for the old, the mentally sick, and the discharged prisoner? 'You are complacent . . .', 'You never talk about what is wrong . . .', 'You are always seeking sensation . . .', 'You are just government stooges . . .', 'You are a bunch of reds . . .', 'You don't understand the white settlers' point of view . . .', 'You don't appreciate the legitimate aspirations of Africans . . .', 'You are too trivial . . .', 'You are too serious . . .'. Well, well, perhaps after all, we are not too dull.

But we don't do enough – about anything. More about science, please, more about industry, more about social services, more about teachers . . . and don't forget about the fluoridation of water, be fair to humanists, give greater attention to the theatre, why can't we have more book reviews, why do you neglect the Commonwealth. . . . And no matter what is done, it doesn't meet the case; for all that matters to listener X is what listener X actually heard, and he certainly doesn't listen to a hundred programmes a week.

These then are the shoals and reefs, and occasional storms, through which talks producers steer a course, uneven no doubt in practice but steady in purpose. Perhaps the Reith Lectures exemplify the sort of editorial judgment at work. In a year in which the independence of ex-colonial areas is in the forefront, Miss Margery Perham speaks of 'The Colonial Reckoning'; a year later when the cleavage in standards between old and young seems greater than ever, the anthropologist and psychiatrist, Professor G. M. Carstairs, makes

a new assessment of 'This Island Now'; following closely upon Newsom, Trend, and Robbins, the new thinking about higher education is examined through the Vice Chancellor of the new University of Essex, Dr. A. L. Sloman, in 'A University in the Making'; and in 1964 when public thought is concentrated on modernization, technology, and cybernation, Sir Leon Bagrit lectures on 'The Age of Automation'.

But these are long term projects. More immediate in their different ways are other programmes; the daily 'Woman's Hour', lively, stimulating, with a large and intensely loyal audience, of whom Pat Williams wrote in the *Sunday Telegraph* that it had produced 'more controversy than any other sound radio programme'; 'The Critics', 'New Comment' in the Third Programme, and 'The World of Books', regular weekly programmes devoted to the arts; 'Home this Afternoon', the new daily programme with the older generation in mind; all these and many others strive to reflect and contribute to current thought.

It is perhaps in Third Programme that speculation on ideas is most welcome. Whether it be an assessment of 'Relativity Today' or the announcement by Professor Fred Hoyle of a new theory of gravitation (broadcast on the evening of the day in which he first revealed his work to the Royal Society), an examination of Rachel Carson's 'Silent Spring' or a study of 'Germany after Adenauer', new ideas of government with Harold Wilson, Jo Grimond, and Enoch Powell, in 'Whitehall and Beyond', or Professor Buchanan on 'Traffic in Towns', the Third Programme does not, like Alfonso the Wise, so closely keep its eyes upon the stars as to lose the earth; its feet are firmly on the ground. Nowhere, perhaps, is this more apparent than in its treatment of current affairs, not least such extended international discussions as 'The Open End' devoted to 'Sovereignty in the Modern World' and the fortnightly 'Personal View', in which intelligent men and women, normally not involved in the world of politics, comment freely on current developments.

But it is in the Home Service, in 'Today', in 'Conference', and above all in 'Ten O'Clock' that the coverage of topical current affairs is concentrated. It was in 'Ten O'Clock' that the day after the midnight publication of the Denning Report, Harold Macmillan, in an extended interview, made his last broadcast as Prime Minister. It was in 'Conference' that Sir Alec Douglas Home answered questions about the Commonwealth a week before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It is in these programmes, where the immediacy of radio can be best exploited, that political leaders of all parties, Commonwealth and foreign statesmen, Members of Parliament, academic experts, leaders of religious

thought, economists, journalists, and others, speaking from London or elsewhere in the kingdom, from Europe or from across the Atlantic, or even now, with the new COMPAC cable link, from Australia, have expressed their ideas, debated their causes, and provided hundreds of thousands of listeners with food for thought.

The foregoing is not a report. If it were, some reference should have been made to many other programmes, as, for example, that weekly source of sage and cool advice 'Can I Help You?'. For that sort of review there is no space and this essay has another intention. It is an attempt to examine how radio contributes to the current debate in its spoken word programmes, the purpose and the problems, and some little hint of the frustrations and the rewards. And if at times the purpose is not achieved, one final problem should be borne in mind; the producers of music programmes, of comedy or drama, work with professional musicians, comedians or actors, whereas the talks producer as often as not works with the amateur and inexperienced speaker. For this in part is how the greater awareness among the listening public can be best achieved.

The Communication of Science

by Aubrey E. Singer

*Head of Outside Broadcasts Feature and Science Programmes,
Television*

With its great powers of illustration television is uniquely equipped for the communication of science. At a time when there is an increasing national awareness of the need to understand the changes science and its applications are making in our lives, it is natural that there should be a sharp increase in the number of science programmes transmitted by the BBC Television Service. In fact over the last year there has been a threefold increase in the output of science programmes designed for adult audiences.

In order to achieve this increase in output and meet the challenge of this new emphasis in science there have been corresponding changes in the organization of the Television Service. Thus one of the departments in Outside Broadcasts Group, namely Science and Features Department, is now the 'prime contractor' for the production of science programmes in BBC Television. It is also the main focus of contact for any inquiries or suggestions about science on television.

This new department has now been in existence for over a year. It endeavours to balance its output over the complete spectrum of the natural, applied, and medical sciences and at the same time design the programmes to suit many audience levels. Either task would be difficult and in combination probably impossible. Nevertheless, this has been the target of the Science and Features Department in the production of over a hundred science programmes during the past year. The programmes have ranged in content from pure science to engineering and in target audience from people with some background of scientific understanding and who are prepared to give sustained attention, to the average viewer with no special interest or knowledge. As an example of the diversity of the output, in the last week of July 1964 three programmes were transmitted. One, 'Strangeness minus Three', described the story of the hunt for a new sub-atomic particle - the omega minus; yet another programme, 'Mechanical Man', was a fifty minute interview programme with four engineers; the third programme was 'Basis for Decision' the last in a series on operational research transmitted in 'Tuesday Term' on BBC-2.

It can be seen that science and technology appear in the programme schedules in a number of different contexts. For instance the general documentary programmes such as 'Smaller than Life?'

(a programme about the virus) and 'From Strength to Strength' (a programme about new materials) continue to draw audiences of three to four million viewers and show these audiences something of the great new developments in science and technology. For those who wish treatment in greater depth BBC-2 provides new opportunities to widen the range of treatment and there have been series of programmes on a single theme. For example 'From Strength to Strength' on BBC-1 which dealt with the development of new materials was itself complemented by an extra-mural series of nine programmes on BBC-2 from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, 'Materials for the Engineer', transmitted in 'Tuesday Term' during April and June 1964.

Other programme series have been concerned primarily with the ideas of science. For instance, in the last year the experiment has been made of inviting scientists who are known to be first-class expositors as well as leading authorities in their field to give lectures on the great seminal concepts of science. In this category were series such as 'E=mc²' in which Professor Bondi talked about relativity, 'The Thread of Life' in which Nobel prize winner John Kendrew talked about the newly created science of molecular biology, and 'The Fabric of the Atom' in which Professor Philip Morrison of Cornell University talked about quantum mechanics. These series were transmitted on BBC-1 and each had two showings, initially on Saturday mornings with the repeat on Monday evenings. By this dual exposure they were able to attract an average audience of three quarters of a million viewers in spite of the demand of these series for sustained attention and interest over a period of many weeks.

But scientists themselves see science as more than an organized body of knowledge. On BBC-2 a new science magazine 'Horizon' sets out to explore the scientific attitude. This programme is more concerned with the ideas and philosophies of science than with techniques or even with new discoveries. Only when a discovery has very far reaching implications will it qualify for a place in this programme.

Yet another new departure for Outside Broadcast Science and Features has been the launching of special series of programmes for those involved in the nation's industrial activities. For the first time programmes have been aimed specifically at middle and lower management on such topics as automation, operational research, and engineering design.

None of these programmes would be possible without the complete co-operation and support of those actively engaged in scientific work. While there has always been a close and widespread liaison

between BBC output departments and scientists it was recently decided to put this on a more formal and concrete basis and to provide the scientific world with a direct contact with the discussion of programme policy. Accordingly the Science Consultative Group has been created. This group under the chairmanship of Professor Alexander Haddow, F.R.S., consists of nominees from the Royal Society, the British Association, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the BBC (see page 142 for membership). This group plans to meet twice a year, although there will be informal meetings of its members at more frequent intervals.

There are still formidable problems to be faced in the communication of science. It is only comparatively recently that scientists and technologists have begun to recognize the necessity for creating an informed public if science is to be properly integrated in the life of the community. The recognition of television as the most powerful medium to this end is even more recent. It is somewhat surprising that the most striking advances in this direction have been in the field of pure science and that applied science and technology have lagged behind in television. Perhaps, in this respect, the BBC working within the prevailing climate of opinion in Britain has merely reflected an imbalance of our nation at this time.

All have a stake in the successful presentation of science on television. The communication of science today amounts to a vital issue, for in science and technology lies the shape of the future. This future must be made intelligible to the layman, for only by doing so can we ensure the survival of democracy.

Listening and Viewing in the Sixties

by R. J. E. Silvey,
Head of Audience Research

How much do the British public listen to BBC radio and view television? Has the pattern changed in the sixties? The BBC's Survey of Listening and Viewing (described on pages 79-81) makes it possible to attempt to answer these questions.

Take radio listening first. The sixties have seen a quite marked expansion in listening to BBC sound broadcasts. Since virtually every home has at least one radio receiver, and has had for some years past, a fair measure is the number of hours of listening to them per head of population (excluding infants). Here are the estimates for the past four years:

PER CAPITA TIME SPENT IN LISTENING TO BBC RADIO BETWEEN 7.00 A.M. and 11.00 A.M. EACH WEEK

April '60 – March '61	April '61 – March '62	April '62 – March '63	April '63 – March '64
7.3 hours	7.8 hours	8.3 hours	8.7 hours

This expansion has taken place despite the fact that listening after 6.00 p.m. has decreased. Whereas listening per capita before 6.00 p.m. has gone up from 5.7 hours a week per head in 1960-1 to 7.6 hours in 1963/64, listening after 6.00 p.m. has dropped from 1.6 hours to 1.1 hours. The downward trend in evening listening is, of course, nothing new. It is largely a consequence of the growth of television. From the earliest days of television it has been clear that people who have a choice between viewing television and listening to the radio tend to exercise it differently in the evening and in the daytime. In the evening they usually opt for viewing, cutting the time they spend in listening to a mere fraction of its former length. In the daytime, on the other hand, the 'pull' of television encounters much stronger resistance. When both television and sound broadcasting are available, substantial numbers of people, who could view, continue to listen. And, of course, there are many hours during which radio holds the field alone. At one time fears were expressed that people whose former listening habits had been broken by television might come to neglect radio in general. Experience has shown there to be little substance in this. The increased use of radio broadcasting in the daytime is indeed very largely accounted for by the listening of people who have television sets.

It must also be pointed out that even though BBC radio's evening audience is much less than it was in pre-television days it is by no

means inconsiderable. Recently (during January-March 1964, for example) it averaged one-and-a-half million persons, nearly half of whom were people who could have viewed had they wished to do so.

The amount of time spent in viewing British television (whether of BBC or ITV) increased during the sixties, but this was to be expected, for the number of people with television sets increased. In the spring of 1960 some 80 per cent of the population had access to a television receiver; four years later this figure had grown to 90 per cent. The table below shows, quarter by quarter, the estimated weekly amount of viewing (whether of BBC-TV or ITV) *by those with television sets* (the 'week' is taken to include 2.00 to 11.00 p.m. on Saturdays, 3.00 to 11 p.m. on Sundays and 5.00 – 11 p.m. on weekdays, making forty-seven hours in all).

PER CAPITA TIME SPENT IN VIEWING TELEVISION EACH WEEK

	1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4
April-June	13.5 hrs	13.6 hrs	13.7 hrs	13.3 hrs
July-September	13.3 hrs	12.4 hrs	12.2 hrs	12.0 hrs
October-December	16.2 hrs	15.4 hrs	15.7 hrs	15.5 hrs
January-March	16.4 hrs	16.5 hrs	16.8 hrs	16.7 hrs
Year	14.9 hrs	14.5 hrs	14.6 hrs	14.4 hrs

These figures certainly do not suggest that the sixties have seen any significant change in the amount of time viewers have devoted to viewing. But they do show that viewing fluctuated seasonally quite substantially. In winter people tend to view about 25 per cent more than they do in summer (whereas they listen to radio only about 10 per cent more in winter).

In considering the trend in BBC-TV (as distinct from ITV) viewing, a distinction must be made between 'multi-channel' viewers (those who can receive both BBC and ITV programmes) and 'single-channel' viewers (those whose sets can only receive BBC-TV). The time devoted by *multi-channel* viewers to viewing BBC-TV is shown below:

PER CAPITA TIME SPENT IN VIEWING BBC-TV EACH WEEK (MULTI-CHANNEL VIEWERS ONLY)

	1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4
April-June	5.1 hrs	5.0 hrs	6.3 hrs	6.3 hrs
July-September	5.3 hrs	4.8 hrs	5.4 hrs	5.4 hrs
October-December	6.3 hrs	7.0 hrs	8.1 hrs	7.0 hrs
January-March	6.4 hrs	7.9 hrs	8.4 hrs	7.8 hrs
Year	5.8 hrs	6.2 hrs	7.1 hrs	6.6 hrs

As will be seen, BBC viewing amongst multi-channel viewers increased by 0.4 hours between 1960-1 and 1961-2 and by a further

0.9 hours in the next year, but decreased by 0.5 hours between 1962-3 and 1963-4.

If each of these figures is expressed as a proportion of all multi-channel viewing, they show how much of it, quarter by quarter, was devoted to BBC-TV, thus:

BBC-TV'S 'SHARE' OF MULTI-CHANNEL VIEWING

	1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
April-June	37	37	46	48
July-September	40	39	44	44
October-December	39	45	52	46
January-March	39	48	50	46
Year	38	43	48	46

Between April-June 1960 and July-September 1961 the BBC's 'share' fluctuated between 37 per cent and 40 per cent. During the next three quarters (October-December 1961 to April-June 1962) conditions were abnormal, for during much of this period a dispute with Equity affected the nature of ITV programming. However, the BBC's share in those weeks which were unaffected by the dispute were such as to suggest that a substantial shift would in any case have been apparent. This was confirmed by the results for July-September 1962 - the first fully 'normal' quarter after the dispute was settled - for the BBC's 'share' (44 per cent) was found to be appreciably greater than it had been in the corresponding months of 1961 and 1960. A further sharp increase occurred in October-December 1962. Although this was not wholly maintained, the BBC's 'share' in 1963-4 (46 per cent) was substantially larger than it was in 1960-1.

Turning now to *single-channel* viewers, they can, by definition, only view BBC-TV (unless they view outside their own homes). The annual figures for their viewing were as follows:

PER CAPITA TIME SPENT IN VIEWING BBC-TV EACH WEEK (SINGLE-CHANNEL VIEWING)

1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4
14.0 hrs	14.2 hrs	14.1 hrs	13.6 hrs

(It is of interest to note in passing that the typical single-channel viewer spent almost as much time in viewing one service as the typical multi-channel viewer spent in viewing two.)

To obtain a complete picture of BBC viewing over the years, and of what this amounted to as a proportion of 'all viewing', it is necessary to combine the contributions of multi-channel and single-channel viewers. This gives the following results:

PER CAPITA TIME SPENT IN VIEWING BBC-TV EACH WEEK
(ALL VIEWERS)

1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4
6·8 hrs	6·7 hrs	7·4 hrs	6·8 hrs

BBC-TV'S SHARE OF ALL VIEWING

46 per cent	45½ per cent	50½ per cent	47½ per cent
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It will be seen that as the years pass these figures become progressively closer to those, given above, for multi-channel viewers only. This is because single-channel viewers are becoming rarer every year. (In 1960-1 one viewer in eight could only view BBC programmes; by 1963-4 this proportion was not much more than one in forty.) In short, with each passing year the area of competition increased. Despite this, the total amount of BBC viewing in 1963-4 equalled that of 1960-1 and the BBC's share of 'all viewing' was slightly greater.

Automation and Computers in the BBC

by J. H. Arkell, *Director of Administration*
and F. C. McLean, *Director of Engineering*

The BBC, like most other large organizations, has been closely studying automation and the use of computers for some years. Two computers were installed in 1962 following a survey of the practicality of their use for salaries and payroll accounting, and for processing audience research statistics. Since then the use of these computers has increased greatly and experience of them has shown that they can enhance the quality of statistics and control information, much of which could not be produced by any previous methods. Examples are aerial design calculation, an analysis in depth of sickness incidence, equipment fault and component failure statistics, and special studies of audience characteristics.

The development of the use of computers to provide information which is intended to facilitate the control of the activities of a geographically scattered organization is to a very large extent contingent on a high-speed communication system. Since mechanical and electronic communications are an intrinsic part of broadcasting, the BBC has ready-made the techniques involved in such a system. Successful experiments have already been carried out in transmitting data from the BBC's Engineering Research Department at Kingswood Warren in Surrey to the BBC's Computer Centre in Portland Place, and returning the processed results to Kingswood in the same manner. The recording of information on magnetic tape and film, which is one of the key features of the operation of present-day computers, has also been a familiar process in the BBC for many years in sound and, more recently, television recording.

Technically, therefore, the advent of the computer has produced few new problems at the BBC. But it has become increasingly clear that what has been done so far is the start of a revolution in office work. This revolution is closely linked with its counterpart – automation – in the engineering field. For this reason, the BBC has set up administrative machinery to ensure that all aspects are taken into account, that developments are co-ordinated, and that staffing and organizational implications are observed and planned for. The two computers have proved their value in carrying out large-scale routine tasks automatically and rapidly. For example, the time required to produce listening and viewing figures has been reduced from an average of fifteen days down to an average of five days. But it is in those areas which in the past have proved so intractable because of their complexity that the electronic computer seems to offer the biggest

rewards. Such activities as the planning, allocation, and control of studio and other facilities in the most economic manner offer promising scope for the computer, and plans are being made to study this challenging field of application.

Among other potential applications under study are the central accounting processes, stores accounting and control, and the forward planning and booking of communication circuits.

Engineering Division has always used automatic equipment whenever this is capable of doing a better job than a human operator or when it can show substantial economic advantages. Automatic operation is easiest to apply, and is most profitable, in those circumstances where there is a fixed sequence of repetitive operations to be controlled.

In the BBC's External Services, there is a strictly timed pattern of programme changes and in fact automatic switching has been a feature of External Service operations for many years past. At certain times of the day, there may be as many as ten different programmes being generated for different parts of the world. These programmes are fed to telephone lines leading from the External Services headquarters at Bush House to a number of transmitting stations in different parts of the country. The pattern of connections between the programmes and the outgoing lines remains very much the same from one day to the next, and when changes take place they do so precisely at the hour, or at fifteen, thirty or forty-five minutes past the hour. Similarly, at each transmitting station, the different programmes received from Bush House by line must be connected to the transmitters, and the outputs of the transmitters must be connected to appropriate aerial systems. These connections again follow a regular pattern. It is consequently logical that these switching operations should be controlled by automatic means.

Large operating economies have also been made by the use of automatic and unattended transmitters in the home broadcasting networks. Some of these transmitters are switched on and off locally under clock control. In other cases, where the operating schedule is not so regular, remote-control systems of various kinds are used. For example, a sound transmitter which receives its programme by radio from a parent transmitting station may be started up automatically by a suitable signal sent by the parent station. Some of the new UHF television transmitters will start up automatically as soon as they receive both sound and vision signals from a parent station.

As the use of unattended transmitters has increased, a variety of devices has been developed for automatically checking both sound and vision transmissions. In some cases, equipment is arranged not

merely to switch off a transmitter or to give an alarm if a fault should develop, but also to take appropriate remedial action. For example, an automatic checking device can detect an excessive amount of background noise in the output of a transmitter and, when this is present, can select automatically the better of two or more sources of incoming programme. Equally, it may be used, where two identical transmitters are provided, to select whichever of the two is giving the better performance.

Such operations as this include an element of limited decision-taking. This is one of the characteristics of automated, as distinct from automatic, systems. Generally speaking, automation is considered to imply automatic decision-taking applied to a number of interrelated processes; this, in turn, implies that a considerable number of alternative possibilities of action are involved. The electronic techniques developed in the computer field can handle large quantities of data very rapidly and the use of these techniques becomes necessary if a series of automatic devices is to be developed into an automated system.

In so far as the work of the Engineering Division is concerned, the data-handling capacity of the BBC's computers is at present exploited partly in connection with technical computations and partly also for extracting information from the considerable quantity of available data relating to faults which occur in technical equipment used by the sound services. This information can be of great use both to the designers of new equipment and to those responsible for maintaining operating equipment in good condition. For automatic control of operations, however, special apparatus is needed both to feed data to the decision-taking electronic devices in a form which they can handle and also to translate the resulting electronic impulses into the movement of switches.

One project that is being studied is the use of automated control for programme switching in the domestic sound services of the BBC. A merely automatic system like that in External Services cannot be used because there is no fixed time pattern of switching operations; the nominal programme timings are not rigidly adhered to and large numbers of changes have to be made up to the very last moment, some of which entail complex contingent changes.

Another project under study relates to automatic line testing. At present many of the lines feeding sound programmes to unattended transmitters are tested automatically outside broadcasting hours and the results of the tests appear in the form of a curve drawn on a chart. Means are being developed for recording the results automatically in digital form and gathering them rapidly to a central point for immediate processing by a computer.

As was mentioned earlier, the BBC is able to take advantage of developments in automation because it has a very widespread communications network over which large quantities of information can be passed outside broadcasting hours at negligible cost. The BBC has also developed a number of rather sophisticated remote-control systems which at present rely for their command on a human thumb operating a push-button but which also constitute an essential prerequisite for the later development of automation.

However, there are inevitable economic considerations. In some special cases, such as the checking of sound programmes, the cost of automation may be justified simply because it is so difficult to carry out the operation effectively in any other way. But in most cases, automation, like the use of automatic devices, is justified only if the interest on and amortization of invested capital, together with the cost of maintaining the apparatus, are low enough to show a worth-while economy in overall operating costs.

The relationship between staffing costs and the costs of electronic devices is continually changing and there is reason to expect that, as time goes on, the former will increase and the latter will decrease. Thus not only will there be a need for further development of automatic devices of yet more sophisticated kinds but also automation will become economically attractive in areas where at present it does not appear to be so. Certainly developments which have already taken place and which are now in hand will place the BBC in a favourable position to take advantage of such situations as they arise.

Various appreciation conferences have been arranged for members of top and senior management so that they can familiarize themselves with the new methods and their possible impact in the future, and many other members of the staff have received special training as programmers and operators.

Steps have also been taken to ensure that there is proper communication with staff unions on all major developments in this field.

Scenes in the giant 800-square-foot studio at Television Centre during the 1964 GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS PROGRAMME

The caption-artists at work

MR. GEORGE WOODCOCK and LORD BOOTHBY in the studio interview gallery with CLIFF MICHELMORE

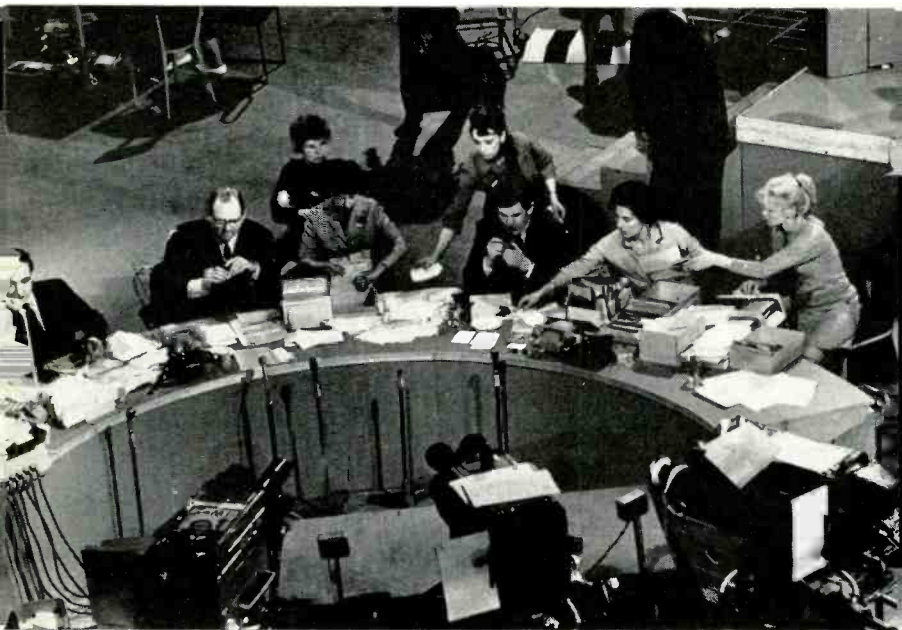
The focal point of the programme – the semi-circular desk in the centre of the studio, with RICHARD DIMBLEBY, DAVID BUTLER, psephologist, assessing the results, and IAN TRETOWAN filling in political details, with some of their assistants

ROBERT MCKENZIE demonstrating the *Swingometer*

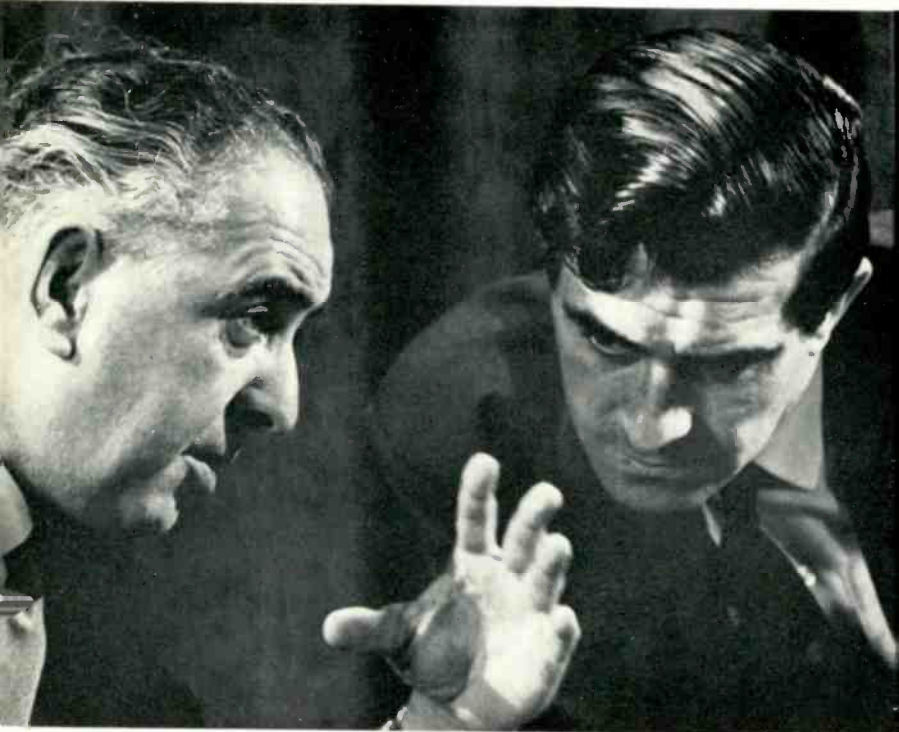
MR. QUINTIN HOGG being interviewed by ROBIN DAY

On the fourth page of illustrations, a still from a biographical documentary of Freddie Trueman









'Fiery Fred' a biographical documentary of Freddie Trueman

Television

The Television Services

Eurovision and world communication

Programmes for export

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output

Television transmitting stations

The Television Services

On 2 November 1936 the BBC gave Great Britain the world's first regular television service, which operated on the 405-line standard in the Very High Frequency channels. The year 1964 saw the inception of the BBC's second television service – BBC-2 – working on the standard of 625 lines in the Ultra High Frequency channels. This was due to start on 20 April, but a public electricity failure caused its postponement – except for news from Alexandra Palace – until the following day.

BBC-2, first introduced in London and the South-east of England, and extended to the Birmingham area in the autumn of '64, will spread to many parts of the country during 1965 and by 1967 should cover around two-thirds of the population. Meanwhile, BBC-1's programmes are available to more than 99 per cent of the population. It has been estimated that 23,500,000 people watch the BBC's television programmes for some part of the day.

