

# **BBC HANDBOOK**

## **1967**

...COLOUR TELEVISION...BBC-1...BBC-2...

RADIO...BROADCASTING TO THE WORLD...ENGINEERING...

FINANCE...ORGANIZATION AND WHO'S WHO...

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# BBC HANDBOOK 1967



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**British Broadcasting Corporation  
Broadcasting House  
London W.1**

*The colours of the strips on the  
cover represent the primaries used  
in colour television and their  
complementaries*

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## **British Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors**

**The Rt Hon. The Lord Normanbrook, G.C.B. (*Chairman*)**

**Mr Robert Lusty (*Vice-Chairman*)**

**Professor Glanmor Williams  
(*National Governor for Wales*)**

**Lady Baird, C.B.E.  
(*National Governor for Scotland*)**

**Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L.  
(*National Governor for Northern Ireland*)**

**Lord Fulton**

**J. H. P. Trower, C.B.E., F.C.A.**

**Dame Anne Godwin, D.B.E.**

**Sir Ashley Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.**

Lord Fulton was appointed a Governor and Vice-Chairman on 19 September 1964 for a period of five years but was succeeded as Vice-Chairman on 11 June 1966 by Mr Robert Lusty, who was re-appointed a Governor on that date for a period ending on 31 July 1967, when Lord Fulton will resume his duties as Vice-Chairman.

## Introduction

*On the publication by Her Majesty's Stationery Office of the BBC's Annual Report to Parliament 1965-66, on 10 November 1966, the Chairman of the BBC, Lord Normanbrook, and the Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, gave a news conference which was attended by representatives of the national and international press.*

*The Chairman in his opening remarks outlined the progress of economy measures being undertaken by the BBC.*

*Lord Normanbrook said:*

It is unusual for the Chairman and Director-General to give a News Conference on the publication of the Annual Report and Accounts of the BBC. But there is a special reason why we should do so this year. For the Report deals with the twelve months which ended in March 1966. And it was in February that the Government made a special appeal to the BBC to find economies which would enable them to carry on with a licence fee of £5 for a further period of about 2 years. In these last seven months the BBC has been planning the economies needed to enable them to comply with this request from the Government.

First, let me emphasize the basic reason why these economies have to be made. They have to be made because we could not get the increased revenue, by way of an increase in the licence fee, which we needed in order to do the job we had been asked to do. It is worth looking back for a minute at what the BBC proposed in the way of licence fees. In 1962 we told the Government that if the licence fee was raised in April 1963 to £5 we could get through to the late 1960s. But we said that, if it was not raised, we would need a £6 licence fee in April 1965. In the event, in October 1963, the Government of the day gave us the fourth pound which they had been collecting from the public as excise duty since August 1957; and there was no further addition until August 1965, and then only to £5. This meant we had to cut the costs of our current operations, and look closely at our forward planning. It had become clear that the Government were not going to authorize any further increase in the licence fee in the immediate future.

The Postmaster General, in announcing the increase to £5 for the combined licence fee, said that the Government intended to conduct a general review of broadcasting finance. The BBC, for its part, embarked on a careful review of its own expenditure, and in the

spring of 1966 we felt able to tell the Postmaster General that, on certain assumptions about future developments, we thought we could carry on until early in 1968 on the basis of a £5 licence fee, supplemented by recourse to temporary borrowing within the limit of £10 million up to which we are authorized under the Charter to borrow without special Treasury authority.

We believe we can do this without any reduction in the standard of our programmes or noticeable loss to our existing services. But this is a short-term policy, designed to meet emergency conditions. The money we borrow will have to be paid back. We shall need an increase in revenue at the end of this period of stringency. We therefore hope that the licence fee will be increased to £6 early in 1968. We believe in the licence fee system as the cheapest and soundest way of financing the kind of broadcasting the BBC provides. Even at £6 ours would still be just about the cheapest licence fee in Europe. And properly financed in this way the BBC can keep up its past record of progress.

We have set ourselves the target of saving £7 million in capital expenditure in the three years to 31 March 1969. These savings will be almost entirely by way of deferment of projects. For operating expenditure our target is a saving building up to £3 million a year by 1 April 1968.

On capital expenditure the two largest savings to be made are the deferment of the rebuilding of our Regional headquarters in Birmingham and Manchester. On operating expenditure the savings will come from a relatively large number of miscellaneous economies. The largest of these will be a saving of over £100,000 a year through the integration of technical operators and studio managers in our sound studios.

As a result of these economy measures our overdraft has been kept down to a figure of just under £2 million at 31 March 1966. I am satisfied that the savings projected for 1966/67 will be met. We still have some distance to go in planning the further economies needed in the two following years, but I believe that we can reach our targets.

## Colour Programmes

David Attenborough

*Controller BBC-2 Television*

From its very beginning, BBC-2 has been showing colour programmes – in monochrome versions. ‘The Virginian’, ‘The Danny Kaye Show’, many of our feature films, and several of our own domestically-produced documentaries were shot in colour. All we needed to show them in their original form was a colour telecine machine. So, a proportion of our existing output can simply and easily be translated into colour. But this is not enough. The BBC has always prided itself on producing its own programmes in all fields of information and entertainment. It has never relied entirely on imported material for any major type of programme. We shall continue that tradition in colour.

All our own films will be shot in colour. If it is an over-simplification to say that all you have to do, in this instance, is to change the brand of film you load into your cameras, it is none the less true that the problems we shall encounter are relatively simple and that a large body of experience of colour filming already exists upon which we can draw. It is in the production of electronic colour that the most formidable complications lie.

When the possibility of planning colour television programmes is suddenly presented to you, the initial response is to think excitedly of the most colourful subjects – the Chelsea Flower Show, the Changing of the Guard, the great paintings of the world. And then a single sober fact brings a sudden halt to those enthusiastic ambitions – perhaps fortunately. For many months, indeed for several years, the majority of viewers watching colour programmes will be seeing them in monochrome. Colour therefore cannot so dominate programmes that it becomes the overwhelming consideration to the neglect of other qualities. Plays must continue to be dramatic in black and white as well as in colour; events must be spectacular even when seen through monochrome spectacles. We must calculate therefore for our colour to be an enrichment rather than a replacement of the black and white image.

I suspect that in the event this will prove to be a valuable discipline. It will prevent us from repeating some of the mistakes that were made both in the cinema and in colour television elsewhere when, drunk with the thrills of newly-arrived colour, producers swamped their dramas with gaudy period costumes, when scarlet flames continually roared across screens both large and small, and sunsets lingered interminably at the end of every travelogue. Such

self-indulgence must not be ours. We must not be so obsessed with colour that we break faith with our existing monochrome audience and subject them to programmes which – without colour – are dull or, at worst, meaningless. Nor, conversely, must we stun our colour viewers with continuous and dazzling flamboyance.

We must also recognize technical dangers. Even though the BBC has been experimenting with colour television for nineteen years, and has been putting out test colour transmissions for over ten, there is a major difference between organizing such a restricted output under test conditions and transmitting each and every day a varied service for several hours. None knows this better than the producers and engineers involved in the initial tests. Nor is the necessity for special colour expertise restricted to technicians in electronic studios. Photographic laboratories are, even now, busy devising new colour stocks specially suitable for television projection, a process which requires characteristics very different in several respects from those appropriate to normal optical projection; manufacturers have still to gain experience in designing stable and high-fidelity colour sets; dealers have to become familiar with the technological problems of installing and servicing; and viewers themselves must become accustomed to the skills of fine-tuning their receivers to produce the best possible picture.

There is no doubt that the colour pictures arriving in many homes at the end of 1967 will be of very high quality. Our own experiments and the lessons that have been learnt from American experience are enough to assure ourselves of that. Indeed, our first transmissions will assuredly be of a higher standard than the first transmissions of the colour networks that have preceded us by several years. We must, however, take the greatest care over the finest details of colour balance for, in some subjects, bad colour would be worse than no colour at all. If we do not comply with the most exacting technical criteria, a series of programmes on French Impressionist paintings or a ballet production could be disastrous. Outside the field of arts, where colour quality can be so crucial, technical ineptitude is most worrying in situations and subjects that are most familiar to us; and of all subjects, it is the human face of which we are most critical. The slightest suspicion of a greenish pallor or a brick-red flush will offend us. On the other hand, a slight off-balance of hue in the set or make-up in a science-fiction play or in the colour of the brilliant fish of a coral reef filmed under water will not worry us, for we are not familiar with the originals.

I have stressed, perhaps overstressed, the difficulties, for they are uppermost in the minds of many of us who are determined that when colour television arrives it will be the best that can be achieved and

at least the equal of any colour television service in the world. Indeed, the colour system we shall be using, together with the high definition of 625 lines, means that potentially we can produce colour pictures that are better than any others at present transmitted.

Of the excitement and attraction of good colour, there can be no doubt. It is the difference between a black and white holiday snapshot and a colour transparency; between watching show-jumping in black and white on television and going to White City and discovering that the arena is covered by green grass, the fences are white, the horses are chestnut, and the riders wear scarlet jackets. American viewers have already made their opinions and reactions clear through the cold analyses of their indefatigable viewer researchers. There, a new statistic has made its appearance – the colour advantage. To give a typical example, a programme that is viewed by 20 per cent of the audience with monochrome sets is watched by over 30 per cent of the audience who can see it in colour. In situations where the colour programme is competing with a different monochrome one on another channel, the colour advantage is real and substantial. It might be thought that this advantage would disappear when all networks are in colour. Yet the findings in America show that in such situations the advantage persists – all the programmes have a substantially larger audience. In short, viewers like colour very much indeed. It is our intention to make quite sure that, in this country, they will not be disappointed.

## Preparing for Colour

J. Redmond

*Senior Superintendent Engineer, Television*

The Postmaster General announced the go-ahead for colour on BBC-2 on 3 March 1966. The BBC immediately confirmed that it would start colour transmissions towards the end of 1967. The reason for this long preparatory period is partly because the receiver industry needs at least eighteen months from the start of design until colour receivers are coming off the production line in quantity; and also because the BBC needs a similar time to train staff and to obtain and install suitable equipment. The end of 1967, therefore, will see the start of a regular colour service in the United Kingdom.

Colour programmes will be transmitted by all BBC-2 transmitters throughout the country. By the end of 1967 there will be about eighteen high-power transmitters and a number of low-power transmitters in operation, extending from Cornwall in the south to Aberdeen in the north. They will cover about 70 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Additional transmitters are being installed as rapidly as possible. During 1968 alone, the BBC expects to bring ten high-power, and a similar number of low-power, transmitters into service.

In order to produce many hours of its own colour programmes each week, the BBC is now installing substantial quantities of the most modern colour equipment. Two large studios at Television Centre are being equipped with colour cameras. These studios will be used mainly for major drama and light entertainment programmes. A smaller studio has already been converted for colour working; modern cameras have been installed and daily test transmissions are now taking place. The experience we gain from these experimental transmissions will help considerably in starting the regular service smoothly later this year.

Two large colour outside broadcast units have been ordered so that BBC Television Outside Broadcasts Department, always pre-eminent in the world of sport, will be able to add a new dimension to the transmissions from Wimbledon, Ascot, and other events of national interest. The country's most important public occasions will also be presented in colour. Modern colour cameras are also being installed at Alexandra Palace and BBC-2's news programmes will go over to colour.

All these facilities, together with a great deal of supporting equipment, such as colour telecines and colour video tape recorders, will enable us to produce over two hours of colour each night right



from the start of the colour service. This proportion will increase very rapidly until within little more than a year after the start of the colour service, all BBC-2's general programmes will be transmitted in colour.

For high-quality reception of these colour programmes, most viewers will find it necessary to install a roof-top aerial. Those viewers who have already installed a suitable aerial for monochrome reception will find it equally effective for colour programmes. Existing BBC-2 monochrome receivers will receive the colour programmes satisfactorily – in black and white, of course.

In its preparations for a colour service, the BBC has set itself the following three main objectives, in addition to the obvious aim of providing first-class colour programmes:

1. The colour picture must be of high quality.
2. The monochrome viewer must not suffer any reduction in picture quality or of programme standards as a result of programmes being in colour. This means that colour studios and outside broadcast units must be as sophisticated in terms of facilities as monochrome studios and outside broadcast units.
3. The BBC's operating efficiency should be as high in colour as it is in monochrome. Between three and four hours a week of elaborate dramatic or light entertainment programmes are produced in monochrome from each of Television Centre's large studios. Broadcasters come from all over the world to study the planning and operating methods which make this high efficiency possible.

Meeting these three objectives means not only equipping studios and outside broadcast units with the right numbers and right quality of colour cameras, telecines, and video tape recorders. It also means training staff to operate and maintain them well. Two hundred engineers and operators will have undergone intensive training before the colour service begins; and so too will a similar number of producers, directors, designers, and make-up and wardrobe staff. An experimental studio has been set aside entirely for colour training and 'colour familiarization'. Film cameramen and editors are undergoing similar training in colour film work for news, current affairs, and drama.

For its colour cameras, the BBC has chosen to use a relatively new pick-up tube called the plumbicon. This tube was originally invented and developed by physicists and engineers of the Philips company. It is small, measuring only about nine inches long by one inch in diameter. It is also a sensitive and stable tube, capable of producing

high-quality pictures. BBC Research Department has had two prototype plumbicon cameras under investigation for several months. One employs three plumbicon tubes and the other four. Three tubes in each camera produce the red, green, and blue colour signals. In the three-tube camera the luminance signal is evolved from the brightness of the three colour signals. In the other camera, the fourth tube produces the luminance (or brightness) signal direct. The advantages and disadvantages of the two types of camera are being established and will help decide how and when each should be used in service. As far as picture quality is concerned, there appears to be little to choose between the two types of camera. Both are good, and various BBC-developed improvements to picture quality are being added to both, and will be added to all new cameras before they go into service. The differences between the two types of camera are more likely to relate to ease of adjustment and to stability after adjustment. These are important factors in maintaining studio efficiencies. More work is going on to make both types of camera as simple and as 'docile' as possible in service.

Sensitive though the plumbicon tube is, plumbicon cameras will need twice to three times the light required by current monochrome cameras. This is due to the fact that the light via the camera lens is split between the three or four tubes in the camera. To deal with the extra illumination needed, the BBC has been experimenting with new types of lanterns, and one of these – called a dual-source lantern – will be fitted in the colour studios. Large numbers of these lanterns will be suspended from the studio ceilings on remotely controlled electric hoists. They will be fitted with double filament lamps which can be switched to full or half-power. One end of the lamp is designed to produce a spot source, and the other end of the lamp a soft-light source. Thus, by rotating the lamp, it can serve either as a spot light or as a diffuse light. The lanterns will be rotated, tilted, and focused from the studio floor by the use of long poles, so permitting light setting simultaneously with scenery setting. Lighting changes will be controlled from a dimmer control panel which, in one of the large studios, will include computer-type storage of up to one hundred lighting changes and dimmer settings per programme. By these means it is hoped that the brighter and more even illumination needed for colour programmes will be achieved in no more time than is now needed for monochrome programmes.

These are a few of the things being done now to ensure that British viewers will see the best of programmes in the best possible picture quality – and also to ensure that in colour television, as in monochrome, the BBC maintains its standards of quality and efficiency.

## Atlantic Relay – A New Stage in World Broadcasting

Tangye Lean

*Director of External Broadcasting*

In 1966 the BBC opened an important new short-wave relay base on Ascension Island, known as the Atlantic Relay. It is broadcasting to Africa and Latin America.

Ascension is one of the many islands which went unnoticed by the first and second British Empires. It stands alone, a thousand miles from Africa, in the spread of the Atlantic below the equator. It was called Ascension because the Portuguese sighted it on Ascension Day. To the map-makers, who could imagine no foundation to such a place, it looked like a school of petrified whales rearing into the sky.

Pirates found a spring somewhere in the lava in the eighteenth century – a ‘drip’ in the island slang – but there were no serious visitors until after Waterloo, when Napoleon was brought out to St Helena as a prisoner by Admiral Cockburn. As the first Governor of St Helena, the Admiral looked on the island seven hundred and fifty miles away to the north as a crow’s nest to keep an eye on Napoleon. Its subordination to St Helena became a tradition which was formalized in 1922 when the Admiralty handed the island over to the Colonial Office. ‘So here we were – all set to start a new Colony,’ wrote the Administrator’s wife in 1965. The inhabitants are the American space trackers associated with Cape Kennedy, the British Cable and Wireless, the Composite Signals Organization, and the BBC. The last three sort out their common interests in a London Users’ Committee. The Americans do not regard themselves as colonials. There is no one else.

Charles Darwin made a classical survey on the place when he came ashore from the *Beagle*, in 1836. The island, he says, ‘has the form of an irregular triangle, each side being about six miles in length. Its highest point is 2,870 feet above the level of the sea. The whole is volcanic, and from the absence of proofs to the contrary, I believe of subaërial origin.\* Nearly the entire circumference is covered by black and rugged streams of basaltic lava, with here and there a hill or single point of rock’. He found volcanic bombs varying in size from an apple to a man’s head, loose fragments of lava some hundred feet thick on the central mountain and around it,

\* OED definition of subaërial: ‘formed in the open air on the earth’s surface as opposed to subaqueous, submarine.’

which he believed to have been shot from a narrow-mouthed crater 'like a great air-gun'.

Darwin's geology gives the sort of impression that television cameras send back from the moon; on every peak and plain of Ascension the modern sculpture of tracking, receiving, transmitting equipment complete the scenery of science fiction. But in fact it has a more attractive climate than England, averaging 85 degrees Fahrenheit on the shore and 75 on the central peak. 'People who are posted to this remote island often enjoy themselves and vote it one of the best stations anywhere in the world,' says Geoffrey Grigson's *Places*. 'A sea-breeze always tempers the heat. A little rain comes in March or April, and there is never a gale, though all the while a heavy Atlantic swell crashes and crashes again on the shore.'

The sea is alive with fish – rock-cod, cavalli, conger-eel – and the air with birds. The farm in the cooler climate of the central mountain has been extended to yield more milk, fresh meat, and other food. The school for a hundred and fifty children and the hospital are growing. There is electricity, water, modern bungalows for families and bachelors, modern drainage, modern roads, tennis courts, a swimming pool; there will be cricket.

But it remains isolated. The Union Castle line comes by, and pauses offshore for a few hours; it cannot dock because there is no dock. Limited American air services are available, and they are invaluable for mail. There have been charter flights from Gatwick during the building of the BBC station. But lava and clinkers on every side can affect the vision, and claustrophobia is not difficult to contract. Letters used to be left in a crevice in the rocks by passing ships; now, when they arrive by air, there is a scramble for them. 'To be cooped up with the pace of modern life on a small island is intensely wearing,' writes a distinguished resident. 'Stone walls do not a prison make and all that – but the blue sea does.'

It is perhaps as well that the whole population is on the move. In the middle of 1966 there were over five hundred Americans and nearly as many St Helenians; there was a temporary labour force of about four hundred West Indians, and two hundred and thirty-six people from Britain. None of these will stay for good, though bigger numbers of British and Americans will probably replace them. In a few years the temporary population may be five thousand, with shops, school and hospital in proportion.

In the Ascension post office a new series of stamps is on sale to celebrate the BBC's arrival. The event is of local importance, but in the history of world communications almost as big. First in its own right, because the job has been considerable. To install four 250kW transmitters with aerials for the whole of Africa and Latin America

and a receiving channel from the UK, is a testing experience in the isolation of the Atlantic; but add the difficulties of cramped space, intervening peaks and a floor of pumice-stone riddled with more holes than an Emmentaler cheese, and it can be seen to be prodigious. It has been carried out with that mixture of dogged punctuality, self-confidence, and long term reliability which is characteristic of BBC engineers. The Ministry of Public Buildings and Works has the less dramatic but no less trying job of clearing the aerial site and building the power station, the new village of Two Boats and all other general construction.

Next, the station is important for what it does. As the neighbouring colonies in Africa gained their independence, many of them stopped their relays of the BBC news. Listeners who wanted the BBC had to depend on the direct signal from London which arrived by two or even three hops between the transmitter and the African mainland, and often on frequencies which were not catered for on the cheap new transistors spreading rapidly throughout Africa. Ascension puts in a signal with one hop, louder, clearer, and on frequencies which can be received on many of the cheap transistors. They will remain in the short-wave bands until we can solve the political difficulties of reaching Africa on medium waves. But meanwhile they serve a second great continent, by the luck of time variations, and turn over to the peak audiences of Latin America as soon as the Africans have gone to bed.

Finally, Ascension is important as a symbol and a beginning. There are other islands and rocks which have come down to us as a legacy of the great sea empires of the past. Some have populations which have no jealousy of our influence; others, like Ascension, have no one to be jealous.

## Radio in 1967

Frank Gillard

*Director of Sound Broadcasting*

Any Director of BBC radio learns one lesson very quickly indeed. It is that even relatively minor and well-justified programme changes can cause immense outbursts of indignation and wrath among listeners. The move of the 9 p.m. News to 10 p.m., the rearrangement of tea-time programmes involving the disappearance of a special hour for children only, the change of pattern when 'Lift Up Your Hearts' was given a new name and called 'Ten to Eight' are three examples in recent years which will long be remembered – and indeed will never be forgotten by those who were at the centre of the storms they provoked. This very marked conservatism is a characteristic of radio listening. So far, at any rate, television has been able to enjoy much more flexibility.

It is a characteristic which has always to be remembered. To a considerable extent it is a restraint. But it is also a very great stimulus and encouragement. If people did not care about radio, no fuss would be made over it. The intense concern which is so quickly expressed when programme changes occur indicates a reassuring depth of public interest. There are other signs. For example, the BBC's post-bag still consistently includes more correspondence on radio than on television matters. People who work in radio are continually reminded that their medium holds great responsibilities, even in the television age.

Sound broadcasting in Britain enjoys this privileged position today because for over forty years it has been taken seriously throughout the country. It has been a great medium of entertainment and has been proud of its record as a provider of relaxing, diverting, and amusing programmes. But it has pursued with equal energy a wide range of more serious purposes and so it has become firmly established over a broad front as an institution in the lives of ordinary people. The medium has been accorded a standing in Britain which has safeguarded it against the erosion and decay so evident in some other countries where radio today is not much more than a mechanism for the wider dissemination of the jukebox record and the sensational news headline. It is against degradation of this kind that BBC sound broadcasting has continually to be protected. The consistent production of attractive programmes of high quality will continue to be its most powerful form of self defence.

All this means that startling changes in BBC radio in 1967 are highly improbable. Nevertheless, the medium cannot and must not

be static. A certain latitude for development is essential, and innovations cautiously introduced in the last year or two will by 1967 be having a substantial aggregate effect.

The differentiation between day-time hours, when radio reaches its big battalions, and evening hours when the much smaller audience is made up of the devotee and the motivated, is by now clearly marked. The functional streamlining of the three networks is most clearly evident in the day-time, up to, say, 6.30 p.m. The Light Programme, throughout the mornings and afternoons, provides over eleven hours of gay, entertainment music, broken only by a few highly popular spoken-word items such as 'Woman's Hour' and 'The Dales'. The Third Network in the day-time offers for over eleven hours the BBC Music Programme – a continuous sequence of serious music for those whose mood leads them in that direction. The Home Service, in contrast, provides a more varied programme, mainly spoken word, with its news bulletins and their associated magazines, its broadcasts to schools, its matinée drama, and so on. So each network has its established character and the listener turning to his radio set knows at once which to choose according to the inclination of the moment.

The evening listener is more deliberate than the day-time one. He has enough time to spare to be able to consult the programme schedules and to plan his listening. So the network arrangements can be modified to some extent in order to increase the range of output still further. The simple day-time choice between popular music, serious music, or spoken word gives place to a choice between three mixed programmes. Of these, one offers various kinds of light-hearted entertainment, one is planned as a basic network for the middlebrow, 'mainstream' audience and has regional variations, and the third is for the serious-minded individual, able to give himself to sustained and concentrated listening, and the intellectual.

BBC radio draws its income from every home in the country possessing a wireless licence, sixteen million of them in all, and must try to serve every home. It cannot exclude some because others are excessively clamant in their demands. We believe that the three networks give the widest and most balanced coverage that can be devised within the limits of the 25s. licence and the strict international ration of transmission channels in the medium- and long-wave bands.

In 1967 the BBC will be offering nearly four hundred hours of radio every week to listeners in Britain, shaped to this pattern.

Now let me change gear and write about some aspirations for the future. First, I hope that 1967 will be a year of breakthrough for VHF. It is now more than a decade since this new system of transmission

was introduced here, and for a long time now all three networks have been available on VHF to almost the entire population. But although VHF can offer incomparably better listening in a great many areas, the public response has been cautious. The new medium has certainly not been rejected. Rather more than five million homes now have VHF, and the rate of increase is steady, of the order of around four hundred thousand each year. But this is slow progress, compared for instance to many continental countries. Receivers are now abundantly available, and a major development of the last couple of years has been the appearance of a wide range of excellent transistorized VHF battery portable sets. The long-term future of radio is bound to lie in VHF, with all its blessings of high quality reception, freedom from interference and multiplicity of channels, and the fully arrived VHF age will bring with it many opportunities for the enlargement of the radio service.