Planning of BBC-1 and BBC-2 is broadly complementary, with a number of programme junctions at which the selective viewer can conveniently switch from one to the other.

While BBC-2 programmes daily cover the whole range of television output, its introduction has meant more opportunities for extending the uses of television and for experimentation, and more provision for minority interests at favourable viewing times: for example, a regular feature from the outset has been 'Tuesday Term', consisting of a series of educational programmes and televised during peak hours every Tuesday evening.

The partners' headquarters are at Television Centre, West London, which opened in 1960. Here five main production studios and two presentation studios are in constant use. During 1965 a sixth studio is due to come into service. When the present stage of the Centre's development is finished (1966–7) there will be two further production studios, both equipped for colour television.

Besides studio accommodation at Television Centre there are in the London area six production studios – one being used for colour experiments – a television theatre, two news studios, and two remote control studios as well as interview facilities at London Airport. In other parts of Great Britain the service can now call upon eight production studios and eleven news studios.

Much of the film material used in BBC programmes is edited at the Television Film Studios, Ealing. Output ranges from location material for series as varied as 'Z-Cars' and 'It's a Square World' to major compilations like 'The Great War' programmes.

More than 85 per cent of its television output is produced by the

BBC itself. The Postmaster-General has laid down the normal limit of fifty hours a week for BBC-1 and thirty for BBC-2, but additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, schools and educational broadcasts, and for broadcasts in the Welsh language. While a high proportion of television programmes come under the headings of information and entertainment, over the past year there was a significant increase in educational programmes, as distinct from the schools service.

Among the adult educational series on BBC-1 were 'An Introduction to Relativity', 'The Science of Man', 'Parliamento Italiano', 'Money Matters', 'The Painter and his World', and practical advice on maintaining a motor car. In 'Tuesday Term' on BBC-2 were 'Power and British Politics', '100 Years of Marxism', and 'Studying the Social Sciences'.

A new department, Family Programmes, was created during the year to deal with productions of particular interest to women and children.

Drama on BBC Television presents some hundred different plays a year, many of them specially commissioned, as well as series and serials. An innovation has been the production of plays in natural settings but still using television techniques. The first two were *Hamlet* at Elsinore and *Murder in the Cathedral* at Canterbury.

Light Entertainment pursues the policy of finding new talent and producing wider scope for established artists. Among those who received series of their own during the year were Dick Emery and Graham Stark, previously well known as supporting players.

Television News is served by staff correspondents in many parts of the world, who are supplemented by reporters and camera teams on special assignments. Every opportunity is taken to speed up reception of news and pictures by the use, when possible, of the transatlantic telephone cable and of communication satellites.

Since the advent of BBC-2 it has been possible to introduce a weekly news magazine for the deaf and hard of hearing, using new methods of presentation, such as simplified captions, and sign language. This is another example of how the introduction of a second service has enabled the BBC to cater more than before for specialized needs.

But BBC Television as a whole aims to cover the full range of public tastes and interests, to expand the viewer's awareness of the world in which he lives, and to set and maintain high professional standards. A former Director of the Service summed it up as 'making good programmes popular and popular programmes good'.

Eurovision and World Communication

Programme collaboration increased among the twenty-three television organizations in eighteen Western European countries which make up 'Eurovision': and between these European members and the associate members outside Europe.

The year 1964 saw the first direct television transmission via Telstar II from Japan to Europe. At 10.05 p.m. BST on 16 April, viewers in Great Britain saw live pictures of scenes taking place at 8.05 a.m. in Tokyo on the morning of 17 April. For the Olympic Games transmissions from Tokyo from 15 October, there was no active satellite in position for direct Japan-Europe transmissions: but the EBU arranged to receive recorded pictures of Olympic events up to 8 p.m. via the satellite Syncom III to an Earth Station in California, by land-line to Montreal, by chartered aircraft to Hamburg, to be immediately distributed by the Eurovision network. This complicated communication system brought the events to European viewers by 10.30 p.m. on the same day that they occurred. On a number of occasions, the communications satellite Relay I was used to bring the pictures across the Atlantic some hours before those received by air.

For the purpose of this operation, EBU made contact with Comsat, the US private corporation which was created to operate a world-wide commercial communications system by satellite and which is expected to open a commercial service during 1967. So far, satellite transmissions have been on an experimental basis. The European Earth Stations are being modified for operation with the synchronous satellites which Comsat will utilize.

EBU plans for the coverage of the Tokyo Games, under the contract completed with its associate member NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Organization, included also three hours of taped material to be flown to Europe by the polar route, from which each Eurovision member selected the events of greatest interest to its viewers.

The year saw greater participation by US television organizations in Eurovision programmes, following the meetings held in New York in November 1963 with Eurovision members and to some extent arising from the deep interest in Europe in the events following the assassination of President Kennedy.

The number of transatlantic transmissions via the Telstar and Relay orbital satellites increased during 1964. Outstanding events which were covered from America were the Liston-Clay fight, the 1964 Republican and Democratic Conventions, and the Presidential Election. Coverage of major events in Europe also reached the US networks, as well as the visit of Pope Paul to the Holy Land,

for which Italian Television sent outside broadcast units and recording equipment to obtain television pictures, which were flown to Rome for distribution by the Eurovision network.

Within Europe the number of programmes and news items exchanged between Eurovision members again increased substantially.

In the week of 6 June 1964, the tenth anniversary of Eurovision, which began officially in 1954 with a transmission from Montreux relayed by eight organizations, was celebrated by a Gala Variety show from Paris, a documentary review of the ten years, and a programme for children.

One of the largest operations ever carried out by EBU was the coverage of the Winter Olympic Games from Innsbruck. The programmes were transmitted by all Eurovision organizations and also relayed by seven Eastern European television organizations, so that the events were seen in twenty-five European countries.

During the year June 1963 to June 1964 the BBC transmitted 237 programmes or inserts to programmes and news items to Europe and relayed 200 programmes from Eurovision organizations.

A project of special interest was the collaboration of BBC with Danish Television for the production of *Hamlet* with outside broadcast cameras in Elsinore Castle. The production was in English and a strong cast was headed by Christopher Plummer, Robert Shaw, and Alec Clunes. The production was shown by nine Eurovision organizations and by the four Scandinavian organizations as one of four Shakespeare plays in the anniversary year.

The BBC again contributed to the 'Largest Theatre in the World' series by commissioning a new play specially written for this EBU project by Harold Pinter.

Music programmes which the BBC offered to Eurovision included programmes from the Bath Festival, *The Magic Flute* from Glyndebourne, and Britten's *War Requiem* from the Promenade Concerts programme.

Sporting events were the Grand National, the Boat Race, which was seen in nine countries, and the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, when twelve European commentators were accommodated at Wimbledon for the Finals and the event was seen in fifteen European countries.

Eurovision organizations, in the light of the recent rapid development of world communications, are studying the possibilities in the future of collaboration between television bodies in South America, Asia, and Africa and those of Europe and North America, a question which may well assume prominence in the coming year.

Programmes for Export

From Aden to Zambia, 95 television countries are buying BBC programmes, through the four-year-old Television Enterprises which is distributing 7,000 programmes and series to 256 TV and associated organizations in a year. These figures are an increase of 2,500 on 1963; and 5,800 on four years ago, when there were 1,200 programmes in circulation.

Television Enterprises sells complete programmes or film by the foot; hires out facilities, licenses the manufacture of toys and games associated with BBC programmes, and considers commercial ventures likely to produce income which will in turn help the financing of BBC programmes.

The BBC is second only to USA as a major distributor in world markets. Television Enterprises is also responsible for buying all the films seen on the screen; not only the feature films, the 'Dr Kildares', the 'Perry Masons' and other popular American series, but also the footage that goes into the many talks and documentary programmes that the BBC produce. A typical example of this kind of 'sequence buying' – as it is called – is the recent World War I series, for which Television Enterprises negotiated on behalf of the producer the purchase of many miles of film from libraries, film agencies and individuals throughout the world.

Then again, the BBC is also in the co-production business. 'Zero One', the series on the work of International Airline Security Officers was produced and financed jointly with MGM of America.

Other similar projects in which the BBC has been involved – on this basis – or variations of the theme – include 'The Third Man', 'RCMP', 'The Telegoons', and the series 'English by Television' (*see also pages 98–9*), which of course was made exclusively for export.

These business activities of buying and selling, and production mean a turnover of several million pounds.

What are the prospects in world TV markets today?

It is a complicated picture; in some areas there are too many programme hours chasing too few programmes, whilst in others the reverse is true. One thing is common to all markets however – each market only produces 'a going rate', which is set by the individual station's capacity to produce its own programmes, the amount of local talent, the number of transmission hours it must fill and of course the state of its finances.

The problem of language is one that has to be overcome. This of course is not a problem in Commonwealth countries, who not unnaturally are the BBC's best customers, with Australia and Canada leading the field. Most of BBC Light Entertainment and Drama

finds its way on to Commonwealth screens – ‘Maigret’, for example has been as successful in these areas as at home. ‘Dr. Finlay’s Casebook’ and ‘Z Cars’ are other examples of BBC programmes widely distributed in the Commonwealth.

Latin America is a territory largely undeveloped so far as BBC Television is concerned, mainly because of the language problem (which is being solved), but the area offers good potential. Sales to Middle Eastern countries are steadily increasing.

An increasing number of programmes is being seen behind the Iron Curtain and 1964 saw sale to Czechoslovakia from the ‘Adventure’ and ‘Discovery’ series; Hungary too bought documentaries and items from ‘Monitor’ and Yugoslav Television also took ‘Adventure’ programmes. A major breakthrough was achieved in Japan last year, with the sale of a major classic drama package (*Julius Caesar*, *As You Like It*, and *Midsummer Night’s Dream* among them), and the ‘International Concert Hall’ series.

BBC Shakespearian and classic drama already do well in the USA but much remains to be done to break into the American market.

But perhaps the best-seller of the year – and indeed perhaps of all time – has been the series produced for BBC-2 on The Great War. It has already been sold to twenty-six countries and at the time of going to press there are indications that the series will ultimately be seen by every television country in the world.

Content of Television Network Programmes

For the 52 weeks ended 27 March 1964

	Hours	Per cent
Outside Broadcasts	593	16·8
Talks, Documentaries and other Information Programmes	531	15·0
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	469	13·3
Drama	380	10·8
Schools Broadcasts	313	8·9
Children’s Programmes	290	8·2
Light Entertainment	258	7·3
News, Weather and other News Programmes	217	6·1
Presentation material	172	4·9
Religious Programmes	141	4·0
Adult Education Programmes	71	2·0
Music	52	1·5
Sport News and Reports	43	1·2
	<hr/> 3,530	<hr/> 100·0
Programmes in Welsh Language carried by all Network Transmitters	25	
Presented by: London 3,027	Regions 528	<hr/> 3,555

Regional Programmes: Hours of Television

For the 52 weeks ended
27 March 1964

1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1) and (2)
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)

	Mid-land	North	West	Scot-land	Wales	North-ern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1.	204	194	262	277	332	131	1,400
2.	136	160	92	62	67	11	528
3.	340	354	354	339	399	142	1,928
4.	3,569	3,555	3,675	3,336	3,423	3,508	21,066
5.	3,909	3,909	4,029	3,675	3,822	3,650	22,994

In addition to the above, 90 hours of News programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-east England only

Main Television Transmitting Stations 405-line service (BBC-1) and BBC Wales

The main transmitter network for the 405-line television service is being augmented by five high-power Band III stations. One of these, at Wenvoe, is in full service and has permitted the separation of the BBC Television Service for Wales from the BBC-1 network. A temporary installation is in service at Winter Hill; this will be replaced by permanent equipment during 1965. The stations now under construction or being planned are in italics. The Band III stations at Moel-y-Parc and Sandale will come into service during the summer of 1965 and that in East Lincolnshire during Winter 1965-66.

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s) Sound Vision		Effective Radiated Vision Power	Polarization	Main Areas Served
Blaen-plwyf	3	53.25	56.75	1-3kW*	H	Cardigan Bay area
Brighton	2	48.25	51.75	40-400W*	V	Brighton area
Crystal Palace	1	41.50	45.00	200kW	V	London and S.E.
Divis	1	41.50	45.00	12kW	H	N. Ireland (except West S.W. Scotland and West Isle of Man)
Douglas	5	63.25	66.75	0.18-2.8kW*	V	Southern half of Isle of Man except the West
Swingate (Dover)	2	48.25	51.75	0.04-1.4kW*	V	East Kent
<i>East Lincolnshire</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>211.25</i>	<i>214.75</i>		<i>V</i>	
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100kW	V	N'ward to the N'Riding of Yorks and S. Westmorland, S'ward to line roughly from Anglesey through Montgomery to the Wash
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100kW	V	Central Scotland

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Television transmitting stations—continued

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power	Polarization	Main areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Les Platons	4	58.25	61.75	1kW	H	The Channel Islands
Londonderry	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5kW*	H	Londonderry area
Meldrum	4	58.25	61.75	4-17kW*	H	N.E. Scotland east of line Elgin to Montrose
<i>Moel-y-Parc</i>	6	176.25	179.75		V	
North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	1.5-15kW*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, South Somers- et, West Dorset
Orkney	5	63.25	66.75	4-14kW*	V	Orkney, N. Caithness
Peterborough	5	63.25	66.75	1kW	H	Rutland, Huntingdon- shire, most Cam- bridgeshire, parts of Lincolnshire, Leices- tershire, Northamp- tonshire, Bucking- hamshire, Bedford- shire, Herts., Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk.
Pontop Pike	5	63.25	66.75	12kW	H	N.E. England
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	6-20kW*	H	Moray Firth area
Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	0.6-97kW*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, S. Wilts., W. Sussex, S. Berks., S.W. Surrey
Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	10-28kW*	H	N.W. England, S.W. Scotland, N.E. Isle of Man
<i>Sandale</i>	6	176.25	179.75		H	
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100kW	V	Midland Counties
Tacolneston	3	53.25	56.75	2.1-45kW*	H	Norfolk, N. Suffolk
Thrumster	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-7kW*	V	Most of Caithness
Wenvoe (BBC-1)	5	63.25	66.75	100kW	V	S. Wales, Monmouth, Somerset, Dorset, N. Devon, Gloucester- shire, Wiltshire
Wenvoe (BBC Wales)	13	211.25	214.75	5.8-200kW*	V	S. Wales and Mon- mouth.
Winter Hill (temporary service)	12	206.25	209.75	0.4-10kW*	V	West Lancs. S. of Lan- caster, Wirral Penin- sula, part of Flintshire

* Directional aerial

See map on page 45

625-line service (BBC-2)

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	33	573.25	567.25	500kW	H	London and S.E.
Sutton Coldfield (Temporary low- power)	40	629.25	623.25	—	H	Birmingham area

See map on page 46

BBC Television Stations

- Main Existing Stations
- ▲ Relay
- Main Stations Planned
- △ Relay or under Construction
- ▨ Area Covered



BBC-2 Television Stations



Television Transmitting Stations Relay Stations (405-line service)

The BBC is building forty-eight low-power relay stations to extend and improve the coverage of the 405-line television service. The stations are listed in the table below and full details are given for those stations in service or shortly to enter service. The other stations now under construction or being planned are in italics. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by about mid-1965 the BBC's 405-line 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	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Ashkirk	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-18.5kW*	V	Area including Galashiels, Lauder, Duns, Selkirk, Hawick, Jedburgh, Coldstream
Ballachulish	2	48.25	51.75	14-110W*	V	Ballachulish area
<i>Barnstaple</i>						
<i>Bath</i>						
<i>Bedford</i>						
<i>Bexhill</i>						
<i>Cambridge</i>						
Canterbury	5	63.25	66.75	0-30W*	V	Canterbury
Carmarthen	1	41.50	45.00	3.4-22W*	V	Carmarthen
<i>Cheltenham/Gloucester</i>						
Dundee	2	48.25	51.75	1.2-9W*	V	Dundee
Eastbourne	5	63.25	66.75	6-50W*	V	Eastbourne
Enniskillen	5	63.25	66.75	0.7-6.8kW*	V	Co. Fermanagh and south-west Co. Tyrone
Folkestone	4	58.25	61.75	0.5-35W*	H	Folkestone area
Forfar	5	63.25	66.75	0.25-5.3kW*	V	Southern Angus (except Dundee), parts of Kincardineshire, Perthshire, Fifeshire
Fort William	5	63.25	66.75	1.6kW	H	Fort William area
Grantown	1	41.50	45.00	20-380W*	H	Area including Grantown, Boat of Garten, Carrbridge, Aviemore, Nethybridge
Hastings	4	58.25	61.75	2-14W*	H	Hastings, St Leonards
Haverfordwest	4	58.25	61.75	0.17-10kW*	H	West Pembrokeshire
Hereford	2	48.25	51.75	0-50W*	H	Hereford
Holyhead	4	58.25	61.75	3.4-10.6W*	H	Holyhead
<i>Kendal</i>						
Kinlochleven	1	41.50	45.00	0.8-5W*	V	Kinlochleven area
Larne	3	53.25	56.75	0.3-50W*	H	Larne
Llandona	1	41.50	45.00	0.2-5.8kW*	V	North Caernarvonshire and Anglesey except Holyhead
Llandrindod Wells	1	41.50	45.00	1.3kW	H	Llandrindod Wells area
<i>Machynlleth</i>						
Manningtree	4	58.25	61.75	0.56-4.8kW*	H	S.E. Suffolk and N.E. Essex

continued on page 48

Television relay stations—continued

<i>Station</i>	<i>Channel</i>	<i>Frequencies (Mc/s)</i>		<i>Effective Radiated Vision Power</i>	<i>Polarization</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
		<i>Sound</i>	<i>Vision</i>			
<i>Mary Knoll (Ludlow/Woofferton)</i>						
<i>Melvaig (to serve Lewis)</i>						
Morecambe Bay	3	53.25	56.75	0.2-5.15kW*	H	Barrow-in-Furness, Mil- lom and coastal area around Morecambe Bay
Newry	4	58.25	61.75	6.75-29W*	V	Newry area
<i>Northampton</i>						
Oban	4	58.25	61.75	0.4-3kW*	V	Oban area and eastern part of Isle of Mull
<i>Okehampton</i>						
Oxford	2	48.25	51.75	0.15-0.64kW*	H	Oxford, Witney, Wood- stock, Bicester, Thame, Abingdon
Perth	4	58.25	61.75	0.02-25W*	V	Perth
Pitlochry	1	41.50	45.00	17-212W*	H	Pitlochry and Aberfeldy
Redruth	1	41.50	45.00	1.2-10kW*	H	West Cornwall and N. Cornish coast
<i>Rothesay/Largs</i>						
Scarborough	1	41.50	45.00	20-520W*	H	Scarborough and Filey
Sheffield	1	41.50	45.00	50W	H	Parts of Sheffield
Shetland	3	53.25	56.75	0.36-6kW*	V	Shetland Islands
Skegness	1	41.50	45.00	59W	H	Skegness
<i>Skye</i>						
Swindon	3	53.25	56.75	1-170W*	H	Swindon area
Ventnor	5	63.25	66.75	3.5-9.6W*	H	Ventnor and Bonchurch
<i>Weardale</i>						

* Directional aerial.

See map on page 45

Radio

The Radio Services

Home Service – Light Programme

Third Network – Third Programme

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output

*Long- and medium-wave and
VHF transmitting stations*

The Radio Services

For the past six years radio's daily average audience has been steadily rising, and by the early weeks of 1964 the figure had risen to a total of 28 million people listening at some time or other every day. On the average these listeners use their radios for 2½ hours every day, another figure which has been increasing year by year. These facts show clearly that there is a widespread demand for radio programmes, and they must cater for a considerable range of interests. The BBC has always taken the view that it has a duty to serve minorities as well as the big audiences. Since radio is a relatively inexpensive medium it is well able to meet these demands, and programmes range from 'Two-way Family Favourites', with a weekly audience of about 20 million, to those for small audiences numbered only in thousands with highly specialized interests.

In order to provide this diversity the BBC broadcasts three programmes, the Home Service, the Light Programme and the Third Network which includes as a major element the Third Programme. These programmes are described in greater detail in the following pages. Each programme has its own character and is planned within its own framework, but there is also complementary planning between the services to ensure, for example, that programmes of the same type are not broadcast at the same time on different wavelengths.

The form and content of radio programmes are continually changing to keep pace with developments. One of these developments has been the very rapid spread of the small portable transistor set in the last few years; in 1963 alone some 2 million were sold. Another development has been the increasing popularity of the car radio set, about 1½ million of which are estimated to be in use at present. The freedom to listen in any room, or in the car, or in the garden, or away from home is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the increase in the daily average audience. At the same time greater mobility has meant that many listeners cannot or do not want to concentrate for long periods on programmes. For this reason the BBC has increased the number of magazine type programmes, such as 'Today' and 'Roundabout', which can provide entertainment for those whose listening time is limited.

It is unfortunate that the increase in the number of transistors has not been matched by a comparable development in the use of VHF sets. Reception in the overcrowded medium- and long-wave bands continues to be difficult in many areas, in marked contrast to the interference-free reception which VHF can provide. VHF is particularly valuable for listeners to the Third Network. Medium

wave coverage of this network reaches only 69 per cent of the population while VHF coverage is 98·4 per cent. Yet another advantage is the greatly superior quality of VHF reproduction, a fact of significance to music lovers for whom the new Music Programme is planned. Although more and more listeners are turning to VHF – about 350,000 VHF sets are bought each year – the BBC hopes that this pace will accelerate.

1964 saw the beginning of the sound radio extensions which were recommended by the Committee on Broadcasting and subsequently approved by the Government. These had been held up by contractual difficulties which were resolved during the course of the year. They include an earlier opening at 5.30 a.m. and later closing at 2.00 a.m. for Light Programme and the broadcasting of a serious music programme on Third Network during the daytime. The extensions are being introduced by stages, and further details are given in the following pages. An extra half-hour was added each day from Mondays to Fridays during the winter months to the Third Programme.

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, and for daily reporting on Parliamentary proceedings when the House is sitting. 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. Its music programmes concentrate on the great standard works. 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. Brief news summaries are broadcast

at half past the hour every day, with a more restricted service on Saturdays and Sundays. 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.

Sporting events of many kinds are covered in the Sports Service transmitted on the Third Network wavelengths on Saturdays, and this frees the Light Programme for the broadcasting of entertainment music specially designed for those who listen on car radios and transistor and portable radio sets. This policy has increasingly been extended to other daytime listening hours, particularly at week-ends.

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 page 52), the Music Programme, and other programmes designed to appeal to minorities of one sort or another including 'Study Session' and the Sports Service.

The *Music Programme*, which is being introduced by stages, will, when completed, be broadcast every day of the week, on Monday to Friday from breakfast time to the early evening, on Saturday from breakfast time to the start of the Sports Service, and on Sunday from breakfast time to the start of the Third Programme at 5 p.m. Its programmes will cover the whole field of good music, including orchestral and chamber concerts, opera, recitals, and light music.

'Study Session' is broadcast from Monday to Friday between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. It serves 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. There are regular programmes in science, social studies, current affairs, music, education, and the arts.

On Saturday afternoons a special Sports Service is broadcast which provides a continuous programme of commentaries and reports on sporting events. The Third Network is also used for special programmes including ball-by-ball commentaries of the Test Matches and for experimental broadcasts in stereophony.

Main VHF Stations Transmitting the Home, Light, and Third Network Programmes

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (kW each Programme)	Main areas served
	Light	Third Network	Home		
Blaen-plwyf Divis	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Cardigan Bay area N. Ireland to borders of Eire, to Omagh in west, Coleraine in north, and to coast in east Most of the Isle of Man
	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	
Douglas Swingate (Dover) Holme Moss	88.4	90.6	92.8	2.4-5.5*	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 Staf-ford, to Cleethorpes Central Scotland Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire N.F. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
	90.0	92.4	94.4	0.5-6.5*	
	89.3	91.5	93.7	120	
Kirk o'Shotts Llanddona	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	Central Scotland Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire N.F. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	
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.F. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
North Hessay Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	Most of Devon and Cornwall, parts of Somerset and Dorset
Orkney Peterborough	89.3	91.5	93.7	3-20*	Orkney and N. Caithness Rutland, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridge-shire, most of Bedfordshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk
	90.1	92.3	94.5	1-21*	
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland, and part of Cumberland

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VHF Stations continued

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (kW each Programme)	Main areas served
	Light	Third Network	Home		
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	88.1	90.3	94.7 North 92.5 Scottish	120	N.W. England and part of S.W. Scotland
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	An area extending to Chester and Worksop in north, Gloucester in south, Welshpool in west, and Grantham in east
Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Norfolk and Suffolk and parts of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, 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, Somerset, 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
All transmissions are horizontally polarized

See map on page 58

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 radio service.

The following list gives details for those in service, or shortly to enter service. The other stations now under construction, or being planned, are in italics. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by mid 1965, the BBC VHF sound radio service will be available to 99.4 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (each Programme)	Main areas served
	Light	Third Net- work	Home		
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5	3-18kW*	Area including Gala- shiels, Lauder, Duns, Selkirk, Hawick, Jed- burgh, Coldstream
<i>Barnstaple</i>					
<i>Bath</i>					
<i>Brecon</i>					
<i>Brighton</i>					
<i>Cambridge</i>					
Carmarthen	88.5	90.7	92.9	2.2-8.4W*	Carmarthen
<i>Cheltenham/</i>					
<i>Gloucester</i>					
<i>East Lincoln-</i>					
<i>shire</i>					
Enniskillen	88.9	91.1	93.3	2.5kW	Co. Fermanagh, south- west Co. Tyrone
Forfar	88.3	90.5	92.7	2.4-9.6kW*	Southern Angus (includ- ing Dundee), parts of Kincardineshire, Perth- shire, and Fifeshire
Fort William	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.5kW	Fort William area
Grantown	89.8	92.0	94.2	3.6-360W*	Area including Gran- town, Boat of Garten, Carrbridge, Aviemore, Nethy Bridge
<i>Haverford-</i>					
<i>west</i>	89.3	91.5	93.7	0.4-10kW*	West Pembrokeshire
Hereford	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.26W*	Hereford
<i>Kendal</i>					
Kinlochleven	89.7	91.9	94.1	2W	Kinlochleven area
Larne	89.1	91.3	93.5	4.5-16.25W*	Larne
Les Platons	91.1	94.75	97.1	0.5-1.4kW*	Channel Islands
Llandrindod					
Wells	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.3kW	Llandrindod Wells area
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7	2-13kW*	Co. Londonderry, north west Co. Tyrone

continued on page 57

VHF relay stations continued

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (each Programme)	Main areas served
	Light	Third Net- work	Home		
<i>Machynlleth Melvaig (to serve Lewis)</i>					
<i>Morecambe Bay</i>					
Newry	88.6	90.8	93.0	0-28W*	Newry
<i>Northampton</i>					
Oban	88.9	91.1	93.3	1.5kW	Oban area, and eastern part of Isle of Mull
<i>Okehampton</i>					
Oxford	89.5	91.7	93.9 Mid- land 95.85 West	3.2-22kW*	Oxfordshire, E. Glouces- tershire, N.E. Wilt- shire, W. Berkshire, N. Buckinghamshire, S. Northamptonshire
Perth	89.3	91.5	93.7	3.13-13.5W*	Perth
Pitlochry	89.2	91.4	93.6	22.5-200W*	Pitlochry and Aberfeldy
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1	1-9kW*	West Cornwall and north Cornish coast
<i>Rothesay/ Largs</i>					
Scarborough	89.9	92.1	94.3	0-25.5W*	Scarborough
Sheffield	89.9	92.1	94.3	59W	Parts of Sheffield
Shetland	88.3	90.5	92.7	1.4-9kW*	Shetland Islands
<i>Skye</i>					
Skype (tempor- ary station)	—	—	93.9	—	Portree
<i>South-west Scotland</i>					

*Directional aerial

See map on page 58

All transmissions are horizontally polarized

BBC VHF Radio Transmitting Stations

- Main Existing stations
- ▲ Relay Stations Planned or under construction
- △ Low-Power Relay Stations Planned or under construction
- ▨ area covered



ISSUED WINTER 1964/65

Stations Transmitting the Home, Light, and Third Network Programmes on Long and Medium Wavelengths

Home Service

Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Wave-Length (Metres)	Power (kW)	Programme	Main areas served
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire Whitehaven district N.E. Norfolk
Whitehaven			2		
Cromer			2		
Burghead	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Redmoss			5		
Westerglen			100		
Dumfries	881	341	2	Welsh	Wales
Penmon			8		
Townyn			5		
Washford	908	330	100	London	London, S.E. England S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight Barnstaple, Bideford area
Wrexham			2		
Brookmans Park			140		
Start Point	1,052	285	120	West	
Barnstaple	1,088	276	2	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich area
Droitwich			150		
Postwick			7.5		
Scarborough	1,151	261	2	Northern	Scarborough district N.E. England, Border districts
Stagshaw			100		
Linsgarvey			100		
Londonderry	1,340	224	0.25	N. Ireland	Northern Ireland Londonderry district
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton district Somerset, S. Gloucestershire
Brighton			2		
Clevedon			20		
Folkestone	1,484	202	1	Northern	Folkestone district Hastings, Eastbourne, and Bexhill districts Camborne and Redruth districts
Bexhill			2		
Redruth			2		
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern	Barrow district
Ramsgate			2			London	Ramsgate district

Light Programme

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kc/s)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park Burghead			50 20	
Lisnagarvey Londonderry Moorside Edge	1,214	247	10 0.25 50	} Parts of Northern Ireland S. Lancashire and S.W. Yorkshire
Newcastle Plymouth Redmoss Redruth Westerglen			2 0.25 2 2 50		Tyneside Plymouth Aberdeen Redruth, Cornwall Edinburgh and Glasgow

Third Network

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kc/s)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Daventry	647	464	150	} Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh Glasgow Newcastle upon Tyne Redmoss Belfast Bournemouth Brighton Dundee Exeter Fareham Leeds Liverpool Preston Plymouth Redruth Stockton-on-Tees Swansea	647 647 647 647	464 464 464 464	2 2 2 2	
	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	} Local districts

The Programme Services and the Public

Regional broadcasting

News broadcasts

Religious broadcasts

Educational broadcasts

Broadcasting and Parliament

Audience Research

International relations

The Programme Services and the Public

Regional Broadcasting

As the national instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom the BBC continues to develop its regional organization. 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 radio 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. After all, the regional orchestras account for the majority of the full-time orchestral musicians employed by the BBC. 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 of the regional organization is part of the BBC's overall 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. Until 9 February 1964 Wales had to share the transmitter at Wenvoe with the BBC's West Region. But with the opening of a second transmitter at that station on that date it became possible to establish a Welsh network of stations which, with the opening of a new transmitter in North-east Wales in the summer of 1965, will enable most viewers in Wales to tune to BBC Wales which consists of some fourteen hours a week of programmes of Welsh interest – seven in Welsh. To viewers in Glamorgan, this service is an alternative to BBC network programmes.

In Scotland work is in progress to fill most of the remaining few gaps of the existing BBC coverage.

The work of improving reception by means of television and VHF relay stations continues. The Postmaster General has authorized the use of unallocated frequencies in television Band III to counteract the serious interference from foreign stations, especially in the summer, in Band I in parts of Lancashire and

Lincolnshire. The Band III transmitter, on the ITA site at Winter Hill, near Bolton, to serve South-west Lancashire (including Merseyside), the Wirral, and parts of the coastal area of Flintshire, came into operation in April 1964.

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 activities 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. Under the terms of the new Charter the Councils also exercise similar duties in respect of the Television Service. 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.

The English regions and the three nations provide a day-by-day service for the radio and television network news programmes, and they contribute frequently to topical and current affairs broadcasts. The number of staff reporters has been increased and general news-gathering facilities have been enlarged. A widespread organization of editorial staff, correspondents, and studios, together with film and recording facilities, not only enables affairs of a locality to be covered but introduces events and personalities for national viewing and listening.

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 and this region also maintains a reputation as the most important source, outside London, of light entertainment programmes. 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 radio, 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 is offered by BBC-2. The new television studio in Glasgow was the first in the United Kingdom outside London to be equipped to operate on 625 lines as well as 405 lines, which meant that Scotland was 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 building in Cardiff and in extending the premises in Glasgow. In Manchester and Birmingham, too, plans are going ahead for new regional headquarters. The new premises in Birmingham will be the first specially designed building to house completely both television and radio activities on one site. 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

Television News has in the past year met the challenge of BBC-2. This has meant not only a major extension of output but a creative adventure in editorial and production techniques. From a purely technical point of view, the task of mounting a complete news service on the 625-line standard on the second channel, while fully maintaining the established 405-line service on Channel 1, has been a complex and costly engineering feat, which makes continuing demands on men and machines.

Editorially, the challenge is a multiple one. 'Newsroom' running

for twenty-five minutes a night, five nights a week, opens up possibilities beyond the reach of the standard ten-minute news bulletin. It seeks to realize this, as its name implies, by transporting the viewer into a newsroom, where the actual operation takes place before the cameras. Here the newsreader gives way to the journalistic presenter, working in a group with his colleagues to build a sequence of news items in depth. Meanwhile a Parliamentary team works through the week while the House is in session to present 'Westminster at Work', an illustrated narrative picture of Parliament in all its aspects, broadcast on BBC-2 on Friday night. Another weekly task engaging a team of specialists is 'News Review', a twenty-five minute round-up of the week, broadcast specially for the deaf and hard of hearing on Sunday evening. This pioneering use of vision, greatly welcomed by the afflicted, has already gathered its devotees among those of normal hearing who appreciate its high visual quality.

All this was put dramatically and unexpectedly to an emergency test on the famous night of the power break-down which dislocated all the opening schedule of BBC-2 on 20 April 1964 except those parts which could be mounted from Alexandra Palace. Television News survived the shock with credit on a night which will be vividly remembered by viewers and by staff – not least by Gerald Priestland, who had to sustain before the cameras, on the new channel, the first impact of the totally unforeseen situation.

The resources of News Division as a whole have been taxed, not only by this major television development, but by all the demands of a world in turmoil. From the assassination of President Kennedy, one of the greatest of emergencies, to the General Election, with all its forward planning, the demands of news ranged round the clock and round the world.

Providing the news is a twenty-four hour operation. The staff coming off the night shift in the newsroom at Broadcasting House, after seeing the breakfast-time bulletin 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 Newsreel' are going out in the twenty-four hours. Six of these go to listeners overseas, and Radio Newsreel's signature tune 'Imperial Echoes' is as familiar throughout the Commonwealth as in the United Kingdom.

Sports news, also, is a highly developed operation in radio. 'Sports Review' every weekday evening, and 'Sports Parade' and 'Sports Report' on Saturdays are relied on by a nation-wide audience. Two weekly programmes of general interest originating in News Division



Alfred Hitchcock talks
in 'Monitor' of the art of
producing suspense
in films





'Conversations for tomorrow'
J. B. Priestley in after-dinner conversations with Professor A. J. Ayer and Professor Sir Isaiah Berlin



James Farmer head of the Congress of Racial Equality in the USA interviewed in 'Encounter'

'Let Me Speak' – Malcolm Muggeridge introduces young people representing different organizations



Photograph by Michael Sanders

Federal Chancellor of Western Germany Ludwig Erhard interviewed in 'Gallery'







'Red On, Green On, Go!'
Televising parachute jumps

Opposite
Robert Rauschenberg, the
American painter, filmed at the
Whitechapel Art Gallery

From the
documentary 'The Exceptional
Child'



'The Newcomers' – a documentary series from the West Region on the life of a young couple, Alison and Anthony Smith, new to Bristol. The series ended with the birth of their twins

are 'The Eye-witness', giving topical accounts of things seen, and 'From Our Own Correspondent', a half-hour sequence reflecting developments and trends all over the world, as seen by BBC foreign staff. 'A Cool Look Round' – a light topical magazine – was a new venture for the Radio News team during the year. When the output of regional news – including regional and area television news magazines five nights a week – is taken into account, all this adds up to a vast commitment, both in terms of journalistic enterprise and public service. During the day well over twenty million people listen to at least one radio bulletin. BBC television news is seen by well over seventeen million.

How is this vast output maintained? 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 – Visnews (British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency) 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 and other roving experts 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 with an assistant, a motoring correspondent, an agricultural correspondent, and a racing correspondent, as well as eighteen reporters.

An important supplement to news sources from abroad is the BBC Monitoring Service (*see page 103*) which listens to foreign broadcasting services day and night. This played a vital role in the rapid reporting of the death of President Kennedy on the home air. 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). A number of local correspondents not on the BBC staff

are also available to send news from the countries where they live.

The BBC regions 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.

The special strength of the industrial news coverage, nationally and regionally, is reflected not only in the treatment of labour relations (which often means labour disputes) but in the projection of industrial achievement. The senior industrial correspondent, Bertram Mycock, and the science correspondent, David Wilson, keep constant watch on technological developments at home and abroad, and are able to get British industrial progress in a fair perspective. This was notably the case when complete editions of 'The Eye-witness' and of 'From Our Own Correspondent' were devoted entirely to the performance and problems of the British export trade, as seen from the point of view both of the British and their customers. The regional view of industry is close and intimate especially in the Midlands and the North, where the regional industrial correspondents have some of the greatest manufacturing complexes in the world under their eyes. Harold Webb, North Region industrial correspondent, for example, not only makes frequent network contributions reflecting the positive side of industry, but also keeps northern listeners in regular touch with these developments in his 'Weekly Letter from Industry', while Brian Blake provides a wider perspective outside the news field in the monthly Home Service feature 'Britain at Work'.

Religious Broadcasts

Religious broadcasting has expanded and developed since the 1920s when broadcasting began and the Sunday evening religious service of the air was a novelty. At that time, too, 'nothing of a controversial character was ever allowed to pass the microphone'. Today religious broadcasting extends beyond the reflection of the faith of Christians and of the life of the churches into the wider field of discussion of belief so that controversy is no longer excluded.

Religious broadcasting has an important place in the many services of the BBC. There are eight hours of programmes each week on the domestic radio networks. On the television side, in BBC-1 there are up to three hours a week of programmes, and religious broadcasting also makes a substantial contribution to BBC-2 within the pattern of programmes now being established – although not at a fixed regular time set aside for its exclusive use. In the programmes broadcast

overseas there are some five hours a week of religious broadcasting.

The substantial range of output for audiences at home is designed to show the relevance of the Christian faith to everyone in Britain today. This broad concept is developed by programmes of many different kinds.

There are religious services and devotional programmes to cater for those listeners and viewers who wish to share in Christian worship and to deepen their faith, but who for one reason or another are unable to go to church. Some five million people listen each week to the 'People's Service' in the Light Programme, and about the same number regularly watch Television's 'Songs of Praise'.

Religious broadcasting also attempts to reflect something of both the simplicities and the splendours of Christian faith. This is done in various ways: by the telling of stories of Christian faith, for example, in 'Five to Ten', which has five million listeners every weekday morning, and 'Sunday Story' in television. And the great occasions of the Christian year are regularly reflected in special services and feature programmes.

Many other programmes are designed to show what Christians believe and to display Christianity in action. 'Lift Up Your Hearts', in the Home Service, has a regular daily audience of three million listeners: in response to public demand some of these talks are now reprinted and published by the BBC. 'Viewpoint', on BBC-1 every other Wednesday, portrays the outlook of outstanding Christian men and women past and present.

Finally, there are those programmes designed to reach people on the fringe of or outside the Christian tradition. Here the programmes seek to pose different aspects of the dilemma of modern man, and to reflect Christian insights related to them. An example of this type of programme is 'Meeting Point', which has a regular audience each Sunday evening of four million viewers.

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee. This consists of twenty-nine members, of whom twenty-four represent the main churches in this country – the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Wales, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. The other five members are laymen chosen for their personal qualities and concern for religious broadcasting rather than as denominational representatives. This Committee, 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 134–6 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.

The Religious Broadcasting Department seeks to maintain over the whole range of its output a broad denominational balance, in particular at the seasons of the Christian festivals, but in general a strict denominational representation is subordinated to the requirements of effective religious broadcasting. Provision is also made for occasional broadcasts by certain minority Christian groups, and the Jewish faith is accorded broadcasts on appropriate occasions during 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 radio. A further development which came after the Government's White Paper following the Pilkington Report is the extension of hours on BBC-1 television specially for adult education programmes of a general kind. The introduction of BBC-2 enabled the BBC to set aside a whole evening for experiment in the field of higher education as defined by the Robbins Committee. 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 radio programmes which began more than thirty years ago. In the year 1963-64 the number of listening schools for the first time rose to more than thirty-one thousand, and the number of viewing schools reached nearly seven 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 Department of Education and Science, and other educational organizations are represented. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 138-41 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

Fifteen programmes, each repeated during the same week, are now broadcast to schools every week during term-time. Pupils catered for vary in age from seven to eighteen years; and nearly seven thousand schools are equipped with receivers.

In 1964 a substantial part of the output was again devoted to series of programmes in science and mathematics, and particular attention was given to providing help for the teachers in situations where special problems confront them. For instance, at the Sixth Form level a new series, 'Science and Society', was started in September 1964 with the specific aim of interesting arts specialists in science; while the existing series 'For Sixth Forms' incorporates a group of programmes entitled 'The Engineers', which is designed primarily to show pupils that applied science and technology afford creative outlets for the scientist as satisfying as those of pure science. Again, at a lower level, particular attention is being devoted to the findings of the Newsom Report; and a new series in science is now provided for pupils of thirteen to fifteen of below average ability who are never likely to sit for any kind of public examination. There was an increase in the provision of television programmes for Scottish and Welsh schools. The broadcasts now cover two terms.

Other new ventures in 1964 aimed successfully at widening the

perspectives of children of modest abilities approaching the end of their school lives. These included 'Challenge', a series designed to interest pupils in a wider range of outdoor activities than can normally be catered for at school – such as canoeing, pony trekking, rock climbing, and underwater swimming; while 'The Story of the USA' provided a straightforward visual narrative of the history of a country usually only sketchily covered in school curricula.

A substantial part of the increasing audience for School Television is in primary schools, and in response to this situation the number of weekly programmes designed specifically for younger children was increased in September 1964 from three to four.

Finally, in addition to 'Engineering Science', a new series for technical college students was started as a contribution to their general studies work. Its purpose is to supplement courses in elementary sociology: under the title 'Living in the Present' it examines the position of the individual in society and the pressures – social, moral, economic, political – which bear on him.

RADIO

In radio fifty-eight different series of programmes are broadcast each week, together with repeat transmissions 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 – nine 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 successful experiment in radio-vision in the fields of the visual arts, history, and geography was introduced in 1964. A number of schools noted that for some purposes radio-vision has advantages over television. There will be further experiments in 1965.

The use of radio-vision in the teaching of languages was the subject of an experiment in fifty schools in the autumn of 1963 and, on the basis of this, a full year's audio-visual course, 'French for Beginners', for the first year of the secondary school, is now being broadcast. A term of ordinary radio broadcasts in Russian has also been introduced.

The science output was reorganized. It now includes additional contributions to health (and sex) education; a series of short dramatizations of 'Great Moments in Science' especially designed for tape-recording so that they can be fitted into schools' syllabuses at the

most appropriate time; and for the first time, a term of mathematics for the first year of the secondary school.

Another important innovation is a series for schools in Northern Ireland dealing with the history of Northern Ireland during the last century.

The agreement concluded a few years ago with the organizations concerned, by which schools may now tape-record school radio broadcasts and use them in the classroom during the same academic year, proved invaluable, particularly in secondary schools. Not only can a school fit broadcasts more easily into its timetable and syllabuses, but teachers can hear a broadcast before using it and can, indeed, use it with several classes.

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 instructions, 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>
1962-63	24,518	2,893	2,074	992	79	30,556
1963-64	24,981	2,911	2,062	1,027	87	31,068

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1962-63	116 different pamphlets	Sales: 10,783,998
1963-64	132 different pamphlets	Sales: 11,391,342

PROGRAMMES FOR OVERSEAS

Recordings of specially prepared school broadcasts are issued as part of a joint BBC/British Council project, 'Educational Recordings'. 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 year's course of English language teaching for primary schools in Africa has been issued and is being broadcast in several countries. A second year's course is being issued in 1965. Many recordings of great works of English literature were also issued and bought widely. Recordings of science, geography, and history are in preparation.

In addition to the specially prepared 'Educational Recordings',

about seventy-five school radio broadcasts a year from the Home Service are recorded for the Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries (*see also page 95*). Many scripts are also sent overseas and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

Adult Education

TELEVISION

The first year of educational television for adults, starting in October 1963, showed that these series could reach audiences of up to a million viewers for systematic courses in human biology and of several hundred thousand to learn Italian. Sales of the booklets to accompany these series ranged from twenty thousand to a hundred thousand, with Italian, home dressmaking, and keeping fit proving the most popular.

BBC-1 continued to provide this wide range of series to meet many interests: with science courses on communication theory, thermodynamics, and biology; series on archaeology and music; series of particular interest to young parents on having a baby and running a home; and a language course in German. These series are addressed to home audiences, but viewers are encouraged to pursue their interests, with the aid of the published booklets, by further reading and where possible by joining local adult education classes. Regular contact is maintained with adult educational organizations of all kinds, to ensure close co-operation between educational television and the work of their courses.

BBC-2 provides the possibility for an entirely new venture in educational television, with the greater part of Tuesday evening, week by week, devoted to series related to specific needs and interests in higher education. The subjects dealt with cover teaching, economics, and industry, and the understanding of political questions and international affairs. A Working Party, with Sir John Fulton as Chairman (*for members, see page 141*), was appointed to advise on the development of 'Tuesday Term', which is now providing the Greater London and Birmingham areas with an important contribution to higher and professional education. The BBC maintains regular contact with the institutions and organizations most closely engaged in this work and the continuing co-operation is highly valued. Study material is also published to support the 'Tuesday Term' series which is widely appreciated by both teachers and students.

The BBC looks forward, as its two television services develop, to finding new ways of increasing its contribution to the country's needs in adult education.

RADIO

Adult education programmes have been a regular part of the BBC's output for over thirty-five years, and the changing needs and interests of the listener are reflected in the changing pattern of the programmes. Educational radio is now a medium for the listener who knows what he wants to learn: it offers programme series in a wide variety of disciplines to those who are already interested, and leaves the task of awakening interests to other parts of the output.

A new factor is the entry of television into the field of adult education and, in some subjects especially, this must be taken into account in planning radio programmes. Since 1964, for example, BBC television broadcasts one beginners' language series a year; and radio, as a complementary service, offers programmes in five European languages, including one – in Italian – which begins roughly where the television series 'Parliamo Italiano' left off.

The regular provision of educational radio consists of series in science, current affairs, the social sciences, music, history, literature, languages, and visual arts: most of these are broadcast under the title 'Study Session'.

For the most part these series are concerned with facts and ideas, but some of them can also be used as a way of learning skills. Many people, for example, are now learning a language by following a radio course and, since 1964, a growing number have used the new series of dictation programmes as a way of practising their shorthand and keeping up their speeds.

Painting of the Month, now in its sixth year, is a programme planned, in the first place, for subscribers to a scheme by which they are supplied with technical and biographical notes on a picture to be discussed in a broadcast, together with reproductions in colour and black and white. Since 1964 it has been associated with a series on other aspects of the visual arts; both series choose their subjects from museums, galleries, collections, or country houses open to the public in this country. In 1965 the theme is 'British Art' and this includes talks, not only on painting, but on Elizabethan country houses, eighteenth-century furniture, nineteenth-century drawings and engravings, and twentieth century sculpture.

In addition to these regular programmes educational radio is branching out into a number of new projects.

New service for university students

One is an experimental service for university students whose object is to make outstanding lecturers available to other universities than their own. The 1965 series consists of eight lectures on the 'Elizabethan Nation' by Joel Hurstfield, Astor Professor of English

History in the University of London, delivered in the University of East Anglia, and offered to first and second year students of English and History, wherever they may be. Professor Hurstfield's subject is Politics and Government, and his lectures are associated with a second series in which other authorities discuss the social and cultural life of Elizabethan England. Also in the first quarter of 1965 there are programmes on Elizabethan painting and Elizabethan country houses broadcast in 'Painting of the Month' and its supplementary series. A study book on the 'Elizabethan Nation', specially written by Professor Hurstfield, provides useful background material for the whole subject.

Advice for teachers

A second new project has been planned in response to the current need for more teachers: it consists of a number of afternoon programmes broadcast weekly in the Home Service whose aim is to encourage married women to return to teaching. One of the programmes, based on actual questions, offers advice on the problems which women encounter in their efforts to find suitable work: others are designed to keep former teachers in touch with new developments in the theory and practice of education.

Experiment with correspondence courses

Finally, an experimental series on English language and literature for adult listeners attempting GCE 'O' level is produced in association with the National Extension College, as an integral part of a correspondence course. The intention is that the broadcasts should give an extra dimension to the course, and that the course, which makes full use of the student/tutor relationship, should make broadcasting itself somewhat less impersonal as a teaching medium.

The present course, which consists of twenty-four half-hour programmes broadcast on VHF from the Sutton Coldfield transmitter, is available to only a limited number of listeners. If it proves successful, the idea may be extended to other regions.

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 radio and television broadcasting periods is allocated to the main parties in consultation with them. The BBC provides the broadcasting time but the parties themselves decide on its allocation. These broadcasts are known as *Party Political Broadcasts*. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television.

The new basis of allocation of broadcasting time, agreed in the summer of 1962, laid down that in the first two years after a General Election the allotment among the three parties is on the basis of the votes cast at the General Election. In subsequent years, the allotment is on the basis of one-third of the time to be divided according to the votes cast at the by-elections that have taken place since the

last General Election and two-thirds according to the votes cast at the General Election.

The number of Party Political Broadcasts is normally settled for a period of twelve months beginning on 1 July each year. The allotment for the year 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 was:

TELEVISION

Conservative Party	4 broadcasts	(1 of 25 minutes, 1 of 20 minutes, 2 of 15 minutes)
Labour Party	4 broadcasts	(1 of 25 minutes, 1 of 20 minutes, 2 of 15 minutes)
Liberal Party	1 broadcast	(1 of 25 minutes)

(The parties were free to divide their 25 minutes broadcasting into 1 of 15 minutes and 1 of 10 minutes)

RADIO

Conservative Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Labour Party	7 broadcasts	3 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 4 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts	1 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 1 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)

In 1964, foreseeing the possibility of an autumn General Election, special arrangements were made to cover the period between the end of the current Parliamentary year and the announcement of dissolution. The existing agreement was extended to the end of 1964 and in this period the three main parties were allowed a total of 95 minutes television and 55 minutes of radio broadcasting time. The allotment in television and radio was:

TELEVISION

Conservative Party	2 broadcasts	(1 of 25 minutes, 1 of 15 minutes)
Labour Party	2 broadcasts	(1 of 25 minutes, 1 of 15 minutes)
Liberal Party	1 broadcast	(1 of 15 minutes)

(The parties were free to divide their 25 minutes broadcast into 1 of 15 minutes and 1 of 10 minutes)

RADIO

Conservative Party	3 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 1 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Labour Party	3 broadcasts	1 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 2 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	1 broadcast	1 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>)

The 1947 agreement also provided 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 may be asked from time to time to arrange what are known as *Ministerial Broadcasts* and these can be given in both radio 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.

For many years past, the BBC has offered time to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. These *Budget Broadcasts*, which take place both in radio and television, are deemed to be a series of Party Political Broadcasts under the agreement.

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 a fair balance is maintained between the party in power and the Opposition in respect of the numbers of such appearances.

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 broadcasts, in radio 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 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 25 February 1964 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 in the 1964 General Election 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 were transmitted simultaneously by the BBC and ITA at 9.30 p.m.)

RADIO

Conservative Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Labour Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	4 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 2 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)

(In the Home Service at 10.10 p.m.; in the Light Programme at 7 p.m.)

It was agreed that the last Party Political Broadcast would take place two days before polling day.

During the 1964 election the BBC reported on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value and there were additional programmes with a general election content.

The BBC also produced in television and in the Home Services, between dissolution and polling day, a series of programmes, 'Question Time', three each from Wales, Scotland, the Midlands, North and West regions, as well as three from London and the south-east, and two from Northern Ireland, in which selected candidates took part. The qualification 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 of the region concerned. An innovation at this General Election was the series of three programmes in both television and radio, 'Election Forum', in which each of the leaders of the three main parties in turn were interviewed by political journalists; these programmes were broadcast in the period immediately following the dissolution.

Reports of Parliament in Session

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 workings 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.

A proposal by the BBC for a sound and television broadcast of the 1964 State Opening of Parliament was accepted, and in the event the occasion was also broadcast live by the General Overseas Service. When the ceremony was first televised 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 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 a certain 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

* 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.

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 radio 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. The opening of BBC-2 involved the setting up of a special survey in the London area to provide estimates of the viewing of those people who had the necessary 625-line UHF receivers and aerials to view BBC-2.

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 **THIRD PROGRAMME LISTENING PANEL**, a **TELEVISION PANEL**, and now a special **BBC-2 PANEL**; altogether their membership totals about 7,500. Panel members are recruited through public invitation and 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

'Tuesday Term' - filming for 'Mathematics '64'



Marla Landi in 'Parliamo Italiano'

*Opposite: BBC Staff Training – the 29th Special Overseas Course
A practical exercise: Mr. Ray Codeiro, Radio Hong Kong, and
Mr. Bunny Fletcher, Windward Islands Broadcasting Service*

*Opposite: 'African Forum' – Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime
Minister of Zambia, interviewed for the African Service*

*Projection of Britain – a commentator from the BBC's European
Services at Farnborough Air Show*







Paul
Tortelier in
'Master Class'

Aaron Copland
rehearsing for the world
première of his 'Music
for a Great City'



a broad guide to collective opinion of the programmes, APPRECIATION OF 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.

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

The Overseas and Foreign Relations Department continued to extend and develop its activities on behalf of the whole Corporation. Particular assistance was given to African and other territories whose broadcasting organizations seek special co-operation with the BBC.

Arising from the fifth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, held in Canada in 1963, a Commonwealth Broadcasting Secretariat based in London was formed. The Secretary and his assistant were seconded from the BBC and given the necessary facilities in BBC premises. Three unmanned broadcasting channels are now installed and available for the exclusive use of the London correspondents of foreign broadcasting organizations, some sixty of whom are

regularly voice-casting news and topical reports back to their home stations. These studios are equipped with hand microphones and tape reproducing machines, and adjoining them there is a correspondents' room with typewriters, a television receiver, and other amenities. All the apparatus is simple to operate and the correspondents are usually in and out of the cubicles in fifteen minutes. The Head of the Department continues to be the Director-General's alternate administrator on the Council and General Assembly of the European Broadcasting Union (*see page 83*).

Overseas Representation

The BBC maintains a number of overseas offices and in most cases the representatives have television as well as other assistants. Their duties are to maintain close liaison with broadcasting and television organizations in their territories with the object of encouraging an interest in BBC programmes and distributing radio and television recordings and films as required; of arranging for the supply to London of locally produced material for the BBC's transmissions and for the dispatch of contributions to or expert information about programmes in the course of production in London; and in general terms to try to encourage a useful exchange of information and maintain good public relations with their opposite numbers.

The offices in Paris, New York, Ottawa and Toronto, Sydney and Delhi are administered by the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department while the offices in Beirut, Berlin, and Buenos Aires are looked after by the External Services. In this connection mention should be made of the fifty or more members of staff who are on secondment to various developing organizations all over the world, either in the programme, engineering or administrative sectors; all these play their part in the field of international relations during their tour of duty abroad.

Programme Contributions

Apart from the special facilities provided for overseas radio correspondents in London (*page 81*) there is a regular flow of programme contributions in both directions for which arrangements are made by the Overseas and Foreign Relations staff – whether it be by the BBC for outside contributors to an overseas radio programme or for a contribution from abroad to some BBC programme. Much of this is in recorded form and during 1963 the extent can be measured by the fact that 5,612 tapes were dispatched from London and 3,631 were received. In addition, a considerable number of live broadcasts are arranged, also in both directions, by means of line relays and radio telephone circuits. For example, foreign commen-

tators are regularly welcomed and given facilities for programmes on tennis from Wimbledon, athletics from the White City or football from Wembley or other grounds; similarly, BBC commentary teams gave a number of reports and broadcasts on the Monte Carlo Rally from various points in France with the assistance of RTF and Radio Monte Carlo. There is also a considerable interchange of scripts and information given by and sought from the BBC.

Visitors

There is a constant flow of official visitors from broadcasting organizations all over the world who come to the BBC to study its organization and methods and arrangements are made for these visitors to have discussions with senior staff in all departments. Much is given and gained as a result of these exchanges of professional skill and knowledge.