One of these opportunities, which I hope will take important steps towards realization in 1967, is of stereophonic broadcasting. The BBC's earlier experiments in stereo involved the use of two transmitters and two receivers for each broadcast. This process has now been superseded by a VHF system involving only a single transmitter and a single stereo receiver with two loudspeakers. International opinion, though not yet completely unanimous, overwhelmingly favours the new system, which the BBC has been trying out for the last few years from its station at Wrotham, in Kent. It is music, of course, which gains most from stereophony. So our plan is to broadcast a steadily increasing number of programmes in the Third Network in stereophonic form. Initially they will be heard in the south-east only, from Wrotham, but plans are in hand for an early extension of these stereophonic programmes to the Sutton Coldfield transmitter which serves the Midlands, and then to Holme Moss which reaches millions of homes in the North. The broadcasts will be compatible, which means that while they will provide stereophonic reception on a stereo receiver, the orthodox 'mono' receiver will reproduce them in the ordinary way. To the sensitive ear, the extra dimension of stereophony offers a rich new listening experience. Hi-Fi enthusiasts, in particular, will welcome this development. It is bound to swell their ranks considerably.

Of all my other radio hopes for 1967, I give priority to the realization at long last of local broadcasting in Britain on a professional, public-service basis. It is now getting on for ten years since the BBC began to formulate and announce its proposals for local radio as an additional VHF service in a large number of centres up and down the country. In this waiting period, through widespread experiment, through ceaseless examination and re-examination, through con-



sultation and discussion with groups and individuals deeply experienced in local life all over Britain, these proposals have been refined and developed. They have won extensive and enthusiastic support, most particularly from such bodies as the Association of Municipal Corporations and the National Association of Local Government Officers, who know local life thoroughly and intimately on the inside, and can assess its needs.

Nobody questions the value of the local newspaper. Community life without it would be infinitely poorer. The mass media have much to contribute to the local community. If in the whole span of newspaper journalism an undisputed place exists for the local unit, so also in the full spectrum of broadcasting there is a real and valuable place for the local radio station. A BBC local system would work alongside the local papers, complementing but not competing, providing at the local level the sort of service which in national life has long since proved its worth and become fully accepted. The BBC has great faith in the potential of local broadcasting, and has done everything it can by way of preparation in the hope that one day very soon it will be authorized to undertake this challenging new service which could open up such wide opportunities for the enrichment of local life in Britain.

## 1966 Awards to the BBC

### TELEVISION

Screen Writers of Great Britain Guild Awards

*Best Original Teleplay (Zita Award):* Dennis Potter: 'Vote, Vote, Vote for Nigel Barton'

*Runner-up (Merit Scroll):* Dennis Potter: 'Stand Up, Nigel Barton'

*Best British Series (Zita Award):* 'Dr Finlay's Casebook'

*Runner-up (Merit Scroll):* 'Z Cars'

*Best British Comedy Series (Zita Award):* Dudley Moore and Peter Cook, 'Not Only . . . But Also'

*Runner-up (Merit Scroll):* Ray Galton and Alan Simpson, 'Steptoe and Son'

*Best Documentary Script (Zita Award):* Ken Russell and Melvyn Bragg, 'Debussy'

*Runner-up (Merit Scroll):* Malcolm Muggeridge, 'Ladies and Gentlemen . . .'

Prague International Television Festival

*Best Music Programme Award:* Daniel Barenboim and Vladimir Ashkenazy, 'Workshop - Double Concerto'

Munich

*Prix Jeunesse Internationale:* 'Play School'

National Festival of Nature Films, London

*Best cine study of a single species:* 'The Private Life of the Kingfisher'

International Roman Catholic Festival of Television, Monte Carlo

*Bronze Dove:* 'Pilgrims to Lourdes'

Photokina (World Fair of Photography), Cologne 1966

*Crystal obelisk and diploma*

### RADIO

Ohio State Awards

'Captain Mercer at Waterloo' - Stories from British History

'Never to be Born' - The Way of Life

Czechoslovak Radio's International Festival of Radio Plays Award

Giles Cooper: 'The Object'

The New Ireland Society of the Queen's University, Belfast

*Community Award:* James Hawthorne, 'Two Centuries of Irish History'

# **TELEVISION**

The Television Service  
International Television  
Television Enterprises

Audiences

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output



## The Television Service

BBC Television celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on 2 November 1966.

Starting as the world's first public high-definition television service, it operated for nearly three years before the United States began television – at the New York World Fair of 1939. During World War II BBC Television closed down but in 1946 the service reopened, using the same prewar 405-line system, though the USA was on a 525-line system and most of Europe was to settle a few years later for a 625-line standard.

In April 1964 the BBC began a new service, BBC-2, in the Ultra High Frequency band, using a 625-line definition; and before the end of 1967 the BBC is to introduce colour television over this same BBC-2 network. In common with large parts of Western Europe, it is planned to use the West German colour system PAL (Phase Alternation Line) a variant of the American NTSC system.

By 1966, the BBC was operating two full networks designed to complement each other, planned together as a service to the nation. BBC-1 (on 405 lines VHF) is available to more than 99 per cent of the population with additionally, for about twelve hours a week, a separate service – BBC Wales – available to the greater part of the people in the Principality. By mid-1966, BBC-2 (on 625-lines UHF) was available to more than half the people of Britain, with new transmitters being built all the time. By the end of 1967, when colour starts on BBC-2, the network should be available to well over two-thirds of the population. In the course of a day, it is estimated, over twenty-five million people watch one or more BBC television programmes.

Over 85 per cent of the programmes shown on both networks are produced by the BBC. In nearly a hundred hours weekly of BBC-tv, fewer than fifteen hours a week are programmes bought from the United States or other countries.

BBC-tv's main production area is the BBC Television Centre at the White City, in west London. This opened in 1960 and was the first centre of its kind completely designed for television use. It has six main production studios plus a number of presentation suites in constant use. Two other studios equipped for colour television are coming into service. An additional wing to Television Centre, designed primarily to house the BBC Television News operation by 1968, was pressed into advance service in 1966 as a centre for the international World Cup coverage by the BBC/ITV Consortium.

Television Centre is also the headquarters of the Eurovision and transatlantic satellite activities of the BBC. The International

Control Room at the BBC's Television Centre is one of the most modern and complex television operational areas in the world.

Besides studio accommodation at Television Centre, there are in the London area six further major production studios, a television theatre, two news studios, and two remote control studios (one near the Houses of Parliament for first-hand reporting) as well as interview facilities at London Airport. In other parts of the country, the television service can now call upon eight production studios and eleven news studios. The BBC also maintains the largest film studios for television in Europe at Ealing in London where the old Ealing comedies used to be made.

The normal limit of BBC programme hours – and programme hours are fixed by the Postmaster General – is fifty for BBC-1 and thirty for BBC-2 a week. But additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, school, and educational broadcasting, and for broadcasts in the Welsh language.

Within these hours, the two BBC networks provide programmes that are aimed at striking an acceptable balance between information, education, and entertainment. With the spread of BBC-2 the co-ordinated planning of the two networks has allowed the BBC to provide viewers with a real choice. As the Controller of BBC-2 puts it: 'No other country in the world has two national television networks designed to complement each other, two networks planned as a closely integrated, unified service. One result is that BBC-2 can afford to experiment, to try things that are as different as possible from anything being done elsewhere. And it can cater for interests which are not dealt with in a continuing way by either BBC-1 or ITV.'

Although BBC-2 is thus able to provide programmes for what have been called minority interests, a minority programme is not the same thing as an intellectual programme. Golf, jazz, folk music, archaeology, the stock market, motoring, foreign films, rugby league, science fiction, are all minority interests, but they are of interest to millions – different millions, millions not regularly catered for elsewhere on television.

BBC-2 can devote whole evenings to single topics, such as a 'teach-in' on Rhodesia or the evening of professional tennis on Election night. It has inaugurated 'Midnight Movie', a late-night showing on Saturdays of a good feature film, it has started off new comedy teams in television such as Peter Cook and Dudley Moore and 'The Likely Lads', it has made a twenty-six episode version of 'The Forsyte Saga', and 'The Canterbury Tales' in colour.

On BBC-1, 1966 was the year of the outside broadcast. Not since the Coronation have BBC resources been as fully committed on

covering events – the General Election in March, and the World Cup in July.

Both were major successes for the BBC. Even though the 1966 election lacked the excitement of the close 1964 contest, viewers remained extremely interested. The BBC's Current Affairs teams – making use of both outside broadcast facilities and studio discussion and interview programmes – covered the pre-election build-up in full. Then, on 31 March, Election day, the BBC began its mammoth election results programme, and (with only a brief three-hour break during the night) kept going till late evening on the following day.

BBC Audience Research figures showed that at 10 p.m. sixteen and a half million were watching BBC-1 as the results began coming in. (Eight and three quarter million were also watching it on ITV – a ratio of two to one in the BBC's favour.) And at 3 a.m. there were still nine hundred thousand watching BBC and three hundred thousand watching ITV.

On the World Cup, the BBC decision to 'go all out' in its coverage, and transmit a total of fifty hours of football, with *live* coverage each time a match was played, was endorsed by the viewing public. The press, which originally criticized the BBC for this decision mainly on the grounds that women were not interested in football, subsequently recognized that the World Cup had in fact captured the attention and interest of the country as a whole – women and non-soccer fans included. With BBC-1 audiences of seventeen to twenty-five million for the evening matches leading up to the Final, it was clear that the country was 'involved'. The World Cup Final, in which England beat West Germany by four goals to two in extra time, was watched by twenty-seven million people on BBC-1. The result of this massive BBC coverage of the World Cup was reflected in the viewing figures for July, which BBC Audience Research found to be in a ratio of fifty-eight for the BBC against forty-two for ITV.

In drama, the mainstream of BBC-1's output of more than a hundred plays a year continued to reflect the work of modern playwrights writing about the world they live in. The Wednesday Play series, often controversial and under fire, is now established with a reputation for the kind of creative television that its originators had hoped for.

Two of the more popular plays in the prestige Play of the Month series in 1966 were 'Lee Oswald – Assassin' starring the young American actor Tony Bill, and E. M. Forster's 'A Passage to India'. Sunday nights saw a most successful series of thirteen plays based on stories by Simenon, 'Thirteen against Fate'.

Recognition for BBC writers came in the 1966 Writers' Guild of Great Britain Awards when writers of BBC programmes swept the

board and took every single prize. Dennis Potter's plays 'Vote, Vote, Vote for Nigel Barton' and 'Stand up, Nigel Barton' won both the award for the Best Original Teleplay and the Runner-up award.

'Dr Finlay's Casebook' was adjudged the Best British Television Series, and 'Z-Cars' was runner-up. The Best Documentary Script award went to the BBC (Ken Russell and Melvyn Bragg for 'Debussy') and so did the award for the Best British Comedy Series (Dudley Moore and Peter Cook in 'Not Only . . . But Also').

Light entertainment programmes including 'The Black and White Minstrel Show', 'Billy Cotton Music Hall', 'The Dick Emery Show', and 'Here's Harry' (Worth) continued to attract large audiences.

The BBC made situation comedy its own, with numerous spin-offs from Comedy Playhouse evolving into series. 'Till Death Us Do Part' won almost Steptoe-sized audiences from the start and the seven programmes were given an immediate summer repeat. 'The World of Wooster' was succeeded by 'The World of Wodehouse' – the Blandings Castle stories about Lord Emsworth and others. And for eight weeks in summer the BBC ran the 'Ken Dodd Show', live from Blackpool.

The original BBC satire programme, 'That Was The Week That Was' which was followed by 'Not So Much A Programme More A Way Of Life' and 'BBC-3', also led to what might be described as spin-offs. David Frost did a series of 'The Frost Report' on Thursday evenings, and John Bird occupied a late night Saturday spot.

In the field of the arts, the two networks continue to experiment and expand programme forms. The visual presentation of music, once thought to elude television, has since been highly praised by critics and reaches ever-increasing audiences. The greater freedom to experiment which the introduction of BBC-2 made possible, led to 'Workshop' and 'Master Classes'. The 'Workshop' programme, 'Double Concerto', in which the young pianists Daniel Barenboim and Vladimir Ashkenazy rehearse and then play Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos, won the prize for the Best Music Programme at the Third International Television Festival at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

BBC-tv programmes for children continued to achieve ratios consistently in BBC's favour over ITV. 'Blue Peter', with an average following of some six million, receives about a thousand letters and postcards a week; a figure which goes up to fifteen thousand when a competition is held – such as the naming of the programme's pet parrot – Joe.

The teaching of foreign languages, successful in series such as 'Bonjour Françoise' and 'Komm Mit' saw the introduction of a new thriller series designed to make people use their French, 'Suivez La Piste' (Follow the Trail).



Programmes such as 'Tomorrow's World', 'Man Alive', and 'Horizon' bring to viewers the human issues of the day and problems and progress of science, while producers and film makers travel far and wide in search of material to keep BBC viewers up to date on world events, developments, and trends.

In its two networks, BBC-tv makes available to the public the widest possible range of subjects. It never stops trying out new ideas. Whatever the subject, BBC-tv strives to provide worth-while programmes by the full use of all the BBC's technical resources by employing outstanding creative artists and performers, and by its attachment to the highest professional standards.

## International Television

Satellite systems have become the dominant development in world communications; and television will be enormously affected before long, as developments during this year foreshadow. In practical terms, after the *tour-de-force* link with Japan via Pacific and Atlantic satellites for the 1964 Olympic Games, television in Europe has settled down to the use for important news and events of the *Early Bird* system between America and Western Europe, on which satisfactory improvements have been negotiated with the European Postal and Telecommunications administrations. The charges are still too high in television's view (a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission is awaited of television petitions against the level of charges at the USA end) and television use of the system still requires some operational progress: but *Early Bird* has during this year made it possible for BBC viewers to watch as they were taken the first direct television pictures from the moon (it would be correct but misleading to describe them as 'live' pictures since nothing living was seen to move) on 2 June 1966: the events of the Pope's visit to New York in October 1965: the Prime Minister's address to the UN in December 1965: and the recovery of the US space crafts, Gemini VI and VII, and to receive at once film of the US astronauts' walks in space. *Early Bird* also carried colour transmissions from BBC studios to New York of the General Election which the US Television networks sent their top commentators and reporting teams to cover: and in July, live transmissions to Mexico of World Cup football matches in which the Mexican team played, and of the semi-finals and final which were also relayed to the United States. News bulletins in all Western European television organizations are now enriched by items obtained from America by satellite and European Broadcasting Union members are discussing the potentiality of regular shared block bookings for news purposes.

The future shape and scope of communications by satellite can

now be discerned. *Early Bird* and its predecessors are point-to-point transmission satellites. They require large earth station facilities to send and track the signals: the existing stations are nationally owned. More of these satellites have been or will be launched, leading to a world wide system, perhaps by 1968, of communications for space control, military, and commercial purposes. Television will undoubtedly get access to greater use of point-to-point satellite facilities and to systems which will bring in news and events pictures live from all over the world.

Meanwhile, new types of satellite systems are developing. In America, Japan and Russia, plans are proceeding on the use of satellites as 'distribution systems'. A 'domestic' satellite within the United States could distribute television pictures for a US network to all its owned and affiliated relay stations for local distribution. The proponents of this system claim that the high capital cost would rapidly be recovered by the saving of the enormous annual cost of land lines now used to distribute the networks' programmes.

The next potential development foreseen – and for a period not so very distant – is the possibility of direct broadcasting from satellite to viewer and listener.

These immense technological advances bring the television organizations and their viewers even more closely in contact with the realities of international co-operation. At first an auxiliary to help television organizations to bring news and events instantaneously or rapidly to their viewers, satellites may be able to take over the job itself. Television becomes a more and more powerful medium as its operation deepens: and the collaboration of Western European organizations as members of the European Broadcasting Union, working together for programme, legal, and technical objectives is an important element in this developing situation.

A new situation arises for European television organizations with the appearance in the UK of companies operating closed-circuit television systems, which show to paying customers major sports events on cinema screens or on large screens placed in sports stadia. These companies can make large profits: and national television organizations have thus to face the possibility that the most outstanding events for which there is the greatest public demand will be sold to closed circuit companies at prices beyond the reach of television, to be shown only to the limited paying public in those cinemas and stadia to which the pictures are relayed. This conflict of interests, if it were allowed to develop, could be critical for the future of BBC Television and for the future of Eurovision exchanges, and its effect would be rapid. It is being most actively examined by the BBC and ITA and by European Broadcasting Union members as a whole.

While these large-scale developments are occurring, Eurovision exchanges of news material and programmes continue, and continue to be of importance and value to BBC viewers. BBC Television News is excellently placed for coverage and output because London is not only a major news centre but is also the headquarters of the international news film agencies; at the same time London is at the receiving end of news material of great importance – for example, daily coverage of the Tashkent meetings between President Ayub of Pakistan and Prime Minister Shastri of India, and the Indian Prime Minister's death, for which Soviet Television set up a new microwave link within ten hours and brought the news to Europe. Other important news coverage obtained was of the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow in February 1966, the miners' riots and government crisis in Belgium, riots in Amsterdam, the Soviet soft landing on the moon, and the BOAC Tokyo plane crash disaster. Experiments are being made to step up the distribution of news items between EBU members and to increase sports news items.

In the period 1 July 1965–30 June 1966, BBC offered 322 news items on the Eurovision news exchange; and made use of 113 items offered to it involving approximately 8 hours of transmission. In the same period, BBC Television offered 132 programmes to Eurovision members and made use of 115 programmes offered by them involving approximately 193 hours of transmission. The programmes taken by the BBC ranged from important current affairs coverage such as the historic visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Pope in Rome and the Royal visit to Belgium, through transmissions from the major European festivals such as Salzburg and Aix-en-Provence, to coverage of major sporting events such as the European and World Skating Championships, Grand Prix motor-racing, European Cup and Cup Winners Cup, and Inter-Cities Fairs Cup football matches.

BBC producers have found projects on which they can work in collaboration with one or a few other Eurovision members and this has produced and will produce new and interesting programmes: an example is 'The Golden Ring', the very successful joint production of Wagner's Ring Cycle operas, produced in close collaboration by the BBC and Austrian Television, and, in another field, the centenary climb of the Matterhorn on which the BBC partnered the Swiss Television service.

Two major projects deserve mention. Television coverage of the World Cup Football Championships from 11–30 July was organized, according to European Broadcasting Union practice, by television in the host country – in this case a Consortium of the BBC and ITV companies. Nineteen Eurovision television organizations, seven

Intervention (East European) organizations, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, the United Arab Republic and, for the Final, the USA, sent teams of commentators and staff, who were accommodated in a special World Cup Television HQ created in a wing of the BBC Television Centre still under construction. For this massive coverage of the matches, the UK Consortium provided facilities for language commentaries at all the eight grounds at which the thirty-two matches were played, including, of course, at Wembley for the Final at which there were thirty-one commentary positions, excluding those of the BBC and ITV. Two additional temporary circuits were installed to permit simultaneous live transmission of four separate pictures – as selected by combinations of the West and East European television organizations – across the Channel: and as already mentioned *Early Bird* transmitted matches wanted by Mexico and the United States across the Atlantic. The weight of outside broadcast equipment provided by the BBC and ITV was immense – nine OB units with forty-five cameras, in addition to which there were forty-six film cameras. The matches reached some forty countries and the world audience for the Final reached an estimated peak of four hundred million.

The second project in preparation, as the result of a BBC proposal accepted by the European Broadcasting Union, is to throw a television girdle round the earth in eighty minutes on the longest day in 1967, showing live pictures via four satellite systems (which are expected to be then in operation) with land line and microwave links in between them. It is anticipated that the programme will include pictures from West and East Europe, Russia, Japan, Australia, Mexico, USA and Canada: and their theme, a live sociological and technological study, will be 'The Sun and the Life of Man'. This is a project full of difficulties – of concept and imagination, of organization, perhaps least of technique, since techniques are so well advanced – for which discussion and reconnaissance have started and will continue.

The BBC has continued to work with other Eurovision members in many activities of mutual benefit. It has provided lecturers for the annual Seminars held in Switzerland to extend knowledge of the techniques of teaching by television and has helped to organize the annual 'market' at Milan where for four days the twenty European Broadcasting Union members show their programmes to each other for exchange or purchase. Its producers, working in the special groups for these subjects, have contributed to the film series on European geography, and an experimental series on mathematics, both for schools, and a series on specialized regional agricultural production, which can be used by all members. It has provided



Seen on Television by over 400 million viewers, England Captain, Bobby Moore, receives the World Cup trophy from the Queen

*(Press Association)*

Filming Arnold Palmer at St Andrews for BBC-2



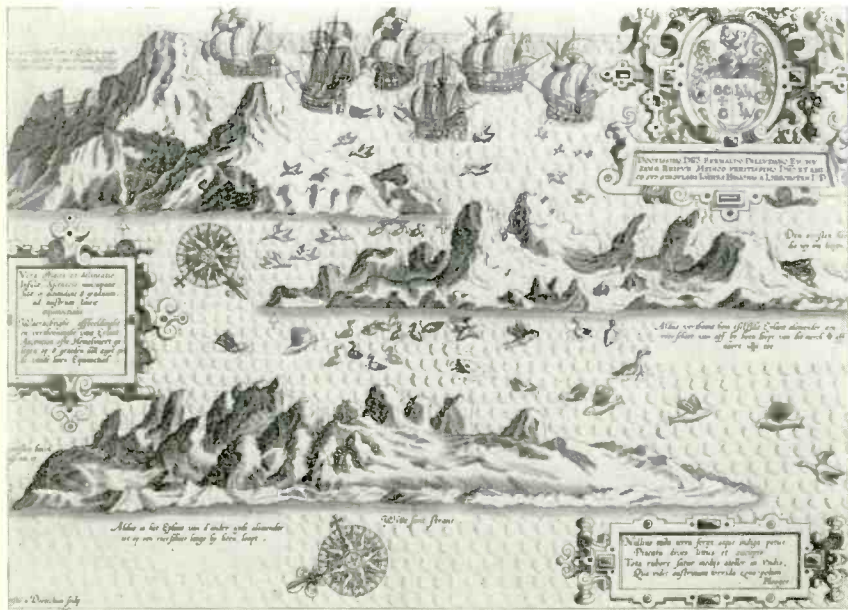




In 1966 the BBC opened its transmitters on Ascension Island to improve reception of BBC programmes to Africa and to Latin America and the Caribbean

(Nicholas Acraman)

An Ascension Island map of the XVI century





A commemorative stamp was designed by Cecil Keeling, F.S.I.A. (of BBC Publicity Department)

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, as Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, receives from Mr. Tangye Lean, BBC Director of External Broadcasting, a gift of more than 1300 scripts of the *Caribbean Voices* programmes, broadcast in the BBC Caribbean Service over a period of thirteen years



The BBC Chinese Service broadcasts a fortnightly programme *Woman to Woman*. Here, a member of the Chinese Section talks to a farmer's daughter about farming in Britain today





expertise for the important negotiations by which EBU members take joint action to get contracts for major sports events. Joint action is also developing in the commissioning of special works by the EBU, in drama (where specially written plays by Billetdoux, Hochwalder, and Durrenmatt will be seen in 'The Largest Theatre in the World') and in ballet: and continues in the support of television festivals which stimulate new production ideas and bring producers together for acquaintance and argument – at the Prix Italia for drama, documentary, and music, at Montreux for entertainment, at Cannes for outside broadcasts, at Munich for children's and educational programmes.

Closer contact has been built up with Eastern European television. Immediate news from Tashkent and daily coverage of President de Gaulle's visit to the USSR was obtained from Moscow through the link established between the Eurovision and Intervision news film exchanges: and information on available programmes is now exchanged regularly. The balance of programme value is still uneven, with less traffic from than to the East: but programme material obtained by the BBC includes some noteworthy items such as the European Skating Championships from Bratislava, and the special half-hour programme from Moscow on the occasion of the successful Soviet soft-landing on the moon. The co-operation of Eastern Europe becomes more important as television projects extend their scope and as BBC producers throw their nets wider over events and subjects throughout the world. A BBC team working with Soviet technicians has been able to make a full-length documentary film on Siberia and the city of Novosibirsk with its science city satellite town, Akademgorod.

### **Television Enterprises**

BBC Television programmes in 1966 were sold in eighty-four countries. Total exports amounted to 11,492 programmes. The BBC's five-year-old department of Television Enterprises is responsible for this achievement and in its catalogue are now listed some 3,000 hours of programmes which means some 5,000 individual titles and series available for most countries. The department is expanding rapidly. Each week twenty-five hours of programmes are added to its stock, new markets are tapped, and sales effort is increased in established markets.

The year produced the first fruits of considerable internal re-organization and realignment of sales staff undertaken in 1964, and of new policies agreed at an international sales conference held in London in the autumn of 1965.

The main objectives of both events were to increase efficiency and

productivity, to increase the number of programmes available for sales, to achieve maximum sales effort in established markets and a breakthrough in countries in which there had previously been little or no activity, and finally to develop and expand Enterprises' many other trading activities.

Although Television Enterprises has a responsibility to maintain and enhance the BBC's national and corporate prestige and image, it is in fact organized on strictly commercial lines, and is run in the same way as any other private or public company.

Apart from having to pay its own salaries and other operating costs, Enterprises also pays the Corporation rent and rates for the accommodation it occupies, at home and abroad, and for any BBC equipment or staff which it uses.

In the year gross income from all Enterprises activities was in excess of £1,000,000; an increase of 31 per cent over 1964-5. Programme sales accounted for 85 per cent of the income.

At the same time expenditure increased by 28 per cent. The greater volume of sales entailed not only an increase in residual payments to actors, artists, musicians, writers, and other copyright holders, but also extra staff to cope with the new demands. General overhead and operating expenses, relating to the general rising cost of living, however, accounted for the majority of the increase.

Programme Supply Department, which is responsible for the editing and manufacture of prints, despatched some 10,700 prints overseas both for sales purposes and for potential buyers to view. In addition there were over 3,000 prints on 'bicycle' circulation. This is a means of distributing the same print of a programme from country to country by the broadcasters themselves; after one transmission of the film, for which they pay, it is then despatched to the next station in the chain. There are approximately 300 such movements per month, which means that every day ten BBC films are in transit on 'bicycle' mainly to the smaller stations in the British Commonwealth, in Africa, and the Middle and Far East.

The British Commonwealth was again the biggest customer, with Australia the biggest individual purchaser, who bought 1,100 programmes, almost exactly the global total of sales for the first year of Television Enterprises operation - in 1961. Total sales to the Commonwealth alone this year were also approximately the same as the total global sales last year. In all, twenty-eight countries bought 7,503 programmes; Ghana (574), Hong Kong (552), and Uganda (549) were the biggest customers among the newer and smaller countries.

An impressive expansion - the largest recorded - took place in Europe, where sales increased by 98 per cent over the previous year. In all 2,868 programmes were seen in twenty-five European coun-

tries, on both sides of the Iron Curtain; two new customers were Portugal and Iceland.

Sales to other countries in the world also increased – by 34·5 per cent – although sales to Japan and the USA, the two most important markets outside the Commonwealth and Europe, fell. In Japan there were distribution problems, which have now been overcome, while in the USA the sudden emergence of colour as a major factor, and a change of viewing habits and requirements constituted an unexpected setback. However, many successful sales were achieved in these areas – ‘Hamlet at Elsinore’, ‘The Great War’, ‘The Wars of the Roses’, and ‘The Spread of the Eagle’, a package of fifty one-hour documentary programmes, and many others are now receiving wide circulation. Major sporting events were also sold for American network telecasting. Several important new packages of programmes have now been prepared for the USA and Japan, including classic dramas, drama serials and series, light entertainment specials, and a series of thirty-nine travel and adventure programmes in colour.

A new important outlet for BBC programmes is provided by the new and emerging UHF stations in the USA.

The same theme of expansion was also reflected in all other Enterprises trading activities. The income from merchandising and royalties increased by 59 per cent and a total of over 300 licences for toys, games, and other consumer goods were issued. Items associated with the Daleks were again the most popular, and interest was aroused, especially in the toy trade, by three new film series for young children – ‘The Magic Roundabout’, ‘Camberwick Green’, and ‘The Pogles’.

Enterprises Film Library Sales Service, which sells stock footage to film producers, broadcasters, and others throughout the world, increased their sales by 85 per cent, and the distribution of films for exhibition in schools, universities, and for training in industry also increased sharply, by over 100 per cent. Many BBC programmes are now seen on ships at sea, on closed circuit television in leading hotels, and in private homes in an ‘8-mm home movie’ version. Excerpts from educational programmes are also being sold in a form in which they can be used by teachers and lecturers to illustrate lessons and lectures in classrooms.

Perhaps the most significant development of the year, however, was the decision to break into foreign language markets, where there had been little or no sales. While most European countries will transmit the English dialogue or commentary, with suitable subtitles, many countries notably in the Middle East, Latin America, and the Far East require ‘dubbed’ versions in their own language. There was, however, one major problem to be overcome. Eighty per

cent of the programmes which Enterprises distribute are 16-mm film telerecordings – produced by electronic means, as opposed to a film made using normal cine film cameras. A telerecording, however, does not provide the most important ingredient necessary for ‘dubbing’ into a foreign language. This is known as a ‘separate music and effects track’ – in other words a recording of any incidental music and sound effects used in the production, but without the original speech or dialogue. For most of the programmes in the Enterprises catalogue this, therefore, meant starting at the beginning, and reconstructing and re-creating a music and effects track. Once made, of course, this track can be used over and over again.

Music and effects tracks for ‘Oliver Twist’ were made by a company in Beirut in Syria, and an Arabic language version of the serial was made and has been sold to, and widely acclaimed in, all Arabic speaking countries.

A German company dubbed fifty-two episodes of ‘Maigret’ into a German language version which was extremely successful. Enterprises made fifty-two music and effects or international tracks from this master material.

Enterprises themselves produced music and effects tracks for fifty-two episodes of ‘Dr Who’, thirteen episodes of ‘The Count of Monte Cristo’, and several other series, while the company in Beirut recently produced music and effects tracks and an Arabic version of ‘Jane Eyre’, and are currently working on thirteen Eric Sykes programmes.

Deals are also being negotiated for Spanish and Japanese versions of ‘Maigret’, Japanese and Arabic versions of ‘Dr Who’, ‘Maigret’, and ‘The Count of Monte Cristo’. Arrangements have been made to make basic music and effects tracks of many series in the BBC’s current output. These include ‘Softly, Softly’, ‘Mogul’, ‘The Troubleshooters’, ‘The Mask of Janus’, and ‘The Spies’.

During the period of the World Cup BBC-tv Enterprises acting for the BBC/ITV Consortium, made and despatched 317 recordings to forty countries.

In effect, therefore, the year has been one of consolidation, of expansion, and of bold experiment and endeavour in new areas. As television expands throughout the world so does the BBC’s stake in the output and programming of the new and developing networks.

### **Television Audiences**

The number of people who see BBC-tv during the course of a day varies seasonally from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000. Viewing tends to be greatest in the first three months of the year. The following shows estimated audiences of some series, January–March 1966.

*Approx. audience*

|                         |   |               |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT     | Black and White Minstrel Show (Sat. 8 p.m.) | 13,750,000    |
|                         | Top of the Pops (Thurs. 7.30 p.m.)          | 11,800,000    |
|                         | The Frost Report (Thurs. 9 p.m.)            | 10,600,000    |
|                         | Come Dancing (Mon. 9.45 p.m.)               | 9,250,000     |
|                         | Juke Box Jury (Sat. 5.15 or 5.50 p.m.)      | 8,300,000     |
|                         | The White Heather Club (Mon. 6.30 p.m.)     | 5,000,000     |
|                         | The Andy Williams Show (Fri. 8 p.m.)        | 4,500,000     |
|                         | A Whole Scene Going (Wed. 6.30 p.m.)        | 3,350,000     |
| COMEDY SHOWS            | Frankie Howerd (Mon. 7.30 p.m.)             | 10,750,000    |
|                         | The World of Wooster (Tues. 7.30 p.m.)      | 10,450,000    |
|                         | Hugh and I (Mon. 7.30 p.m.)                 | 9,800,000     |
|                         | The Best of Hancock (Wed. 7.30 p.m.)        | 9,000,000     |
|                         | The Lance Percival Show (Fri. 7.30 p.m.)    | 7,500,000     |
|                         | The Vital Spark (Fri. 7.30 p.m.)            | 5,900,000     |
| DRAMA                   | The Wednesday Play (9 p.m.)                 | 5,12,000,000  |
|                         | Dixon of Dock Green (Sat. 6.15 p.m.)        | 11,650,000    |
|                         | Softly, Softly (Wed. 8 p.m.)                | 11,000,000    |
|                         | David Copperfield (Sun. 5.30 p.m.)          | 10,500,000    |
|                         | Dr Finlay's Casebook (Sun. 9.15 p.m.)       | 10,350,000    |
|                         | Dr Who (Sat. 5.15 or 5.50 p.m.)             | 7,500,000     |
|                         | The Spies (Sat. 9.15 p.m.)                  | 6,700,000     |
|                         | United (Mon. and Thurs. 7 p.m.)             | 6,500,000     |
|                         | The Newcomers (Tues. and Fri. 7 p.m.)       | 5,000,000     |
| FILMS                   | The Sunday Evening film (7.25 p.m.)         | 11,17,000,000 |
|                         | The Man from U.N.C.L.E. (Thurs. 8 p.m.)     | 16,800,000    |
|                         | The Saturday Evening Western (7 p.m.)       | 11,14,000,000 |
|                         | The Sunday afternoon film (c. 3 p.m.)       | 4,12,000,000  |
|                         | Perry Mason (Mon. 9 p.m.)                   | 11,700,000    |
|                         | The Lucy Show (Sun. 5 p.m.)                 | 8,000,000     |
|                         | Bewitched (Sat. c. 9.15 p.m.)               | 7,700,000     |
|                         | Dr Kildare (Fri. 8 p.m.)                    | 7,500,000     |
|                         | The Dick Van Dyke Show (Fri. 9 p.m.)        | 6,500,000     |
| SPORT                   | Amateur Boxing (Thurs. c. 9.30 p.m.)        | 7,400,000     |
|                         | Sportsview (Tues. c. 9.40 p.m.)             | 7,000,000     |
|                         | Grandstand (Saturday afternoon)             | 1,16,000,000  |
| TALKS AND DOCUMENTARIES | The Thursday documentary (c. 9.30 p.m.)     | 4,18,500,000  |
|                         | Panorama (Mon. 8 p.m.)                      | 8,300,000     |
|                         | Twenty-four hours (Mon.-Fri. c. 10.15 p.m.) | 5,500,000     |
|                         | Tomorrow's World (Thurs. 6.30 p.m.)         | 5,500,000     |
|                         | Traveller's Tales (Mon. 6.30 p.m.)          | 5,000,000     |
|                         | Film Preview (Fri. 6.30 p.m.)               | 3,250,000     |
|                         | Sunday Night (c. 10.10 p.m.)                | 2,200,000     |
|                         | Gardening Club (Sun. 1.30 p.m.)             | 600,000       |
| OTHER TYPES             | Pinky and Perky (Sun. 6 p.m.)               | 10,000,000    |
|                         | Top Film (Thurs. 6.30 p.m.)                 | 5,500,000     |
|                         | Songs of Praise (Sun. 6.45 p.m.)            | 5,150,000     |
|                         | Gala Performance (Fri. 6.30 p.m.)           | 4,300,000     |
|                         | BBC-3 (Sat. c. 10.45 p.m.)                  | 4,250,000     |
|                         | Meeting Point (Sun. 6.15 p.m.)              | 3,250,000     |
|                         | Tito Gobbi (Fri. 9.30 p.m.)                 | 3,000,000     |

## Content of Television Network Programmes

52 weeks ended 1 April 1966

|   |
|---|
| Outside Broadcasts                                    |
| British and Foreign Feature Films and Series          |
| Talks, Documentaries and Other Information Programmes |
| Drama   |
| Presentation Material                                 |
| Children's Programmes                                 |
| Light Entertainment                                   |
| School Broadcasts                                     |
| News, Weather and Other News Programmes               |
| Further Education                                     |
| Religious Programmes                                  |
| Music   |
| Sports News and Reports                               |

|       | Hours |       |       | % |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
|       | BBC-1 | BBC-2 | Total |   |
| 642   | 212   | 854   | 14.7  |   |
| 495   | 332   | 827   | 14.2  |   |
| 483   | 265   | 748   | 12.8  |   |
| 408   | 263   | 671   | 11.5  |   |
| 286   | 278   | 564   | 9.7   |   |
| 321   | 113   | 434   | 7.5   |   |
| 277   | 126   | 403   | 6.9   |   |
| 385   | —     | 385   | 6.6   |   |
| 172   | 147   | 319   | 5.5   |   |
| 140   | 93    | 233   | 4.0   |   |
| 145   | 5     | 150   | 2.6   |   |
| 43    | 93    | 136   | 2.4   |   |
| 40    | 52    | 92    | 1.6   |   |
| 3,837 | 1,979 | 5,816 | 100.0 |   |
| 83    | —     | 83    |       |   |
| 3,920 | 1,979 | 5,899 |       |   |
| 3,255 | 1,829 | 5,084 |       |   |
| 665   | 150   | 815   |       |   |
| 3,920 | 1,979 | 5,899 |       |   |

Programmes in Welsh Language carried by all Network Transmitters

Presented by London Regions

## Regional Programmes: Hours of Television

52 weeks ended 1 April 1966

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

Total Regional Programmes (1, 2, and 4)

|       | Mid-land | North | North-<br>ern<br>Ireland | Scot-<br>land | Wales | West   | Total |
|-------|----------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Hours | Hours    | Hours | Hours                    | Hours         | Hours | Hours  | Hours |
| 238   | 209      | 166   | 396                      | 645           | 311   | 1,965  |       |
| 249   | 184      | 15    | 107                      | 115           | 145   | 815    |       |
| 487   | 393      | 181   | 503                      | 760           | 456   | 2,780  |       |
| 5,658 | 4,506    | 3,853 | 3,582                    | 4,354         | 4,847 | 26,800 |       |
| 6,145 | 4,899    | 4,034 | 4,085                    | 5,114         | 5,303 | 29,580 |       |

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

# **RADIO**

The Radio Services

Home Service – Light Programme

Third Programme

Music Programme

Radio Enterprises

Audiences

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output





## The Radio Services

This was the first year in which radio was able to take full advantage of the extension of broadcasting hours. The reorganization was completed in 1965 and as a result of these developments the BBC now broadcasts 374 hours of radio programmes a week and offers to its listeners a choice of three contrasting programmes through the day.

Because of the very large audiences it attracts, television has naturally drawn away from radio a good deal of the press publicity which is given to the BBC. This has led some people to assume wrongly that radio is a medium which has been superseded by television. It was, of course, to be expected that at the time when television services were quickly spreading across the country the audience for radio would correspondingly grow smaller, particularly during the evening when most people are free to watch television. But in some sectors of its output, and especially in the day-time, radio is capable of drawing steadily increasing audiences, some of which are by any standard of comparison very large indeed. At Sunday lunch-time, for example, over fifteen million people may listen to the Light Programme. 'Housewives' Choice' is heard by six and a half to seven and a half million daily, 'The People's Service' by four or five million, 'Woman's Hour' by three and a half million.

What is encouraging for those who work in radio is the evidence of steady and, in many cases, increasing audiences for programmes of many kinds. Some audiences may be small in comparison with those attracted by the most popular programmes, but they are not small in absolute terms. It cannot be claimed that an audience which can be measured in hundreds of thousands is insignificant merely because this represents only a very small percentage of the total population of the country.

In any case, the counting of heads is not necessarily the proper measurement. The BBC has always recognized that it has a duty to serve minorities as well as the big audiences. Its programmes are designed to appeal, in different ways, to people of widely differing tastes. They take into account differences of age, of education, of locality. They have to cater for people who use radio primarily as a background to other activities, for those who use it for intellectual stimulus or study, for those who demand a regular service of news, for those who look for music, for the 'pop' fan and the sports enthusiast, for those who are prepared to plan their listening carefully and those who are not, for the bedridden and the lonely to whom radio may be a companion and a comfort. Looked at in another way the audience consists of individuals who may be listening in a sitting-room, a kitchen, a bedroom, a bathroom, a car, a garden, a

café, or a pub. The availability of very small and efficient transistor receivers is rapidly bringing nearer the day when radio sets will be in use at the rate not of one for each home but one for each person in the population. 'Listening' may mean anything from awareness of sound to intense concentration. Since radio is a relatively inexpensive medium and since it has 374 hours a week in which to deploy its resources, the BBC has unique opportunities to provide the very wide range of programmes which this heterogeneous audience demands.

These programmes are contained in three networks, the Home Service, the Light Programme, and the Third Network. Each 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.

### **Home Service**

The Home Service serves the broad middle section of the community and carries out many of the functions of information and education required of the BBC in the preamble to its Charter. It is the main vehicle for news and for the daily reporting of Parliamentary proceedings when the House is sitting, as also for regular programmes of comment and discussion on domestic and international issues, for which it fully exploits the potentialities of radio for rapid world-wide communication. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. In fields such as drama, talks, documentaries, music, and light entertainment, it offers a wide range of programmes designed to cater for the varied needs and interests of the community, while at the same time seeking to provide certain important minority groups such as the elderly, younger listeners, motorists, farmers, and others with programmes specially designed for them. With the full development of the Music Programme, much of the music previously broadcast in the Home Service in day-time has been transferred to the new network but orchestral concerts which include the major classics and the more accessible works of modern composers are an important ingredient in Home Service evening programmes. The programmes of the Home Service provide a basic national pattern which can be varied by each region to suit its particular needs.

### **Light Programme**

The Light Programme seeks to provide a friendly and companionable service for those who are in the mood for entertainment and relaxation.

Its basis is popular music which predominates in one form or

another, but this does not exclude frequent brief news summaries, plays, serials, light comedies, programmes of discussions and current affairs, such as 'Any Questions' and 'Listeners Answer Back'.

The term 'popular' is used to describe tuneful music attractive to the largest possible audience. 'Pop' music, which appeals particularly to younger listeners, has its due place in this output.

Within a framework of popular music a great deal of public service information is broadcast, ranging from weather forecasts and help for motorists to news flashes and household and gardening hints, as well as information for the housewife in 'Woman's Hour', whose audiences have steadily climbed in recent years.

The week-day opening of transmission at 5.30 a.m. enables the Light Programme to serve the needs of early risers of whom about half a million tune in during the first half hour. At the other end of the day the late evening programmes are designed to entertain night workers and others who are up and about in the early hours.

Special attention is given to those who have no television set or who may not wish to watch television. This is particularly true of 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 Music Programme, the Third Programme, Study Session, and the Sports Service. The Third Network is also used for special programmes including ball-by-ball commentaries of the Test Matches.

### **Third Programme**

The Third Programme is intended for those whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to take pleasure in close and responsive listening to broadcasts of artistic and intellectual distinction. These broadcasts are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking to hear from his specialist or professional colleagues. This means that the more demanding material needs careful presentation and, in speech programmes, a regard for style and manner. The broad appeal of the plays of Shakespeare and the music of Beethoven is, however, just as characteristic of the Third Programme as the challenge of its more adventurous broadcasting. The programmes seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command. The Third Programme is contemporary and forward looking; it also seeks fully to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama.

A news bulletin broadcast at 11 p.m. deals at greater length than is possible in other news bulletins with the most significant news of the day. Special emphasis is given to foreign and economic affairs and to scientific, educational, and cultural news.

### **Music Programme**

The Music Programme celebrated the first anniversary of its completed development on 22 March 1966 and now broadcasts from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday, from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturday and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. The only exception to this pattern is that the previous practice of broadcasting ball-by-ball commentaries on Test Matches has been continued.

The Music Programme is designed to appeal to as wide a range of listeners as possible, and while much of its time on the air is devoted to performances of the major classics, it also gives listeners an opportunity to become acquainted with the wealth of less familiar music of the last three centuries, as well as giving a hearing to major composers of the twentieth century. A daily lunch-time symphony concert is only one feature of the output of orchestral music, which naturally constitutes the largest single type of music broadcast. Choral and chamber music, recitals, light music, and full-length operas also figure regularly, the Thursday afternoon opera having become one of the notable features of the service. The Music Programme also carries weekly programmes of jazz and brass band music.

These programmes and special new features such as more frequent request programmes, 'Studio Portrait', 'Composer's Portrait', 'Artist of the Month', and 'Music Making' are designed to afford the music-loving public the maximum possible pleasure and interest. Older established programmes such as 'Music Magazine', 'Talking about Music', and 'This Week's Composer', formerly broadcast in the Home Service, are now an integral part of the Music Programme.

### **Study Session**

Study Session is broadcast from Monday to Friday between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. It serves people who seek to increase their knowledge or to extend their awareness in some particular field – for example, by learning languages, by studying in some detail a period of history, or by 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. Some of these programmes are repeated in the Home Service on Saturday mornings.

## Sports Service

On Saturday afternoons a special Sports Service is broadcast which provides a continuous programme of commentaries and reports on sporting events.

## Radio Enterprises

A new department, BBC Radio Enterprises, was set up in 1966. The purpose of this new department is to take advantage of the normal extension of broadcasting which the making of disks and tapes, based on broadcast material, affords the Corporation. This disked material is all based on broadcasts, present or past, and is for sale to the public at home and abroad.

Radio Enterprises' ventures are normally on standard commercial labels but, at the same time, Radio Enterprises issues disks and tapes under its own label, when circumstances require. In addition, with the exception of Transcriptions (*see page 88*) – which are sold only to broadcasting stations – and Publications, Radio Enterprises is concerned with any other exploitation of broadcast material which is in the interests of the Corporation as a whole and which is likely to produce revenue.

## Radio Audiences

The amount of listening to BBC radio varies comparatively little with the seasons. Taking 1965–6 as a whole it amounted to seven and a half hours a week per head of population. In the course of the average day more than half the population heard one or more BBC radio programmes.

The pattern of listening varies considerably as between working weekdays and the weekend. From Monday to Friday listening audiences are at their highest between 7 and 9 a.m. whereas on Saturdays they are largest between 9 a.m. and noon and on Sundays between noon and 2 p.m. It is during the evening that listening is least because, of course, then radio faces the full force of competition from television.