Training

The BBC's training facilities are primarily intended for its own staff (*see page 148*) but for many years as many guests as possible from overseas, provided their English is sufficiently good, have been welcomed on various courses, both programme and technical in radio and television. In addition there are special courses and attachments organized for visitors from broadcasting organizations in emergent or dependent countries.

European Broadcasting Union

An important organization in the field of international relations is the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) whose aim is the advancement of international broadcasting projects. In spite of its European origins and its 28 full members from the European zone, it has 37 associate members which include African and Asian countries, the principal USA networks and other American organizations, and most of the major Commonwealth countries. The BBC gives active support as a full member to all its various activities.

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. 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 39–40*). 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 Broadcasting 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 broadcasting 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.

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.

The BBC is represented within these organizations and 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).

The External Services

The output of the External Services

News for overseas

The Overseas and the European Services

Rebroadcasting – Radio Transcription Service

Summary of transmissions

English by Radio and Television

Audience studies

External Services Engineering

Jamming

The Monitoring Service

*Tables of world external broadcasting
and the number of radio and television
receivers in the world*

The External Services

Opportunity and Challenge

The picture of an increasing use of radio sets throughout the world, with the rate of increase of listeners particularly rapid in the less developed territories, is one which is highly relevant to the importance of the External Services of the BBC. New and substantial audiences have been created for whom radio is an essential and unique means of receiving news information and entertainment from the world beyond a national frontier.

The expansion of radio set ownership is shown in the table on page 108 and the amount of broadcasting by the major countries transmitting externally to countries beyond their boundaries is shown in the table on page 107. It is partly because the possibilities of reaching large new audiences have increased that recent years have also seen the growth and development of external broadcasting services.

For the BBC the prospect is one both of opportunity and challenge. In its programme output the BBC enjoys a high reputation but as the Director of External Broadcasting points out in his article on page 17 reception problems are many.

External broadcasting from Communist countries continues to expand. The Chinese development is still very marked – the Voice of America has been overtaken and China now ranks as second in the table. The BBC – first in 1950 – is now in fourth place, and West Germany is drawing up steadily.

The table on page 107 shows too how the general amount of external broadcasting is increasing. In 1950 there were four major broadcasters with over 200 hours of external broadcasting a week. In 1962 there were 12, early in 1964 there were 15. That North Korea and Cuba qualify for this list is perhaps of note as illustrating that relatively small or poor countries maintain a substantial external broadcasting effort.

The broad picture of expansions comprises a variety of changes in output during 1963/4. Services to Africa and Asia continued to increase, as might be expected in view of the immense development in the potential audiences. Thus Communist China introduced services in Hausa and Tamil and expanded services in Indonesian, Malay and Kuoyu (as well as making a substantial increase in output directed to Nationalist China). This was in 1963. There were no significant changes by Communist China in the first half of 1964. There were developments by the USSR in both 1963 and 1964. Bambara, Lingala, Malagasy, and Zulu were added to the list of

African language services and output in Swahili and Portuguese for Africa was increased. For Asia, the USSR began broadcasting in Sinhalese, Malayalam, Nepalese, Laotian, Thai, Khmer (Cambodian) and increased output in Indonesian, Hindi, Tamil, Korean, and Mongolian.

The Sino-Soviet dialogue was reflected in the scale of broadcasting as well as in content. Thus in 1963 the Soviet Union expanded output in Kuoyu, and Peking twice increased output in Russian. In April 1964 the Soviet Union again increased Kuoyu output to a total of 66½ hours per week compared with Peking's 63 hours per week in Russian (*see also page 103*). The USSR also started broadcasting in Uighur, a Chinese language spoken in the Sinkiang province.

The combined weekly output of the two West German external broadcasters, Deutsche Welle (on short waves) and Deutschlandfunk (on long and two medium waves) increased during 1963 by 100 hours and rose again in 1964. As a result of expansions to Communist Europe both stations are now broadcasting in Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croat, Hungarian, and Rumanian, and Deutsche Welle only in Russian, Bulgarian, and Slovene. Deutsche Welle also began broadcasting to Western Europe in Greek, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Swahili and Hausa were added to the English and French services for Africa and a relay station was established in Rwanda to carry parts of the African Service.

Many other countries extended their domestic or external broadcasting and announced the acquisition of more powerful transmitters.

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 ninety 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 sixty-two transmitters is used (*see pages 101 and 121*). As outlined on following pages, 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.

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*) and the External Services Productions Department which prepares feature and documentary programmes. 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 103-6.*)

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 63-6, two correspondents specially associated with the Arabic Service, one in South East Asia, 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.

To audiences in Communist countries the news is of special importance. It 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 in Eastern Europe, 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.

The Overseas Services

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the General Overseas Service in English and a number of regional services in English and twenty-two other languages.

The *General Overseas Service* addresses itself to those who understand English, wherever they happen to be – listeners throughout the

Commonwealth and English-speaking people in other countries, as well as British servicemen and expatriates. For over twenty-three hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, drama, music, light entertainment, religious services and sport. The General Overseas Service reaches its audience not only through direct short-wave broadcasts and medium- and short-wave relays, but also through rebroadcasts by the local stations of many countries (see pages 92-4).

This local broadcasting 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. Supplementing the General Overseas Service, the Overseas Regional Services comprise special operations for rebroadcasters in such areas, notably in Australia, Canada, United States, and the West Indies.

Output of the *Overseas and Regional Services* to these countries is divided between direct radio transmission and recordings on tape, according to topical needs.

The *North American and Pacific Service* produces programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada), by American stations and networks, and by 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, for Malta daily in Maltese, as well as programmes in English and French for Mauritius. The *Topical Tapes Service*, instituted in November 1962, provides to subscribers a regular weekly service of English-language topicality to supplement the services available by short-wave transmission. BBC Topical Tapes are rebroadcast weekly by more than thirty-five countries, and in the United States alone by over a hundred stations.

The *African Services* broadcast daily in English to East and West Africa, and 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 those in English and those in the vernaculars, are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in Africa. In addition, specially recorded programmes are sent out by air to over twenty different broadcasting stations in Africa.

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, by short-wave and medium-wave relays in the East Mediterranean, and by 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 can hear, 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 *Eastern* and *Far Eastern Services* together broadcast in fourteen different languages to the vast area from Persia to Japan. The *Eastern 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. These broadcasts reach large audiences both by direct short-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom and through relays in the East Mediterranean and, with the exception of the Persian Service, through relays by the BBC Far Eastern Station. These relays provide additional signal strength for Hindi and Urdu audiences in East Africa as well as in the main listening areas of South Asia. The Persian Service is also carried on a medium-wave relay in the East Mediterranean.

The *Far Eastern Service* broadcasts to South-east Asia and the Far East in seven languages; Thai, Vietnamese, Malay, Indonesian, Chinese (Standard Chinese and Cantonese), and Japanese. There is a daily half-hour transmission in each of these languages with the exception of Cantonese and Malay, which are quarter of an hour transmissions daily. All these transmissions are relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station. There is also considerable rebroadcasting by the domestic services of many countries in South-east Asia and the Far East, for example, in Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, and Hong Kong. BBC Chinese programmes are at times being rebroadcast by as many as five different stations, 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 Brazilian service is one and a quarter hours daily, the Spanish-American service is three hours daily.

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 (East and West Germany and Austria). The FRENCH LANGUAGE SERVICES broadcast to both Europe and Africa; of their daily output of 4½ hours, 2¼ hours are broadcast simultaneously to both continents, 1 hour to Europe only and 1¼ hours to Africa. AN ENGLISH SERVICE, ‘London Calling Europe’, is directed to the whole of Europe.

Until recently a sharp distinction could be drawn between broadcasts to East and Central Europe and those to West and South Europe because most of those to communist countries were jammed and the others were not. (See *Jamming*, page 102). In May 1964, the last of the European Services still to suffer from deliberate interference, the Bulgarian, was clear and the vast and complicated jamming operation initiated under Stalin in 1949 as part of the attempt to isolate the Soviet Empire, came to an end. It had failed in its objective – to prevent the penetration of the Iron Curtain by news and views from the Western World.

In the Spring of 1964 the Services to East and Central Europe could abandon broadcasting techniques whose main aim had been to defeat the jammers and satisfy the hunger for information of persistent listeners with basic fare. In the new schedules there is room for a more elaborate coverage of events in Britain and the West, a more comprehensive picture of a free society in action. There are entertaining programmes about everyday life in Britain which help to satisfy the insatiable curiosity in communist countries about the outside world and, in particular, the interest of the younger generation about the activities of their counterparts in the West.

In all Services to whichever compass point directed, the main attractions are a swift and accurate news service, reviews of the British Press, fair statements of various British points of view and objective background information. Audiences under dictatorial rule are still subjected to constant indoctrination and in varying degrees cut off from outside sources so their incentives to listen are greater; external broadcasting remains for them the only uncensored means of reliable information.

To most of Western Europe the language of broadcasting can afford to be more sophisticated and take for granted better informed

* 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.

audiences. If the incentive to listen for news is less constantly felt, to them BBC broadcasts are an added attraction for their discussion of vital European issues and the exploration of mutual interests. In many countries of the West 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. Many BBC programmes and contributions to programmes and of joint programmes with the BBC are being regularly broadcast in the German Federal Republic and Italy, Spain, Finland, Israel, Greece, Turkey, and Belgium (*see pages 93-4*).

The differences in broadcasting to East and West are tending to diminish. The BBC European Services are playing a vital part in helping to re-establish the European identity of the nations in the communist camp and to increase in Western Europe mutual understanding with Britain and unity of intent.

Rebroadcasting

BBC news and programmes are regularly rebroadcast by the domestic radio services of many countries throughout the world. The local stations pick up the BBC transmission from London and rebroadcast it simultaneously as part of their own programme schedule. Such broadcasts reach the listener on local wavelengths with easier reception than direct short-wave transmissions, and the effect is thus to increase considerably the size of audiences. No other external broadcaster enjoys as much rebroadcasting as does the BBC.

In English, the main source of rebroadcast material is the General Overseas Service, providing as it does a service of news, comment, actuality material, and other programmes almost round the clock. For many years General Overseas Service news bulletins have been widely rebroadcast and indeed the number of daily rebroadcasts is now substantially greater than, say, ten years ago. A number of important stations and networks continue to rebroadcast General Overseas Service news bulletins and many independent countries recognize in this way that the BBC provides a unique news service of unrivalled reputation for speed, accuracy, and objectivity. On the other hand there have certainly been some important losses and particularly in Africa the losses in recent years may have outweighed the gains. Nevertheless at the end of 1963 the fifteen main news bulletins of the General Overseas Service in English had a total of over 160 daily rebroadcasts.

Many language services are also rebroadcast and here too the story is a changing one, with a tally of mixed gains and losses. In Latin America the position continues to be reasonably satisfactory. Some seventy stations rebroadcast the Latin American Service in

Spanish. The number would probably be greater if reception conditions, particularly in certain areas of Central America, were more reliable. Co-operation with West European radio stations continued to be close and the increase in rebroadcasting by continental stations of programme contributions from the BBC continued. The increase was most noticeable in the supply of topical commentaries and reports on events and opinion in Britain. The achievement of the German Service in this field was especially noteworthy. It reached its peak during the visit to London of the Federal German Chancellor, Dr. Erhard, in January 1964, when no fewer than ten German speaking stations rebroadcast each day a fifteen-minute report from the BBC German Service – that month the number of German rebroadcasts was just on two hundred. The full list of current rebroadcasting follows. Daily rebroadcasts are indicated by an asterisk:

- Angola Portuguese*
- **Australia General Overseas, Pacific*
- **Argentina Latin American in Spanish*
- Austria German*
- **Bahamas General Overseas*
- **Barbados General Overseas, Caribbean*
- **Bechuanaland General Overseas*
- **Belgium French*
- **Bermuda General Overseas*
- **Bolivia Latin American in Spanish*
- **Brazil Latin American in Portuguese*
- **British Guiana General Overseas, Caribbean*
- British Honduras General Overseas*
- **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*
- Dahomey French*
- **Dominican Republic Latin American in Spanish*
- **Ecuador Latin American in Spanish*
- **Falkland Islands General Overseas, Overseas Regional*
- **Fiji General Overseas, Pacific*
- Finland Finnish*
- **Gambia General Overseas*
- Germany (West) German*
- **Gibraltar General Overseas, Spanish*
- Greece Greek*
- **Honduras Latin American in Spanish*

- *Hong Kong *General Overseas, Cantonese, Kuoyu (Standard Chinese)*
 - Israel *Hebrew*
 - *Italy *Italian*
 - *Jamaica *General Overseas, Caribbean*
 - Japan *General Overseas, Japanese*
 - *Kenya *General Overseas, African in English*
 - *Leeward Islands *General Overseas, Caribbean*
 - *Liberia *General Overseas*
 - Malaysia *General Overseas*
 - *Malta *General Overseas, Maltese*
 - *Mauritius *General Overseas, Overseas Regional*
 - *Mexico *Latin American in Spanish*
 - Mozambique *Portuguese*
 - *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 *General Overseas*
 - *Seychelles *General Overseas*
 - *Sierra Leone *General Overseas, African in English*
 - *Solomon Islands *General Overseas*
 - *South Vietnam *Vietnamese*
 - Spain *Spanish*
 - *Switzerland *General Overseas, German*
 - Thailand *Thai*
 - *Tonga *General Overseas*
 - *Trinidad *General Overseas, Caribbean*
 - Turkey *Turkish*
 - Uganda *African in English*
 - *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, French*
 - *Zambia *General Overseas, African in English*
- British Forces Network:
- *Germany *General Overseas (October–April only)*
 - *Aden, Benghazi, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Sharjah, Singapore, Tripoli *General Overseas*

Radio Transcription Service

Parallel with a world-wide short-wave broadcasting service, the BBC has, since 1932, operated a Transcription Service which has made the best in British broadcasting available to radio stations throughout the world. These programmes include serious and light music, talks, drama, light entertainment, schools and children's programmes. Through the medium of high fidelity disks and tapes the Service issues about a thousand different programmes a year.

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 radio transcription programmes have been ordered recently by the following countries:

Aden	Falkland Islands	Malaysia	Tanganyika
Argentina	Fiji	Mali	Thailand
Australia	France	Malta	Togo
Austria	Gabor	Mauritius	Trinidad
Bahamas	Gambia	Mexico	Tunisia
Bahrain	Germany	Morocco (including Tangier)	Turkey
Barbados	Ghana	New Zealand	Uganda
Belgium	Gibraltar	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Bermuda	Gilbert & Ellice Islands	Nigeria	U.S.A.
Bolivia	Greece	North Borneo	Venezuela
Brazil	Guinea	Norway	Western Samoa
British Guiana	Guatemala	Pakistan	Windward Islands
British Honduras	Holland	Panama	Yugoslavia
Brunei	Honduras	Paraguay	Zambia
Cambodia	Hong Kong	Peru	Zanzibar
Cameroon	Hungary	Philippines	
Canada	India	Salvador	
Ceylon	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia	<i>British Forces Stations:</i>
Chad	Israel	Sarawak	Aden
Chile	Italy	Senegal	Benghazi
Colombia	Ivory Coast	Seychelles	Cyprus
Congo	Jamaica	Sierra Leone	East Africa
Costa Rica	Japan	Singapore	Germany
Curaçao	Jordan	Solomon Islands	Gibraltar
Cyprus	Kenya	Southern Rhodesia	Malta
Czechoslovakia	Kuwait	Spain	Singapore
Dahomey	Laos	Sudan	Tipoli
Denmark	Leeward Islands	Sweden	
Dominican Republic	Liberia	Switzerland	
Ecuador	Libya		Ships at Sea

Summary of Transmissions

Programme hours a week

(a) Hours broadcast in the European Services

		<i>Changes from May 1964</i>
ENGLISH AND ENGLISH BY RADIO	33	(36½)
CENTRAL EUROPEAN		
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak) ..	13½	
Hungarian	15¼	(14½)
Polish	16¼	
Finnish	8½	
SOUTH EUROPEAN		
Greek	11½	(8)
Hebrew	3½	
Italian	5¼	
Portuguese	3½	(5¼)
Spanish	8	
Turkish	11¼	(7¾)
FRENCH (including 15¼ jointly with French for Africa)	19¼	(22¾)
GERMAN	28¼	
EAST EUROPEAN		
Albanian	3½	
Bulgarian	11¼	
Rumanian	13	
Russian	21¼	(23)
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾	
<hr/>		
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES (including 15¼ jointly with Overseas) ..	238	

in the External Services

as at 31 March 1964

(b) Hours broadcast in the Overseas Services

GENERAL OVERSEAS	..	..	..	..	..	159½
OVERSEAS REGIONAL						
English for West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	1½
English for Falkland Islands						½
Maltese	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{7}{12}$
Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, and S. Pacific)	..					5½
North American (including French for Canada)	..					14
AFRICAN						
English for Africa	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hausa for West Africa	..	..	..	..	..	7
Somali for East Africa	..	..	..	..	..	7
Swahili for East Africa	..	..	..	..	..	7
FRENCH (including 15½ jointly with French for Europe)						24½
ARABIC	..	..	..	..	..	84
ASIAN						
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	1½
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Chinese (Cantonese)	..	..	..	..	..	1¾
(Standard Chinese – Kuoyu)	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Indonesian	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Malay	..	..	..	..	..	1¾
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Sinhalese	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thai	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Vietnamese	..	..	..	..	..	3½
LATIN AMERICAN						
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	21
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES (including 15½ jointly with European)						395½

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.

English by Radio and Television

As broadcasting organizations all over the world devote an increasing proportion of their schedules to educational programmes, so the demand for the BBC's English by Radio and Television programmes becomes greater.

In addition to the 177 radio English lessons broadcast from London and from BBC relay stations every week, overseas radio stations in ninety countries regularly broadcast 'English by Radio' transcriptions, with the result that there is now no non-English-speaking country in which BBC lessons cannot be heard, either by direct transmission from London, or from a local radio station. The programmes include lessons for beginners with explanations in one of forty-six major world languages, as well as more advanced lessons entirely in English, some catering for special requirements, such as those of the motor and air transport industries, and the hotel and tourist trades.

In television, a series for beginners, 'Walter and Connie', has been warmly received in many parts of the world. Countries in which the series was shown in 1964 include Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Congo Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, W. Germany, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Malta, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay, and Venezuela. A second series for intermediate learners, based on the same fictional characters, and also a short series of film programmes for teachers of English, called 'View and Teach', are the fruit of collaboration with the British Council.

A by-product of the radio and television lessons are the English-teaching gramophone courses which are manufactured and distributed by exclusive licensees in Western Europe, Latin America, and many parts of Africa and Asia. This distribution is supplemented by a sales service from London to parts of the world where suitable local distributors do not exist. Twenty-one gramophone courses are now on sale. The latest additions to the repertoire are a series on the use of English in the mercantile marine, 'Seafaring in English', and a course for motorists.

A complementary activity of the department is the publication of texts for listeners. Textbooks are published for the major series of lessons, usually with explanations in the learner's language. In other cases, arrangements are made for the publication of texts in local newspapers or magazines. The recently launched fortnightly magazine, 'English by Radio and Television', is now on sale throughout Europe and parts of the Middle East and North Africa, and contains the texts of the intermediate and advanced lessons broadcast from London entirely in English.

The service takes full advantage of the enormous amount of

research that is being done into methods of teaching English as a foreign and a second language, and keeps in close touch with other English-teaching bodies. Ties with the British Council have now been strengthened by a joint project for the production of radio series designed for specific geographical or linguistic areas, such as the Indian sub-continent and the Swahili-speaking peoples of Africa. In addition, the service has collaborated for the first time with the Voice of America in producing a series of talks discussing the similarities and differences between the language as spoken in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom.

Audience Studies

The picture of world external broadcasting shows the BBC at a disadvantage in volume of output but the study of audiences does much to redress the balance and demonstrate how, when its voice can be well heard, the BBC can attract nation-wide audiences. Thus an independent survey in four of the main towns of the Lebanon showed that the BBC's Arabic Service had a regular audience of more than half all radio listeners, a figure only slightly less than the Voice of the Arabs from Cairo and far greater than the audience gained by other external broadcasters. The impact of the BBC's Arabic Service is indeed indisputable. Throughout the Arab world it is widely heard both on medium and short waves, and 1963 saw a record postbag of over 37,000 letters from listeners.

From Nigeria too there has been heartening evidence of the extent to which the BBC is able to attract and keep its listeners. Set ownership there has greatly expanded and the total audience for radio must be the highest in sub-Sahara Africa. Of these listeners probably one in three hears the BBC regularly and the BBC's daily audience is far greater than any of its rivals. One of the most striking characteristics of BBC listeners is their youth. The younger the radio listener the more likely he is to hear the BBC.

In South America another independent survey in seven capital cities produced remarkably high figures for listening to the BBC – in all cases comparable with the audiences for the Voice of America. Even if the absolute figures cannot always be assumed to be accurate measurements of audiences, there is no reason to doubt the relative values assigned to the BBC and VOA; they can certainly be taken as evidence of widespread awareness among radio listeners of BBC broadcasts, in spite of difficulties of reception. The potential audience for the BBC in Latin America is clearly very large.

Encouraging results also came in from Europe. The French language service received a record number of over 16,000 letters from

Europe in 1963, nearly three times the number received in 1962. About four-fifths of the letters were from listeners who simply sent in music requests but evidence from several hundred of these listeners, the majority of them young people, indicated that a high proportion heard French Service news bulletins and other spoken programmes, thus firmly establishing their interest in this important part of the output.

An independent sampling survey in Spain representative of some 85 per cent of the population (over eighteen) found that about 8 per cent, equivalent to over a million adult listeners, including over 400,000 who listened regularly, heard the BBC Spanish Service. As in a 1961 survey the Spanish Service of Radio Télévision Française, which has the use of a medium-wave transmitter at Toulouse, had a larger audience than the BBC.

In the period November 1963 to January 1964 a sampling survey of three Turkish cities – Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir – was carried out. The results showed that about 10 per cent of adult (over sixteen) Turks in these cities tuned to the BBC in the course of a month. About half listened to the BBC in Turkish and half to the BBC English Services. The Voice of America, with a medium-wave transmitter for its Turkish Service, was the only foreign broadcaster to attract a slightly larger audience than the BBC. However, when asked which radio station offered the most trustworthy news service listeners in these three Turkish towns gave the BBC by far the highest percentage for any foreign station.

The Audience Research Department of the Italian Radio provided audience figures based on 1963 statistical surveys for seven of the Italian home service broadcasts to which the BBC Italian Service regularly contributes. The programme with the largest audience was the current affairs programme 'Voci dal Mondo' which attracted just under two million listeners for each transmission, partly because it had a good placing on Sunday. The other six broadcasts each attracted roughly between half a million and a million listeners for each transmission. Remembering the strong competition in Italy from both home and café television viewing, these figures, though smaller than a few years ago, are quite noteworthy.

Evidence from beyond the Iron Curtain, though necessarily more fragmentary, continued to testify to the extent of listening to the BBC. Here, as elsewhere, the appeal of the BBC to young people is unmistakable. In 1963, half of the known listeners to the BBC Russian Service about whose age details were available, were under thirty. This is a trend which has found support in earlier evidence. It is important as an index both of the BBC's present effectiveness and of the great potential audience to be reached and won.

Finally it should be reported that the total postbag of correspondence from listeners to the BBC's External Services was of the order of 200,000 – a marked increase over the previous year's total. This approaches in magnitude the volume of letters about programmes received annually by the BBC sound and television services. Having regard to the relative cost and difficulty of sending letters from abroad, not to mention the high degree of illiteracy in many parts of the target areas, the figures give some indication of the world-wide interest which the BBC External Services arouse.

External Services Engineering

Additional transmitters which were recently brought into service brings the total number of high-power short-wave transmitters which carry the BBC's External Services to forty-eight. These transmitters are located in the United Kingdom and at two relay bases abroad, namely the BBC's Far Eastern Station and the East Mediterranean Relay Station.

The transmitters located in the United Kingdom carry the entire output of both Overseas and European Services. The whole of the Arabic Service and parts of the General Overseas Service are relayed by the East Mediterranean Relay Station, other vernacular services to Asia, the Middle East, East Africa and Europe also being relayed by the high-power short-wave transmitters recently commissioned there. The Arabic Service is also relayed by a high-power medium-wave transmitter in the Middle East, and by high- and low-power medium-wave transmitters in the East and Central Mediterranean.

In addition to their short-wave coverage the European Services are also broadcast by 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.

Work has now commenced on the construction of the South Atlantic Relay Station, which is expected to be in service by 1966. This installation will consist of four 250 kW transmitters, which will provide improved reception throughout West, Central, and South Africa, South America, and at times in the Caribbean area.

The programme of modernizing the External Services Engineering facilities in the United Kingdom continues. Several 250kW short-wave transmitters have been brought into service during the past year, which, together with their associated feeder and aerial systems are expected to result in substantial improvement in the audibility of many services.

Jamming

The jamming on BBC transmissions from communist sources in the USSR and elsewhere in Europe, which began fifteen years ago and, in the meantime, has affected a large part of our services to Europe, ceased in May 1964. Prior to this there had been changes in the pattern of jamming on the various language services, most of which were being observed after June 1963.

Programmes in the Czech and Slovak languages were almost free of jamming from the last week of March, and completely so from the end of the first week of April 1964. Transmissions in the Hungarian and German languages were clear on most wavelengths on 2 April and entirely so from 6 April 1964.

The Polish jamming networks have not been heard since 1956 but our transmissions in the Polish language have since been subject to interference from sources in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. The Russian contribution appeared to end in June 1963 and these programmes became clear of all deliberate interference at the beginning of April 1964.

Transmissions in Russian and Albanian have been virtually clear of jamming since June 1963, while those in the Rumanian language have been free of jamming since mid-August 1963.

Up to 26 May 1964 all broadcasts in Bulgarian were subject to full-scale jamming, mainly from Bulgarian and Russian sources and only on rare occasions were one or two wavelengths not affected. Following this date, however, all deliberate interference to these transmissions ceased.

The broadcasts in Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) and Cantonese have been subject to jamming since 1955, almost entirely from the USSR and Communist China. Recently, however, there has been no evidence of the Russian contribution.

There have been some reports of jamming on our transmissions in Vietnamese but these have not been confirmed by technical monitors either in the service area or elsewhere.

Since late May only the BBC transmissions in Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) and Cantonese have been subject to deliberate jamming.

There are, however, still many jamming transmitters in operation which attack broadcasts of other organizations. Of the total number of transmissions from all organizations which were jammed in May 1963, about two-thirds continued to be subject to jamming after May 1964, with consequent effects on other broadcast services.

Whilst there is some evidence that short-wave reception is more satisfactory since the scaling down of jamming, the continuation of such a large proportion of jamming necessarily affects broadcasts other than those at which it is directly aimed.

The Monitoring Service

The BBC's 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 in both external and domestic services (*see page 107 for table of world external broadcasting*). 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. Developments during the year were typical.

Moscow radio started transmissions in Bambara, French for South-east Asia, Lingala, Nepalese, and Sinhalese, and increased those in Albanian, Amharic, Indonesian, Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) (from 31 to 42 hours per week), Portuguese for Africa, Russian for abroad, Swahili, Tamil, and Turkish for Cyprus. The biggest increase was in Russian for abroad – from about 25 hours per week in 1962–63 to 134½ hours in March 1964 – indicating perhaps the beginning of a world-wide service comparable to the BBC's General Overseas Service.

Peking radio increased its output in Russian (from 26 to 63 hours per week), German, Malay, and Indonesian and inaugurated transmissions in Hausa and Tamil. The North Korean radio started transmissions in Russian, amounting to 28 hours per week by March 1964.

Developments in other countries included the establishment of three separate broadcasting organizations in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the opening of external services from Nigeria and Ceylon. Many other countries extended their domestic or external broadcasting and announced the acquisition of more powerful transmitters. The United Arab Republic reported the inauguration of a 1,000 kW medium-wave transmitter for its main programme (which although primarily domestic has for many years been transmitted on short waves in addition to medium, presumably for the rest of the Arab world) and plans for a new commercial station (which came on the air in April) using an existing 500 kW medium-wave transmitter.