The following list shows the estimated audiences for some well-known series during January–March 1966.

|                                | <i>Approx. audience</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Monday–Friday</i>           |                         |
| Today (7.15 a.m.)              | 2,250,000               |
| Today (8.15 a.m.)              | 2,000,000               |
| Housewives' Choice (8.35 a.m.) | 6,500,000               |
| Daily Service (10.15 a.m.)     | 250,000                 |
| Morning Story (11 a.m.)        | 3,000,000               |
| The Dales (11.45 a.m.)         | 3,500,000               |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Voices and Topics (1.10 p.m.)           | 1,800,000  |
| Woman's Hour (2 p.m.)                   | 3,500,000  |
| Afternoon Theatre (Mon. 3.15 p.m.)      | 900,000    |
| The Dales (4.15 p.m.)                   | 2,600,000  |
| Playtime (4.30 p.m.)                    | 2,500,000  |
| Home this Afternoon (4.45 p.m.)         | 350,000    |
| Roundabout (5.30 p.m.)                  | 2,250,000  |
| 6 p.m. News                             | 1,500,000  |
| The Archers (6.45 p.m.)                 | 2,000,000  |
| Music to Remember (Tues. 7.30 p.m.)     | 350,000    |
| Wednesday Symphony Concert (8 p.m.)     | 200,000    |
| Monday Night Play (8.30 p.m.)           | 400,000    |
| Mid-Week Theatre (Wed. 8.35 p.m.)       | 1,000,000  |
| Any Questions? (Fri. 8.35 p.m.)         | 1,350,000  |
| My Word (Tues. 9 p.m.)                  | 500,000    |
| Any Answers? (Thurs. 9.30 p.m.)         | 900,000    |
| Friday Night is Music Night (9.30 p.m.) | 1,200,000  |
| <i>Saturday</i>                         |            |
| Children's Favourites (9 a.m.)          | 9,000,000  |
| Saturday Club (10 a.m.)                 | 7,000,000  |
| Saturday Matinee (2.15 p.m.)            | 800,000    |
| Saturday Bandstand (3.45 p.m.)          | 600,000    |
| Gala Concert Hall (7.30 p.m.)           | 400,000    |
| Saturday Night Theatre (8 p.m.)         | 650,000    |
| A Word in Edgeways (10.10 p.m.)         | 250,000    |
| Late Saturday Night (11 p.m.)           | 400,000    |
| <i>Sunday</i>                           |            |
| The Archers (9.30 a.m.)                 | 2,000,000  |
| Easy Beat (10.30 a.m.)                  | 6,500,000  |
| People's Service (11.30 a.m.)           | 4,250,000  |
| Family Favourites (Noon)                | 15,000,000 |
| Any Questions (1.10 p.m.)               | 1,600,000  |
| Sunday Afternoon Play (2.30 p.m.)       | 500,000    |
| Pick of the Pops (4 p.m.)               | 3,150,000  |
| Grand Hotel (6.45 p.m.)                 | 500,000    |
| Sunday Half Hour (8.30 p.m.)            | 750,000    |
| Your 100 Best Tunes (9 p.m.)            | 750,000    |

## Content of Radio Programmes

Combined Output - London  
(Analysis by Services)

52 weeks ended 1 April 1966

Serious Music  
Entertainment Music  
General Light Entertainment  
Outside Broadcasts  
Features  
Drama  
News  
Talks  
Religious Broadcasts  
Broadcasts for Schools  
Other Educational Broadcasts  
Programmes for Special Minorities  
Miscellaneous

|  | Home Service |     | Light Programme |     | Third Programme |     | Music Programme |     | Sports Service |     | Study Session |       | Total  |     |
|--|--------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-------|--------|-----|
|  | Hours        | %   | Hours           | %   | Hours           | %   | Hours           | %   | Hours          | %   | Hours         | %     | Hours  | %   |
|  | 729          | 12  | 167             | 2   | 786             | 49  | 3,149           | 90  | 2              | 40  | 16            | 4,873 | 25     |     |
|  | 602          | 10  | 5,180           | 69  | 11              | 1   | 162             | 5   | 56             | 11  | 6,011         | 31    |        |     |
|  | 176          | 3   | 404             | 5   |                 |     |                 |     | 7              | 1   | 587           | 3     |        |     |
|  | 84           | 1   | 41              | 1   |                 |     |                 |     | 343            | 65  | 468           | 2     |        |     |
|  | 287          | 5   | 56              | 1   | 163             | 10  | 5               |     | 2              | 6   | 519           | 3     |        |     |
|  | 729          | 12  | 341             | 4   | 230             | 14  | 2               |     |                |     | 1,302         | 7     |        |     |
|  | 856          | 14  | 553             | 7   | 124             | 8   | 90              | 3   | 107            | 21  | 1,730         | 9     |        |     |
|  | 1,411        | 22  | 303             | 4   | 258             | 16  | 17              |     | 5              | 1   | 2,059         | 10    |        |     |
|  | 356          | 6   | 79              | 1   | 8               |     |                 |     |                |     | 445           | 2     |        |     |
|  | 372          | 6   |                 |     |                 |     |                 |     |                |     | 2             | 1     |        |     |
|  | 110          | 1   |                 |     |                 |     |                 |     |                |     | 140           | 55    |        |     |
|  | 420          | 7   | 353             | 5   |                 |     | 1               |     |                |     | 250           | 1     |        |     |
|  | 111          | 1   | 54              | 1   | 37              | 2   | 61              | 2   | 3              | 1   | 774           | 4     |        |     |
|  | 6,243        | 100 | 7,531           | 100 | 1,617           | 100 | 3,487           | 100 | 525            | 100 | 254           | 100   | 19,657 | 100 |
|  | 5,121        | 82  | 6,722           | 89  | 1,488           | 92  | 2,991           | 86  | 344            | 66  | 248           | 97    | 16,914 | 86  |
|  | 1,122        | 18  | 809             | 11  | 129             | 8   | 496             | 14  | 181            | 34  | 6             | 3     | 2,743  | 14  |

Presented by: London  
Regions

## Regional Home Services

52 weeks ended  
1 April 1966

Serious Music  
Entertainment Music  
General Light Entertainment  
Outside Broadcasts  
Features  
Drama  
News  
Talks  
Religious Broadcasts  
Broadcasts for Schools  
Other Educational  
Broadcasts  
Programmes for Special  
Minorities  
Miscellaneous

| <i>Mid-land</i> | <i>North</i> | <i>Northern<br/>Ireland</i> | <i>Scot-land</i> | <i>Wales</i> | <i>West</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Hours           | Hours        | Hours                       | Hours            | Hours        | Hours       | Hours        |
| 109             | 87           | 65                          | 319              | 116          | 40          | 736          |
| 114             | 45           | 85                          | 79               | 36           | 114         | 473          |
| 27              | 13           |                             | 15               | 8            |             | 63           |
| 11              | 24           | 22                          | 44               | 45           | 15          | 161          |
| 9               | 36           | 14                          | 33               | 31           | 20          | 143          |
| 147             | 40           | 19                          | 40               | 23           | 42          | 311          |
| 452             | 338          | 203                         | 478              | 342          | 421         | 2,234        |
| 196             | 294          | 96                          | 233              | 279          | 308         | 1,406        |
| 36              | 30           | 33                          | 167              | 176          | 36          | 478          |
|                 |              | 15                          | 68               | 82           |             | 165          |
| 18              |              |                             |                  | 11           |             | 29           |
| 48              | 84           | 31                          | 89               | 108          | 15          | 375          |
| 9               | 19           | 48                          | 32               | 23           | 12          | 143          |
| 1,176           | 1,010        | 631                         | 1,597            | 1,280        | 1,023       | 6,717        |

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding Sports Commentaries, for 52 weeks ended 1 April 1966, amounted to 219 hours.

## Regional Programmes: Hours of Radio

52 weeks ended 1 April 1966

- Programmes produced by Regions
  - Broadcast in Regions Home Service only
  - Broadcast in Regions Home Service, and simultaneously in the Home Service Network or Light Programme
- TOTAL  
Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services

| <i>Mid-land</i> | <i>North</i> | <i>North-<br/>ern<br/>Ireland</i> | <i>Scot-land</i> | <i>Wales</i> | <i>West</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Hours           | Hours        | Hours                             | Hours            | Hours        | Hours       | Hours        |
| 746             | 783          | 585                               | 1,474            | 1,192        | 830         | 5,610        |
| 430             | 227          | 46                                | 123              | 88           | 193         | 1,107        |
| 1,176           | 1,010        | 631                               | 1,597            | 1,280        | 1,023       | 6,717        |
| 5,148           | 5,374        | 5,596                             | 4,786            | 4,947        | 5,366       | 31,217       |
| 6,324           | 6,384        | 6,227                             | 6,383            | 6,227        | 6,389       | 37,934       |
| 6               | 2            |                                   | 2                | 2            | 3           | 15           |
| 244             | 251          | 38                                | 136              | 37           | 103         | 809          |
| 30              | 43           | 3                                 | 40               | 8            | 5           | 129          |
| 69              | 172          | 24                                | 105              | 81           | 45          | 496          |
| 80              | 63           | 3                                 | 7                | 7            | 21          | 181          |
| 5               | 1            |                                   |                  |              |             | 6            |
| 90              | 120          | 46                                | 107              | 60           | 39          | 462          |
| 524             | 652          | 114                               | 397              | 195          | 216         | 2,098        |
| 1,700           | 1,662        | 745                               | 1,994            | 1,475        | 1,239       | 8,815        |

Total Programmes produced by Regions (1) and (3)



# **THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC**

**Regional Broadcasting  
News Broadcasts  
Religious Broadcasts  
Educational Broadcasts  
Music Broadcasts  
Broadcasting and Parliament  
Audience Research  
International Relations**



## Regional Broadcasting

The BBC has always put its faith and a good deal of money into regional broadcasting. As far back as 1922, on the day following the inauguration of 2LO in London, stations were opened in Birmingham and Manchester – and not just transmitting stations but studio centres which could draw on local talent and which would be in close touch with local needs and local happenings. By the mid-thirties the regional pattern had emerged, providing the opportunity for specialized programmes from the three national regions, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and for the three English regions, the North, the Midlands, and the West.

The BBC has reaffirmed this faith in regional broadcasting by its evidence to the successive Government committees which have been set up to advise the Government on the future of broadcasting in this country. In its most recent evidence (to the Pilkington Committee in 1960) the BBC spoke of 'The BBC's regions, with their reserves of talent which can be enlisted and developed for network use . . . and which can provide (and already do) for the national audience regional entertainment the quality of which is indistinguishable from that of the metropolis. But all regions, while expected to inject into the national networks as much material as they can which bears their own stamp, must also be given the opportunity to inform and entertain their own local viewers. . . .' Thus the BBC demands of its regions two main activities – the contribution of regional material to the networks and the provision of special programmes for each of the regional audiences.

The first of these two purposes is met by regional contributions of all sorts to the network, for each region is to some extent a miniature BBC providing programmes over a wide range of output. The regions, for instance, possess between them a good deal more than half the BBC's orchestral players, and the Midlands and the West take on full network responsibility for agricultural programmes and for natural history programmes. In the result the regions fill one-seventh of network time in sound and one-sixth in television.

This decentralization, in any case very necessary for an organization of the size and complexity of the BBC, is essential for a service which derives so much of its programme material – whether news, entertainment or education – from the brains and activities of fifty million people who are necessarily spread all over the United Kingdom. London may be the lodestar for the ambitious, but it cannot possibly hold all the best in, say, medicine and education, or in the arts, or in industry and commerce. Nor has it a monopoly of original thinking and invention. So the regions are there to provide both the

tentacles which reach out for all this material and an independence of judgment in assessing its merits. They also provide the line of communication for feeding the material back into the networks. Moreover, regional staff can keep in touch with the BBC's wide-flung customers and their divergent tastes in a way that would never be possible from any single metropolis.

The second purpose of the regions is to provide specialized programmes for the local audiences and this means in all regions a considerable emphasis on news and local affairs. This has created a widespread organization of editorial staff, correspondents, general news-gathering facilities, and studios, together with film and recording facilities, all of which contribute to national as well as local news coverage. In the national regions there has as well to be a particular emphasis on national culture. For example, in Wales roughly half the output of spoken word programmes is in the Welsh language and since February 1964 there is a separate television service BBC Wales using channels in Band III as well as in Band I. Both in Scotland and Wales there is separate provision for schools programmes.

The English regions cannot claim as homogeneous an outlook as the national regions and so the natural development has been towards sub-regions, each with its own local headquarters and appropriate transmitters and with at least a twenty-minute local television news magazine five nights a week and with local sound news programmes going out largely on VHF. Each of the three English regions should, in the long run, have three such sub-regions but as yet North and Midland have only two. Scotland and Wales have their several studio centres but these operate primarily as contributors to programmes designed for Scotland and Wales as a whole.

The six regions produce annually in sound some 8,700 hours of news and other programmes, of which more than one-third are taken by one or other of the three networks. In television, the total regional output is around 1,800 hours, with just under one-third going into the networks.

The facilities for all this are grouped around six regional headquarters – Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Manchester – with sub-regional headquarters (generally involving television as well as sound) in ten other cities and with self-operated sound studios at another twenty-five points of vantage. The regional headquarters have a full complement of sound studios and at least one production and one news television studio.

A region provides a good training ground for staff since their tasks tend to be less specialized than in London and in particular they find themselves involved in the production of television as well

as sound programmes. In consequence, there is a good deal of interchange between London and the regions – whether by way of transfer or by short-term attachment.

All six regions are assisted by various councils and committees, the members of which are broadly representative of each region, both geographically and in range of interest. In Scotland and Wales there are National Broadcasting Councils with control of the policy and content of their programmes, the Chairmen of which are the respective National Governors on the BBC's Board of Governors. In Northern Ireland the National Governor is Chairman of an Advisory Council. The English regions have Advisory Councils, their Chairmen being members of the BBC's General Advisory Council. (See also pages 145 to 157.) In this way regional matters may reach the BBC's Board of Governors through Council Chairmen as well as through the close relationship of the six Regional Controllers with the Director-General and with members of his Board of Management.

## News Broadcasts

The BBC news services in radio and television are probably the most continuous and most comprehensive of their kind in the world. Their resources must be geared to reflect instantly events of significance and interest in all parts of the world as they occur.

The massive news gathering machine includes, of course, the great national and international news agencies – *Reuters*, *Press Association*, *Associated Press*, *British United Press*, and *Agence France Presse*. Though the year 1966 saw the expiry of the home news service of one of the historic domestic agencies, the *Exchange Telegraph*, the total of material poured into the newsrooms at Broadcasting House and Alexandra Palace at the rate of more than 400,000 words a day. To this must be added the resources of the BBC Monitoring Service which listens and reports on foreign broadcasts day and night, and of the BBC regions which possess a news gathering network of their own. From these, much of national interest reaches London, and London in turn finds much to send the regions. During 1966 this traffic grew. It now constitutes one of the most important functions of the General News Service at Broadcasting House. These agencies supply words. But Television News lives equally by pictures. *Visnews* (British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency) and *CBS* (Columbia Broadcasting System), through their syndicated film service, supply many tens of thousands of feet of film a week to the BBC at Alexandra Palace.

But all this would not meet the special needs of the BBC News

Service. They have their own network of correspondents, reporters, and newfilm cameramen, supplemented by freelances. It is these that supply the stories, tailor-made in voice and vision, which constitute the spear-head of the coverage. Foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, New York, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Bonn, Vienna, Central Africa, Algiers, Beirut, Aden, Singapore, 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, two assistant political correspondents, a parliamentary correspondent, an assistant parliamentary correspondent, an economic correspondent, an industrial correspondent in London and six in the regions, an air correspondent, and a science correspondent with an assistant correspondent, an agricultural correspondent, and a racing correspondent, as well as twenty-four reporters. The work of the specialists reaches a climax each autumn with the annual conferences, including Farnborough Air Show, the British Association, the Trades Union Congress, and the conferences of the three main political parties. All these receive extensive news coverage in television and radio.

The outlets served by these resources are stretched out round the clock. In television they include all the scheduled news bulletins, 'Newsroom' and 'Westminster at Work' on BBC-2, 'Town and Around' and 'News Review' a weekly programme especially designed for the deaf. In the spring of 1966 'Made in Britain' was added. This weekly programme is devoted to the problem and progress of British exports. In radio the newsroom at Broadcasting House itself originates fifty-one separate programmes each weekday. One of these, at 1 p.m. five days a week, is associated with 'The World at One', a news magazine which consolidated its reputation and its audience in 1966. The long-established 'Radio Newsreel' broadcast to home listeners each evening, and in many editions directed to listeners overseas, also serves a vast audience. In the field of foreign coverage a special place belongs to 'From Our Own Correspondent', in which members of the BBC staff all over the world contribute reports in depth. This is already an institution at 8.15 on Saturday mornings, and is subsequently repeated and brought up to date on Tuesday mornings at 9.5.

The year reflected in the news reached an early climax with the General Election of March 1966. This was covered with unprecedented fullness both during the campaign and the declaration of the results. By greatly increasing the Government's majority the Election removed from the Westminster scene the knife-edge uncertainties of the previous Parliament. The unusual budget, which immediately

followed, was enough to indicate that the challenge of political excitement would be continued. The shipping strike made exceptional demands on news resources. Abroad there was no abatement in the turmoil of Asia and Africa. Again and again resources were stretched to the utmost to cover situations of war or the threat of war. The complexities of the India/Pakistan conflict in 1965 were more than matched by the continuing attrition in Vietnam, where correspondents and camera crews were under continual stress of climate and physical danger. The increasing demands of Asia led during the year to a decision to strengthen BBC coverage there by the appointment of two correspondents based in London, but assigned to spend a large part of their time east of Suez. The Rhodesia crisis laid burdens of another kind upon those responsible for the fearless integrity and reliability of the BBC News Service.

It is difficult to write of news organization with any finality in a developing situation. This handbook goes to press with two vast potentialities on the horizon, or perhaps nearer. Colour, which is promised for our screens in 1967, will come to the news as soon as anywhere. It will begin on BBC-2, no doubt with some technical limitations, with consequences which will amount to the inauguration of a new era in television news technique. There are signs also of another great possibility. Parliament is reconsidering the broadcasting of its proceedings in television and radio. At present no one can anticipate the decision of the House. It could be such as to transform the coverage of British politics.

*(See also News Broadcasting to the World, page 82.)*

## **Religious Broadcasts**

On Good Friday 1966 BBC-1 televised a 'United Act of Witness' from Bristol's Central Hall. Clergy and ministers – Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Free Churchmen – together with a Salvation Army band all took part in this memorable broadcast. It was the first fully ecumenical service from a place of worship to be televised in this country. It is indicative of how far religious broadcasting has come since its beginning more than forty-four years ago when it consisted of a single short weekly address each Sunday. Throughout the years the BBC has been committed to religious broadcasting, and religious broadcasting to the upholding of the Christian faith. Today some 3 per cent of the BBC output is originated by the Religious Broadcasting Department. This includes nine hours of programme time each week in the Home Service and Light Programme, up to three hours of network television and another ten hours and three hours respectively for regional listening and viewing. In addition, for overseas

listeners there are five hours weekly in the World Service. And there are, of course, many programme items contributed to general output by other departments which deal with news and topics of religious importance.

Most of the BBC's religious broadcasts are devotional programmes, devised both to reflect and support the faith of Christians. Every day of the year there is at least one religious service for listeners who wish to share in Christian worship, but who are unable to go to church.

In television, BBC-1 includes a religious service or devotional programme every Sunday morning. On Sunday evenings 'Songs of Praise' is preceded by 'Meeting Point', a programme which sets out to relate the Christian faith to what concerns people most, and 'Sunday Story'. On Wednesday evenings, 'Viewpoint', which usually explores the outlook of some outstanding Christian thinker or artist, alternates with 'Postscript', a Christian comment on the news followed by prayers.

The Religious Broadcasting Department contributes programmes to BBC-2 which find their place not in fixed periods as on BBC-1, but at times when they fit in with the concept of alternative viewing. These programmes are also complementary to the established series on BBC-1. They have included a number of conversations about religious faith under the title 'Doubts and Certainties', and several series of lectures about the beginnings of Christianity.

In radio the Home Service and Light Programme broadcast every day three religious programmes that are listened to by people of all kinds and ages. Many of these listeners are Christians, many are not. The 'Daily Service' has now been broadcast live every weekday for more than thirty-five years. 'Ten to Eight', which was introduced in 1965 and which has a distinctive character on each day of the week, has established for itself a firm place in the schedule. Listeners to the Light Programme have 'Five to Ten', which now has an equally varied content, and maintains its very large following.

The most popular religious service broadcast on Sundays is the 'People's Service' in the Light Programme. The most popular of all religious television programmes is 'Songs of Praise' on BBC-1 viewed regularly every Sunday evening by more than five million.

Overall, religious broadcasting seeks to display the Christian faith in its historic formulation, to explore its continuing, contemporary relevance, and to reflect the fresh religious insights of the present day.

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 153-4 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 there are talks for those of the Jewish faith 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 and to adult audiences.

Before 1963 there was a significant radio provision in Further Education broadcasts, addressed mainly to home listeners. In that year the BBC added a substantial television contribution on BBC-1 which still continues. This was extended to BBC-2 in 1964 and from September 1965 this latter channel offered a half-hour band of peak-time on five days a week. 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 nearly forty years ago. In the year 1965-6 the number of listening schools was nearly thirty-two thousand, and the number of viewing schools reached almost thirteen thousand.

School 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 that are normally 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 149–52 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 as necessary. It has its own permanent staff and a team of twenty-two 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. These officers assist also with Further Education work, three of them being principally concerned with this type of broadcasting. 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 Departments and to the School Broadcasting Council staff.

### *Television for Schools*

In the year 1966–7 fifteen programmes are provided weekly for schools throughout the United Kingdom, each programme being repeated at least once during the same week. In addition Scotland and Wales each produce an average of one programme weekly catering for the special needs of their schools. The latest figures show a marked increase in the number of schools equipped with television receivers (over 12,000 in May 1966).

The most substantial increase in viewing in recent years has been in the primary schools, and this is reflected in increased provision for them (five programmes weekly in 1966–7). This gives the opportunity to exploit further the success achieved earlier in experimental

work, notably in the fields of history and music. Thus 'Men in History' offers a whole year of programmes, mainly dramatized, to enrich the primary school child's experience of the past, from earliest times to the Elizabethan age; and 'Making Music', a series which involves children in continuous activity – both in singing and in percussion accompaniment – during the programmes, is similarly extended to a whole year. A new series, 'A Year's Journey', is designed to encourage local studies and is based on location filming all over Britain.

At the secondary school stage, notable successes were achieved in 1966 with the series 'History 1918—1965', which drew on a very wide range of documentary sources to provide support for the many teachers giving increased attention to recent history in their school work; and with 'Looking at Australia', which was entirely filmed on location with the co-operation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. At the sixth form level, of special interest were a series on 'Remaking Africa', written and narrated by Keith Kyle; programmes on 'Four Modern Buildings' by Professor Nuttgens of York University; and an interesting experiment consisting of imaginary interviews in depth with famous scientists of the past entitled 'The Mind of the Scientist'. In 1966–7, the very extensive provision already made for secondary schools in mathematics and science is being continued, with revisions made and new material introduced as appropriate.

Both here and in other fields, the department's close co-operation with the work of the Nuffield Foundation and the Schools Council is being further developed, and close attention is being paid to opportunities for providing supporting help to schools developing new syllabuses for the Certificate of Secondary Education. The choice of plays for the annual drama series, which in 1966 includes productions of *Macbeth* and *The Government Inspector*, bears the needs of C.S.E. as well as G.C.E. students strongly in mind.

An experiment is being tried in the presentation for school audiences in school time of outstanding documentaries which have previously been broadcast in the evenings. The first choice was '1940', the long documentary film with narration by J. B. Priestley.

To sum up, school television programmes will continue to pursue three now well established objectives: to offer vivid supplements, both curricular and extra-curricular, to the work of the well qualified teacher; to help where appropriate to offset shortages of specialist teachers by providing a firm basis from which the non-specialist teacher can operate; and to disseminate rapidly among teachers and their pupils new and more lively approaches to the study of traditional subjects.

### *Radio for Schools*

Fifty-nine programmes are broadcast in radio 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 in the Home Service 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 two 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.

Radiovision is continuing to arouse much interest, and between three and four thousand schools are making use of it. Programmes in the earlier part of 1966 included 'Colour in Animals', 'Easter Story', 'Vincent Van Gogh', 'Mythical Animals', 'Colonizing Australia' and 'Mithras to Megalopolis' (the history of London). A new arrangement has been made by which schools may keep their tape recordings of radiovision broadcasts until the end of the second year after the year of transmission.

Lively and creative music-making is being nourished in many thousands of primary classrooms by 'Music Box', 'Time and Tune', and 'Music Workshop'. Teachers without specialist musical qualifications are enabled to lead their classes into inventing accompaniments to songs and writing them down. Stage two of 'Music Workshop', introduced in autumn 1966, takes classes into two-part singing and choral accompaniment. A first attempt at commissioning and broadcasting a short opera for secondary classes to take part in – as singers, speakers and instrumentalists – was brave but only partly successful; the experience gained should enable the new 'Music Session One' and 'Music Session Two' to have as dynamic an impact on secondary music as the other series have on primary. The music provision consists now of six co-ordinated and cumulative series, with in addition 'Singing Together' and the 'Music and Movement' series, all with enormous audiences.

In English, the rich and imaginative development of the output which began a few years ago with two of the secondary series is now being extended. 'Living Language', which replaced 'Adventures in English', received a warm welcome in the upper classes of junior schools, a unit of poetry programmes was included in 'Stories and Rhymes' and a series devoted wholly to poetry introduced at the infants' level. 'Speak', designed as a basis for 'Spoken English' activity at age thirteen to fifteen, replaced 'Prose and Verse Readings', and a new series, 'Drama Workshop', provides a basis for mime and drama in the first years of the secondary school.

'Health and Science', for boys and girls of fifteen, and dealing with the nature and implications of growing up was criticized by some members of the public, most of whom were unaware that it was supported by pupils' pamphlet and teachers' notes, and in the classroom listening would be under the supervision of a teacher who normally would have heard the broadcasts beforehand having tape-recorded them. The series received high praise from schools.

### *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. Already issued are courses of English language teaching for primary schools in Africa, an elementary science course, and recordings of English literature, geography, and more advanced science.

In addition to the specially prepared 'Educational Recordings', about seventy-five school radio broadcasts a year from the Home Service are recorded for the BBC Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries (*see also pages 75 and 88*). Many scripts are also sent overseas and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

With the help of staff from the Educational Recordings Unit and Staff Training Department a training course was held in January and February 1966 and was attended by school broadcasters from Kenya, Uganda, and Laos. The course, which included a great deal of practical work, will be followed by a longer course early in 1967. (*For staff training see pages 74, 138, 164.*)

### **Further Education**

Further education series are essentially different from broadcasts to schools in being primarily addressed to individual viewers and listeners in their own homes. This means that their audiences are difficult to study and their purposes must attempt to meet a wide range of needs. Evidence about these needs and interests is provided by BBC Education Officers (*see page 54*); and professional advice is given by the Further Education Advisory Council (*see page 152 for members*), which is a body widely representative of further, higher, and adult education, with three Programme Committees specially appointed to help it.

While the series are mainly addressed to listeners and viewers in their homes, there are two series weekly in television that are addressed to technical colleges, a radio series addressed to evening

classes in the Russian language, and there are, in addition, series which are addressed to parents and teachers and to industrial management and shop-floor staff that are widely used for group discussion and study. The use of such series by further education organizations and institutions grew considerably during the past year.

### *Further Education in Television*

The enormously wide range of courses and opportunities offered in Further Education in the country is reflected in the provision on BBC-1 and BBC-2. During the year's television there was a sharpening of the policy of broadcasting specialized series, generally for well-defined audiences. These television series were often provided as a response to some established or emerging national need.

Perhaps the most significant contribution was the broadcasts for teachers. The audiences range from teachers under training, through a variety of specialist groups, to married women thinking of returning to teaching. For broadcasts of this type there were continued efforts to make the material available for secondary use in the form of 16 mm films on a regional or local basis.

Effective co-operation has been established with the Schools Council, and the various Nuffield Foundation Teaching Projects. During the year series were provided on 'A New Approach to Biology Teaching', 'Advances in Language Teaching', 'Primary Mathematics', and 'Creative Drama in the Secondary School'. A particularly important development was the provision of the series 'Discovery and Experience', which was designed to show the sort of activity going on in many of our primary schools. This series, aimed primarily at students under training, was also widely used by specially organized study groups of parents and teachers.

Other professional groups for whom specialist provision was made were doctors and people concerned with management. The BBC-2 series 'Medicine Today', which is designed for general practitioners, continued to be widely supported and was additionally shown on BBC-1 to give wider geographical coverage. The introduction of regular management studies, initially on BBC-2, and then on BBC-1, gave the opportunity to examine such topics as the problems and principles of management skills, organizing a small business, industrial relations, and marketing.

Advice on these higher education series was provided by the committee of the Further Education Advisory Council which specializes in the various areas of higher education.

Other elements in the higher education field were the lecture series by Professor Hermann Bondi on 'Gravitation' and Professor Glyn

Daniel on 'Man Discovers his Past'. The series 'The Making of America' was an example of the sort of broadcasting that provides a supplement and enrichment to existing university courses.

Experiments in composite courses – series in which television is linked with a correspondence course and study groups – were continued during the year. All the correspondence course experiments were placed in the earlier part of the year and were broadcast on BBC-2. (The number of students who enrolled for these correspondence courses was not large.) Programmes were mostly of a specialized character, such as 'The Social Workers' and 'Logic and the Computer'. As with study groups, most of the participants found that the linking of television with some additional facilities greatly reinforced the effectiveness of the course.

The practice of providing two television language series was continued. The popular 'Bonjour Françoise' was followed by a repeat of 'Parliamo Italiano', first shown two years ago, which provided a model on which several subsequent television language series have been built. This time 'Parliamo Italiano' was shown both on BBC-1 and BBC-2 – on BBC-1 late-evening and on BBC-2 at a peak viewing time.

An extremely successful television presentation was the BBC-2 series 'Suivez la Piste', a twenty-five part thriller serial, designed to enable people already possessing a smattering of French to undertake a refresher or improvement course. Primarily designed as a 'businessman's course', this series had a far wider audience and was repeated on BBC-1 during the summer. A more recent addition on BBC-2 has been 'Beginners' Spanish', which is the first television Spanish course to be presented on television.

An important part of the Further Education television provision was programmes designed for family viewing. These included Fanny Cradock's series 'Adventurous Cooking', and two series mainly for parents, 'The Springs of Learning' and 'On Starting School'. The problems of the other end of the family were examined in 'Forward to Retirement', which was planned both as a pre-retirement course and as an explanation to a far wider audience of the sort of problems that some people encounter when they approach retirement. Some of these series, as with most other Further Education series, had accompanying booklets which were widely supported.

More attention than in any previous year was given to the problems of vocational training and up-dating. The series of BBC-2 programmes entitled 'Carry on Building' explained, for people in the building industry, how it is possible to continue work throughout the winter season. This series, a similar one on aspects of marketing



and an introduction to the Industrial Training Act served as pointers for a developing area of Further Education broadcasting and one to which the Further Education Advisory Council is giving particular attention.

This is reinforced by the introduction on BBC-1 of a continuing strand of programmes about industry and technology. The first series in this strand were devoted to aspects of production engineering – to the new methods of shaping materials and to examples of low-cost automation.

The regions continued to contribute to the Further Education television output. The series 'Discovery and Experience' was produced by West Region and a new specialist course on dairy farming was planned and produced from the BBC's studios in Norwich, with the support of the Central Agricultural Advisory Council.

### *Further Education in Radio*

For the most part, further education by radio goes out to a committed public who use it for some purpose of its own: to master a spoken language; as an aid to study or as a way of extending its understanding of painting, music, history, science, or current affairs.

Not all further education programmes are concerned with teaching. Many of them are intended only to increase the listeners' enjoyment of music and the arts, or to widen the scope of their reading. Thus 'Painting of the Month', with the help of its published material, describes a picture in some gallery in Great Britain; 'Talking About Music' discusses a work to be heard in the following week; and in 'Reading and Re-reading' an outstanding broadcaster describes his reasons for enjoying a new book or re-reading an old one.

The regular provision is broadcast in Study Session on five evenings a week in the Third Network, and in the Home Service on a morning at the weekend. It consists of series in a wide cross-section of subjects – science, current affairs, music, history, literature, education, economics, industrial relations, and the visual arts. The programmes are varied both in form and content, and the subjects are chosen in consultation with adult educationists and other representatives of the audience, with reference to some contemporary need or interest. For example, one series is planned in relation to the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions and Employers Associations; another is intended to help those who are in contact with immigrants to understand their social and cultural background; and a third, on *Art in Florence*, is related to the interests of the new travelling public.

Since it is known that many language students make use of both



media, radio language programmes are planned in relation to the television provision; but whereas television offers courses in two European languages (at present at beginners level), radio provides also for the intermediate and more advanced student, and includes a greater number of languages. This year, in addition to the usual courses in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, there is a short experimental series in spoken Mandarin Chinese, whose main purpose is not only to introduce the student to the language but also to show him that Chinese is not necessarily an impossibly difficult language.

In the field of current affairs, Further Education continues to supplement the topical programmes in the BBC's general output by broadcasting area studies in which the present situation of a country or region is related to its historical background; this year there are programmes on some of the smaller countries in Communist Europe, and an examination of the views of West Germans on subjects of common interest in which their approach is different from our own. Short factual programmes are also broadcast to explain some of the political and economic terms in use in the daily newspaper.

In addition to its established programmes, Further Education is exploring new uses for the medium and new opportunities for co-operation with educational organizations of all sorts. 'After School English', a series on language and literature, arranged in association with the N.E.C. Correspondence Course for adults taking G.C.E. English at 'O' Level, is repeated with minor additions. There is a series at university level planned to give first year physics students some idea of the scope and growing points of their subject. A follow-up Russian course, written and organized by the Language Department at Essex University, is broadcast experimentally to an audience of evening class students as well as to the usual public of home listeners.

Further Education also makes its contribution to an important national purpose – the return of married women to teaching and the professions. For two years now it has broadcast three programmes a week in the Home Service during the three winter quarters with the object of bringing the listener up to date in the theory and practice of education, and encouraging the married woman with time on her hands to think seriously of re-entering the teaching profession. In 1967 there is also a programme for the intending social worker.

Several of the recent experiments have proved sufficiently successful to find a permanent place in the output, and in this way re-thinking and change, which are features of the current educational scene, are reflected in the work of Further Education broadcasting.

### *Further Education Publications*

Further Education publications belong to two main categories:

- (a) *Handbooks which are an essential part of the study process*, and from which the student is expected to do his homework in preparation for the broadcast. This applies mainly to language courses.
- (b) *Non-essential books* whose purpose is to supply the public with something more permanent than a broadcast by making suggestions for further reading and the possibilities of classwork: to compensate (in radio) for the lack of visual material: and to provide the facts and figures necessary to a basic understanding of a subject, which cannot always be included in a broadcast.

In the first category are such booklets as: *Bonjour Françoise* and *Suivez La Piste* in television: '*Toutes Directions*', *Oigan Señores* and *Let's Go!* (Russian) in radio. In the second category are: *The Social Workers*, *Forward to Retirement*, and *Man Discovers his Past* in television: *China* and *The Countryside for Use and Leisure* in radio.

For most of the language series, 12-in L.P. records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practise are also available.

In radio, 'Painting of the Month', now in its eighth year, is associated with a hard cover book, price 35s., to accompany its programmes on the 'French Impressionists'.

(See also *BBC Publications*, pages 200-1.)

### **Music Broadcasts**

The BBC's musical output has long been recognized as the most powerful and influential single factor in British musical life. Musical Britain – composers, orchestras, choirs, festivals, young artists – looks to the BBC for patronage and publicity, and would often be in serious difficulties without BBC help. During the last year, help to young musicians – already given in the form of an annual violin competition founded in 1965, and the North Regional 'apprenticeship' scheme for young conductors – was sharply stepped up by the foundation in January 1966 of the New BBC Orchestra, a 'post-graduate' training orchestra for young orchestral players directed by Leonard Hirsch. This gave its first broadcast on 16 February and made its first public appearance in Bristol, where it is based, on 15 April. The BBC's intention is that the players given this opportunity to gain orchestral experience and thorough knowledge of the classical and modern repertory shall then pass either into its own orchestras or into other front-rank symphony orchestras.

## On radio

Yet the BBC's first responsibility is to the listening public with its vast range of tastes and interests; the Music Division has the task of constantly presenting the listener with the world's great music in all its wealth and variety, of keeping him abreast of the latest musical fashions, and of providing him with simple entertainment – tasks which are often, though by no means necessarily, very different. The sound radio Music Programme, broadcast from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and rather shorter periods on Saturdays and Sundays, carries the bulk of radio's musical output, though the Third Programme on the same wavelength contains a considerable proportion of music, particularly that which is older or newer than the familiar repertory, while the Home Service puts out, among other things, such popular series as 'Music of the Masters', 'Music to Remember' and 'Music at Night', a Thursday evening orchestral concert, and its share of the Royal Albert Hall 'Proms', as well as light music of the 'Grand Hotel' type. 'Pop' music, which is broadcast in the Light Programme, comes outside the range of the BBC Music Division and is looked after by Popular Music (Sound).

Orchestral music bulks larger in the programmes than other kinds: both literally – roughly an average of twenty-six hours a week in all radio services as compared with twenty-three hours of recitals and chamber music together – and in most listeners' tastes. Much of this is supplied by the BBC's own orchestras: the Symphony Orchestra, the Concert Orchestra, and three regional orchestras: the North, the Scottish, and the Welsh. (The Midland Light and Northern Ireland Orchestras are much smaller bodies which play only light music.) The BBC's own 'resident' forces also include the BBC Chorus, a small professional choir, and the BBC Choral Society, a much larger, entirely amateur one. But naturally the co-operation of outside orchestras and choirs is sought – and needed; and the 'inside' contribution to the entire output of chamber music and recitals is limited to the work of a handful of staff accompanists. Yet even with all the resources of the British musical profession to draw on, it would seem impossible to maintain this vast and constant outpouring of music without accepting lower standards of performance unless it were possible to draw on the tape-recordings of foreign broadcasting organizations and on commercial gramophone records.

The music critics give most attention to the BBC's public concerts: the Wednesday Symphony Concerts, the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, the Tuesday Invitation Concerts of chamber music, both vocal and instrumental (often including 'old' or advanced modern works), and the public string quartet concerts at the Royal Festival

Hall. Yet very much in the day-by-day radio programmes is equally deserving of notice: sterling, even outstanding, performances of standard classics and less familiar classics, medieval music, music of the Renaissance and Baroque periods (e.g. the Third Programme series 'Music in Venice'), contemporary music of every school and from every country. But first and foremost our own: more music by living British composers is broadcast than by those of all other countries together and a Wednesday afternoon Music Programme series of 'Portraits' was devoted to British composers. More ambitious Music Programme series have included the complete symphonies and string quartets of Haydn, and Bach's cantatas. Another notable feature of radio programme planning is unconventionality, not only in the choice of works but in the juxtaposition of works, particularly in the Tuesday Invitation Concerts and the Royal Albert Hall 'Proms'. Innovations in the latter have included both chamber-works and complete operas.

Opera is a field in which television might be expected to compete successfully with sound radio. Nevertheless, radio opera – relays from British and foreign opera houses, tape-recordings lent by foreign radio organizations, BBC studio productions, or commercial gramophone records – plays a very important part and (for financial reasons, if no other) is long likely to do so. More than 150 complete or nearly complete operas were broadcast on radio during 1965–6 as compared with twelve on television, to say nothing of whole scenes and other forms of excerpt.

### **On television**

Television, like radio, plays an important role in British musical life. It offers orchestral concerts such as the Proms and the Giulini/New Philharmonia cycles, which attract audiences of two to three million people, while the new BBC-1 'Masterworks' series of late-night chamber music is regularly seen by around a million people. At the same time television sets out to make programmes about music and musicians which are germane to the medium, such as the 'Sunday Night' documentaries on Holst, Sibelius, Rachmaninov, and Schumann (BBC-1) and the 'Workshop' features on the now famous recording of *Götterdämmerung* and *Double Concerto*, the preparations by Ashkenazy and Barenboim for a performance of Mozart's Two Piano Concerto (BBC-2, later repeated on BBC-1, and winner of the award for the Best Music Programme at the Prague International Television Festival, 1966).

In the field of ballet, the 'Zodiac' series brought choreographers of the standing of Kenneth MacMillan, Peter Darrell, and Norman

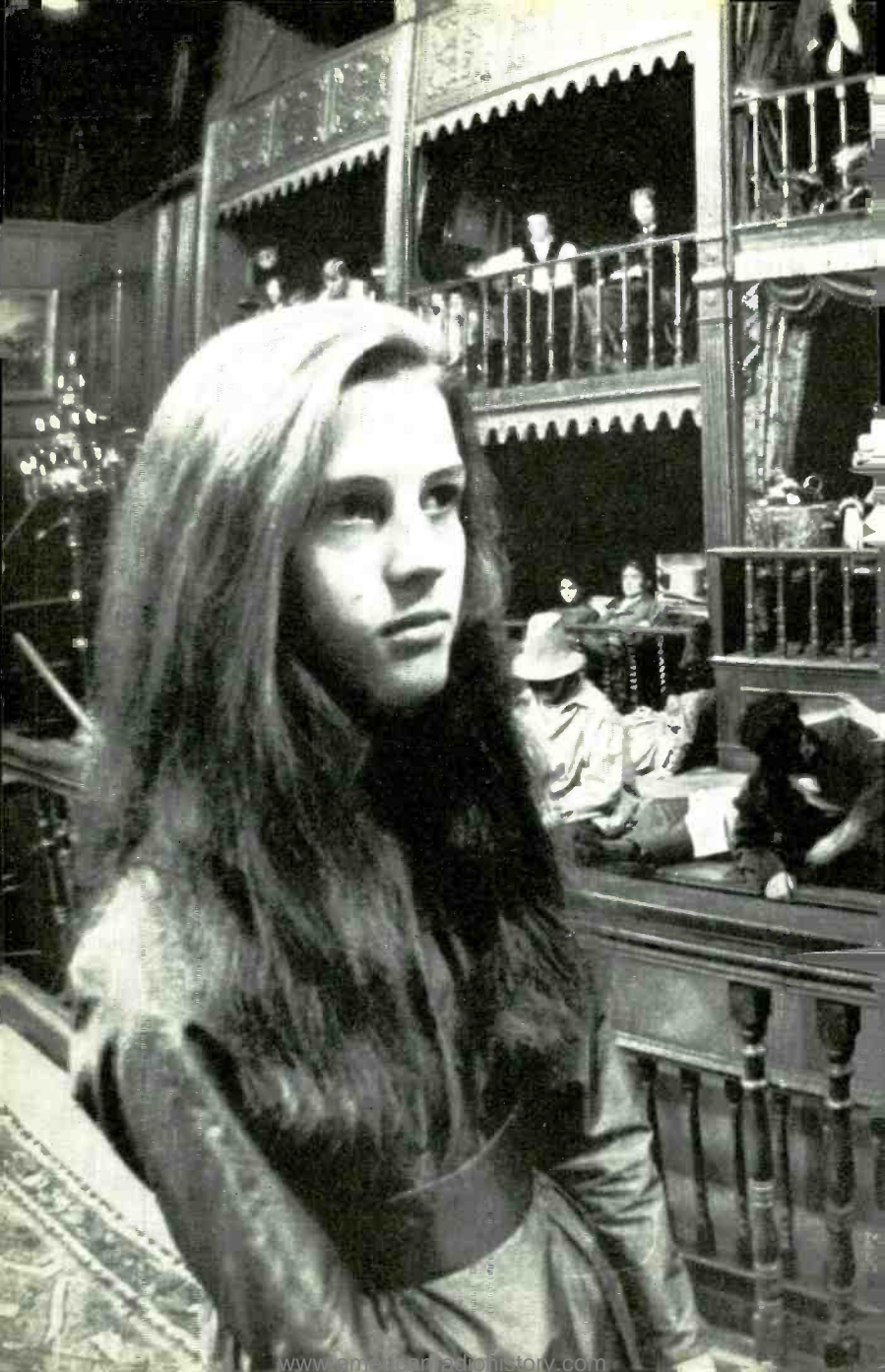
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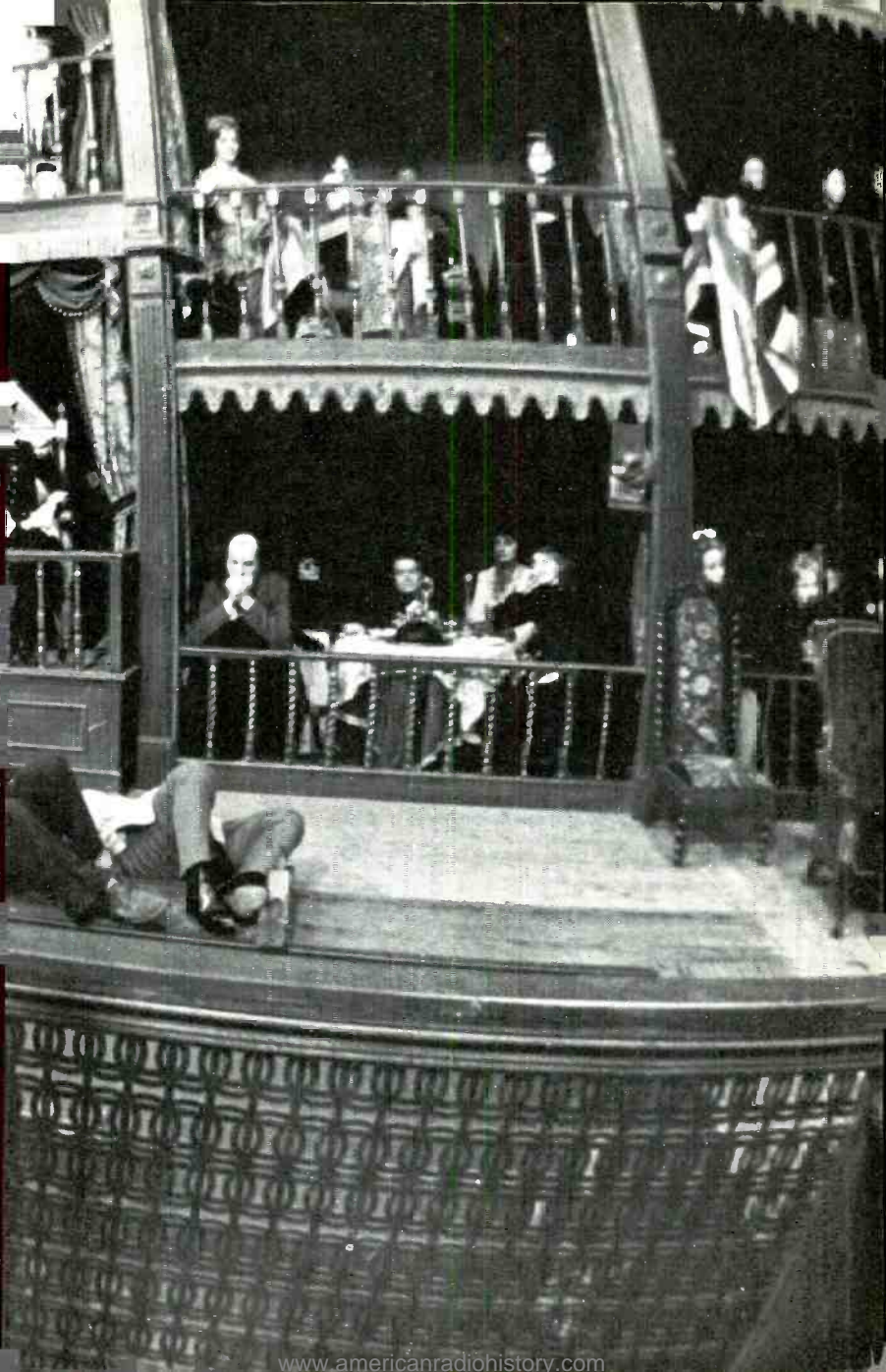
*Alice in Wonderland* with schoolgirl  
Anne-Marie Mallik in the title role.  
Co-stars include Wilfred Brambell,  
Peter Cook, John Gielgud, Michael  
Gough, Malcolm Muggeridge,  
Michael Redgrave, Peter Sellers  
(Iain Coates)

Claire Bloom, one of the stars who took part in radio  
programmes during the year. Here, Miss Bloom  
rehearses Anouilh's *Wild One* broadcast in the  
Home Service









*Play of the Month* on BBC-1, *Make Me an Offer* with  
Ann Beach and Peter Gilmore  
(Nicholas Acraman)

*Vote, Vote, Vote* for Nigel Barton  
with Keith Barron  
(Radio Times)

*Softly, Softly*, with Robert  
Keegan as Mr Blackitt  
(Douglas Playle)









Dr Who continues its long run on BBC-1. Jean Marsh as *Sara Kingdom*, fighting against the Daleks

(*Nicholas Acraman*)

Radio's school programme *Music Workshop* (over page)  
(*Vincent Eckersley*)

*The Springs of Learning*, television programmes about children under five

*Suivez la Piste*, a language-teaching series built round a thriller serial.  
Gisele Grimm with Michael Forain  
(*Iain Coates*)







Morrice into the television studio, while lovers of more traditional dancing are able to see such companies as the Royal Ballet and the Bolshoi as well as solo appearances by artists such as Margot Fonteyn in the 'Gala Performance' series, which features the greatest names of the musical world.

BBC-2 has become famous for its music programmes. Apart from its regular series, such as 'Workshop', 'Music International' (a magazine whose contributors include Peter Ustinov) and 'Master Class', it also presents such important musical events as *Der Rosenkavalier* from Covent Garden or Leonard Bernstein's interpretation of Mahler's Eighth Symphony. Major presentations of its own included a studio production of *La Bohème* and a performance in Ely Cathedral of *The Childhood of Christ* by Berlioz. Eurovision makes it possible for BBC-2 to offer British audiences a wide variety of concerts and operas from some of the world's principal music festivals.

### **For overseas audiences**

Finally, a word about another section of radio music, the existence of which is unknown to most home listeners: music in the BBC World Service. This service reflects all aspects of the musical life of Great Britain – and Commonwealth music and Commonwealth artists are included. Opera, orchestral concerts, ballet music, light and 'pop' music, music-magazine programmes: these may be 'live' relays (for instance, from the Edinburgh Festival), recordings from the best that the Home, Light, Third, and Music Programmes have to offer, or (as in many cases) specially designed for overseas audiences.

## **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 tribute to the BBC for its policy of

holding the scales evenly 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 recorded 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

As well as leaving the BBC free to arrange talks and discussions on political topics, the agreement provided for series of 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 given in sound radio and one in television.

The number of Party Political Broadcasts is normally settled for a period of twelve months in advance. After consultation between the Government, the Conservative and Liberal parties, and the broadcasting authorities, the following arrangements were made for party political broadcasting in 1966.

#### TELEVISION

|                                    |              |                                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Government<br>(Labour Party)       | 5 broadcasts | 2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes |
| Opposition<br>(Conservative Party) | 5 broadcasts | 2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes |
| Liberal Party                      | 2 broadcasts | 2 of 10 minutes                  |

*broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA*

#### RADIO

|                                    |              |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Government<br>(Labour Party)       | 6 broadcasts | 3 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>3 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |
| Opposition<br>(Conservative Party) | 6 broadcasts | 3 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>3 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |
| Liberal Party                      | 2 broadcasts | 1 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>1 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |

In addition to these series of national network broadcasts by the main parties, the Scottish and Welsh National parties were allocated Party Political Broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively following the pattern of the agreement made initially in 1965.

#### TELEVISION

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scottish National Party | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes |
| Welsh National Party    | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes |

#### RADIO

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scottish National Party | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes |
| Welsh National Party    | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes |

### Ministerial broadcasts

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 as impartial as possible. According to the agreement, in the ordinary way, there would be no question of a reply by the Opposition. Where, however, the Opposition thinks that a Government broadcast is controversial, it is open to it to take the matter up, initially with the Government and, in the absence of agreement, then with the BBC.

### Budget broadcasts

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 separate series of Party Political Broadcasts.