The Communist 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. The split with the communist world has considerably complicated this task. Events documented during the year included abortive talks between the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties, the violent Chinese propaganda campaign against the nuclear test ban treaty, a bulky series of official Chinese and Soviet articles and party statements, and Sino-Soviet clashes at a number of international conferences. The reactions of other communist countries had to be watched very carefully since with the disappearance of the monolithic unity of the communist bloc their broadcasts have ceased to be merely a reflection of those from Moscow or Peking and often express or hint at a distinctively national point of view. Equally careful scrutiny was required of information about communist parties in other countries which have in many cases shown signs of splitting or have split into pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese factions.

The Rest of the World

A continuous flow of information is also provided about political, economic, 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 revolution in Zanzibar provided an example of such a situation. Before the revolution Zanzibar radio, broadcasting only in Swahili, was monitored to the extent of one news bulletins a day; the revolution necessitated as continuous a watch on the radio as could be provided by the limited resources of the Service's Nairobi unit (see page 105) over a period of several weeks.

The revolution in Zanzibar was not the only African event to require special attention. A major event covered early in the year was the meeting of African Heads of State in Addis Ababa in May 1963. This was followed by unrest in the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey,

Chad, and Senegal, the Somali-Ethiopian border dispute, and the army mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya. There were comparable events in other parts of the world. In Latin America, the year saw serious unrest in Argentina, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil. In the Far East, a major topic was the Indonesian 'confrontation' of Malaysia, demanding increased attention not only to official Indonesian, Malaysian, and Philippine broadcasts but also to such stations as the 'Voice of the Freedom Fighters of the Unitary State of North Kalimantan', speaking in the name of the Brunei rebels, and the anti-Sukarno 'Voice of Free Indonesia'. In the Arab world, the voluminous propaganda aroused by disputes between the United Arab Republic and the Syrian and Iraqi Baathists, the Kurdish revolt in Iraq, and the Moroccan-Algerian border dispute had temporarily abated by the end of the year but the campaign against the British position in Aden and the Federation of South Arabia continued with undiminished force. Developments in Cyprus called for much increased effort in monitoring the Greek, Turkish, and Cypriot radios and added the Cypriot Turkish 'Bayrak Radio' to the list of commitments.

Reception and Output

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

External broadcasting

*Estimated Output of certain External Broadcasting Systems in hours per week**

(Figures are for December or nearest available month of each year, and March 1964)

	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
USSR	533	649	801	889	895	974	994	1,072	1,213	1,330	1,341	USSR
China	66	159	272	350	477	537	687	732	785	899	897	China
VOA	497	854	1,066	747	577	602	658	767	826	863	860	VOA
BBC	643	558	566	560	573	597	589	598	603	610	620	BBC
West Germany	—	105	105	105	105	112	315	319	462	561	570	West Germany
Egypt	—	100	101	151	215	271	301	389	448	448	440	Egypt
Australia	181	226	315	221	222	247	257	255	280	292	287	Australia
France	198	191	237	258	288	303	326	329	322	287	287	France
Spain	68	98	111	111	150	202	202	282	285	285	282	Spain
North Korea	—	53	70	84	110	148	159	152	151	249	256	North Korea
Japan	—	91	91	105	105	175	203	224	240	252	252	Japan
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	187	213	213	Cuba
Italy	170	185	196	197	197	198	205	210	210	209	210	Italy
Portugal	46	102	126	135	156	156	133	157	185	183	200	Portugal
East European Communist Countries†	412	820	840	891	875	1,062	1,073	1,137	1,149	1,170	1,173	East European Communist Countries†

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

† These aggregate figures include broadcasts from Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany. Albania's output is included in the totals for 1950-1960.

World radio and television receivers

	Population 1963	Radio Set Ownership			Number of sets per 1,000 population 1963	Wired Broadcasting		Television	
		Number of radio sets	Percentage increase	1955/1963 Per cent		Number of receivers 1963	Number of receivers 1963		
Europe									
Western Europe	362,000,000	65,308,000	101,750,000	56	281	2,500,000	38,500,000		
USSR and Satellites	325,000,000	20,260,000	41,000,000	102	126	36,500,000	12,500,000		
Middle East (including North Africa)	118,500,000	2,200,000	9,000,000	309	76	3,000	600,000		
Africa									
South Africa	16,500,000	875,000	1,400,000	60	85	10,500	—		
Other African countries	198,000,000	360,000	3,650,000	1,014	18	140,000	70,000		
Asia									
Japan	95,000,000	12,000,000	25,000,000	108	263	1,500,000	14,000,000		
Communist China	700,000,000	1,000,000	5,500,000	450	8	4,500,000	30,000		
India	455,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	300	9	—	600		
Other countries	410,000,000	1,800,000	10,000,000	455	24	725,000	450,000		
Australasia and Pacific	18,250,000	2,760,000	5,950,000	115	326	300	1,900,000		
Western Hemisphere									
United States	188,000,000	111,000,000	190,000,000	71	1,010	—	60,000,000		
Canada	19,000,000	5,500,000	10,250,000	86	539	—	4,500,000		
Latin America	214,000,000	12,600,000	25,500,000	102	119	4,000	5,250,000		
West Indies	5,250,000	189,000	650,000	244	124	50,000	40,000		
World Figures (approx.)	3,125,000,000	237,000,000	434,000,000	83	139	46,000,000	138,000,000		

Engineering

Television - BBC-1 and BBC-2

Research and development

Radio - VHF Service and regional development

Stereophonic Broadcasting

How to get the best reception

Wavelength allocations

Transmitting stations and studios

Maps showing BBC Centres and regional boundaries

Television Engineering

BBC-1

Further progress was made in the extension of the 405-line service, by means of relay stations, to the isolated parts of the country and to those centres of population which are inadequately served from existing transmitters. Some of these relay stations are of very low power, only a few watts in some cases, and they operate automatically and completely unattended. Relay stations opened during 1964 are at Haverfordwest, Enniskillen, Holyhead, Shetland, Ventnor, Canterbury, Okehampton, Forfar, Dundee, Hereford, Perth, Newry, Pitlochry, Larne, Grantown, and Carmarthen.

By about the middle of 1965, the forty-eight relay stations listed on pages 47-8 should all be in service and the BBC's 405-line service will then be available to 99.4 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Difficult engineering problems had to be solved to get the programmes to some of the more remote relay stations, such as those at Shetland and Melvaig. In Shetland a separate receiving station was built at Fitful Head and from here the programmes picked up from the BBC's Orkney transmitting station are carried by radio link to the transmitter at Ward of Bressay, near Lerwick. The Melvaig station, on the coast of Ross and Cromarty, will serve the Isle of Lewis and some coastal parts of Skye; it will receive its programmes for transmission by means of a radio link from a receiving station at Fort Augustus, where the programmes from the BBC's Rosemarkie station will be picked up.

Work is proceeding as rapidly as possible on the BBC's Band III stations. The first one, at Wenvoe, allowed the separation of the BBC Television Service for Wales from the main 405-line programme network and the separate service is now radiated from all the BBC transmitters in Wales. It will be extended when the Band III station at Moel-y-Parc enters service in the summer of 1965. The temporary Band III station at Winter Hill is providing interference-free reception over a large part of West Lancashire and the Wirral, an area where the Band I transmission from Holme Moss suffers greatly from interference at certain times of the year. The permanent installation at Winter Hill will be brought into service in 1965. Another high-power Band III transmitter is to be installed at the existing BBC station at Sandale in Cumberland and will bring Scottish programmes to about 100,000 people in south-west Scotland, an area that at present has to rely on transmissions primarily intended for viewers in England, or Northern Ireland. This station is expected to be in service by the summer of 1965. A further Band III station to serve East Lincolnshire will follow in the winter of 1965-6.

BBC-2

The UHF transmissions from Crystal Palace are serving the area predicted, although there are some districts within the main service area where reception is difficult. The importance of using an efficient outdoor aerial has been amply demonstrated and where such aerials are used good reception is achieved in nearly all places. During 1965 the first BBC-2 fill-in stations, at Guildford, Hertford, Reigate, and Tunbridge Wells will be brought into service to fill the larger gaps in the UHF service area.

It was found possible to extend BBC-2 to the Midlands about nine months earlier than was originally envisaged. To effect this, a temporary low-power installation was brought into service at Sutton Coldfield and a BBC radio link is being used to carry the programme from London. Concurrently, work is proceeding on the permanent installation at Sutton Coldfield, including the reconstruction of the upper part of the 750-ft mast to accommodate the UHF transmitting aerial.

Good progress is being maintained in the enormous task of extending BBC-2 as rapidly as possible over the country. Most of the eighteen transmitting stations in the initial programme will be at existing sites, either BBC or ITA, but a great deal of building work is needed before installation of the UHF transmitters and associated equipment can begin. At some sites new aerial masts are required and at others, as at Sutton Coldfield mentioned above, the existing masts and aerials will have to be partially rebuilt.

Studio Facilities

The largest studio at the Television Centre, Studio 1, was brought into service on 15 April 1964, in time for the start of BBC-2. This studio can operate on the 405-, 525- and 625-line standards and is large enough for the most complicated studio productions. Six cameras of the latest type have been installed, together with comprehensive lighting and scenery-handling equipment.

Good progress was maintained in additional building work at the Television Centre; the East Tower block is now completed and occupation of the offices and installation of equipment in the technical areas is proceeding. Progress continued on the first part of the spur extension to the main block and detailed planning of the technical facilities, including those in the new production studio and for the Television News Department, is in hand.

Modernization and conversion of facilities continued and, with the exception of one studio at Lime Grove, all the main London production studios are capable of operating on 405 and 625 lines and so can contribute to BBC-1 and BBC-2. This is also true of the

two Presentation Studios at Television Centre and the present News studios at Alexandra Palace. A great deal of additional telerecording equipment, both video tape and film, and telecine equipment, was brought into service during the past year.

The need for extra film production facilities is being met by the purchase of additional cameras and related equipment and the modernization of installations at the BBC Television Film Studios at Ealing.

Outside Broadcasts

New mobile units, capable of operation on 405 or 625 lines and quickly convertible from one standard to the other, are now in extensive use. The latest type of 4½-in. image orthicon cameras are carried and transistorized vision-mixing equipment of BBC design is incorporated in the vehicles. During the summer of 1964 the new units were employed in extensive coverage, for both BBC-1 and BBC-2 of a wide range of outside broadcasts.

In the Regions

A new television studio in Glasgow and a modified one in Bristol are equipped for dual-standard working and work to adapt others is in progress. Programmes for BBC-2 from these studios have to be recorded on video tape for reproduction in London for the BBC-2 transmitters, but this necessity will disappear as the Post Office distribution network for 625-line programmes is extended over the country.

Some of the new dual-standard outside broadcast vehicles mentioned above are based in the regions.

Research and Development

UHF 625-line television continues to occupy a large part of the research and development effort of the BBC. The detailed planning of future transmitting stations is in hand, in association with the Post Office and the ITA. The testing of sites is in progress, including those for the first four 'fill-in' stations in the Crystal Palace service area. One of the major tasks in hand is the design of transmitting aerials for the fill-in stations and the modification of existing aerials and masts at some high-power stations to permit the UHF aerials to be mounted atop the masts.

A large number of UHF translators will be needed at BBC-2 fill-in stations and a basic unit using transistors and capable of monochrome and colour operation, has been developed.

Intensive development work on colour television has continued, including work on the three systems under consideration; the

American NTSC system and the French and German variations of it known as SECAM and PAL respectively.

Production models of the electronic standards converter invented and designed by BBC engineers are now in service at Television Centre. A second version of the converter, which can be switched to convert from 625 to 405 lines or vice versa, has been developed; the original model was designed to convert from 625 lines to 405 lines only.

Much new equipment for 625-line pulse and signal switching and distribution has been developed and is being installed at Television Centre.

The first BBC-designed fully-transistorized sound control desks have been produced and installed in the Drama Suite in the Extension to Broadcasting House, London. Designs suitable for the requirements of Talks and Discussions studios and Light Entertainment and Music are in hand.

Problems of sound insulation and noise reduction have been studied with particular reference to the proposed new Regional headquarter buildings. The programme of modification of existing studios and improvement of their acoustics has continued throughout the country.

Radio

VHF Service

Several more VHF sound relay stations were brought into operation and the service is now available to more than 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. The remaining stations listed in the table on pages 56-7 should be in service about the middle of 1965.

Regional Development

Good progress is being made on the building work for the new Welsh Headquarters at Cardiff and detailed planning of the technical installations is in hand. The architectural planning of the new Birmingham studio centre is virtually complete and it is hoped that building work will start before the middle of 1965.

Stereophonic Broadcasting

The BBC demonstrated the Zenith-GE pilot-tone system at the 1964 Audio Festival and Fair and continued to study the technical problems affecting the possible introduction of a stereophonic service.

The adoption of a common stereophonic system for general use in Europe was considered by the CCIR in February 1963, but no recommendation was made. The question will no doubt be con-

sidered again at the interim meeting of the CCIR Study Group in the spring of 1965, but it now seems unlikely that the CCIR will agree upon a European system until its next Plenary Assembly in 1966. If a recommendation is made then it would be necessary to obtain the approval of the Postmaster General to the introduction of stereophonic broadcasting in this country and he would no doubt wish to receive the advice of the Television Advisory Committee.

How to Get the Best Reception

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 the 'fringe area' near the boundary of the service area of a transmitter. There may be problems because of 'ghosts' or multiple images due to reflections of the television signal from hills, steel towers, gas holders, and the like. There may also be variations in the quality of the picture and in the strength of the signal received because of atmospheric changes which can influence the transmissions. It is not possible in all cases to eliminate completely the effects of these influences on reception, but in general the best course for the viewer is to use a directional aerial mounted out of doors, as high above the ground and as clear of other objects as possible. 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, according to whether the transmission most appropriate for the district is horizontally or vertically polarized. The form of polarization used at BBC transmitting stations is given in the tables on pages 43, 44, 47, and 48.

It is also important to use an aerial designed to receive the required channel, particularly in areas where an improved service is now available from a new station using a different channel from that of the service previously available. This situation is particularly marked in areas now being served by the BBC in Band III; aerials which are already in use in these districts for the reception of ITA transmissions in this band may not be suitable for the reception of the new BBC service.

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

A leaflet *Television aerials** has been prepared to give viewers general information about the various types of receiving aerials and

* Available free on request from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

their uses. If difficulty is experienced with reception a television dealer who has experience of local conditions should be consulted.

To Receive BBC-2

For the reception of the BBC-2 transmissions on UHF, at present in the London and Birmingham areas only, an outdoor aerial is essential except in the most favourable locations. The planning of the UHF broadcasting service in the United Kingdom, for which some hundreds of transmitters will eventually be needed, is based on the assumption that viewers will use outdoor aerials with good directional properties. At present simple aerials whether used indoors or out can give good reception of BBC-2 at a few places. There may, however, be some difficulty later on because of interference from other UHF transmissions as the transmitter network is extended over the country. 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 transmitter 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 between places only short distances apart and UHF aerials must be most carefully sited. They should also be rigidly constructed and mounted so that they do not move in strong winds. Fortunately UHF aerials can be quite small with elements less than a foot long and with proportionately closer spacing of them. Such aerials can, therefore, have many elements to give the required directivity and sensitivity and will be quite compact and rigid.

A booklet *How to receive BBC-2** includes general information about reception of the UHF transmissions, for viewers in the service areas of Crystal Palace and Sutton Coldfield.

Radio

The BBC's domestic radio programmes are now available on VHF to almost the whole of the population of the United Kingdom and good reception of the VHF transmissions is possible nearly everywhere. Compared with the medium- and long-wave services VHF reception offers great advantages; interference from foreign stations in this band is so rare as to be negligible and the effects of other forms of interference, for example that from domestic and other electrical equipment, are greatly reduced. Another advantage of the VHF radio 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.

* Available from the Engineering Information Department, BBC

Whether radio programmes are received on VHF, or on medium and long-waves, it is most important to use the best possible aerial.* In areas close to the transmitting station indoor aerials or the types fitted inside the cabinets of some receivers can give satisfactory reception, but most listeners will find it advantageous to have an outdoor 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. Aerials for VHF reception are similar in construction to those for Band-I television but considerably smaller; they have horizontal elements and can often be mounted on the same pole as that carrying the television aerial.

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 way in which short-wave signals are propagated over long distances inevitably causes them to be influenced by atmospheric conditions which can introduce fading and large variations of signal strength.

The signals which carry domestic broadcasting programmes are usually designed to be received by ground-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 transmitted at an angle above the horizontal and are reflected back to earth in the electrically conducting regions of the upper atmosphere, the ionosphere, to reach their target area after one or more such reflections. Ground-wave propagation of short waves is not feasible over long distances. For successful long-distance broadcasting the wavelengths of such transmissions must be carefully chosen according to the condition of the ionosphere, which varies diurnally and seasonally, 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 120. 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

* 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.

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 may be needed for long distance reception during periods of sunspot maximum.

For best results on short waves, a receiver should incorporate a tuned radio-frequency amplifier preceding the frequency-changer stage. This fulfils two important functions. Firstly, it improves the sensitivity of the receiver which 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', or 'image' interference. This is generally characterized by an irritating whistle, the pitch of which changes as the receiver is tuned and is 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 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; this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle and its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1,500 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 mains plugs and sockets, 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 frequencies for use by the large number of transmitting stations. The many other services which use radio also continue to increase in number and extent. 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

* Two leaflets, *Listening to London*, and *Aerials for short-wave reception*, are available free on request from the Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting, BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

frequencies to the various services, including broadcasting. Subsequent Regional Conferences are held to assign specific frequencies to individual stations in the various broadcasting areas.

The current frequency plan for medium- and long-wave broadcasting was negotiated at the European Broadcasting Conference held at Copenhagen in 1948 and it came into force in 1950. The plan was based on block allocations to broadcasting agreed at the Atlantic City Radio Conference held in 1947. There are now more than 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 the Continent. Unfortunately it was not found possible to extend the medium- and long-wave bands to provide additional frequencies, at the most recent Radio Conference, which was held in Geneva in 1959.

At the Geneva conference the frequency bands allocated for sound and television broadcasting at the Atlantic City Conference 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

The planning and allocation of frequencies in the television and sound broadcasting VHF Bands, I, II, and III were carried out at a European Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1952. The subsequent rapid expansion of television and VHF radio broadcasting and the need to prepare for television in colour and in the then unplanned UHF Bands IV and V necessitated revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. These were carried out at another conference held in Stockholm in 1961 and attended by 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. 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. Nevertheless, the fact that there are only five channels in Band I, shared by 150 stations in Europe, means that serious mutual interference is bound to occur at times.

In Band II (87.5–100 Mc/s) enough allocations were made available to permit the extension of the BBC's VHF sound services, by

means of relay stations, to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom.

Allocations in Band III (174–216 Mc/s) are sufficient for the extension of the 405-line television services of the BBC and ITA, and to serve areas with special needs, such as Wales. The BBC's first Band III station, at Wenvoe, serves South Wales and Monmouthshire with the separate BBC Television Service for Wales.

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. This arrangement of channels will permit the introduction of colour television. The BBC's second television programme, BBC-2, is transmitted on 625 lines in Bands IV and V.

The table on the following page shows how wavebands and frequencies are allocated to broadcasting. The relationship between frequency and wavelength is also explained.

Wavebands and frequencies allocated to broadcasting

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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. Frequencies, at present mainly restricted to 88-95 Mc/s, are used for BBC VHF radio
Band II (VHF)	87.5-100 Mc/s	
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 as follows

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

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 Mc/s = 1,000 kc/s)

BBC transmitting stations and studios

Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave	57 transmitters at 43 stations	
VHF sound	136 transmitters at 45 stations	
BBC-1 and BBC-Wales	116 transmitters at 57 stations	
BBC-2	4 transmitters at 2 stations	
Total of transmitting stations		144
Total of transmitters in service		313

External Services Transmitting Stations

4 short-wave stations in the United Kingdom. 40 high-power transmitters (with powers of 50 kW and over)		
1 short-wave station overseas (Tebrau, Malaysia). 2 high-power and 4 low-power transmitters		
1 medium-/short-wave station in the United Kingdom		
1 medium-wave and 1 VHF station in Europe (Berlin)		
1 East Mediterranean relay station. 3 medium-wave and 8 short-wave transmitters		
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		62

Television Studios

London production	12	Regions production	8
presentation	2	interview	11
news	2		
interview	3		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	19	Total	19
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Domestic Sound Studios

(attended)		(unattended)	
London	57	London	6
Regions	90	Regions	27
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	147	Total	33
	<hr/>		<hr/>

External Services Studios

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

BBC Regional Boundaries

● Studio Centres

■ Radio Transmitters -

■ Long and Medium Wave

▲ External Services



Reference

- The Constitution of the BBC*
- The National Broadcasting Councils*
- Advisory Councils and Committees*
- Programme contracts – Copyright*
- Staff – Recruitment*
- Finance – Receiving licences*
- Publications*
- Orchestras – Gramophone record requests*
- Reith Lectures*
- Appeals and SOS messages*
- Weather forecasts*
- Auditions – Submission of scripts and scores*
- How to get tickets for BBC shows*
- BBC Addresses – Notable dates*
- The Charter and Licence*
- Bibliography*

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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 radio 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. For details of the Councils' responsibilities see page 131. The Charter provides for the setting up of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, should the Government of Northern Ireland at any time formally request it.

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 160–179.)

Under Clause 13 of the Licence, the BBC is effectively debarred from deriving revenue from advertising in programmes and from the broadcasting of sponsored programmes (*see also pages 129–130*). 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-profitmaking organization. It must apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The remuneration of the Governors is 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.

* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 218–242*

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 14 (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 14 (4) of the Licence is a power in reserve. It is a means of enabling Parlia-

ment 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

The BBC has been broadcasting on controversial matters since 1928 when the Government revoked the previous ban on broadcast treatment of such subjects. The BBC was informed by the then Postmaster General:

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.

Subject to the obligation to be impartial (*see below*) the BBC's freedom in this respect is absolute.

Restrictions by Government

Apart from the exclusion for a brief period (1927–1928) of controversial broadcasting, only three restrictions have been placed by the Government upon the nature of the Corporation's programme output. Two of these remain in force at the present time and the other has been revoked.

There is the rule, originally 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 agreed series of Party Political Broadcasts. This prohibition was continued in a direction issued in August 1964 under the terms of the new Licence of 1963. The effect of the direction is to preclude any Party Political Broadcasts other than those intended for transmission throughout the United Kingdom and thereby, in the absence of an agreement with the leading political parties, to prohibit broadcasts intended exclusively for Wales and 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





Rupert Davies as Chief of Police in the modern Polish satire 'Police'

Opposite: 'The Speckled Band':
Douglas Wilmer as Sherlock Holmes
with Nigel Stock as Watson

A chase in Z Cars:
Michael Forrest, as Detective-Constable
Hicks, chases Stephen Pearson, playing
the young criminal, Kenny Schofield

Preceding page: Nyree Dawn Porter and
Glynn Edwards in 'Madame Bovary'



'Martin Chuzzlewit'
Richard Pearson as Mr. Pecksniff





Filming Cyril Cusack
as Thomas Becket for
'Murder in the Cathedral'

Opposite: Captain Marryat's
'The Children of the New Forest':
Petra Markham as Alice and
Melanie Parr as Edith

A rehearsal of 'Troilus and Cressida'
for the Third Programme: David Spenser
(Troilus): Joanna Dunham (Cressida):
Kenneth Griffith (Thersites):
Richard Leech (Achilles): and
Maurice Denham (Ulysses)







Photograph by Michael Sanders

Author as actor:
Harold Pinter in Sartre's 'In Camera'

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 when requested by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (*Clause 14 (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 14 (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 13 of the BBC's current Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. The BBC is effectively debarred under this clause from broadcasting 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 10 of its Charter (*see pages 224-6*).

As will be seen from Article 10, the Councils have two main functions:

1. to control the policy and content of the BBC's Scottish Home Service and Welsh Home Service respectively and
2. to control the policy and content of those programmes in the television services of the BBC which are provided primarily for reception in Scotland and Wales.

The Councils are required to exercise this control 'with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes' of the peoples of the countries concerned.

The Councils may tender advice to the Corporation on any matters relating to its other broadcasting services which may affect the interests of the peoples of Scotland and Wales.

Constitutionally, the Councils are linked with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that their Chairmen are Governors of the BBC and bear the title of National Governor for Scotland and National Governor for Wales respectively.

The members of the two National Broadcasting Councils are appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of panels nominated for the purpose by the BBC's General Advisory Council.

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir David Milne, G.C.B. (*Chairman*)

Mrs Hugh Douglas, M.A.

The Very Rev. John A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.

The Rev. Professor John M. Graham, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.

Colonel Sir James M. Miller, M.C., T.D., D.L.

Mr William Mowbray, O.B.E.

Mr J. M. Reid, M.A., B.A.(OXON)

Dame Jean Roberts, D.B.E.

Sir Hugh Watson, D.K.S.

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Mrs Rachel Jones (*Chairman*)

Mr Christopher Cory

Professor D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.

Mr D. L. Jones, O.B.E.

Mr Islwyn J. Thomas

Mr T. W. Thomas, M.B.E., J.P.

Mr. Ffowc Williams, M.A.

Mr Hugh Williams

Miss M. M. Copland, O.B.E., J.P.

Advisory Councils and Committees

The BBC has taken full advantage, over the years, of the power conferred on it by the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation'. Today, it has a General Advisory Council and Regional Advisory Councils, as well as a number of specialized advisory bodies in such fields as those of religious broadcasting, broadcasting for schools, music, agricultural broadcasting, adult education, and charitable appeals. In 1964 a small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established, on an experimental basis, for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology. The contribution made by the bodies of expert outside advisers has been and is of the greatest value to the Corporation.

The General Advisory Council, which was established in 1934 with a distinguished representative membership, has been kept in being 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 were abolished under the 1952 Charter, which provided instead 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 periods of four or five years with an element of 'staggering' to ensure continuity.

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialized bodies in that they have been given functions of an executive nature with well defined responsibilities in their field (*see pages 68-9*).

In addition to the machinery of advice already mentioned there is extensive day-to-day consultation with outside specialists of every kind in relation to individual programmes. In this way the BBC is brought into constant touch at different levels with Government departments, national and local organizations and individuals covering almost every sphere of the national life.

General Advisory Council

Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
M.C. (*Chairman*)
Professor Richard I. Aaron, F.B.A.
The Lord Aberdare
Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson, M.A.
The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, K.C.M.G.
C.B.E., D.S.O.
Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E., J.P.
Sir Harold Banwell
Mr Stafford Beer
Mr Tristram Beresford
Mr Maurice Bruce, B.A., F.R.HIST.S.
Mr Charles F. Carter
Sir Learie Constantine, M.B.E.
Mr J. Cooper, M.A., J.P.
The Very Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C., D.D.
Mr David Currie, O.B.E., J.P.
Mrs Edward Denny, O.B.E., PH.D.
Mr Michael Elliott
Sir Arthur Elton, Bt.
Mr L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E., LL.D., J.P.
Mr Victor Feather, C.B.E.
Sir John S. Fulton, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G.
The Rt Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D.
Miss Joyce Grenfell, O.B.E.
Professor Alexander Haddow, M.D.,
D.S.C., F.R.S.
Mr Richard Hoggart
Dr John H. Hunt, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P.
Mrs Dorothy M. Jones, C.B.E., B.A.,
Professor R. V. Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
Mr John Keswick, C.M.G.
Sir Norman Kipping, K.B.E., J.P.
Mr P. B. Lucas, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Sir Edwin McAlpine
Mr Donald McLachlan, O.B.E.
Mr Francis Mathew
Professor Sir Robert H. Matthew,
C.B.E.
Dr P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., F.R.S.,
F.R.I.C., PH.D., D.SC., M.SC.
Miss Margaret Miles, B.A.
Mr Peter Montgomery, D.L., J.P., M.A.
Mr Raymond J. Moore
Lady Morris, O.B.E., M.A.
Mr Ian Parsons, O.B.E.
Mr Niel Pearson, M.B.E.
Mr W. A. Prideaux, M.C., T.D.
Mr J. Stuart Pollock
Mr Paul Reilly
Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.
Mr J. S. Shields, M.A.
Mr J. M. Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E.
The Lady Taylor, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.
Miss G. P. Thyer-Jones, M.A., LL.B.
The Earl Waldegrave, T.D., D.L.
Mr Arthur Watkins
Sir Jack Westrup, F.B.A.