### 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 discussion programmes on political and controversial matters and to be interviewed on occasions of public interest. It is recognized that the appearance of an MP 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 over a period is maintained between the political party in power and the Opposition in respect of the numbers of such appearances in radio and television.

### 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 main parties and, in 1966 for the first time, to the Scottish and Welsh National 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. Other minor parties may qualify for a broadcast if they have a requisite number of candidates in the field on Nomination Day.

After consultation by the BBC and the ITA with the three main parties it was agreed in 1966 shortly before the election that Party Election Broadcasts should be as follows:

#### TELEVISION

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Conservative Party      | 5 broadcasts of 15 minutes                           |
| Labour Party            | 5 broadcasts of 15 minutes                           |
| Liberal Party           | 3 broadcasts of 15 minutes                           |
| Scottish National Party | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>in Scotland only</i> ) |
| Welsh National Party    | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>in Wales only</i> )    |

*broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA*

#### RADIO

|                         |              |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|
| Conservative Party      | 7 broadcasts | 4 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>3 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |
| Labour Party            | 7 broadcasts | 4 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>3 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |
| Liberal Party           | 4 broadcasts | 2 of 10 minutes ( <i>Home Service</i> )<br>2 of 5 minutes ( <i>Light Programme</i> ) |
| Scottish National Party |              | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>Scottish Home Service</i> )                            |
| Welsh National Party    |              | 1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>Welsh Home Service</i> )                               |

In 1966, the Communist Party nominated fifty-seven candidates – seven over the requisite number of fifty – thus qualifying for one five-minute broadcast in television (*BBC and ITA*) and one five-minute broadcast in radio (*Home Service*).

The last Party Election Broadcast took place two days before polling day.



During the 1966 election the BBC reported on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value. In addition, matters reflecting the election campaign were dealt with on their programme merits in the regular current affairs output.

A number of 'Question Time' programmes were also broadcast in radio and television. In these programmes representatives of the parties answered questions from panels of questioners chosen from persons with a good knowledge of political life in the regions and areas concerned. These programmes were specially mounted in each of the BBC regions and in the London and south-east area in the week before polling day. Within the regions, in some cases, there were separate editions for specific areas.

A series of three 'Election Forum' programmes, which were an innovation in the 1964 General Election, were again broadcast in 1966 in more or less the same format as the programmes in 1964. In this series the leaders of each of the three main parties in turn were questioned by independent interviewers. These programmes were broadcast in the period shortly after the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament.

Facilities for colour television coverage of the 1966 General Election Results Programme were provided by the BBC for the North American networks to transmit via the *Early Bird* communications satellite.

### **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 in the Home Service 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. In television, 'Westminster at Work', a weekly feature on BBC-2, gives background commentary to the British political scene. On BBC-1 programmes such as 'Panorama' and 'Twenty-four hours' frequently introduce political items which contribute further to the projection of the work of Parliament.

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 for that area on the workings of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

The idea of broadcasting Parliament's proceedings (in radio and television) while they are taking place, or making recordings of them for subsequent transmission in edited form, has been mooted from time to time. Until the summer of 1965 Parliament had not been receptive to this suggestion, but at that time the Parliamentary Select Committee on Publications and Debates Report took the matter of broadcasting proceedings of the House of Commons under consideration. After the 1966 General Election another Parliamentary Select Committee specially designated to study this question took up the matter again. In its report published in August 1966 this Committee recommended that an experiment on closed circuit, in sound and vision, should be conducted for several weeks for Members of Parliament only. At the time of writing (October 1966) the Committee's recommendations had not been discussed by the House of Commons. The question of broadcasting the proceedings of the House of Lords was debated in that House in June 1966 and a motion welcoming the televising of some of their proceedings for an experimental period was approved. Subsequently a House of Lords Select Committee was appointed to study the matter further. Throughout, the BBC has made it clear that it would be ready to co-operate in any experiments that Parliament might wish to carry out.

The ceremony of the State Opening of Parliament was broadcast throughout the United Kingdom in both radio and television in 1966; it was also broadcast by the BBC World Service. On this occasion for the first time television cameras were allowed in the House of Commons. A photograph of this historic occasion appears in the illustrations following page 144.

## **Audience Research**

For many 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

\* 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.

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.

### **Audience size**

The principle underlying the measurement of *audience size* is that the listening and viewing of the whole population can be inferred 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 then its audience will have been about ten per cent of the population.

This information is obtained by a SURVEY OF LISTENING AND VIEWING in the course of which a sample of the population is interviewed every day. The questions the interviewer puts are all concerned with the previous day, being designed to find out whether or not the person interviewed listened to the radio or viewed television and if so which particular programmes he heard or saw during the day before the interview took place.

Each day's 'sample' consists of 2,250 persons, so selected as to be representative of the entire population – excluding only children under five years of age – in terms of geographical distribution, age, sex, and social class.

Different people are interviewed each day (so that in the course of each month interviews are made with about seventy thousand people and in the course of a year with more than eight hundred thousand) but as the people are always selected by the same method the results for any one day are always comparable with those for any other. The interviewing is done by a large staff of part-time workers engaged intermittently for work in their own localities. Most of those employed, and all of those engaged in interviewing children, are women.

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 shows the proportion of the sample which was found to have listened or viewed it. 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 both general and particular.

### **Audience reactions**

*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 asked to ‘sum up his reactions’ on a five-point scale ranging from A+, which indicates the highest degree of enjoyment, to C–, which indicates strong dislike.

Analysis of the completed questionnaires leads to the production of PROGRAMME REPORTS which try to give a fair and balanced picture of the opinions expressed, placing correct emphasis both on the majority view and on the opinions of the various minorities. As a broad guide to collective opinion of the programmes, APPRECIATION 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 inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, such as the agricultural population or housewives in TV homes, others, such as those inquiries directed into the availability of 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 has a main duty, on behalf of the whole Corporation, for liaison with overseas broadcasting organisations, with the object of furthering an ever-closer co-operation in matters of professional interest. In this field, the department is concerned with the substantial exchange of programme material between the BBC and other broadcasting organizations, with the provision of studios and other facilities on a reciprocal basis, with planning a schedule of appointments for official visitors to the BBC who come from all over the world, with administering BBC offices overseas in a number of territories, with offering professional broadcasting advice and seconding trained staff to overseas broadcasting organizations, and with assistance in training their staff both in the United Kingdom and on their home grounds. The BBC also takes an active part in the work of a number of international bodies (*see pages 75-7*) and plays an important role in the development of broadcasting organizations in the emergent countries.

### Programme facilities

The BBC provides studio facilities, together with trained staff, for those who require them, and these can be booked at any one of the BBC's centres in London or the regions. Three unmanned broadcasting channels are also reserved exclusively for the use of London correspondents of foreign broadcasting organizations, and enables them to send their voiced despatches at convenient times with the minimum of fuss. Outside broadcast facilities are provided for an ever-increasing number of occasions, and events which evoke world-wide interest, such as the General Election and the World Cup in 1966, involve major and complex efforts of organization. There is constantly a large number of sporting events, such as football, tennis, athletics, and swimming matches at which foreign commentators are provided with the necessary facilities for sending live and recorded transmissions back to their countries. The considerable traffic in recorded programme contributions continues.

During 1966 there were 4,295 recordings received from all sources overseas, and despatched abroad were over 19,000 tapes of BBC programmes or programmes especially recorded for overseas radio stations, a figure which does not include radio transcription programmes issued by Transcription Service (*see page 88*).

### Training

The BBC's training facilities are primarily intended for its own staff but for many years as many guests as possible from overseas,

provided their English is sufficiently good, have been welcomed on various courses in radio and television. In addition, special courses are organized for visitors from broadcasting organizations all over the world and they may also have attachments as observers in various specialist departments of the BBC.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Overseas Development the BBC runs three special overseas courses for radio training each year. Each course lasts ten weeks and a maximum number of twelve students attend. Two television production courses a year are now also organized. These courses are designed primarily for the immediate needs of the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

Other broadcasters from overseas who want the opportunity to study BBC methods and practices can attend the annual Overseas Visitors' Course which lasts from four to five weeks. In October 1966 the BBC mounted its first special twelve-week Television Training Course exclusively for overseas students.

Engineering students from Commonwealth and other overseas countries have also come for training in large numbers at the BBC's Engineering Training Department at Wood Norton, near Evesham, and on attachment to stations under the supervision of a senior BBC engineer. Summer vacation training is also given to students from European countries who are sponsored by the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience. Special courses for overseas television engineers were mounted for the first time in 1966. (*See also pages 138 and 164.*)

Apart from training in London, the BBC sends members of its radio, television, and engineering staff overseas to assist developing broadcasting services. In 1966 one or more BBC staff were serving in the broadcasting organizations of Aden, Bechuanaland, Ceylon, Israel, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Uganda, Thailand, and Zambia. Between twenty and thirty staff may be away on secondment at any one time. In this operation of seconding staff to other broadcasting organizations, the BBC is assisted by the Ministry of Overseas Development. The BBC has for some time been acting as consultant to the Libyan Government in the planning of its expanded and reorganized radio and television services. It is also providing large-scale training assistance to the Iranian Government, who are opening a television service early in 1967.

### **Supply of Programme Material**

Scripts of broadcasts to schools in the United Kingdom are sent on request to overseas broadcasters who may use them for study purposes or, on payment of a fee to the script-writers, for their own

educational output. A number of programmes broadcast in the domestic services are also made available for broadcast to radio stations overseas through the Transcription Service or for study purposes through Overseas and Foreign Relations Department.

### **Visitors**

There is a constant flow of professional radio and television staff from abroad who come to see and study the BBC installations, organization, and methods. Arrangements are made for these visitors to have discussions with senior staff in all departments in accordance with their individual requirements.

### **Overseas Representation**

The BBC maintains a number of overseas offices. The functions of BBC representatives overseas are to maintain close liaison with broadcasting organizations in their territories with the object of encouraging an interest in BBC programmes and sales, to arrange for the supply to London of locally-produced material for the BBC's transmissions, and for the despatch of contributions to or expert information about programmes in the course of production in Britain, and in general terms to encourage a useful exchange of information and maintain good relations between the BBC and those broadcasting organizations which are the Corporation's professional counterparts overseas.

The offices in Paris, New York, Ottawa, Toronto, Sydney, and Delhi are administered by the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department while the offices in Beirut, Berlin, Buenos Aires, and Singapore are looked after by the External Services (*see pages 212-13 for addresses*).

### **Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference**

The BBC is a founder member of the Conference, which is a standing association of the national public service broadcasting organizations of the independent Commonwealth countries, and convened the first Conference in London in February 1945. It also accommodates the Conference Secretariat, established in 1963, and currently chairs the Conference's Permanent Study Group on Training, which was set up in 1965.

The Conference now meets in one of the member countries every two to three years, with the aim of directly promoting the sharing of professional broadcasting experience and resources throughout the Commonwealth. The Sixth Conference took place in Nigeria in September 1965 and the Seventh will meet in New Zealand in February 1968.



## **European Broadcasting Union**

An important organization in the field in 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 twenty-eight full members from the European zone, it has forty 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 BBC's Director-General is at present the Vice-President and also an administrator on the Council and General Assembly. His alternate administrator is the Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations.

Probably the most outstanding single responsibility of the EBU is its management of Eurovision (*see pages 29-33*). 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 European Broadcasting Union is active in attempting to promote international agreement on standards for colour television and for stereophonic broadcasting.

The BBC is also an associate member of the Asian Broadcasting Union.

## **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 and 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 BBC takes an active part in 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 in 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.

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).

*(on facing page)*

**Jazz 625** brings world famous performers such as the great jazz trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie to BBC-2 viewers

*(Douglas Playle)*

**Yehudi Menuhin's** fiftieth birthday concert at the Royal Festival Hall recorded for BBC-1's *Sunday Night*. At rehearsal Yehudi Menuhin conducts the London Philharmonic Orchestra with his sisters Hephzibah and Yaltah and his son Jeremy as soloists

*(Nicholas Acraman)*



*Science Fair 66* – a 7-week contest on BBC-1 for boys and girls to show their enterprise as scientists and technologists of the future. Runners-up Belfast schoolgirls showing their research into non-inflammable textiles

BBC Wales in *Horizons hung in air* presents painter Kyffin Williams and his work  
(Iain Coates)







Customers and connoisseurs (resident expert, Arthur Negus, seen here) give their views on antiques in *Going for a Song*, the popular BBC-1 programme from West Region  
(Douglas Playle)



# **THE EXTERNAL SERVICES**

Broadcasting to the World  
The Output of the External Services  
    News to the World  
    The Overseas and the  
    European Services  
English by Radio and Television  
    Rebroadcasting  
    Summary of Transmissions  
    Audience Studies  
External Services Engineering  
    The Monitoring Service  
    World External Broadcasting  
World Radio and Television Sets





## Broadcasting to the World

### The Man with the transistor set

In the greater part of the world, radio is still in the developing stage, a fast-growing, exciting, and very significant new medium of communication. The table on page 104 gives the statistics of what has come to be known as the 'transistor revolution'. In many countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, the spread of literacy is slow and television is still confined to the main cities. But the transistor radio set has brought the world to the doorsteps of ordinary people in even the remotest and less developed countries. It was Mr Michael Stewart, then Foreign Secretary, on his return from a visit to South-east Asia last year, who described how he saw a young man cultivating a paddy field with a primitive and ancient wooden plough – and with a brand new transistor set suspended from its handle.

The BBC External Services are competing for the world's growing radio audience against more than sixty competitors. Some of the newly independent countries, whose own domestic broadcasting services are not yet complete, have started to address their neighbours and others farther afield with external services of their own. The well-established broadcasters continue to expand and strengthen their transmissions.

The table on page 103 lists fifteen of the leading external broadcasting countries and illustrates the growth of their output since 1950. It shows that the USSR, China, and the other communist countries continue to devote very considerable resources to broadcasting overseas. Even the smallest communist country, Albania (not shown in the table), reached an output figure of a hundred and fifty hours a week. The West German External Services now have a combined figure slightly exceeding that of the BBC. The French Government, which for some years had let its external broadcasting service run down, has announced plans for new transmitting sites in France and overseas. The build-up of relay bases for the Voice of America continues systematically.

Developments in medium-wave broadcasting and the use of relays point the way to the future of external broadcasting, since these provide powerful and easily accessible signals, more likely to reach the cheapest transistor sets. Russia and China have both broadcast for many years on medium waves to Asia; the Russians have now succeeded in putting in a powerful medium-wave signal to Africa.

In Asia the expansion of communist external broadcasts continues, with North Korea and North Vietnam adding quite substantially to China's huge output. Some of the BBC's language services to Asia were increased by a modest amount in 1965, through

the addition of early morning news bulletins, and the expansion of the Chinese Service to fourteen hours a week – a figure which still leaves the BBC well behind eight other external broadcasters in Chinese.

Africa continues for the time being to be the area of most rapid change. All the major external broadcasters from outside the continent have increased their output. In 1965 and 1966 the USSR made increases in five of the eight African languages in which it broadcasts, and Cairo began broadcasting in several additional languages, including two Nigerian languages and the two principal indigenous languages of Rhodesia; Cairo is now broadcasting in thirteen African languages. At the same time, African countries themselves stepped up broadcasts to their neighbours. South Africa has started broadcasting on four new 250-kW transmitters, and one of the last developments under the Nkrumah government was a doubling of Ghana's external output. At least twelve African countries now operate external services.

In the Middle East, Latin America, and Europe activity has been less spectacular but there has been no slackening in the competition for audiences. Despite economic difficulties, Cuba's output has been very substantially increased, and several countries have introduced new services or expanded existing services to Europe and the Middle East.

### **The problem of audibility**

In meeting competition on this scale volume of output is not the only factor. Content and audibility are even more important.

Evidence on the extent to which broadcasts can win and hold an audience is in general encouraging to the BBC. On page 98 a brief account is given of recent studies. Apart from systematic audience surveys, there is ample evidence from various trouble spots that people tune to the BBC for what they feel is reliable and objective news and comment. There has been much appreciation from South Vietnam of the value of the BBC news of events in Vietnam itself. At the time of the Indo-Pakistan crisis the BBC's reporting of it came in for a good deal of criticism from both sides but there was no doubt as to the extent of listening to the BBC's Hindi and Urdu Services.

As to audibility, the BBC finds itself at a disadvantage in several parts of the world, and the present need is for more overseas relay bases and the modernization of existing transmitters if the BBC is to maintain the position established by the quality of its programmes. This need was recognized in an independent review of the BBC's External Services which was made at the end of 1964.

Some progress has been made in strengthening the transmissions. A number of transmitters in the United Kingdom have been modernized, the relay base in Cyprus has been extended, and the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island is reaching completion. An account of Ascension Island is given on page 17.

Of the many international crises which the External Services had to report during 1965 and 1966, none involved more rapid redeployment of resources or more judgment in handling the issues than the events in Rhodesia. The BBC African Service produced special programmes designed to keep Rhodesian listeners, whose local sources of news were censored, in touch with Britain and the outside world. The crisis also illustrated the problem of audibility. A few days before the unilateral declaration of independence Rhodesian authorities suspended the relay of BBC World Service news and other programmes which had been carried by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation for many years. Shortly afterwards the British Government built a relay station in Botswana in order to relay the BBC World Service and African Service programmes to Rhodesia on medium and short waves. The Rhodesian authorities immediately took steps to jam many of these programmes which could still, however, be heard unjammed on the short-wave transmissions from this country.

### **The output of the External Services**

The main objectives of BBC external broadcasts are to give unbiased news, to reflect British opinion, and to project British life and culture and developments in science and industry. Output includes more than a hundred and fifty news bulletins a day and many other current affairs programmes, including political commentaries, press reviews, and topical magazine programmes. The fact that British pop music has led the world for the past two or three years has made for livelier broadcasting.

Special attention is given to the problem of exports and to providing information about British scientific achievements and industrial products. Many of the external services broadcast regular programmes on science and industry as well as special features on individual products or technological developments. Close co-operation is maintained with British industry and a central liaison unit has been established to ensure that the flow of information from industry keeps pace with the needs of the programmes.

The External Services broadcast a total of ninety-five hours of programmes every twenty-four hours in English and forty other languages. These are the 'direct transmissions', originating in Bush House and carried on BBC transmitters. In addition the External

Services send overseas to other radio stations a great amount of material in recorded form.

These services are described in the pages that follow, and summarized in the tables on pages 96 and 97.

### **The organization of the External Services**

The External Services are an integral part of the BBC. The British Government prescribes the languages in which the External Services broadcast and the length of time each language is on the air. Beyond this point the BBC assumes full responsibility for all the broadcasting operations, and is completely independent in determining the content of news and all other programmes.

Under the Director of External Broadcasting are two output Controllers in charge of the European Services and the Overseas Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is External Services News Department, responsible for all news broadcasts, and the External Services Productions Department, which produces feature and documentary programmes. The Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, is also part of the External Services.

In Bush House, where the main broadcasting activities of the External Services are housed, 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, while 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 and political conditions of the particular audience.

### **Broadcasting News to the World**

The BBC broadcasts more than eleven hundred news programmes a week to listeners abroad. These are prepared by the *External Services News Department* which has available to it all the sources of news material employed by the BBC's domestic News Division, with the addition of two of its own correspondents specially associated with the Arabic Service, one correspondent in South-east Asia, one in Latin America, and its own Diplomatic Unit. The newsroom at Bush House operates for twenty-four hours a day, with a total editorial staff of over one hundred.

The news bulletins, reviews of British press opinion, and sports news programmes are broadcast in English and in all but three of the forty other languages, for listeners in all parts of the world, and they are the main source of news for ships at sea.

Although the operation is entirely separate 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.

There is now a great amount of evidence to show that listeners all over the world tune to the BBC bulletins as a source of reliable, up-to-date news, whether it is in English or other languages, particularly in times of crisis. To audiences in communist countries the news is of special importance. It must not only be accurate and unbiased, but also present facts with great clarity and explain many points of view taken for granted by listeners in the West.

## The Overseas Services

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

*The World Service* addresses itself to those who understand English, wherever they may be. For nearly twenty-three hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, press reviews, talks and discussions, drama, music of all kinds, light entertainment, religious services, and sport. It carries sixteen world news bulletins every day, and these together with its principal daily current affairs programmes, 'Commentary', 'The World Today', 'Radio Newsreel', and the topical magazine 'Outlook' have become essential listening for a very widespread and influential audience. The World Service reaches its listeners not only through direct short-wave broadcasts and medium- and short-wave relays, but also through rebroadcasts by local stations in many countries. It is the most rebroadcast service in the world.

The *Overseas Regional Services* mount special operations for rebroadcasters in countries of the English-speaking world, notably in Australasia, North America, and the West Indies. Output is divided between airmailed recordings on tape, programmes via cable link and direct radio transmissions, according to need. The North American and Pacific Service produces regional programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada), by American stations and

networks, and by Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. It makes available 'World Roundup', special editions of 'Radio Newsreel', and other topical programmes for rebroadcasters. The Caribbean and Colonial Service provides regional transmissions and tapes for the diverse territories of the West Indies, transmissions to the Falkland Islands in English, and to Malta daily in Maltese, as well as a programme in English and French for Mauritius. The Overseas Regional Services are responsible for *Topical Tapes* (see page 89).

The *African Service* broadcasts daily in English to East, West, and Central Africa. Daily programmes, including news bulletins and political commentaries, are also broadcast in three African languages – Hausa for West Africa, Somali for the Horn of Africa, and Swahili for East Africa. African Service programmes transmitted from Britain are relayed by transmitters in the East Mediterranean and in West Africa, and by the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island. In 1963 a new African radiotape service was started and specially recorded programmes are now being sent out by air to some twenty different broadcasting stations in Africa every week.

The *Arabic Service*, on the air for twelve hours daily, reaches a mass audience in the Middle East by medium-wave relays in the East Mediterranean and Malta, and short-wave broadcasts are also widely heard in North Africa. During the main listening hours the listener 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 made in other Arab countries.

The *Eastern* and *Far Eastern Services* together broadcast in fourteen different languages to the vast area from Iran to Japan. The *Eastern Service* broadcasts daily transmissions in Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Burmese. There are also two half-hour transmissions a week in Sinhala and two in Tamil. These broadcasts reach large audiences both by direct transmissions from the United Kingdom and through relays in the East Mediterranean and by the BBC Far Eastern Relay Station. The Hindi and Urdu services are also heard in East Africa.

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. The Standard Chinese service is broadcast three times daily, the Malay Service has only one fifteen-minute transmission each day, and in the other languages there are two daily transmissions – one designed for early morning listening and one for peak-hour evening listening. All transmissions, with the exception of the Malay, are relayed by the

BBC Far Eastern Relay Station. In addition to direct broadcasts, the Far Eastern Service also supplies programmes on tape for local broadcasting in Chinese, Malay, Japanese, and Thai. The supply of taped programmes in Indonesian was resumed in 1966.

The *Latin American Service* broadcasts programmes in Spanish and Portuguese to the nineteen republics of the area. News bulletins and commentaries on current 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, as well as 'English by Radio'. The Brazilian Service is one and a quarter hours daily, the Spanish Service three hours daily; both are rebroadcast by numerous stations in Latin America.

## The European Services

The European Services comprise the *English Service for Europe* and services in nineteen other languages. The *French Language Service* broadcasts both to Europe and Africa.

In all languages 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 totalitarian rule are still subject 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 source of information.

In many countries of Western Europe the incentive to listen for news is less constantly felt. Broadcasts to these countries have additional attractions for their better informed audiences in the discussion of vital European issues, the exploration of mutual interests, and the search for unity of intent. With the cessation of jamming, the differences in programmes to Eastern and Western Europe are tending to diminish, and the BBC European Services aim to play a part in helping to re-establish the European identity of the nations in the communist camp and to increase mutual understanding.

The *European English Service* is directed to the whole of Europe broadcasting news and political comment. In addition, it includes discussions and regular programmes on the cultural, economic, scientific, and industrial life of Britain in which leading personalities take part.

The *French Language Service* is on the air for 4½ hours a day, of which 1½ hours are broadcast simultaneously to Europe and Africa, 1½ hours to Europe only, and 1½ hours to Africa. The programmes for French-speaking Africa deal more extensively with topics of



African interest. Recorded programmes are supplied to the French-speaking African stations.

The *German Service* includes special transmissions for Eastern Germany as well as a general service for German-speaking audiences in both Eastern and Western Germany and Austria. The Service supplies a large number of programmes and programme contributions to stations in the German Federal Republic and Austria, most of them dealing with events in Britain and British views on current events.

The *South European Service* broadcasts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Hebrew\* and Turkish\*. In all these languages news and comment on international affairs form the basis of the output which also includes programmes on every aspect of British life. Recorded programmes are sent to all the countries in the area. The Italian Service, particularly, has a close and long-established link with Radiotelevisione Italiana, and many of its programmes are rebroadcast in Italy's domestic services.