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L. *National Governor for Northern Ireland*
(*Chairman*)
The Lady MacDermott
Mr David J. T. Gilliland, B.A., LL.B.
Mr H. R. McKibbin, LL.B.
Professor D. C. Harrison, D.S.C., PH.D.
Mr T. G. McLaughlin
Mr T. R. Hughes
Mr Samuel Napier, J.P.
Sir Robin Kinahan, LL.D., D.L., J.P.
Mr J. Stuart Pollock
Miss M. Leith, B.A.
Mr Alan W. Reynolds, B.S.C.
Captain Peter Montgomery, M.A.,
D.L., J.P.
Mr R. D. Rolston
Mr J. E. Sayers, D.LIT.

North Regional Advisory Council

Mr N. G. Pearson, M.A. (*Chairman*)
Mr John Moores
Mr Louis Allen, M.A.
Dr P. J. Nuttgens, M.A., PH.D., A.R.I.B.A.
Mr Sidney Chaplin
Mr R. S. C. Readman
Mr Harold Evans, B.A.
Sir Roger Stevens, G.C.M.G.
Mr J. Haydon W. Glen, LL.B.
Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G.
The Countess of Harewood
Sir Raymond Streat, K.B.E.
Lord Inglewood
Alderman James Westoll
Alderman Selwyn Jones
Mr Norman Yardley
Mrs Janet Melland, M.A.
Mr Kenneth Young, B.A.

Midland Regional Advisory Council

Mr R. J. Moore (*Chairman*)
Mr L. H. Beare
Alderman A. E. Bennett, J.P.
Mr R. F. Brooks Grundy
Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.
Miss E. Creak
Mr G. E. Dearing, M.B.E., J.P.
Mr F. W. Elworthy, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, C.B.E.,
M.A., B.ARCH., DIP.C.D., F.R.I.B.A.,
DIST.T.P., A.M.T.P.I.
Dr D. F. Galloway, B.SC., M.I.MECH.E.,
M.I.E.E., M.PROD.E.
Miss S. M. Gray, M.B.E.
Mr D. R. W. Greenslade
Mr J. A. Harrison
Mr J. T. Hill
Mr H. G. Hudson, PH.D., M.A.
Professor D. C. Marsh, M.COM.
Mr J. Moore
Mrs P. Turner

West Regional Advisory Council

Mr J. S. Shield, M.A. (*Chairman*)
Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (*Deputy Chairman*)
Mr S. R. Allen, M.B.E.
Mr V. F. Beuttell
Miss B. M. Bray, J.P.
Mrs M. Collier
Mrs K. Cripps, J.P.
Mr G. N. Gould, F.R.C.V.S.
Mr James Henderson
Mr L. Evershed-Martin
Mr Alan N. Mackay
Mr R. H. Nethercott
Mr Oliver Price, M.A.
Mrs E. M. Ridgway
Col W. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
M.V.O., A.D.C.
Lt-Col Sir Thomas Salt, Bt., D.L.
Mr Hugh de S. Shortt, F.S.A.
Mr Walter Taylor

Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt Rev. O. S. Tomkins D.D. (Bishop of Bristol) (*Chairman*)
Miss M. Batten
The Ven. E. F. Carpenter, PH.D. (Archdeacon of Westminster)
Mr J. Coulson
The Rev. Charles F. Davey
Miss M. Furlong
The Rt Rev. W. A. Hart (Bishop of Dunkeld)
Mrs B. Hebb
The Rt Rev. T. Holland, D.S.C., D.D. (Coadjutor Bishop of Portsmouth)
Mrs M. Jones
Dr W. P. Kraemer
The Rev. J. B. Longmuir
The Rev. A. L. Macarthur
The Rev. A. Nicol
The Rt Rev. G. Reindorp, D.D. (Bishop of Guildford)
Mr A. K. Ross
The Rev. Donald O. Soper, PH.D.
The Rev. H. S. Stanley
The Rev. F. S. Temple
The Rt Rev. W. Gordon Wheeler (Coadjutor Bishop of Middlesbrough)
The Rev. H. Williams, PH.D.
Professor J. L. Williams

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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Programme Contracts

Many of the personalities in both radio 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 Artists' 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 radio and television for all categories of professional 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 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 trades 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*.

^{*} See also *Relations with Staff and Trade Unions*, page 150, and *Copyright*, pages 145-7.

Engagements 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 radio 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 236,000 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 143.*) Radio 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 pay-

ment 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 provide for stated rates to be paid for a radio 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 radio 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 radio broadcasting are based on the terms laid down in the agreement with the *Publishers Association* and others referred to above. For radio broadcasts of stage plays a scale fee is paid, and for television it is assessed. Fees for all specially written material, whether for radio 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 which covers a single broadcast performance and also gives the BBC optional rights, subject to payment of further proportionate fees, to give repeats in BBC programmes and, in the case of television, to permit recordings of the programme to be used by overseas broadcasting organizations. For sound programmes overseas rights are separately negotiated.

Staff

Staff Numbers

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1964 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 19,722 whole-time and 1,114 part-time staff. Of these, 12,952 were men and 7,884 women. Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

4,700 engineering staff

3,400 staff engaged on production and editorial duties

2,200 staff employed in supporting and administrative services

5,100 staff on secretarial and clerical grades

5,500 staff in the manual and catering groups

Grouped in another way, the total figure can be broken down as follows:

5,800 staff were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio

11,600 were similarly engaged in work connected with television

3,500 were similarly engaged in work for External Services

The increase over the 18,940 staff employed at 31 March 1963 was almost entirely due to expansions and developments in television. These included both BBC-2 and an increase in programmes produced in Scotland and Wales.

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 work study. This is provided by specialist staff in the Corporation's Organization, Methods and Grading Department, who work closely with heads of all departments and give an advisory service on staffing, organization, and methods of work.

Staff Training

Training policy in the BBC is a central responsibility and has three main aims: (a) to train newly recruited staff and develop skill and knowledge at any stage in their subsequent careers; (b) to increase efficiency and save cost; (c) to maintain central operational reserves in particular categories of staff. There are two main training units: 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. Induction courses are available for many categories of newly-joined staff.

Radio training includes the basic training of producers, announcers, and studio managers. Courses in television production, intensified in 1963 and 1964 to meet the requirements of BBC-2, are also provided in separate premises adjacent to the Television Centre, with various specialized television courses for ancillary staff. These include floor managers and make-up assistants, in addition to television production assistants and production secretaries. Administrative training includes management training at all levels from supervisors to the most senior staff; for the latter there are four residential conferences each year. There are also specialized courses in organization and methods and quicker reading.

A particular urgency is that of aiding in the development of broadcasting systems in emergent and dependent territories. Apart from the overseas guests who attend general and other courses, special courses are arranged for broadcasters from the Commonwealth. Technical training was provided during the year at BBC stations and studios and at the Engineering Training Department at Evesham for some fifty-six broadcasting engineers and technicians from overseas. Instructors from Staff Training Department also carry out special training missions overseas (*see also page 83*).

Attached to the department is a School for Secretarial Training, where over one thousand girls a year receive training of various kinds. This consists mainly of induction and follow-up 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, and in telephony. 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 addition to those who attend for testing and individual tuition, over two thousand students now pass through Staff Training Department annually, and more than one hundred and fifty courses are held each year.

The Staff Training Department also supervises the work of the general trainees, who are recruited by special selection boards direct from Universities, and the Central Training Attachments Scheme which has been set up within the Corporation to give staff the chance to demonstrate their potential for work outside their current posts.

Recruitment

It is the BBC's policy to fill vacancies on its permanent staff in competition except in the lower weekly paid grades. Vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staff concerned with all services in radio and television broadcasting are filled whenever possible by promotion of existing staff; but when it is considered necessary to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence of a staff candidate with the requisite qualifications, the competition may be opened to outside candidates as well, usually after advertisement in the press. The results of public advertisements are supplemented by candidates nominated by the Ministry of Labour, University Appointments Boards, 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.

General inquiries about employment should be addressed as follows:

- (a) Programme, editorial, and administrative staff concerned with all services in radio and television broadcasting in London or regional centres to:
Appointments Department, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W.1.
- (b) Engineering staff, including qualified engineers, graduates in electrical engineering and physics, and boys and girls who are

completing their G.C.E. Advanced level studies (or the equivalent), for radio 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 manual categories:
In London to:

Appointments Department,
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 205-6.

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

Relations with Staff and Trades Unions

The Corporation's aim of good staff relations is based on a close and effective contact with staff as a whole, both through consultative and negotiating arrangements with certain staff unions* recognized by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these 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*, and the *National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers*. The *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* is recognized for staff employed on the Corporation's Far Eastern Station.

Machinery for dealing with all matters affecting staff, including rates of pay, grading, and conditions of service has been developed over the years between the Corporation and the recognized unions into what has now become a fully comprehensive system of negotiation and joint consultation effective at both local and national levels. The relationships between the Corporation and the unions, and between the unions themselves, are covered by agreements freely negotiated between the parties concerned which, in particular, make provision for joint union working for those categories of staff represented by more than one recognized union. There are also

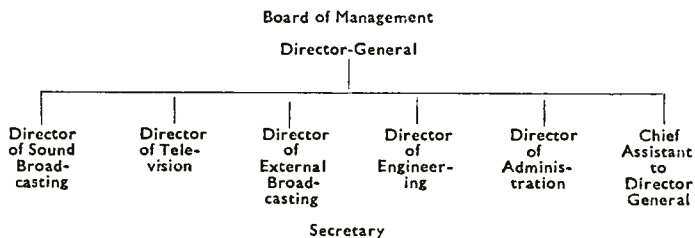
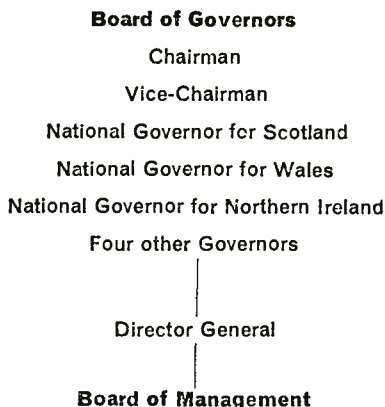
* For trades unions and other bodies representing performers, etc., see also pages 143 and 146.

arrangements for arbitration on appropriate matters where, exceptionally, these have not been resolved through the normal negotiating processes.

The Corporation's general policy on trade unionism recognizes full freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. The Corporation encourages staff who are in membership with recognized unions to play a full part in trade union affairs and, where applicable, they are accorded facilities to do so. The arrangements for negotiation and joint consultation are reviewed from time to time to take account of organizational changes and the general views of the staff.

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.

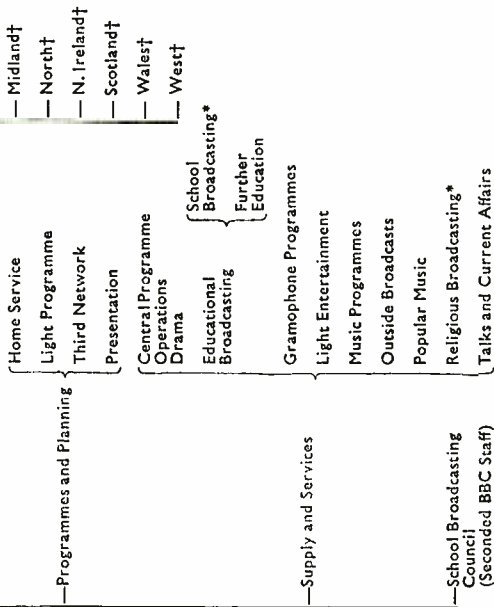


Director-General

News and Current Affairs

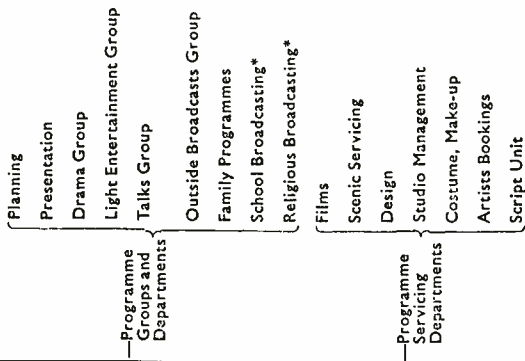
Director of Sound Broadcasting

—Engineering Operations and Maintenance† (Sound Broadcasting Group)



Director of Television

—Engineering Operations and Maintenance† (Television Group)

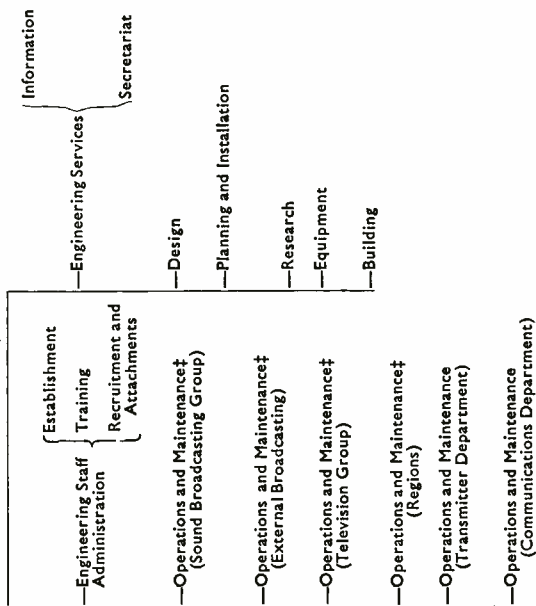


† Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned

* Parts of School Broadcasting and Religious Broadcasting Departments which cover Sound and Television

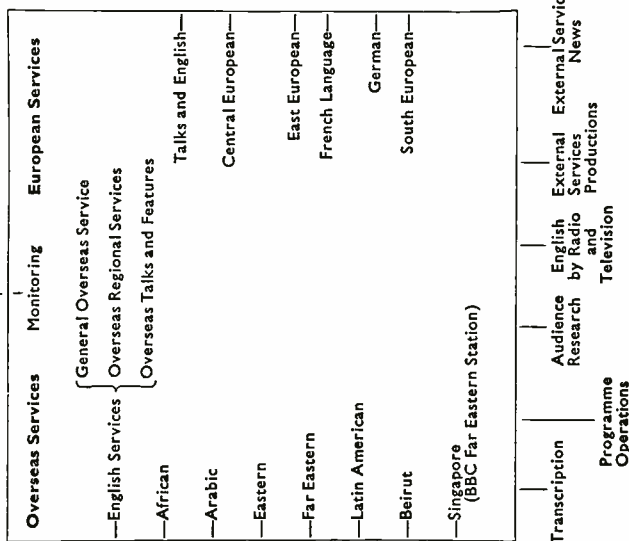
† Under Director of Sound Broadcasting but responsible to Director of Sound Broadcasting, Director of Television and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches

Director of Engineering

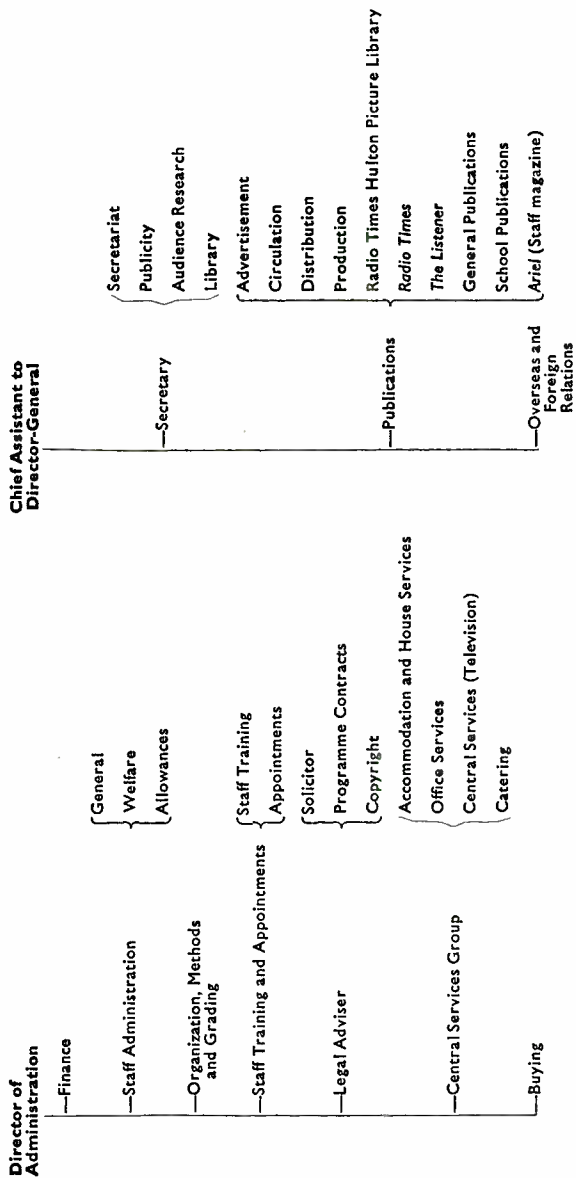


Director of External Broadcasting

—Engineering Operations and Maintenance ‡ (External Broadcasting)



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



Director-General

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

Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G.,
O.B.E.
Miss J. N. Beal
O. J. Whitley

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 Drama (Sound)
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
M. J. Esslin
Miss A. E. Instone
R. Rich
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

P. M. Beech
D. L. Porter
W. A. Roberts
E. R. Deighton
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. McEwan
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, O.B.E.
J. Rae
P. E. F. A. West

Television

Director of Television	K. Adam, C.B.E.
Controller, Television Administration	S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
Controller, Programme Services, Television	I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.
Chief of Programmes (BBC-1)	D. L. Baverstock
Chief of Programmes (BBC-2)	I. M. Peacock
Assistant Controller (Planning), Television	Mrs J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller, Programme Services, Television	R. L. Miall, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller, Television Administration	C. L. Page
Head of Talks Group, Television	Mrs G. Wyndham Goldie, O.B.E.
Head of Drama Group, Television	S. Newman
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 (Variety)	W. F. Cotton
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television (Comedy)	F. Muir
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	I. G. Watkins
Head of Series, Drama, Television	E. Jones
Head of Serials, Drama, Television	D. B. Wilson
Head of Plays, Drama, Television	M. J. Bakewell
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Head of Family Programmes, Television	Miss D. M. Stephens
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Editor, Further Education, Television	D. H. Grattan
Head of Films, Television	J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.
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 Costume Department, Television	Miss P. Glanville
Head of Make-up Department, Television	Mrs M. J. Manderson
Head of Artists Bookings, Television	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	B. J. Forbes

News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Assistant Editor, News	E. R. Thompson, O.B.E.
Editor, Television News	B. W. Maguire
Head of Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.

Foreign News Editor
Editor, Radio Newsreel
Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters
Head of News Administration

J. C. Crawley
B. A. W. Bliss
T. F. Maltby
C. P. Jubb

External Broadcasting

Director of External Broadcasting
Controller, European Services
Controller, Overseas Services
Controller, Administration, External
Broadcasting
Assistant Controller, European Services
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services
Head of External Broadcasting Administration
Head of External Services News
Head of External Services Programme
Operations
Head of External Services Productions
Head of Monitoring Service
Head of Transcription Service
Head of English by Radio and Television
Head of African Service
Head of Arabic Service
Head of Eastern Services

E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.
D. M. Hodson
R. W. P. Cockburn

F. L. M. Shepley
E. D. Robertson
G. W. M. Cockburn
B. Moore
H. G. Venables, O.B.E.

K. Syrop
J. T. Campbell
M. A. Frost
C. W. Dilke
S. E. Watrous
D. J. S. Thompson
G. T. M. de M. Morgan,
M.C.

Head of Far Eastern Services
Head of General Overseas Service
Head of Latin American Service
Head of Overseas Regional Services
Head of Overseas Talks and Features
Head of Central European Service
Head of East European Service
Head of European Talks and English Service
Head of French Language Services
Head of German Service
Head of South European Service

P. G. E. Nash, C.B.E.
R. E. Gregson
W. A. Tate
G. Steedman
G. E. Mansell
G. Macdonald, O.B.E.
M. B. Latey
G. H. Gretton
J. H. M. Sherwood
R. A. L. O'Rorke
A. S. Kark

Engineering

Director of Engineering
Deputy Director of Engineering
Assistant Director of Engineering
Head of Engineering Services Group
Head of Engineering Information Department
Head of Engineering Secretariat
Head of Designs Department
Head of Planning and Installation Department
Head of Research Department
Head of Equipment Department
Head of Building Department
Head of Engineering Staff Administration
Engineering Establishment Officer
Engineering Recruitment Officer
Head of Engineering Training Department
Chief Engineer, Sound Broadcasting

F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
M. J. L. Pulling, C.B.E.
D. B. Weigall
E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
L. W. Turner
J. H. D. Ridley, M.B.E.
S. N. Watson
E. W. Hayes, O.B.E.
G. G. Gouriet
E. C. Drewe, O.B.E.
R. H. S. Howell, O.B.E.
G. Dunkerley
D. E. Creasey
W. K. Newson, M.B.E.
A. E. Robertson
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, Ext. 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, Tel. Technical Operations	R. de B. McCullough
Superintendent Engineer, Tel. Recording	R. S. Meakin
Chief Engineer, Transmitters	W. E. C. Varley
Superintendent Engineer, Communications	G. Stannard
<i>Heads of Engineering (Regions) are shown under</i>	<i>Regional Broadcasting</i>

Administration

Director of Administration	J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.
Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	L. G. Thirkell
Controller, Finance	J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Chief Accountant	E. B. Thorne
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 Organization, Methods and Grading Department	L. Gregory
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration	M. Kinchin Smith
Staff Administration Officer	A. G. Finch
Head of Staff Training	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of Appointments Department	W. O. Galbraith
Corporation Medical Adviser	A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.
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	A. L. Hutchinson
Librarian	R. W. L. 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 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 1963-4 by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 6 November 1961. This agreement 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 1963-4 this charge amounted to £3,281,213.

The licence fee for a radio-only licence is £1 and for a combined radio and television licence £4. Until 1 October 1963 £1 of each combined licence was retained by the Government as Excise Duty, the BBC receiving only £3. From 1 October 1963 the full proceeds of the £4 licence, less Post Office charges, were paid to the BBC. The gross licence revenue in 1963-4 was £50,039,514 and the income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was, therefore, £46,758,301.

Crediting £1 from each combined radio and television licence to sound radio, and apportioning the Post Office deduction between radio and television, sound broadcasting received £14,833,729 and television broadcasting received £31,924,572.

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury, which in 1963-4 amounted to £7,542,000 for operating expenses and £521,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £8,063,000.

The income and expenditure of the Home Services is summarized on the following page.

	Radio	Television
	£	£
Income received from the Postmaster General	14,833,729	31,924,572
Income from Publications, interest, etc.	950,404	679,269
	<hr/> 15,784,133	<hr/> 32,603,841
Operating Expenditure		
Programmes	8,645,027	14,427,091
Engineering	3,631,555	9,235,581
Premises	2,221,460	3,231,559
Management	578,367	676,969
	<hr/> 15,076,409	<hr/> 27,571,200
Capital Expenditure	1,400,137	6,948,399
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	37,172	65,701
Income Tax assessable 1964-5	274,755	250,894
	<hr/> 16,788,473	<hr/> 34,836,194
Total Expenditure		
Deficit (—)	—1,004,340	—2,232,353
Income Tax recoverable for prior years	612,877	1,610,386
	<hr/> —391,463	<hr/> —621,967
Decrease (—) in reserves		

Balance Sheet and Accounts

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1964, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, follow. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

Notes: 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, together with the cost of extensions, 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 1964 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,995,146, £120,312 and £1,545 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1964 approximately to £4,120,000 (1963 £7,637,000).

Balance Sheet at

Home Services

	31 March 1964	31 March 1963
	£	£
CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Representing net capital expenditure less depreciation to date	30,890,178	24,877,493
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
Deficit carried forward representing the excess of revenue and net capital expenditure over total income to date	-868,135	145,295
PROVISION TOWARDS CONTINGENT CONTRACTUAL PAYMENTS TO STAFF	1,100,000	997,127
<i>Less: Investments to cover this liability</i>	1,100,000	997,127
	<hr/>	<hr/>
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE INCOME TAX	525,649	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL HOME SERVICES	<u>30,547,692</u>	<u>25,022,788</u>

External Services

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Representing net capital expenditure to date	6,288,849	5,985,505
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE INCOME TAX	1,103	—
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT		
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward		
Broadcasting Revenue	10,185	57,578
Broadcasting Capital	-11,200	4,715
Monitoring Revenue	-5,639	9,685
Monitoring Capital	1,882	2,041
Civil Defence	-8,004	414
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-12,776	74,433
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>6,277,176</u>	<u>6,059,938</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>36,824,868</u>	<u>31,082,726</u>

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account considered necessary for our audit. Proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation and Expenditure Account, the deficit for the year of £3,236,693 is arrived at after transferring to Home Services during the year. On this basis, in our opinion the Balance Sheet and Income and Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1964 and of the income and expenditure for the year ended 5 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2. 4 August 1964

31 March 1964

Home Services

	31 March 1964		31 March 1963	
	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS AT COST LESS DEPRECIATION - per Statement 4				
Sound	6,919,904		6,406,223	
Television	23,922,274		18,423,270	
		<u>30,842,178</u>		<u>24,829,493</u>
INVESTMENTS				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd - at cost		48,000		48,000
		<u>30,890,178</u>		<u>24,877,493</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand, at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,411,327		1,220,921	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	3,515,578		2,812,449	
Income Tax recoverable	1,745,501		420,000	
Investments (less amount deducted from liabilities - per contra)	—		696,243	
Balance with Bankers	—		43,470	
Cash in Hand	331,584		244,128	
	<u>7,003,990</u>		<u>5,437,211</u>	
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	6,469,737		5,291,916	
Bank overdraft	876,739		—	
	<u>7,346,476</u>		<u>5,291,916</u>	
		<u>- 342,486</u>		<u>145,295</u>
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>30,547,692</u>		<u>25,022,788</u>

External Services

FIXED ASSETS AT COST - per Statement 5				
Broadcasting	5,950,257		5,653,485	
Monitoring	307,753		301,181	
Civil Defence	30,839		30,839	
		<u>6,288,849</u>		<u>5,985,505</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand - amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	119,450		140,434	
Income Tax recoverable	—		994	
Balance with Bankers	21,668		—28	
Cash in Hand	44,606		43,192	
	<u>256,724</u>		<u>255,592</u>	
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	268,397		181,159	
		<u>- 11,673</u>		<u>74,433</u>
Normanbrook, Robert Lusty, <i>Governors</i> Hugh Greene, <i>Director-General</i>				
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>6,277,176</u>		<u>6,059,938</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>36,824,868</u>		<u>31,082,726</u>

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we and are in agreement with such Balance Sheet and Accounts. As disclosed in note 2 to the Income capital account an amount of £6,012,685 representing the net increase in fixed assets of the Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid Account give a true and fair view of the state of the on that date.

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. Chartered Accountants

Home Sound and Income and For the Year

	Year ended 31 March 1964 £ £	Year ended 31 March 1963 £ £
Operating Expenditure		
Sound – as per Statement 1	15,076,409	14,576,341
Television – as per Statement 2	27,571,200	22,825,496
	42,647,609	37,401,837
Depreciation as per Statement 4		
Sound	886,456	819,363
Television	1,449,395	1,226,949
	2,335,851	2,046,312
Capital Expenditure as per Statement 4		
Sound	1,400,137	1,111,451
Television	6,948,399	3,454,126
	8,348,536	4,565,577
<i>Less: Depreciation charged above</i>	2,335,851	2,046,312
	6,012,685	2,519,265
Contingent contractual payments to staff		
Appropriated	237,883	250,000
<i>Less: Included in Operating Expenditure above</i>	135,010	128,267
Transferred to provision	102,873	121,733
Income Tax – assessable 1964–5 (on non-broadcasting activities)	525,649	—
– recoverable 1963–4	—	427,400
	51,624,667	41,661,747
Deficit brought down	3,236,693	2,684,633
Surplus carried forward	—	145,295
	3,236,693	2,829,928

Note 1: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on page 160 of this report.

Note 2: In the year to 31 March 1964 the Corporation has changed the basis on which the Income and Expenditure Account is presented. The deficit of the year of £3,236,693 shown in the Income and Expenditure Account is arrived at after transferring to Capital Account an amount of £6,012,685 representing the net increase in fixed assets of the Home Services during the year. The comparative figures shown for the year to 31 March 1963 have been adjusted to conform with the revised presentation.

Services

Television Broadcasting Expenditure Account ended 31 March 1964

	Year ended 31 March 1964 £	Year ended 31 March 1963 £
Income receivable from the Postmaster General Attributable to Sound Attributable to Television	14,833,729 31,924,572	14,649,298 23,322,845
	<u>46,758,301</u>	<u>37,972,143</u>
Net Revenue from Publications	1,290,229	603,649
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure	165,741	193,147
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service etc.	124,179	64,418
Interest on investments etc., less interest payable	49,524	143,757
	<u>48,387,974</u>	<u>38,977,114</u>
Deficit carried down	3,236,693	2,684,633
	<u>51,624,667</u>	<u>41,661,747</u>
Surplus brought forward at 31 March 1963	145,295	2,829,928
Income Tax recoverable and provisions no longer required - see Note 3	2,223,263	—
Deficit carried forward at 31 March 1964	868,135	—
	<u>3,236,693</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>

Note 3: The Corporation has successfully maintained before the Court of Appeal that the surplus arising from its broadcasting activities is not liable to Income Tax. The amount of £2,223,263 credited in the Income and Expenditure Account represents a provisional estimate of the benefit arising in respect of prior years.

External Grant-in-Aid for the Year

INCOME

Grant-in-Aid receipts
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service
Interest
Income Tax recoverable

EXPENDITURE

Operating expenditure as per Statement 3
Capital expenditure as per Statement 5
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets
Income Tax

Deficit (—) for year
Balance at 31 March 1963

Income Tax recovered in previous years written back

Surplus or deficit (—) at 31 March 1964

Services

Account

ended 31 March 1964

Year ended 31 March 1964

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	Year ended 31 March 1963
Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6,868,000	515,000	674,000	6,000	—	8,063,000	7,527,000
5,834	—	26	—	—	5,860	202,310
-2,490	5,223	-94	207	—	2,846	1,446
—	—	—	—	—	—	994
<u>6,871,344</u>	<u>520,223</u>	<u>673,932</u>	<u>6,207</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,071,706</u>	<u>7,731,750</u>
6,894,697	—	690,878	—	—	7,585,575	7,175,125
—	521,670	—	7,284	—	528,954	368,921
-965	2,024	-36	80	—	1,103	189,276
<u>6,893,732</u>	<u>523,694</u>	<u>690,842</u>	<u>7,364</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,115,632</u>	<u>7,733,322</u>
-22,388	-3,471	-16,910	-1,157	—	-43,926	-1,572
57,578	4,715	9,685	2,041	414	74,433	76,005
35,190	1,244	-7,225	884	414	30,507	74,433
-25,005	-12,444	1,586	998	-8,418	-43,283	—
<u>10,185</u>	<u>-11,200</u>	<u>-5,639</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>-8,004</u>	<u>-12,776</u>	<u>74,433</u>

STATEMENT 3

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1964
External Services

	Year ended 31 March 1964		Year ended 31 March 1963	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Repro- duction Fees, etc.	1,011,757	13·34	960,038	13·38
Permanent Orchestras	50,898	·67	42,101	·59
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,027,385	39·91	2,835,155	39·51
Sundry Expenses	305,746	4·03	301,266	4·20
	<u>4,395,786</u>	<u>57·95</u>	<u>4,138,560</u>	<u>57·68</u>
ENGINEERING				
S.B. & Intercommunication Lines	142,045	1·87	142,038	1·98
Power, Lighting and Heating	302,368	3·99	311,960	4·35
Plant Maintenance	94,671	1·25	93,200	1·30
Hired transmitters	356,303	4·70	335,124	4·67
Transport	52,353	·69	48,264	·67
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	1,068,375	14·08	999,616	13·93
Sundry Expenses	52,380	·69	47,865	·67
	<u>2,068,495</u>	<u>27·27</u>	<u>1,978,067</u>	<u>27·57</u>
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	451,436	5·95	467,199	6·51
Telephones	29,299	·39	28,120	·39
Household Maintenance	20,640	·27	18,416	·26
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masrs, etc.	80,767	1·06	50,522	·70
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	243,055	3·21	218,049	3·04
Sundry Expenses	75,761	1·00	75,329	1·05
	<u>900,958</u>	<u>11·88</u>	<u>857,635</u>	<u>11·95</u>
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	190,890	2·51	177,219	2·47
Sundry Expenses	29,446	·39	23,644	·33
	<u>220,336</u>	<u>2·90</u>	<u>200,863</u>	<u>2·80</u>
	<u>7,585,575</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>7,175,125</u>	<u>100·00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	6,894,697	90·89	6,541,398	91·17
Monitoring	690,878	9·11	632,320	8·81
Civil Defence	—	—	1,407	·02

STATEMENT 4

**Statement of Fixed Assets
Home Services**

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost
Net Additions - at Cost

	At 31 March 1964		At 31 March 1963	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
	5,617,273	13,386,479	5,284,824	12,307,202
	683,689	2,572,428	332,449	1,279,277
	6,300,962	16,158,907	5,617,273	13,586,479
	2,799,985	2,271,426	2,655,146	1,894,345
	3,500,977	13,887,481	2,962,127	11,692,134
		17,388,458		14,654,261

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	7,309,502	10,967,723	6,801,870	9,027,204
	371,533	3,832,697	507,632	1,940,519
	7,681,035	14,800,420	7,309,502	10,967,723
	4,754,760	5,355,853	4,365,216	4,707,653
	2,926,275	9,444,567	2,944,286	6,260,070
		12,370,842		9,204,356

PLANT

At 31 March 1963 - at Cost
Net Additions - at Cost

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	1,338,242	829,723	1,277,811	727,197
	67,599	194,197	60,431	102,526
	1,405,841	1,023,920	1,338,242	829,723
	965,309	434,140	884,500	359,130
	440,532	589,780	453,742	470,593
		1,030,312		924,335

FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

At 31 March 1963 at Cost
Net Additions - at Cost

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	2,005,008	2,167,965	2,005,008	2,005,008
	162,957	261,796	162,957	162,957
	2,167,965	2,429,761	2,167,965	2,167,965
	1,243,630	1,399,449	1,243,630	1,243,630
	924,335	1,030,312	924,335	924,335

STATEMENT 4 Statement of Fixed Assets, Home Services (continued)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS									
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	318,038	6,852	324,890	309,119	6,452	315,571			
Net Additions - at Cost	5,793	50	5,843	8,919	400	9,319			
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	323,831	6,902	330,733	318,038	6,852	324,890			
	271,711	6,456	278,167	271,970	6,379	278,349			
	52,120	446	52,566	46,068	473	46,541			
TOTAL									
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	14,583,055	25,390,777	39,973,832	13,673,624	22,068,055	35,741,679			
Gross Additions - during the year	1,400,137	6,948,399	8,348,536	1,111,451	3,454,126	4,565,577			
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	271,523	349,027	620,550	202,020	131,404	333,424			
Net Additions - at Cost	1,128,614	6,599,372	7,727,986	909,431	3,322,722	4,232,153			
PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST	15,711,669	31,990,149	47,701,818	14,583,055	25,390,777	39,973,832			
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	8,791,765	8,067,875	16,859,640	8,176,832	6,967,507	15,144,339			
PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST LESS DEPRECIATION	6,919,904	23,922,274	30,842,178	6,406,223	18,423,270	24,829,493			
DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR		Year ended 31 March 1964		Year ended 31 March 1963		Total			
Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings	£ 156,144	£ 377,121	£ 533,265	£ 164,790	£ 328,540	£ 493,330			
Plant	614,104	990,574	1,604,678	551,836	827,155	1,378,991			
Furniture and Fittings	105,809	81,623	187,432	91,843	71,079	162,922			
Musical Instruments, etc.	10,399	77	10,476	10,894	175	11,069			
	886,456	1,449,395	2,335,851	819,363	1,226,949	2,046,312			

STATEMENT 5

Statement of Fixed Assets
External Services

	At 31 March 1964 £	At 31 March 1963 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	1,847,894	1,861,118
Net Additions - at Cost	99,834	-13,224
	<u>1,947,728</u>	<u>1,847,894</u>
PLANT		
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	3,910,667	3,676,317
Net Additions - at Cost	189,402	234,350
	<u>4,100,069</u>	<u>3,910,667</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	226,944	217,478
Net Additions - at Cost	14,108	9,466
	<u>241,052</u>	<u>226,944</u>
TOTAL		
At 31 March 1963 - at Cost	5,985,505	5,754,913
Gross Additions during the year	528,954	368,921
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	225,610	138,329
Net Additions - at Cost	<u>303,344</u>	<u>230,592</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST	<u>6,288,849</u>	<u>5,985,505</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	5,950,257	5,653,485
Monitoring	307,753	301,181
Civil Defence	30,839	30,839

STATEMENT 6

Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1963-4

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. Capital expenditure, income tax, etc. (excluding the refund of tax for previous years) has been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for operating 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:

Midland Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Region:	Deficiency	£000 3,918
London and North Regions:	Surplus	682
	<i>Net Deficit</i>	<hr/> 3,236 <hr/>

STATEMENT 6

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1963-4

	London £000	Midland £000	North N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
INCOME							
Income receivable from the Postmaster General							
Attributable to Sound	3,961	2,608	4,288	1,352	713	1,624	14,834
Attributable to Television	8,271	5,666	9,545	2,929	1,576	3,403	31,924
	12,232	8,274	13,833	4,281	2,289	5,027	46,758
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.							
Sound Broadcasting	305	143	251	66	41	122	950
Television Broadcasting	218	102	180	47	30	87	680
	523	245	431	113	71	209	1,630
Total Income	12,755	8,519	14,264	4,394	2,360	5,236	48,388
Deduct: Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.							
Sound Broadcasting	463	298	492	154	82	189	1,712
Television Broadcasting	1,891	1,285	2,167	663	358	778	7,264
	2,354	1,583	2,659	817	440	967	8,976
Total Capital Expenditure, etc.	10,401	6,936	11,605	3,577	1,920	4,269	39,412
Income available for Operating Expenditure							
OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
Home Broadcasting	486	570	873	820	649	570	4,314
Gross expenditure in the Regions		97	188	99	68	67	556
Deduct: Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services	486	473	685	721	581	503	3,758
	1,233	845	1,425	392	210	529	4,730
Proportion of Shared Service	1,719	1,318	2,110	1,113	791	1,032	8,488

STATEMENT 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the period 1 April 1960 to 31 March 1964

	1961 £	1962 £	Year ended 31 March 1963 £	1964 £
HOME SERVICES				
Income				
Income receivable from the Postmaster				
General				
Attributable to Sound	13,437,569	14,418,586	14,649,298	14,833,729
Attributable to Television	20,085,247	22,313,281	23,322,845	31,924,572
	<u>33,522,816</u>	<u>36,731,867</u>	<u>37,972,143</u>	<u>46,758,301</u>
Publications Revenue, etc.	872,453	1,056,673	1,004,971	1,629,673
	<u>34,395,269</u>	<u>37,788,540</u>	<u>38,977,114</u>	<u>48,387,974</u>
Expenditure				
Operating				
Sound	12,613,060	13,489,114	14,576,341	15,076,409
Television	17,946,535	20,157,485	22,825,496	27,571,200
Depreciation				
Sound	624,968	752,081	819,363	886,456
Television	1,036,846	1,118,496	1,226,949	1,449,395
Capital (less depreciation)				
Sound	235,411	387,512	292,088	513,681
Television	856,975	697,743	2,227,177	5,499,004
Provision for contingent contractual payments to staff	245,471	379,923	121,733	102,873
Income Tax	910,145	889,183	-427,400	525,649
	<u>34,469,411</u>	<u>37,871,537</u>	<u>41,661,747</u>	<u>51,624,667</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	-74,142	-82,997	-2,684,633	-3,236,693
Balance brought forward	2,987,067	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295
Income Tax recoverable and provisions no longer required				2,223,263
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>2,912,925</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>	<u>145,295</u>	<u>-868,135</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)				
Income				
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	6,590,000	7,384,000	7,527,000	8,063,000
Other Receipts	16,322	5,830	203,756	8,706
	<u>6,606,322</u>	<u>7,389,830</u>	<u>7,730,756</u>	<u>8,071,706</u>
Expenditure				
Operating	6,407,530	6,978,276	7,175,125	7,585,575
Capital	204,062	481,590	368,921	528,954
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets			189,276	
Income Tax	-7,817	-33,736	-994	1,103
	<u>6,603,775</u>	<u>7,426,130</u>	<u>7,732,328</u>	<u>8,115,632</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	2,547	-36,300	-1,572	-43,926
Balance brought forward	109,758	112,305	76,005	74,433
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back				-43,283
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>112,305</u>	<u>76,005</u>	<u>74,433</u>	<u>-12,776</u>

STATEMENT 6

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1963-4

INCOME	London £000	Midland £000	North N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
Income receivable from the Postmaster General							
Attributable to Sound	3,961	2,608	4,288	1,352	713	1,624	14,834
Attributable to Television	8,271	5,666	9,545	2,929	1,576	3,403	31,924
	<u>12,232</u>	<u>8,274</u>	<u>13,833</u>	<u>4,281</u>	<u>2,289</u>	<u>5,027</u>	<u>46,758</u>
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.							
Sound Broadcasting	305	143	251	66	41	122	950
Television Broadcasting	218	102	180	47	30	87	680
	<u>523</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>1,630</u>
<i>Total Income</i>	<u>12,755</u>	<u>8,519</u>	<u>14,264</u>	<u>4,394</u>	<u>2,360</u>	<u>5,236</u>	<u>48,388</u>
<i>Deduct: Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.</i>							
Sound Broadcasting	463	298	492	154	82	189	1,712
Television Broadcasting	1,891	1,285	2,167	663	358	778	7,264
	<u>2,354</u>	<u>1,583</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>967</u>	<u>8,976</u>
<i>Total Capital Expenditure, etc.</i>	<u>10,401</u>	<u>6,936</u>	<u>11,605</u>	<u>3,577</u>	<u>1,920</u>	<u>4,269</u>	<u>39,412</u>
<i>Income available for Operating Expenditure</i>							
OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
Sound Broadcasting							
Home Service	486	570	873	820	649	570	4,314
Gross expenditure in the Regions		97	188	99	68	67	556
Deduct: Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services							
	<u>486</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>3,758</u>
	<u>1,233</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>4,730</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>1,719</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>1,032</u>	<u>8,488</u>

STATEMENT 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the period 1 April 1960 to 31 March 1964

	1961 £	Year ended 31 March 1962 £	1963 £	1964 £
HOME SERVICES				
Income				
Income receivable from the Postmaster General				
Attributable to Sound	13,437,569	14,418,586	14,649,298	14,833,729
Attributable to Television	20,085,247	22,313,281	23,322,845	31,924,572
	33,522,816	36,731,867	37,972,143	46,758,301
Publications Revenue, etc.	872,453	1,056,673	1,004,971	1,629,673
	<u>34,395,269</u>	<u>37,788,540</u>	<u>38,977,114</u>	<u>48,387,974</u>
Expenditure				
Operating				
Sound	12,613,060	13,489,114	14,576,341	15,076,409
Television	17,946,535	20,157,485	22,825,496	27,571,200
Depreciation				
Sound	624,968	752,081	819,363	886,456
Television	1,036,846	1,118,496	1,226,949	1,449,395
Capital (less depreciation)				
Sound	235,411	387,512	292,088	513,681
Television	856,975	697,743	2,227,177	5,499,004
Provision for contingent contractual payments to staff	245,471	379,923	121,733	102,873
Income Tax	910,145	889,183	-427,400	525,649
	<u>34,469,411</u>	<u>37,871,537</u>	<u>41,661,747</u>	<u>51,624,667</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	-74,142	-82,997	-2,684,633	-3,236,693
Balance brought forward	2,987,067	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295
Income Tax recoverable and provisions no longer required			-	2,223,263
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>2,912,925</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>	<u>145,295</u>	<u>-868,135</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)				
Income				
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	6,590,000	7,384,000	7,527,000	8,063,000
Other Receipts	16,322	5,830	203,756	8,706
	<u>6,606,322</u>	<u>7,389,830</u>	<u>7,730,756</u>	<u>8,071,706</u>
Expenditure				
Operating	6,407,530	6,978,276	7,175,125	7,585,575
Capital	204,062	481,590	368,921	528,954
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets			189,276	
Income Tax	-7,817	-33,736	-994	1,103
	<u>6,603,775</u>	<u>7,426,130</u>	<u>7,732,328</u>	<u>8,115,632</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	2,547	-36,300	-1,572	-43,926
Balance brought forward	109,758	112,305	76,005	74,433
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back				-43,283
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>112,305</u>	<u>76,005</u>	<u>74,433</u>	<u>-12,776</u>

A Comparison of Programme Services Costs

Operating Expenditure, Programme Hours and cost per hour 1963-4

Operating Expenditure

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>External</i>
	£000	£000	£000
Programmes	8,645	14,427	3,893
Engineering	3,632	9,236	1,949
Premises	2,221	3,231	849
Management	578	677	204
	15,076	27,571	6,895

Hours and cost per hour

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>External</i>
Programme hours	21,428	5,045	31,703
<i>Cost per hour</i>	£	£	£
Programmes	403	2,860	123
Engineering	170	1,831	61
Premises	104	640	27
Management	27	134	6
	704	5,465	217

The above table shows the operating expenditure, programme hours, and cost per hour for each of the three programme services provided by the BBC. Details of the operating expenditure are on pages 168-70.

The total operating cost of Sound Radio broadcasting increased from £14,576,341 in 1962-3 to £15,076,409 in 1963-4. Programme hours in 1963-4 amounted to 21,428, and the cost per hour increased from £683 to £704.

The total operating cost of Television broadcasting increased from £22,825,496 in 1962-3 to £27,571,200 in 1963-4. The number of programme hours increased from 4,663 to 5,045, and the cost per hour increased from £4,895 to £5,465. The year's expenditure, however, included some £2,900,000 on the build up of staff and resources for the introduction of the BBC's second television programme on 20 April 1964. The exclusion of this expenditure reduces the cost of television broadcasting in 1963-4 from £27,571,200 to £24,671,200, and the cost per hour from £5,465 to £4,890.

The total operating cost of External broadcasting excluding the Monitoring Service increased from £6,541,398 in 1962-3 to £6,894,697 in 1963-4. Programme hours in 1963-4 amounted to 31,703 and the cost per hour was £217 compared with £209 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 that of 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, £690,878 in the current year, is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid.

Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-64 (at 31 March)

Cost of Broadcast Receiving Licence at 31 March 1964

Radio only £1 Radio and television combined £4

Licences for television were not required before June 1946, when a combined radio and television licence was imposed and cost £2: it was raised to £3 in June 1954. A £1 excise duty was imposed in August 1957, bringing the licence to £4. Since 1 October 1963 the BBC receives the full £4.

	Total	Free for Blind Persons	Radio Only	Radio and Television Combined	Car Radios included in Radio Only
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560	—
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564	—
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567	—
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882	—
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941	95,456
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260	130,278
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452	183,996
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892	226,667
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766	267,794
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593	293,459
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256	306,053
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003	333,729
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422	376,053
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753	427,491
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132	11,267,741	474,478
1962	15,372,219	46,782	3,491,725	11,833,712	495,699
1963	15,698,991	43,371	3,212,814	12,442,806	528,644
1964	15,884,679	40,337	2,959,011	12,885,331*	576,621

* This figure includes 21,949 concessionary radio and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £3.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1964

	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31 March 1964			
			Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
London Region						
Bedford				85,726		
Berkshire and South Oxford				194,049		
Buckingham				110,523		
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)				2,821,948		
Sussex (except West)				125,959		
	14.35	4.66	4,242,142	91.03	3,338,205	71.64
West Region						
Channel Islands				27,679		
Cornwall and Devon				311,437		
Dorset and Wiltshire				160,994		
Hampshire				390,571		
Somerset and South Gloucestershire				336,740		
Sussex (West)				145,857		
	5.45	1.74	1,738,719	99.93	1,373,278	78.92
Midland Region						
Cambridge and Huntingdon				85,436		
Hereford				30,141		
Leicester and Rutland				183,700		
Norfolk and Suffolk				252,753		
Northampton				129,796		
North Gloucester and North Oxford				87,378		
Shropshire				73,111		
South Derby and South Nottingham				358,522		
Stafford and Warwick				923,448		
Worcester				162,740		
	9.14	2.86	2,793,321	97.67	2,287,025	79.97
North Region						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man				1,662,297		
Cumberland and Westmorland				87,370		
Lincoln and North Nottingham				216,533		
Northumberland and Durham				546,411		
Yorkshire and North Derby				1,340,155		
	15.57	4.98	4,591,966	92.21	3,852,766	77.36
ENGLAND-TOTAL	44.51	14.24	13,366,148	93.86	10,851,274	76.20

continued

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March, 1964 *continued*

		Licences at 31 March 1964			
Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Total		Television Licences included in Total	
		Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
Scotland					
Aberdeen and Kincardine		102,436		83,684	
Angus and Perth		129,581		102,860	
Argyll and Bute		20,866		13,359	
Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark and Renfrew		644,824		550,404	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn		55,875		39,553	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)		382,002		316,173	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)		36,185		17,066	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown)		75,330		59,077	
5.21	1.61	1,447,099	89.88	1,182,176	73.43
Wales					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)		41,274		28,150	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)		138,104		111,353	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Monmouth)		584,207		496,679	
2.66	0.81	763,585	94.27	636,182	78.54
Northern Ireland					
Antrim and Down		211,716		158,873	
Armagh		29,906		19,606	
Fermanagh and Tyrone		34,335		15,686	
Londonderry		31,890		21,534	
1.45	0.45	307,847	68.41	215,699	47.93
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					
53.83	17.11	15,884,679	92.84	12,885,331	75.31

Publications

BBC Publications include journals giving details in advance of BBC programmes at home and overseas; booklets and records for use with programmes; publications giving background information about BBC television and radio; publications containing broadcast material of special interest.

Radio Times

Published in seven regional editions every Thursday, price 6d. Contains extensive editorial and full details day by day of BBC-1 and, where appropriate, BBC-2 Television programmes and the Home, Light, Third, Third Network, and Music programmes. The average weekly sale is more than four and a half million copies. Annual subscription: Inland £1 19s, Overseas £2 2s 6d.

The Listener AND BBC TELEVISION REVIEW

The Listener contains lively and authoritative articles drawn mainly from the best of the wide range of talks and discussions on BBC radio and television. It also publishes book reviews, original verse, contributed articles about broadcast music, art, and the cinema, bridge and chess features, independent criticism of BBC television and radio programmes, and a well-known weekly crossword. Distribution is world wide, and sales average about 90,000 copies each week. Published each Thursday, price 9d. Annual subscription: Inland £2 12s. Overseas £2 13s. U.S.A. and Canadian edition: 1 year \$11.00, 2 years \$19.00, 3 years \$26.00

Reading cases for the current copy of *Radio Times*, 6s. & 20s. For *The Listener* 6s.

Overseas Journals

English by Radio and Television

The BBC's fortnightly magazine for teachers and 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 monthly journal of the BBC's overseas services, giving advance programme information and wavelengths, as well as general information about the BBC. It is available to listeners, free of charge, on application to THE CHIEF PUBLICITY OFFICER, OVERSEAS, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

For further details and for specimen copies of any 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.

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 full 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.

IN PREPARATION, TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY, PRICE TO BE ANNOUNCED:

Recipes from 'Town and Around' by Zena Skinner.

A collection of recipes, some old, some new, but all with a difference, from home and abroad.

Radio

Writers on Themselves (1964). 15s. (16s. by post)

Norman Nicholson, Rebecca West, William Sansom, Emanuel Litvinoff, Vernon Scannell, Thomas Hinde, John Bowen, Richard Murphy, Michael Baldwin, Julian Mitchell, Ted Hughes, David Storey, Silvia Plath, recall some part of their earlier lives that in retrospect has proved to have been decisive to their development. 128 pages.

Whitehall and Beyond (1964). 5s

Broadcast discussions by Harold Wilson, M.P., Jo Grimond, M.P., and Enoch Powell, M.P. with Dr Norman Hunt on the need for modernizing the machinery of government; with a comment by Lord Bridges, a former Head of the Civil Service. 72 pages.

Today's First Aid (1964). 2s 6d

Twenty talks in the BBC Home Service programme 'Today' by its radio doctor. The principles of First Aid are explained and instructions given for the correct procedures to adopt in emergencies. 32 pages.

Gardeners' Question Time (1964). 4s

100 selected questions from the radio series 'Gardeners' Question Time', with answers prepared by Fred Loads, Bill Sowerbutts, Professor Alan Gemmill, and an introduction by Franklin Engelmann. 132 pages.

The Happy Housewife, by Ruth Drew. Edited by Freda Lingstrom (1964). 10s 6d
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. 342 pages.

The BBC Book of the Countryside (1963). 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 C. Gordon Glover, Maxwell Knight, and Eric Simms, and the many fine illustrations include original work by John Nash, Walter Hoyle, and Ralph Thompson. 156 pages, cloth bound.

The Classical Language of Architecture, by Sir John Summerson (1963). 5s

This introduction to six talks broadcast during May and June in 1963, 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.

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.

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.

Moving to Music (1962). 9d

An 8-page pamphlet containing instructions for Keep Fit exercises.

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.

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.

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.

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.

IN PREPARATION, TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY, PRICES TO BE ANNOUNCED:

Can I Help You?

Advice on many subjects selected from the radio series 'Can I Help You?'

The Law in Action

Compiled from talks in the Third Programme, this book uses examples from the courts to discuss the workings of the law today.

Shakespeare - The Comprehensive Soul

The many aspects of Shakespeare's genius are examined by a number of well-known contributors, including V. S. Pritchett, Dr J. Bronowski Enoch Powell, M.P., Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

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
1964	<i>Daearyddiaeth Cymru</i>	E. G. Bowen	2s

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>Memory of a Nation</i>	Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran (Bt)	1s

Education

A University in the Making, by Albert E. Sloman (1964). 12s 6d (by post 13s). The 1963 Reith Lectures given by Dr Albert E. Sloman, Vice-Chancellor of the new University of Essex, on 'A University in the Making'. 92 pages. Casebound.

Education Today, edited by Edward Blishen (revised 1964). 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.

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. Casebound.

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. Special colour film strips are published for use with Radio-Vision Programmes, including a complete Radio-Vision Course in French for Beginners for Secondary schools. A set of wall sheets in colour is published each term (£1 5s each set), for use with the television series, 'A Year in the Country', and sound programmes on nature study. A set of maps is published (12s 6d) for use with the series for schools in Northern Ireland 'Today and Yesterday'. Details of current publications on request.

Religion

Religion and Humanism (1965). 12s 6d
Talks from the Third Programme on the justification of religious belief and the attitude of humanists to religion. Contributors: Professor R. W. Hepburn, M.A., Ph.D. The Rev. David Jenkins, Professor Ninian Smart, The Rev. H. E. Root, Renford Bambrough.

David Kossoff at Five to Ten. Series 1, 2 and 3. Each series published separately at 3s.

Bible stories retold by David Kossoff as they were broadcast by him at Five to Ten in the BBC Light Programme.

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.

Lift Up Your Hearts. 1s 6d each

Some of the series of broadcast talks.

Some of our Shells

The Lift-up Theme

Getting Back to Base

Does God Care?

Choosing Life

Crowning Absurdity

Not too old to Dream

The Luxury of Knowing

A New Stirring

Encountering Persons

Babies in general and some in particular

Six Steps toward Unity

The Hour for Unity

Our Hearts unto Wisdom

Forty Years in Management

Thoughts on the Old Testament

The Seven Words from the Cross

Fruitful Dust

Why shouldn't I?

The Rev. Hubert Hoskins

Melville Dinwiddie, D.D.

The Rev. John Huxtable

Fr T. Corbishley, S.J.

Bishop Stephen Bayne

The Rev. Werner Pelz

The Rev. Roger Tennant

Frank Sheed

The Rev. David L. Edwards

The Venerable Edward J. Carpenter

Gladys Aylward

Bishop Stephen Bayne

The Rev. Kenneth Slack

David Scott Blackhall

H. W. Yoxall

Mary Stocks

The Rev. Ronald Selby Wright, D.D.

The Rev. Werner Pelz

The Rt Rev. C. K. N. Bardsley

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

BBC Music Library Catalogues.