The *East European Service* broadcasts in Russian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Serbo-Croat and Slovene (for Yugoslavia), and Albanian. The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak (for Czechoslovakia), and in Finnish\*. All these services with the exception of the Finnish are addressed to audiences whose main interest is to receive a complete and objective news service and to be in touch with the outside world. Since the cessation of jamming the new programme schedules for these countries are able to provide more elaborate coverage of life in Britain and the West. They also include regular music request programmes, ranging from classical to 'pop', which attract large numbers of letters.

## English by Radio and Television

There is an increasing demand from overseas for programmes teaching English. English lessons are included in twenty-six of the BBC foreign language services; these have explanations in the language and are usually at the elementary level. Lessons for more advanced students, including many teachers, are broadcast in the 'English by Radio' all-English programme. In all, about two hundred and thirty lessons are broadcast from London or from BBC relay stations every week.

Recorded English by Radio programmes are supplied free of charge to other broadcasting organizations, and were scheduled, in

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



1966, by some two hundred and fifty stations in ninety countries, including all those in Central and South America and many in Africa, Asia and Europe. Sometimes special versions of the programmes are produced for this purpose; for example, lessons explained in Khmer, Korean, Lao and Vietnamese, have been recorded in London for transmissions by the national radios in Cambodia, South Korea, Laos and South Vietnam. Other stations themselves produce vernacular versions of the programmes from basic material supplied from London.

As a result of these two operations – direct transmissions from London and rebroadcasting by local stations – BBC English lessons can be heard in almost every country in the world.

In addition, seventy-five thousand gramophone courses for learning English were sold during 1966 to educational institutions and private students through overseas publishers and gramophone companies. In response to growing demand, the courses have now been put on sale in Britain as well as overseas.

English by Radio and Television also produces, in association with the BBC Television Service and the British Council, teaching films for television stations overseas. In 1966 the Service consolidated its position as the leading producer of television English lessons with the shooting of the fifth series since 1962. This was a course for those studying English for scientific and technological purposes, 'The Scientist Speaks'. It covers such topics as locust control, plastics, food preservation, meteorology, and telecommunications. The prime target is countries where English is the second language but the series will also be seen in some European countries such as West Germany.

In the meantime, one or both of the 'Walter and Connie' series for general audiences have now been screened in forty-five countries in Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia, and wide use has been made in teacher-training establishments of the two series for teachers of English, View and Teach.

In the sphere of home broadcasting, the English by Radio and Television Department collaborated with BBC Midland Region in the production of radio and television English lessons for Indian and Pakistani immigrants living in Britain.

## **Rebroadcasting**

BBC news bulletins and other programmes are rebroadcast by the domestic radio services of many countries throughout the world. Rebroadcasting is a valuable addition to direct transmissions from London because it enables BBC programmes to be heard on local

wavelengths with easier reception and, consequently, larger audiences. It may take the form either of simultaneous relays of BBC transmissions picked up from London and rebroadcast as part of the domestic schedule, or of the use of BBC programmes or contributions to programmes sent out in recorded form or by radio link or cable.

### **Simultaneous rebroadcasts**

Simultaneous relays, because of their immediacy and because they mostly include news bulletins, are particularly important. In English the main source of relay material is the World Service, providing as it does a service of news, comment, and actuality material almost round the clock. The sixteen main news bulletins in the World Service account for more than a hundred and sixty rebroadcasts every day in some thirty-five different countries. The news bulletin at 1300 GMT alone accounts for simultaneous rebroadcasts in twenty countries, ranging from West Indies (where it is early morning) to Nigeria (where it is midday), Ceylon (where it is evening), and Australia (where it is late night). There are also direct rebroadcasts of the BBC Latin American Service: some sixty stations regularly rebroadcast from the Latin American Service in Spanish, and a recent, very encouraging development has been the rebroadcasting of Portuguese transmissions by at least a dozen stations in Brazil, compared with only one in the previous year.

All BBC broadcast programmes are available for simultaneous relay; no arrangement is required for taking BBC programmes off the air, and all rebroadcasting stations are totally independent of the BBC. This means that they are free to start and stop rebroadcasting as they wish, and there have been a number of losses of rebroadcasts in recent years, particularly in the newly independent countries of Africa. But on balance the number of daily relays is greater now than it was ten years ago.

### **Recorded programmes**

Parallel with its broadcasting services the BBC makes available to radio stations throughout the world an increasing number of recorded programmes of many kinds.

The **Transcription Service**, which started in the early days of external broadcasting, selects for permanent recording some of the best of BBC programmes, from both the domestic and external services. Nearly four hundred hours of programme material are produced each year. A very high technical and artistic standard is maintained and the output covers a wide range of programmes, including serious, light, and pop music, drama, light entertainment,

talks, schools and children's programmes. These programmes are sent out on high fidelity disks and tapes, and they play an important part in the schedules of many broadcasting organizations. A considerable number of serious music programmes are now recorded by the Transcription Service in stereo and the terms on which these can be made available may be had on request.

A more recent development has been the recording, mainly on tape, of more topical items. BBC radiotapes are of two kinds – the general purpose type suitable for use by many broadcasters in the same language, and the recording specially designed for a particular station or stations.

**Topical Tapes** is the name of the general service of radiotapes in English, inaugurated in 1962 by *Overseas Regional Services*. It provides to subscribers a regular supply of topical programmes on world affairs, British life, the arts, science, and business. These tapes are rebroadcast by five hundred radio stations in forty countries.

Another type of general purpose recording, in Spanish and Portuguese, is sent regularly by the Latin American Service to numerous stations in Central and South America. There are also radiotape services for Africa, in English, French, Swahili, and Hausa. Tapes are also made in a number of Asian languages, and these are mostly designed for individual stations.

In Western Europe, because of geographical proximity, a large proportion of the BBC's contributions in many languages, sent in recorded form or by line, can deal with the British point of view on the day's main news. European rebroadcasts of BBC programmes have tended to increase. There are as many as two thousand rebroadcasts a year by German stations of topical commentaries and reports of events in Britain supplied by the German Service. BBC programmes are also used in Finland, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.

### **Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services**

The following table summarizes the rebroadcasting by other stations of BBC programmes both off direct transmission and in recorded form.

Daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk.

|             | <i>Direct transmissions</i> | <i>Recorded programmes</i>     |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ADEN        |                             | Arabic, English by radio       |
| AFGHANISTAN |                             | English by radio, Dari, Pushtu |

|                          | <i>Direct transmissions</i>                         | <i>Recorded programmes</i>                                     |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| ALGERIA                  |   | French   |
| ANGOLA                   |   | Portuguese, English by radio                                   |
| *ARGENTINA               | Latin American in Spanish (8 stations)              | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio    |
| *AUSTRALIA               | World Service; Pacific                              | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                  |
| AUSTRIA                  |   | German, transcriptions, English by radio                       |
| *BAHAMAS                 | World Service                                       | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                  |
| BAHRAIN                  |   | Arabic, transcriptions, English by radio                       |
| *BARBADOS                | World Service; Caribbean                            | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                  |
| *BELGIUM                 | French  | French, German, transcriptions                                 |
| *BERMUDA                 | World Service                                       | Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio                |
| *BOLIVIA                 | Latin America in Spanish (5 stations)               | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio    |
| *BOTSWANA                | World Service                                       | English for Africa   |
| *BRAZIL                  | Latin American in Portuguese (12 stations)          | Latin American in Portuguese, transcriptions, English by radio |
| *BRITISH HONDURAS        | World Service                                       | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                  |
| *BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS  | World Service                                       |  |
| BRUNEI                   |   | Malay, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| BURMA                    |   | English by radio   |
| BURUNDI                  |   | French, English by radio                                       |
| CAMBODIA                 |   | English by radio   |
| CAMEROUN                 |   | Hausa, English for Africa, French, English by radio            |
| *CANADA                  | North American in English and French; World Service | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                  |
| CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC |   | French, English by radio                                       |

|                                    | <i>Direct transmissions</i>                    | <i>Recorded programmes</i>  |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| *CEYLON                            | World Service                                  | Sinhala, Tamil, transcriptions, English by radio                    |
| CHAD                               |  | French, English by radio  |
| *CHILE                             | Latin American in Spanish<br>(4 stations)      | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| *COLOMBIA                          | Latin American in Spanish<br>(13 stations)     | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| CONGOLESE<br>REPUBLIC              |  | French, Swahili, English by radio                                   |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO<br>(Brazzaville) |  | French  |
| COOK ISLANDS                       |  | Topical tapes, English by radio                                     |
| *COSTA RICA                        | Latin American in Spanish<br>(2 stations)      | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| CYPRUS                             |  | Transcriptions, English by radio                                    |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA                     |  | Transcriptions  |
| DAHOMY                             |  | French, English by radio  |
| DENMARK                            |  | Transcriptions  |
| *DOMINICAN<br>REPUBLIC             | Latin American in Spanish                      | English by radio  |
| *ECUADOR                           | Latin American in Spanish<br>(3 stations)      | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| EL SALVADOR                        |  | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio         |
| ETHIOPIA                           |  | English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio |
| *FALKLAND<br>ISLANDS               | World Service;<br>Overseas<br>Regional Service | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                       |
| *FIJI                              | World Service;<br>Pacific                      | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                       |
| FINLAND                            |  | Finnish, topical tapes  |
| FRANCE                             |  | French, transcriptions  |
| GABON                              |  | French, English by radio  |
| *GAMBIA                            | World Service                                  | English for Africa, transcriptions                                  |

|  | <i>Direct transmissions</i>                      | <i>Recorded programmes</i>   |
|--|--|--|
| GERMANY (West)                                       |  | German, transcriptions,<br>English by radio  |
| GHANA  |  | English for Africa, transcriptions   |
| *GIBRALTAR   | World Service;<br>Spanish                        | Topical tapes,<br>transcriptions   |
| GILBERT AND<br>ELlice ISLANDS                        |  | Transcriptions   |
| GREECE   |  | Greek, English by radio  |
| GUATEMALA  |  | Latin American in Spanish,<br>transcriptions                                       |
| GUINEA   |  | French, English by radio   |
| *GUYANA  | World Service                                    | Caribbean, topical tapes,<br>transcriptions  |
| *HAITI   | World Service                                    | English by radio   |
| *HONDURAS<br>REPUBLIC                                | Latin American in<br>Spanish<br>(3 stations)     | Latin American in Spanish,<br>transcriptions, English by<br>radio                  |
| *HONG KONG   | World Service;<br>Cantonese;<br>Standard Chinese | Standard Chinese, Cantonese,<br>topical tapes, transcriptions,<br>English by radio |
| HUNGARY  |  | Transcriptions   |
| INDIA  |  | Transcriptions, English by<br>radio  |
| INDONESIA  |  | Indonesian, English by radio   |
| IRAN   |  | English by radio   |
| ISRAEL   |  | Hebrew, transcriptions,<br>English by radio  |
| ITALY  |  | Italian, transcriptions  |
| IVORY COAST  |  | French, English by radio   |
| *JAMAICA   | World Service;<br>Caribbean                      | Topical tapes, transcriptions  |
| JAPAN  | World Service;<br>Japanese                       | Japanese, transcriptions,<br>English by radio                                      |
| JORDAN   |  | Arabic, transcriptions   |
| *KENYA   | World Service                                    | English for Africa, Swahili,<br>Hindi, Urdu, transcriptions,<br>English by radio   |
| KOREA  |  | English by radio   |
| KUWAIT   |  | Arabic, transcriptions   |
| LAOS   |  | English by radio   |
| *LEEWARD ISLANDS<br>Antigua, St Kitts,<br>Montserrat | World Service;<br>Caribbean                      | Topical tapes, transcriptions  |

|                                       | <i>Direct transmissions</i>          | <i>Recorded programmes</i>   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| LESOTHO                               |                                      | English for Africa, English by radio   |
| *LIBERIA                              | World Service;<br>English for Africa | English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio                              |
| LIBYA                                 |                                      | Arabic   |
| MALAGASY                              |                                      | French, English by radio   |
| MALAWI                                | World Service;<br>English for Africa | English for Africa, transcriptions, English by radio   |
| MALAYSIA<br>Malaya, Sabah,<br>Sarawak |                                      | Malay, Standard Chinese, Tamil, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio                  |
| MALI                                  |                                      | French, English by radio   |
| *MALTA                                | World Service;<br>Maltese            | Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio  |
| MAURITANIA                            |                                      | French, Arabic, English by radio   |
| *MAURITIUS                            | World Service                        | Overseas Regional Services, French, Hindi, Urdu, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio |
| MEXICO                                |                                      | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio                                      |
| MOROCCO                               |                                      | French, Arabic, English by radio   |
| MOZAMBIQUE                            |                                      | Portuguese, English by radio   |
| NEPAL                                 |                                      | English by radio   |
| NETHERLANDS                           |                                      | Transcriptions   |
| *NEW GUINEA                           | World Service                        | Topical tapes  |
| *NEW ZEALAND                          | World Service;<br>Pacific            | Topical tapes, transcriptions  |
| NICARAGUA                             |                                      | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio                                      |
| NIGER                                 |                                      | French, Hausa, English by radio  |
| *NIGERIA                              | World Service                        | English for Africa, transcriptions   |
| NORWAY                                |                                      | Transcriptions   |
| PAKISTAN                              |                                      | Transcriptions   |
| *PANAMA                               | Latin American in Spanish            | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio                                      |

|                  | <i>Direct transmissions</i>                       | <i>Recorded programmes</i>   |
|------------------|---|--|
| *PARAGUAY        | Latin American in Spanish (3 stations)            | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio        |
| *PERU            | Latin American in Spanish (4 stations); Cantonese | Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by radio        |
| PHILIPPINES      |   | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                      |
| PORTUGAL         |   | Portuguese   |
| PORTUGUESE TIMOR |   | English by radio   |
| *PUERTO RICO     | Latin American in Spanish                         | English by radio   |
| RWANDA           |   | French   |
| SENEGAL          |   | English for Africa, French, English by radio                       |
| *SEYCHELLES      | World Service                                     | Transcriptions, English by radio                                   |
| *SIERRA LEONE    | World Service; English for Africa                 | English for Africa, transcriptions, English by radio               |
| SINGAPORE        |   | Standard Chinese, transcriptions, English by radio                 |
| *SOLOMON ISLANDS | World Service                                     | Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by radio                    |
| SOMALI REPUBLIC  |   | Transcriptions   |
| SOUTH AFRICA     | World Service                                     | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                      |
| SOUTH VIETNAM    |   | Standard Chinese, English by radio                                 |
| SPAIN            |   | Spanish, English by radio  |
| SUDAN            |   | Arabic, transcriptions   |
| *SWAZILAND       | World Service                                     | Topical tapes  |
| SWEDEN           |   | Transcriptions   |
| *SWITZERLAND     | World Service                                     | French, German, transcriptions, English by radio                   |
| TANZANIA         |   | Swahili, English for Africa, Arabic, topical tapes, transcriptions |
| *THAILAND        | Thai  | Thai, transcriptions, English by radio                             |
| TOGO             |   | French, English by radio   |
| *TONGA           | World Service                                     |  |
| *TRINIDAD        | World Service; Caribbean                          | Topical tapes, transcriptions                                      |



|   | <i>Direct transmissions</i>                               | <i>Recorded programmes</i>  |
|---|---|---|
| TUNISIA   |   | Arabic  |
| TURKEY  |   | Turkish transcriptions,<br>English by radio                               |
| UGANDA  | English for Africa  | English for Africa, topical<br>tapes, transcriptions                      |
| UNITED STATES<br>OF AMERICA                     | North American<br>Service in<br>English; World<br>Service | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| UPPER VOLTA                                     |   | French  |
| *URUGUAY  | Latin American in<br>Spanish<br>(3 stations)              | Latin American in Spanish,<br>transcriptions, English by<br>radio         |
| *VENEZUELA                                      | Latin American in<br>Spanish<br>(6 stations)              | Latin American in Spanish,<br>transcriptions, English by<br>radio         |
| *WESTERN SAMOA                                  | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *WINDWARD<br>ISLANDS<br>St Lucia, Grenada       | World Service;<br>Caribbean;<br>French                    | Topical tapes, transcrip-<br>tions, English by radio                      |
| YUGOSLAVIA                                      |   | English by radio  |
| ZAMBIA  | World Service   | English for Africa, topical<br>tapes, transcriptions,<br>English by radio |
| <i>British Forces<br/>Broadcasting Stations</i> |   |   |
| *ADEN   | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *BENGHAZI                                       | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *CYPRUS   | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *GERMANY  | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *GIBRALTAR                                      | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *MALTA  | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *SINGAPORE                                      | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| *TOBRUK   | World Service   | Topical tapes, transcriptions   |
| <i>R.A.F.</i>                                   |   |   |
| *SHARJAH  | World Service   | Arabic  |
| <i>Forces</i>                                   |   |   |
| *SWAZILAND                                      | World Service   |   |

## Summary of Transmissions Programme hours a week

### (a) Hours broadcast in the Overseas Services

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| BBC WORLD SERVICE .. .. .                              | 159½        |
| <b>OVERSEAS REGIONAL</b>                               |             |
| North American (including French for Canada) ..        | 14          |
| Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific) .. | 5½          |
| Caribbean (English for West Indies) .. .. .            | 1½          |
| English for Falkland Islands .. .. .                   | ½           |
| Maltese .. .. .  | ½           |
| <b>AFRICAN</b>   |             |
| English for Africa .. .. .                             | 17½         |
| Hausa .. .. .  | 7           |
| Somali .. .. .   | 5½          |
| Swahili .. .. .  | 7           |
| <b>ARABIC .. .. .</b>                                  | <b>84</b>   |
| <b>EASTERN</b>   |             |
| Bengali .. .. .  | 3½          |
| Burmese .. .. .  | 5½          |
| Hindi .. .. .  | 5½          |
| Persian .. .. .  | 5½          |
| Sinhala .. .. .  | 1           |
| Tamil .. .. .  | 1           |
| Urdu .. .. .   | 5½          |
| <b>FAR EASTERN</b>                                     |             |
| Chinese – (Standard Chinese – Kuoyu) .. .. .           | 10½         |
| (Cantonese) .. .. .                                    | 3½          |
| Indonesian .. .. .                                     | 5½          |
| Japanese .. .. .                                       | 5½          |
| Malay .. .. .  | 1½          |
| Thai .. .. .   | 5½          |
| Vietnamese .. .. .                                     | 5½          |
| <b>FRENCH .. .. .</b>                                  | <b>24½</b>  |
| <b>LATIN AMERICAN</b>                                  |             |
| Spanish .. .. .  | 21          |
| Portuguese .. .. .                                     | 8½          |
| <b>TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES ..</b>      | <b>418½</b> |

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius is broadcast twice a month for 15 minutes.

**in the External Services  
as at March 31, 1966**

**(b) Hours broadcast in the European Services**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| ENGLISH AND 'ENGLISH BY RADIO' .. .. .             | 36½         |
| <b>EAST EUROPEAN</b>                               |             |
| Albanian .. .. .                                   | 3½          |
| Bulgarian .. .. .                                  | 13          |
| Rumanian .. .. .                                   | 14½         |
| Russian .. .. .                                    | 26½         |
| Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene) .. .. .         | 13½         |
| <b>CENTRAL EUROPEAN</b>                            |             |
| Czech (Czech and Slovak) .. .. .                   | 17          |
| Hungarian .. .. .                                  | 17          |
| Polish .. .. .                                     | 18½         |
| Finnish .. .. .                                    | 8½          |
| <b>SOUTH EUROPEAN</b>                              |             |
| Greek .. .. .                                      | 8           |
| Hebrew .. .. .                                     | 4½          |
| Italian .. .. .                                    | 5½          |
| Portuguese .. .. .                                 | 5½          |
| Spanish .. .. .                                    | 8           |
| Turkish .. .. .                                    | 7½          |
| <b>FRENCH</b> .. .. .                              | 21          |
| <b>GERMAN</b> .. .. .                              | 28½         |
| <b>TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES</b> ..  | <u>256½</u> |
| <b>TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES</b> | 663*        |

\* The French Service broadcasts a total of 33½ hours a week, comprising 8½ hours to Europe, 12½ hours to Africa and 12½ hours to both areas simultaneously; 12½ hours are therefore common to both Overseas and European Services, and this figure is deducted in giving the External Services total.

## Audience Studies

One of the most interesting aspects of the audience studies carried out in the 1965–6 period was the further evidence that the BBC is building up a new audience of young people despite the increased competition from television and other external broadcasters. This was a particular feature of the results of surveys carried out in Italy, Spain, France, and West Berlin where it was found that a high proportion of BBC listeners were under the age of thirty-five. The same trend emerges from other listening evidence from many parts of Africa and Asia as well as from East and Central Europe.

It has previously been noted (in the case of the Arabic Service for instance) that where BBC broadcasts have the benefit of good relay transmitters they can capture and hold a very high proportion of the radio audience. Two surveys carried out in West Berlin, one at the end of 1965 and the other early in 1966, again illustrated this point. In each case the statistical survey found that over 40 per cent of Berlin listeners questioned – the equivalent of some 700,000 – listen directly to the BBC German Service and some 80,000–100,000 of these tuned in daily or nearly every day. Undoubtedly the local relays by medium and VHF transmitters are a key factor in this impressive result.

A survey in France in 1965 gave the BBC French Language Service a total direct audience of more than two million adults of whom over half a million tuned in regularly, i.e. at least once a week. Another survey carried out in Italy in May 1965 gave the BBC Italian Service a total direct audience of some one and a half million adults of whom half were regular listeners. The main audience in Italy, however, was for the BBC Italian Service contributions to local stations. These attracted some ten million adult listeners each month. A survey carried out in Spain at the end of 1965 gave the BBC Spanish Service a total direct audience of 9 per cent of the population over fifteen, the equivalent of nearly one and a half million listeners.

Another recent and encouraging development is the increase in direct contact with BBC listeners in East and Central Europe. BBC Services received some 8,000 letters from these areas and the great majority were for the vernacular services. The Czechoslovak Service, for example, received over 3,200 letters.

A major survey was commissioned in March 1965 covering listening by literate adult set owners in four cities in Iran. It showed that of all external broadcasters to Iran, the BBC had the largest audience, larger than Russia's in all the cities except Tabriz, near the Russian frontier, where the BBC regular audience was smaller than Russia's and the total audience only marginally greater. The total BBC audience for its Persian language transmissions ranged from 10 per

cent in Tehran and 12 per cent in Mashad to 19 per cent in Shiraz and 25 per cent in Tabriz. Listening to the BBC in English ranged from 4 per cent to 11 per cent in the four towns. The results of this survey are particularly encouraging in view of the geographical advantage of Russian broadcasts which enable listeners in northern Iran to hear not only the Russian external service, with medium-wave coverage, but also domestic service broadcasts from Russian stations near the frontier.

The number of letters received by the Arabic Service increased from some 40,000 in 1964 to over 46,000 in 1965.

A survey carried out in a number of urban and semi-rural areas in Argentina in April 1965 showed that radio set ownership in these areas was virtually universal and that television set ownership was widespread. (It ranged from about a quarter of those interviewed in semi-rural areas to about four-fifths in the capital city.) The results of the inquiry showed that of the main external broadcasters to Argentina, the BBC and the Voice of America have the largest audiences, with the BBC possibly slightly ahead. There was also evidence of listening to BBC programmes broadcast by local stations; between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of radio listeners said they had heard such programmes.

For many of the BBC Services there are 'listener panels' whose members – ordinary listeners throughout the world – provide reaction to the content of the programmes. These comments, together with those in listeners' letters, provide a very useful link between the BBC and its audience.

## **External Services Engineering**

The External Services are broadcast throughout the world by sixty-nine transmitters, forty-one of them at sites in the United Kingdom and twenty-eight of them at relay bases overseas. The transmitters in the UK carry the entire output of the External Services. Most of these transmitters are short-wave, but for the European Services certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters are used. The European Services also have the benefit of one medium-wave and one VHF relay transmitter in West Berlin.

The East Mediterranean relay station relays on medium wave the whole of the Arabic Service, the Persian Service and part of the World Service. With high-power short-wave transmitters, it also relays these services, as well as other vernacular services, to Asia and the Middle East, and parts of Africa and Europe. The Arabic Service is also relayed by medium-wave transmitters in Malta and in the Middle East.

The BBC Far Eastern Relay Station carries on short waves the

World Service and most of the vernacular services for South and South East Asia and the Far East.

The first transmitter of the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island came into service in July 1966 and the station comes into full operation early in 1967. The installation consists of four 250 kW short-wave transmitters, providing improved reception throughout West, Central, and South Africa, and Central and South America.

The extensive modernization programme for United Kingdom transmitters continues, with the addition of further 250 kW short-wave transmitters.