To be published in a limited edition, beginning mid 1965 and thereafter at approximately three monthly intervals. The nine volumes cover the non-orchestral sections of the world's most extensive collection of music for performance - chamber music, piano and organ music, and songs and vocal scores (opera). Volumes can be purchased separately. Subscription price for the full set £110: separate volumes £12 12s each (Vocal Scores, Part 2 - £10 10s). Full bound in heavy cloth. A prospectus is available on request.

Sibelius and Nielsen 1865–1965 (1965) 5s.

A centenary essay on the two composers, in which their music is generally discussed and comparisons and parallels drawn between them.

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 1963–64. 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.

Science

A New Kind of Physics (1964). 3s

Dennis Sciama, C. W. Kilmister, Professor Fred Hoyle and Professor Hermann Bondi discuss the need for a rethinking of fundamental physical laws as a result of new astronomical discoveries. 32 pages.

A Few Ideas (1964). 4s 6d

Talks from the Third Programme on six scientific concepts; information, parity, valency, instinct, memory and causality. Contributors: John Maynard Smith, S. A. Barnett, Roger Blin-Stoyle, Donald MacKay, C. A. Coulson, O. R. Frisch. 56 pages.

Experiment (1964). 4s

A series of scientific case-histories, in which eight scientists describe specific research problems on which they have been engaged, together with an additional talk on the problem of presenting scientific ideas. 72 pages.

Cells and Embryos (1963). 3s

Four talks broadcast in the Third Programme 1963, 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 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.

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.

History

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.

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 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.

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 Crusaders (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.

Adult Education Series

TELEVISION

Komm Mit! (1964-65). 2s 6d Wir Sprechen Deutsch

For beginners who wish to visit Germany or to learn spoken German. To be published in three separate booklets to accompany a television series broadcast between October 1964 and July 1965.

Book 1. Illustrated. 76 pages.

Books 2 and 3 will be published in December 1964 and April 1965.

Komm Mit Records (1964-65). 17s 6d including purchase tax (19s 6d by post)

A record is published to accompany each of the three booklets and is designed to help you speak simple but effective German with a good accent. 12-in L.P.

Communication (1964). 2s

Published to accompany a series of ten lectures by Professor Colin Cherry from October to December 1964 on Information Technology. The programmes are aimed at giving an insight into important new theories that have arisen and their impact on society. 24 pages.

The Science of Man (Book 3) (1964). 3s

The broadcasts, from October 1964 to March 1965, cover the development of a human being from conception to old age. Heredity and the evolution of man are also discussed. 48 pages. Book 4, published in December 1964, 4s.

Having a Baby (1964). 3s

This book accompanied a series of ten programmes designed to give a completely straightforward presentation of the facts. Of particular value to young married couples, the information contained in the book applies equally to home or hospital confinements. 32 pages.

Advance (1964). 3s 6d

In the series of broadcasts which this book supplemented, some of the country's leading archaeologists described and demonstrated man's first stages and processes in his persevering and crucial progress in technological advancement. 36 pages.

Tuesday Term (Issues Nos. 7, 8, 9) Oct.-Dec. 1964. Subscription 5s

A study guide to accompany the Tuesday Term educational programmes on BBC-2. Three issues available at monthly intervals. Further monthly publications will be issued during 1965 on a quarterly subscription.

THE FOLLOWING PAMPHLETS, PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH TELEVISION ADULT EDUCATION SERIES BROADCAST BETWEEN OCTOBER 1963 AND JULY 1964, ARE STILL AVAILABLE:

<i>Parliamo Italiano</i> (Books 1, 2, and 3)	2s each
<i>Parliamo Italiano</i> (records 1, 2, and 3)	15s each incl. purchase tax (17s by post)
<i>The Science of Man</i> (Books 1 and 2)	3s each
<i>The Thread of Life</i>	2s 6d
<i>The Fabric of the Atom</i>	3s
<i>KYC 64</i> (booklet)	3s
<i>KYC</i> (record)	7s 6d plus 1s 3d postage and packing
<i>Growth and Play</i>	3s
<i>Home Dressmaking</i>	3s
<i>The Painter and his World</i>	3s
<i>The Modern Artists</i>	4s

PAMPHLETS ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER 1964 IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER TELEVISION ADULT EDUCATION SERIES TO BE BROADCAST FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 1965.

They are:

Laws of Disorder

The series offers an introduction to Chemical Change and Thermodynamics by Professor George Porter, F.R.S.

Running a Home

An objective presentation of the facts of running a home economically and efficiently.

Ten Composers

The series aims to provide an introduction to European music, from Palestrina to Stravinsky.

RADIO

Painting of the Month (1965 series). Annual Subscription 35s

The theme for the 1965 series (6th year) is Art in Britain, from Holbein to Francis Bacon. Architecture, furniture, drawings and sculpture are the subjects for the supplementary series. Subscribers to the series receive in advance of the broadcasts full colour reproductions of the paintings, black and white reproductions of other works discussed together with informative notes written by the broadcasters about the artists and their work. A handsome binder to hold the year's collection of pictures and notes is also included in the subscription. Folios of reproductions and notes of some previous *Painting of the Month* series are still available. Details on application.

Talking Italian (1964). 3s 6d

For listeners who have learnt some elementary Italian or who have followed *Parliamo Italiano* on television, this series broadcast September 1964 to February 1965 will take them a stage further. The book contains full explanations of grammar and vocabulary, text of conversations and glossary. 74 pages.

Talking Italian Records 17s 6d each including p.t. (19s 6d each by post)
Two LP 12 in. records containing substantial parts of the lessons.

Italian Pronunciation Record. 5s (5s 9d by post)

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

Introduction to Russian (1964). 5s

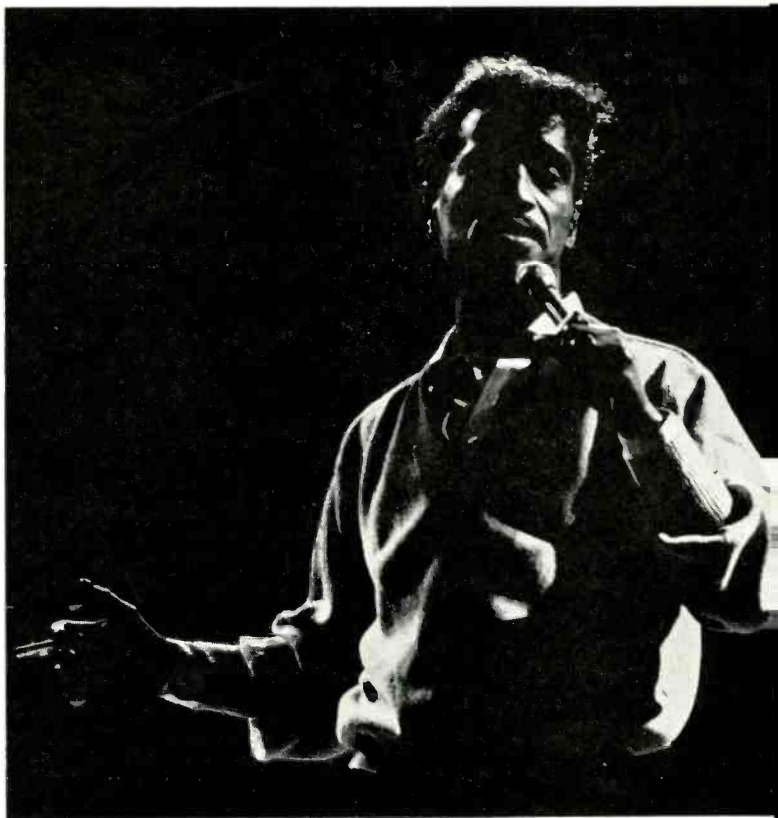
An essential accompaniment to the broadcasts between September 1964 and February 1965 it contains a guide to pronunciation, grammatical explanations, vocabulary and all the dialogues heard in the programmes. 88 pages

Use Your Russian (1963). 2s 6d

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



Peter, Paul and Mary



Sammy Davis Junior

Photograph by Michael Sanders



Russia's comedian, Arkady Raikin, seen for the first time in England on BBC-2. He appeared with Scottish-born William Campbell



'Jazz 625' Henry Red Allen

Photograph by Michael Sanders

Top Beat concert at the Royal Albert Hall

Gerry and the Pacemakers



Cilla Black
and Dusty Springfield







Photograph by Michael Sanders

Duke Ellington who launched
'Jazz 625' on BBC-2

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 1962-63; it is also a basic grammar for independent study. 456 pages, cloth bound.

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 Pronunciation Record. 3s (3s 9d by post)

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

Starting French (1964-65). 5s

Programmes from September 1964 to July 1965 are for beginners aiming primarily at the student to speak with a good accent. The book provides the text of the conversations, questions and answers, and a full vocabulary and glossary. 128 pages.

Starting French Records. 17s 6d each including p.t. (19s 6d each by post).

A set of four LP 12 in. records containing substantial parts of the lesson.

French Pronunciation Record. 5s (5s 9d by post)

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.

Improve Your German (1963). 5s

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

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.

German Pronunciation Record. 5s (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.

Spanish for Beginners (1963). 5s

An essential accompaniment to the series first broadcast in 1963-64, and repeated in 1964-65, this illustrated booklet gives the texts of the Spanish conversations, with translations, explanations of points of grammar, vocabulary, and exercises. 104 pages.

Spanish for Beginners Records, 17s 6d each including p.t. (19s 6d each by post)
A set of two records containing the Spanish conversations in the above series.

Welsh for Beginners (1962). 2s 6d

First broadcast in 1962 and repeated in 1964-5, the programmes were designed for listeners who have no previous knowledge of the language. The booklet contains text and translation of the scenes, vocabulary and notes on grammar.

Man and his Environment (1964-65). 4s 6d

The booklet contains photographs, maps, diagrams, and three essays on the main themes of the broadcast series by Ritchie Calder, C.B.E. The book also provides a useful background to the 'Colour in Britain' series, broadcast early in 1965. 48 pages.

Shorthand Dictation Practice (Book 1) (1964). 3s each

The text of broadcast passages providing dictation practice at varying speeds.

Introduction to Archives (1964). 3s 6d by F. G. Emmison

A handbook telling the amateur historian about public and private archives and where to find them. 28 pages, illustrated.

PAMPHLETS ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER 1964 FOR ADULT EDUCATION RADIO SERIES EARLY IN 1965. THEY INCLUDE:

Latin America

To accompany the series which examines the recent history of Latin America, the political and economic problems of some of the many countries and their effects on Britain and Europe.

Elizabethan Nation. 6s

A series of lectures originally given by Professor Joel Hurstfield to students in the University of East Anglia, concentrating on Elizabethan government and society and will be accompanied by broadcasts by other authorities dealing with the social and cultural history of the Elizabethan period. This illustrated book by Professor Hurstfield provides a background to the whole subject. 112 pages.

Background to Musical Form. 4s 6d

Alan Ridout deals extensively with the main features of musical form which were only briefly touched upon in the first book. No previous knowledge of music is assumed in the listener, only a capacity to enjoy music.

Keep Up Your German

A follow up to *German for Beginners*. The book contains the text of the scenes, full vocabulary, notes on grammar and idiomatic expressions, and German crossword puzzle. 48 pages.

Shorthand Dictation Practice (Book 2). 3s 6d

A further collection of broadcast passages providing dictation practice at varying speeds.

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 radio and television broadcasting. About six Monographs are published each year. Titles available are:

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 Commentator's 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. Out of print
22. The Engineering Facilities of the BBC Monitoring Service (1959)
23. The Crystal Palace Band I Television Transmitting Aerial (1959)
24. The Measurement 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 Stereophonic 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 of Dipoles Mounted on Cylinders (1961)
36. Some Aspects of Optical Lens Performance (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 in Television (1962)
41. The Design of a Group of Plug-in Television Studio Amplifiers (1962)
42. Apparatus for TV and Sound Relay Stations (1962)

43. Propagational Factors in Short-wave Broadcasting (1962)
44. A Band V Signal-frequency 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)
51. Radiophysics in the BBC (1963)
52. Stereophony: the effect of cross-talk between left and right channels (1964)
53. Aerial distribution systems for receiving stations in the l.f., m.f., and h.f. bands (1964)
54. An Analysis of Film Granularity in Television Reproduction (1964)

General

The History of Broadcasting in the United Kingdom, by Professor Asa Briggs.
Oxford University Press

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.

Vol. I – *The Birth of Broadcasting* (1961). 42s

Covers the period between the early amateur experiments in wireless telephony in America and England, the formation of the British Broadcasting Company in 1922 and its conversion into a public Corporation in 1927.

Vol. II. – *The Golden Age of Wireless* (Feb. 1965). Price to be announced.

This volume deals with the years from 1927, when the BBC became a public Corporation, up to the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Radio Times Diary 1965

Published by Waterlow & Sons Limited; de luxe with pencil, 7s 3d; without pencil, standard 4s 6d.

All publications may be obtained (post free unless otherwise stated) from
BBC PUBLICATIONS, P.O. BOX 123, 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 243–6

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.)

BBC Orchestras and Conductors

BBC Symphony	Antal Dorati	95 players
BBC Concert	Vilem Tausky	54
The New Radio	Paul Fenhouliet and Malcolm Lockyer	56
BBC Scottish	Norman Del Mar	60 (vacancy) (<i>assistant conductor</i>)
BBC Northern	George Hurst	67
BBC Midland Light	Jack Coles and Gilbert Vinter	28
BBC Welsh	Rae Jenkins	44
BBC Northern Ireland Light	(vacancy)	30
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 post-card 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.

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. 1957. 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 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*. (BBC. 1964. 12s 6d)
- 1964 Sir Leon Bagrit, *The Age of Automation*. (To be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson)

Appeals for Charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. To date, nearly £9,000,000 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 8.15 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 137–8 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 pages 205–6 for addresses*).

The total sum obtained in response to all radio and television appeals in 1963-4, including those broadcast on a regional basis only, was £806,842. This is the highest annual total yet recorded.

A substantial part of this sum was derived from the two special appeals, in television by Richard Dimpleby and in sound by the Rev. Austen Williams, which were broadcast in August on behalf of the victims of the Skopje earthquake disaster. The combined response amounted to £381,206 (£285,956 from television and £95,250 from sound). Mr Dimpleby subsequently visited Skopje with a 'Panorama' camera team in order to make a film showing how the generous gifts of the British people were being applied to rehousing and other relief work.

The regular appeals on television brought in a total for the year of £184,755. Among the more notable results were: Central Council for the Care of Cripples, £12,230; The Samaritans, £9,393; Queen Alexandra Hospital Home, Worthing, £14,021; Inter-Church Aid, £23,230; Cheshire Foundation Homes for the Sick, £52,689; and the Servite Houses, £22,100.

The total from Week's Good Cause Appeals, national and regional, was £240,881, including Aid to European Refugees, £10,116; Lincoln Cathedral Restoration Fund, £5,626; Christian Medical Missions, £11,233; the Forgotten Allies Trust, £18,032; St Martin's Christmas Appeal, £30,219; and St Christopher's Hospice, £5,232. The outstanding result from a regional appeal was the £5,316 raised by an anonymous 'Old Soldier' for the North-eastern Branch of the Army Benevolent Fund.

The customary Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund was made in the Home Service and Light Programme by Richard Dimpleby and raised £37,825. In television, Mr and Mrs John Mills and their family appealed for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the response being £33,877.

The BBC's own annual sound and television appeals for Children in Need of Help brought in a total response of £15,369.

SOS Messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances 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 and For Witnesses of Accidents. Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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. 1963

	<i>Success- ful</i>	<i>Unsuc- cessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	63	61	17
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	44	37	66
<hr/>			
Total number broadcast: 288	107	98	83
<hr/>			
Police messages (witnesses of accidents, etc.):			
London	100	245	—
Regions	120	290	—
<hr/>			
Total number broadcast: 755	220	535	—
<hr/>			
Police messages (lost drugs and special messages):			
London	—	1	—
Regions	17	27	—
<hr/>			
Total number broadcast: 45	17	28	—

Weather Forecasts

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, 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 offices in the regions concerned.

Shipping forecasts are broadcast on radio in the Light Programme on 1500 metres only. 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.

Times of weather forecasts broadcast in the Home Service, the Light Programme and the Third Network as well as those broadcast in BBC-1 and BBC-2 are always given in *Radio Times*.

The map shows the boundaries of the coastal sea areas referred to in the shipping forecasts.



(Crown copyright by permission of Controller, H. M. Stationery Office)

Greenwich Time Signal

Each time signal consists of six seconds of '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.

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.

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.

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.

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) 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.

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 type-written 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.

BBC Addresses

London

<i>Head Office:</i>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1	<i>Telephones:</i> 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 Newcastle 20961
<i>BBC Representative, North East of England:</i> K. Brown, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	
<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

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411
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Scotland

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2.	Glasgow Western 8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 4, 5, 6 Queen Street, Edinburgh	Caledonian 3131
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> H. Hoggan, Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	Aberdeen 25233

Wales

Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff	Cardiff 26231
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> W. R. Owen, Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	Bangor 2214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> T. Richards, Broadcasting House, 32, Alexandra Road, Swansea	Swansea 54986

West Region

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 32211
Bristol 8

Plymouth: Producer-in-Charge: Vacancy, Plymouth 62283
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth

Southampton: Producer-in-charge: P. M. Maggs, M.B.E., Southampton
South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton 26201

Publicity Addresses

The Publicity Department provides full information to the Press about the affairs of the BBC. Inquiries from journalists are dealt with by the Press Officers.

Main Press Office

12 Cavendish Place, W.1

Langham 4468
9 a.m. - midnight

Television Press Office

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12

Shepherds Bush 8000
9 a.m. - end of transmission time

External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2
(Visitors should go to *Queen's House,*
28 Kingsway, W.C.2)

Covent Garden 3456

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
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York
Telex: 420093

LT 1-7100

Canada

Representative: S. W. Smithers
1500, Bronson Avenue,
Ottawa 8, Ontario
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa

Ottawa
731-3111

Toronto address: 135 Maitland St., Toronto 5, Ontario,
Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

Toronto
925-3311

Australia and New Zealand

Representative: H. R. Fisher
177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, Australia
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney

Sydney
26-3894

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 10s 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
 - 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

1940 (*continued*)

- 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 (re-incorporated 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

- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London
- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted
- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London

1946

- 24 Mar Russian Service began
- 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
- 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
- 16 Jun } First European exchange of television programmes with eight coun-
- 14 Jul } tries taking 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

1955 (continued)

- 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 transmission 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 Tacolnaston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power (Tacolnaston in full service 30.4.57)

1957

- 30 & 31 Jan } Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of 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)
- 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

1957 (*continued*)

- 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 & 14 Jan } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17
 } May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only) completed 15.6.59.
- 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 Folkestone (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 (Whitehawk 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 525-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
- 24 May Sheffield low-power television relay station brought into service

1960 (*continued*)

- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First transmission 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 Earls
- 12 Sep } Court 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 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 } BBC 625-line colour pictures demonstrated at Earls Court Radio
- 1 Sep } 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
- 1 & 28 Sep } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended to include Europe
- 2 Sep } Sheffield VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 1 Oct BBC to receive full benefit of £4 combined tv and sound licence following government decision to relinquish the £1 per annum excise duty
- 3 Nov Increase in General Overseas Service hours of broadcasting
- 16 Dec Eastbourne television relay station brought into service

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) in service
- 15 Feb Haverfordwest television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 24 Feb Enniskillen television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 9 Mar Holyhead television relay station brought into service
- 15 Apr Shetland television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite
- 20 Apr BBC Band-III television transmitter at Winter Hill, Lancashire, in service
- 20 Apr First BBC-2 programmes on 625 lines transmitted from Crystal Palace
- 3 May External Services increase hours of broadcasting in French, European English, Portuguese, and Russian services
- 4 May Ventnor television relay station brought into service
- 29 Jun Canterbury television relay station brought into service
- 13 Jul Okehampton and Dundee television relay stations, and Forfar television and VHF sound relay station, brought into service
- 31 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years
- 30 Aug First extension of broadcasting hours in the Light Programme
- 30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network
- 14 Sep Hereford television relay station in service. (VHF sound relay station opened 16 November)
- 26 Oct Perth television and VHF sound relay station in service
- 3 Nov State Opening of Parliament televised for second time (*first time 28 October 1958*)
- 6 Dec BBC-2 temporary transmitting station at Sutton Coldfield opened, serving Birmingham and its immediate surroundings

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 Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service began from Alexandra Palace 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 extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952–1962 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 (*Cmnd 1724*).

30 July 1964 – 31 July 1976 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962. Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting are incorporated into the Charter. One is that the BBC is authorized to borrow up to £10m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20m. for Capital Expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The second change is that the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales are given powers in television similar to those they already possess in radio. This means that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal.

Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may now be any number between eight and twelve and a formal requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities has been dropped.

The text of the Royal Charter (*Cmnd 2385*) and the text of the Licence and Agreement (*Cmnd 2236*) follow.

Royal Charter

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 twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevens, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six:

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to instal and use 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 licences and 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 Prerogative Royal and of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:

Incorporation

1. The Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

Term of Charter

2. This Charter shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

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 hereafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').
- (b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid, and by any methods for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes.
- (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 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 Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, provisions 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, provisions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.
- (f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and use such properties for carrying out any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal, equip and use stations for wireless telegraphy 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 perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, and in particular 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.
 - (l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.
 - (m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, 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) For the purposes of the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purposes incidental thereto, to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, use, sell, rent or dispose of films and records (including tapes and any other devices from which visual images or sounds may be reproduced) and material and apparatus for use in connection with such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.
 - (o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.
 - (p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.
 - (q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of

associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

- (r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.
- (s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidise 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 £10,000,000 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 the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.
- (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of

moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

- (w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.
- (x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

Restriction on Oversea Concessions

4. 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 overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

Constitution

5. (1) 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 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 include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. 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.

6. (1) A retiring Governor 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 remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.

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.

7. (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

8. (1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on 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 such other members as may be 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.

9. 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.

National Broadcasting Councils

10. (1) The Corporation shall appoint 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) not less than eight nor more than twelve 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, 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. The 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. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for reappointment for the

remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for re-appointment provided that his reappointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. 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 following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established

- (a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;
- (b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and
- (d) 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 that country:

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 co-ordination 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 interests 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 to do so, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

Regional Advisory Councils

11. (1) The Corporation shall 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 not be 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) 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.

(7) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

Organization

12. (1) The Corporation shall appoint such 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.

(2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 10 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.

13. (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.

(3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Provision and Review of Services

14. The Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required 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.

15. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

Financial

16. (1) The Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required –

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of moneys provided by Parliament 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 or raised in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised 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 sub-paragraph (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.

17. (1) 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 out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient 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 make proper provision for meeting depreciation

of or for renewing any property of the Corporation: 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 Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such 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

18. (1) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by the Corporation with the approval of Our Postmaster General, and a person shall not be qualified to be so appointed unless he is a member of a body of accountants established in Our United Kingdom and for the time being recognized by the Board of Trade for the purposes of section 161 (1) (a) of the Companies Act 1948.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

General

19. (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 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 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 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 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 any officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

20. (1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

21. And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six the undertaking of 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 undertaking 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

22. 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.

23. 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

24. 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 twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL.

Coldstream.

Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute Dated the 19th December 1963

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 19th December 1963, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2. The Licence authorizes the British Broadcasting Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of Licences granted by the Postmaster General, the last of which expires on 29th July 1964, and to establish and instal other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.

3. The term of the Licence is from 30th July 1964 to 31st July 1976, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation.

4. Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Sound Services and the Television Services for reception in the British Islands. The Postmaster General may give directions to the Corporation as to the hours of broadcasting in those services. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services at such times as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Postmaster General and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned, for reception in countries and places beyond the seas.

5. For the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in respect of the period 30th July 1964 until 31st March 1965 a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in clause 17 (3)) and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

6. For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term 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.

7. The new Licence and Agreement takes account of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Broadcasting (*Cmnd* 1753) and in particular of the Government's decisions arising out of the report and contained in the two White Papers (*Cmnd* 1770 and 1893). In addition the requirements of a technical nature have been brought up to date, and in particular the Postmaster General has taken powers to secure co-operation between the Corporation and the Independent Television Authority in the use of broadcasting installations.

8. An Agreement dated 19th February 1954 (*Cmnd* 9089) relating to the execution of certain defence work is extended until 31st July 1976.

9. 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 nineteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., 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 20th December 1926 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 and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term beginning on the 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976 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 stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed: NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows: -

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:

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast relay station' means a station licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office to be established and used for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving programmes broadcast by authorized broadcasting stations and relaying them by wire to the premises of subscribers to the licensee's broadcast relay service;

'injurious affection' in relation to a telegraphic line means any interruption of, interference with or impairment of communication by means of the line;

'interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st December 1959 and the Regulations and

Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' include other communications;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'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 station for wireless telegraphy;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'telegraph' has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'telegraphic line' has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act 1878;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949.

- (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, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning on 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 -

- (a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing stations established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;
- (b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to instal from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;
- (c) to 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 for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid; and
- (d) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus of the Corporation with broadcast relay stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay 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 after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

4. - (1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals 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 such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established 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 the stations whether now existing or hereafter established 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 Postmaster General may at any time by notice in writing -

(a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Television Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or

(b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or

(c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

(2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

(3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

6. - (1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done 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 testing 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.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy 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 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 use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

9. - (1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and other apparatus and equipment of the Corporation, wherever installed, shall be so established, designed, constructed, installed, maintained and used, and if necessary so altered, that no avoidable injurious affection to any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General (wherever and whenever placed and by whomsoever used) is caused by the use of any station or any such apparatus or equipment.

(2) If any injurious affection (whether avoidable or not) is caused as aforesaid to any such telegraphic line, the Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by him in providing protection for that line against the injurious affection or in substituting for that line a line of different description in the same place or a line of the same or a different description in another place and providing for the substituted line such protection against the injurious affection as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(3) If on placing any telegraphic line (not being such a substituted line as is referred to in the last foregoing sub-clause) the Postmaster General considers it necessary or expedient to do any or all of the following things for the purpose of preventing any injurious affection from being caused to the line as aforesaid, that is to say -

- (a) to provide protection for the line;
- (b) to provide a line of a description which he would not otherwise have provided;
- (c) to place the line provided in a position in which he would not otherwise have placed it,

the Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General such of the following amounts as he shall in the particular case have incurred, namely, the amount of the expenses reasonably incurred in providing the protection referred to in paragraph (a) and the estimated amounts of the additional expenses reasonably incurred in providing a line of such a description as is referred to in paragraph (b) and in placing the line provided in such a position as is referred to in paragraph (c).

10. 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.

11. 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 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.

12. The stations and apparatus 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.

13. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any persons 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 sponsored programme.

14. - (1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

(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 Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom 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 Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister 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 Minister.

(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 revoke or vary 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 Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services 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.

15. - (1) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

(2) A direction under paragraph (1) may be framed in any way, and in particular -

- (a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;
- (b) may make special provision for annual holidays and other special occasions;
- (c) may be confined to a specified day of the week, or may be different for different days of the week;
- (d) in imposing a maximum number of hours for any purpose, may allow for programmes or items of specified kinds being left out of account in determining the maximum, whether in all circumstances or depending on the fulfilment of specified conditions as regards programmes or items so specified.

(3) The Postmaster General may, whether or not a direction under paragraph (1) provides for exemptions, exempt the Corporation from any requirement of such a direction on any occasion or in any circumstances.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £1,000 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 30th July in each year from 1965 to 1975 inclusive a renewal fee of £1,000.

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 moneys provided by Parliament) during the period ending on the 31st March 1965 a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause (3)), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(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 the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General in the collection of the broadcast receiving licence revenue, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting 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.

18. - (1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 14 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 14 (3)) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) 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) 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 shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20. - (1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom 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) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 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 issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

22. - (1) The Corporation shall not:

- (a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

- (b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in 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 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) 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 or 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 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 of 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 or by the recorded delivery service 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 or by the recorded delivery service 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. The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made between The Right Honourable Hebrand 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 continue in force during the continuance of this Deed,

and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include references to this Deed.

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 corporate 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 Ronald Ernest German,
C.M.G.

in the presence of:
M. MORRIS
General Post Office, E.C.1
Civil Servant

R. E. GERMAN
(L.S.)

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British
Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto
affixed in the presence of:
ARTHUR FFORDE
Chairman

H. CARLETON GREENE
Director-General

(L.S.)

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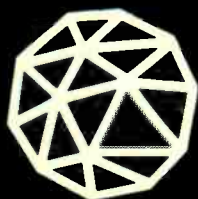
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