*(See pages 132-4 for short-wave reception.)*

## **The Monitoring Service**

The job of the BBC Monitoring Service is to provide speedy and accurate reports of significant news and comment from foreign broadcasting stations in all parts of the world. It is a national service, supplying information not only to the BBC itself but also to government departments, the press, and other bodies concerned with international affairs. It works in close collaboration with its United States counterpart under an exchange agreement which gives virtually world-wide coverage (in January 1966 about 115 countries were regularly covered) so that in exchange for its own extensive product the Monitoring Service is able to receive and supply to its customers material from stations, principally in the Far East and Latin America, which are inaudible in this country.

The rapid expansion of world broadcasting, domestic and external, both in volume and technical resources is described on pages 79-80. This expansion has a more direct impact on the Monitoring Service than on any other part of the BBC as it represents a continued increase in the task of listening and reporting. Since the financing of the Monitoring Service does not grow in proportion to the increase in foreign broadcasts, this calls for a continuous effort to increase efficiency through the careful and flexible choice of broadcasts to be monitored and the material to be transcribed from them.

### **The communist world**

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 study of Sino-Soviet relations, for example, requires that a careful watch has to be kept on nuances in the attitudes taken by the two major and all the smaller communist countries. Indications of discussions within individual countries on such matters as the free-

dom of the individual, economic policy, the relation between politics and military professionalism, or the strategy and tactics to be adopted in relation to 'freedom' movements in various countries, are of special interest.

### **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. Countries covered recently include the Congo, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, and Upper Volta in Africa; Algeria and Syria in the Arab World; the Dominican Republic in Central America; and Indonesia and South Vietnam in the Far East. In the Middle East much propaganda directed against the Federation of South Arabia was monitored from Cairo, San'a, Damascus, Baghdad, and Moscow radios.

The unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia resulted in requirements for comprehensive reports on news and comment broadcast by Salisbury radio, inaudible in the United Kingdom and not satisfactorily monitorable by the Service's Unit in Nairobi. To meet this need, a small team of monitors was sent to Francistown in Bechuanaland (now Botswana) and was quickly able to send reports on significant broadcasts from Salisbury which proved of value *inter alia* in planning broadcasts to Rhodesia. This operation was a good example of the intimate relation between the External Services broadcasting to the world and the Monitoring Service reporting on what the rest of the world is saying.

### **Reception and output**

The Monitoring Service is based at Caversham, near Reading, and has two main parts - *Reception*, which is responsible for the listening and transcription, and *Output*, which selects and edits material for sending out by teleprinter and in printed documents to numerous 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 greatest 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 Departments have 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 Department* 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. They are also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and are available to subscribers, who include the press, academic institutions, and commercial organizations. Particulars of this subscription service may be obtained from Head of BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.



## External Broadcasting

### *Estimated Total Programme Hours a Week of some leading External Broadcasters*

(The 1950-65 figures are for December or the nearest month available. The 1966 figures are for March)

|                          | 1950 | 1955 | 1960  | 1961  | 1962  | 1963  | 1964  | 1965  | 1966  |                           |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| USSR                     | 533  | 649  | 994   | 1,072 | 1,213 | 1,330 | 1,338 | 1,375 | 1,381 | USSR                      |
| China                    | 66   | 159  | 687   | 732   | 785   | 899   | 937   | 1,027 | 1,105 | China                     |
| VOA                      | 497  | 854  | 658   | 767   | 826   | 863   | 873   | 886   | 909   | VOA                       |
| West Germany             | —    | 105  | 315   | 319   | 462   | 561   | 612   | 671   | 689   | West Germany              |
| BBC                      | 643  | 558  | 589   | 598   | 603   | 610   | 626   | 667   | 663   | BBC                       |
| Egypt                    | —    | 100  | 301   | 389   | 448   | 448   | 454   | 505   | 589   | Egypt                     |
| North Korea              | —    | 53   | 159   | 152   | 151   | 249   | 308   | 403   | 403   | North Korea               |
| Cuba                     | —    | —    | —     | 105   | 187   | 213   | 220   | 325   | 325   | Cuba                      |
| Australia                | 181  | 226  | 257   | 255   | 280   | 292   | 299   | 299   | 297   | Australia                 |
| Spain                    | 68   | 98   | 202   | 282   | 285   | 285   | 251   | 276   | 276   | Spain                     |
| Portugal                 | 46   | 102  | 133   | 157   | 185   | 183   | 202   | 273   | 273   | Portugal                  |
| Japan                    | —    | 91   | 203   | 224   | 240   | 252   | 252   | 249   | 245   | Japan                     |
| Holland                  | 127  | 120  | 178   | 191   | 193   | 216   | 198   | 235   | 235   | Holland                   |
| Ghana                    | —    | —    | —     | 99    | 100   | 100   | 100   | 212   | 219   | Ghana                     |
| European Communist Group | 412  | 820  | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,149 | 1,170 | 1,197 | 1,215 | 1,211 | European Communist Group* |

\* European Communist Group comprises Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and East Germany. Albania is included before 1961.

## World radio and television receivers

|                                     | Population    |      | Radio Set Ownership |             |                    | Sets per 1,000 population | Wired Broadcasting |             | Television     |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|------|
|                                     | 1965          | 1965 | 1955                | 1965        | 1955/65 % increase |                           | Number of sets     | 1965        | Number of sets | 1965 |
| <b>Europe</b>                       |               |      |                     |             |                    |                           |                    |             |                |      |
| Western Europe                      | 373,000,000   |      | 65,308,000          | 116,500,000 | 78                 | 312                       | 2,500,000          | 49,400,000  |                |      |
| USSR and European Communist Group   | 334,000,000   |      | 20,260,000          | 59,700,000  | 194                | 179                       | 43,400,000         | 24,000,000  |                |      |
| <b>Middle East (inc. N. Africa)</b> | 128,600,000   |      | 2,200,000           | 12,300,000  | 459                | 96                        | 3,000              | 1,250,000   |                |      |
| <b>Africa</b>                       |               |      |                     |             |                    |                           |                    |             |                |      |
| South Africa                        | 18,000,000    |      | 875,000             | 2,600,000   | 197                | 144                       | 12,000             | —           |                |      |
| Other African countries             | 210,000,000   |      | 360,000             | 4,800,000   | 1233               | 23                        | 143,000            | 98,000      |                |      |
| <b>Asia</b>                         |               |      |                     |             |                    |                           |                    |             |                |      |
| Japan                               | 98,000,000    |      | 12,000,000          | 27,000,000  | 125                | 275                       | 1,500,000          | 18,000,000  |                |      |
| Communist China                     | 725,000,000   |      | 1,000,000           | 6,000,000   | 500                | 8                         | 6,500,000          | 70,000      |                |      |
| India                               | 480,000,000   |      | 1,000,000           | 4,800,000   | 380                | 10                        | —                  | 2,000       |                |      |
| Other countries                     | 436,700,000   |      | 1,800,000           | 13,300,000  | 639                | 30                        | 700,000            | 700,000     |                |      |
| <b>Australasia and Pacific</b>      | 19,400,000    |      | 2,760,000           | 7,800,000   | 183                | 402                       | 350                | 3,200,000   |                |      |
| <b>Western Hemisphere</b>           |               |      |                     |             |                    |                           |                    |             |                |      |
| United States                       | 194,000,000   |      | 111,000,000         | 230,000,000 | 107                | 1185                      | —                  | 68,000,000  |                |      |
| Canada                              | 19,700,000    |      | 5,500,000           | 14,000,000  | 154                | 711                       | —                  | 5,000,000   |                |      |
| Latin America                       | 226,500,000   |      | 12,600,000          | 29,450,000  | 134                | 130                       | 4,000              | 7,400,000   |                |      |
| West Indies                         | 5,500,000     |      | 189,000             | 860,000     | 355                | 156                       | 53,000             | 101,000     |                |      |
| <b>World Figures (approx.)</b>      | 3,269,000,000 |      | 237,000,000         | 529,000,000 | 123                | 162                       | 54,800,000         | 177,000,000 |                |      |

# ENGINEERING

Transmitting the Programmes

Colour television

Stereophony

Television and VHF sound radio  
transmitters with regional maps

BBC-2 areas of reception

How to get the best reception

Frequency allocations

Transmitting stations and studios

4.

## Transmitting the Programmes

*The BBC's domestic sound radio and television services are broadcast from more than a hundred transmitting stations operating on long and medium waves, and in Bands I, II, III, IV, and V. These transmitters are briefly described in this section of the Handbook, with complete lists of the frequencies and channels used and with some hints about how to get the best reception. The locations and service areas of the BBC-1 tv and VHF sound radio stations are shown on separate maps for the seven BBC Regions. Another map shows the present coverage of BBC-2 tv.*

### Television

#### *BBC-1 and BBC Wales*

The Band-I and Band-III services carrying BBC-1 and BBC Wales are now available to nearly 99.5 per cent of the population. During the past year the Belmont Band-III transmitter was brought into service, to improve reception particularly in East Lincolnshire, where severe interference\* affects the Band-I service from Holme Moss. Additional low-power relay stations started service and work is in hand on many more, including those approved by the Postmaster General for the latest stage of the relay station scheme. These are for Ambleside, Bridlington, Hungerford, Limpley Stoke, Marlborough, Richmond (Yorks), Rye, Seaford, Sidmouth, Wensleydale/Swaledale, Helensburgh, Jamestown (Dunbartonshire), Port Ellen (Islay), Abergavenny, Ammanford, Betws-y-Coed, Ffestiniog, Llanelli, and Neath.

#### *BBC-2*

The enormous engineering programme to extend the UHF transmitter network has made good progress, despite disappointing delays caused mainly by bad weather, which has particularly affected work on the very high masts which carry the transmitting aerials.

By the end of 1966, BBC-2 was available to about 60 per cent of the population and this proportion will be substantially increased with the completion of more of the first group of 18 high-power UHF transmitting stations. Early in 1966, the Postmaster General gave his approval in principle to the second group of high-power stations, at Belmont (Lincolnshire), now in service, Sandy Heath (Bedfordshire), Londonderry, Caradon Hill (Cornwall), East

\* A leaflet *Television Interference from Distant Transmitting Stations* describes this problem in detail; it is available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

Lothian, Moel-y-Parc (Flintshire), Staffordshire, Balcalk (Angus), Sussex, and North Hampshire. These ten stations will serve some 5¼ million people and will increase the coverage of BBC-2 to 77 per cent of the population. Most of the ten will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of 1968 and the remainder soon after, provided that there are no major difficulties in acquiring new sites where they are needed.

The first four UHF relay stations are now in service, at Guildford, Hertford, Reigate, and Tunbridge Wells. Planning is proceeding for many others, to fill gaps in the areas served by the main stations.

### *Colour Television*

The Postmaster General has authorized the BBC to introduce a regular colour service using the PAL system on 625 lines and this will start towards the end of 1967 in BBC-2.

Engineering preparations are in hand and a great deal of equipment for both studios and outside broadcast vehicles has been ordered, or is in production in the BBC's own workshops. At the Television Centre, Studios 6 and 8, hitherto completed only in carcass form, are being equipped for colour working, as is the BBC-2 Presentation Studio and Network Control Room. At Alexandra Palace, arrangements are being made for News Operations, both Studio and Film, to be carried out in colour.

The colour service will begin simultaneously from all BBC-2 transmitters in service and the colour programmes will be available to more than two-thirds of the population from the start. (*See also articles on pages 11-16.*)

### **Sound Radio**

Interference to the medium-wave services continues to be very serious and in many places clear reception is provided only by the VHF sound radio service. This is now available to virtually the whole of the population, from the transmitting stations listed on the following pages.

Further improvements in the coverage of the VHF sound radio service resulted from the new relay stations brought into service during the past year and work is in hand on others, including eight additional ones recently approved by the Postmaster General for Ambleside, Ventnor, Wensleydale/Swaledale, Whitby, Ballachulish, Betws-y-Coed, Ffestiniog, and Portrush (N. Ireland).

### *Stereophony*

A substantial development in stereophony was undertaken during 1966. Since the end of July, the VHF stations at Wrotham and

Swingate (Dover) have been transmitting two or three programmes each day in the Music Programme and Third Programme, using the compatible pilot-tone system which has been extensively tested by the BBC and is the established system for the stereophonic services in the United States, Germany, France, Italy, and Holland.

The stereophonic programmes will be extended to the Midlands from the Sutton Coldfield transmitter about the middle of 1967 and to the North from Holme Moss and Belmont a few months later.

## Television and Sound Radio Transmitters

On the following pages are details of all the BBC's radio and television stations, in the following order:

Service area maps and brief descriptions of BBC-1 (and BBC Wales) television and VHF sound radio transmitters.

BBC-2 television transmitter development; table and map.

Lists of VHF sound radio and BBC-1 (and BBC Wales) television transmitters.

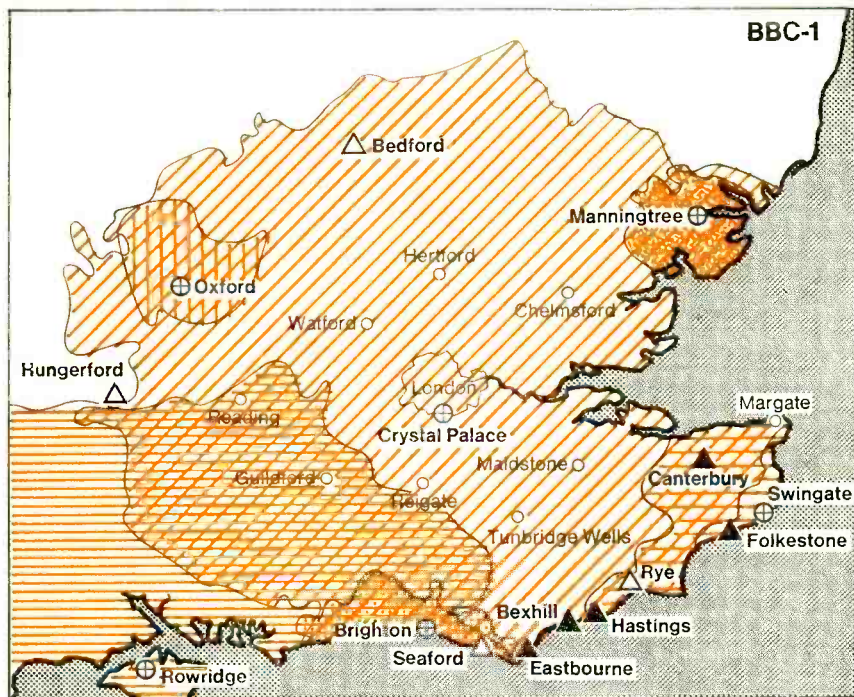
Tables of medium- and long-wave sound radio transmitters.

Future stations are listed in italics in the tables.

For **BBC-1**, **BBC Wales** and **VHF sound radio**, there are separate maps for each of seven regions of the United Kingdom, with the service areas of the main stations indicated by coloured shading. The indicated limits of the service areas are not to be interpreted as rigid boundaries because conditions of reception can vary considerably, particularly near the fringes of the service areas. Shielding by high ground or tall buildings can cause unsatisfactory reception in some places; where the area affected is extensive or densely populated, relay stations have been built or are planned. The locations of all relay stations are shown on the map but service areas are not shown for stations which serve thickly populated urban areas only.

For **BBC-2**, the map on page 123 shows the transmitters in service and those on which work is in hand; a fuller list, including all future stations so far planned, precedes the map. Approximate service areas are indicated on the map for the high-power stations.

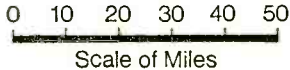
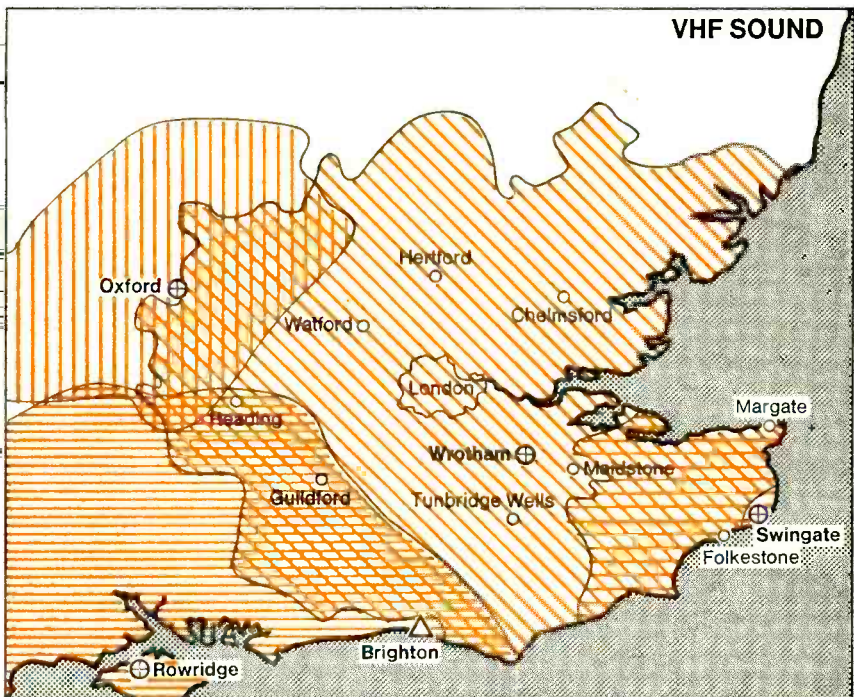
## London and South-east England



Crystal Palace serves most of the region and in the fringes of its service area reinforcement is provided by Rowridge, Oxford, Manningtree, Swingate (Dover), and Brighton. Low-power relay stations serve Folkestone, Hastings, Bexhill, Eastbourne, and Canterbury and additional ones are planned for Hungerford, Bedford, Seaford, and Rye.

The northern half of Bedfordshire and small areas in the north of Hertfordshire and Essex are also served from the Peterborough station (*see page 110*).





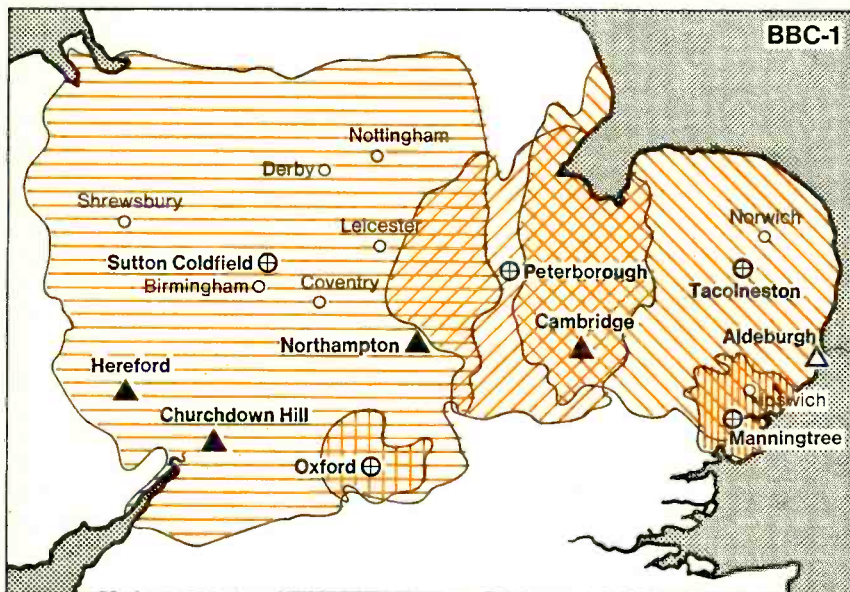
Service areas of main stations:

- |                |  |             |  |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|
| Crystal Palace |  | Manningtree |  |
| Rowridge       |  | Brighton    |  |
| Swingate       |  | Wrotham     |  |
| Oxford         |  |             |  |

Low-power station, serving local area ▲ Future station △

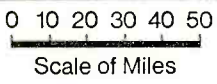
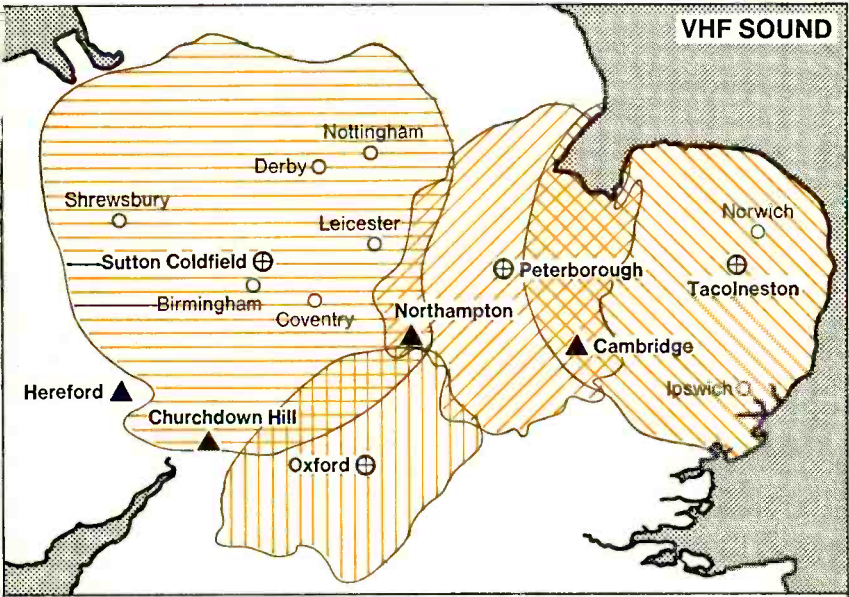
The high-power station at Wrotham serves most of the region and is reinforced by Swingate (Dover) for East Kent. In the west and south-west alternative services, and different regional Home Services, are available from Rowridge and Oxford. The northern half of Bedfordshire is also served from Peterborough (see page 111). A low-power relay station is planned for Brighton.

## Midlands








Sutton Coldfield, Tacolneston, and Peterborough are the main stations serving most of the region, supplemented by Oxford and Manningtree. A relay station at Churchdown Hill serves Cheltenham and Gloucester and others serve Hereford, Cambridge, and Northampton. Another is planned for Aldeburgh.

# VHF SOUND



Service areas of main stations:

- |                                       |   |                |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Sutton Coldfield                      |    | Oxford         |   |
| Tacolneston                           |   | Manningtree    |  |
| Peterborough                          |  |                |  |
| Low-power station, serving local area | ▲   | Future station | △  |

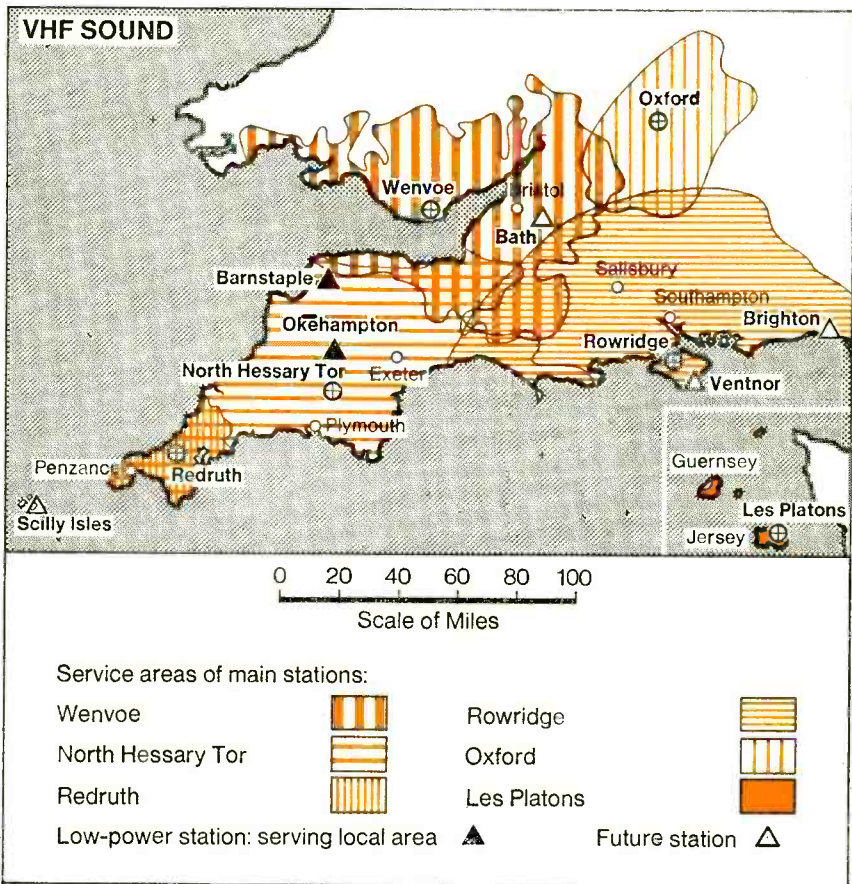
The main stations serving the area are Sutton Coldfield, Tacolneston, and Peterborough, supplemented by Oxford. Churchdown Hill serves Cheltenham and Gloucester and other local relay stations are at Hereford, Cambridge, and Northampton.

## West and South-west England



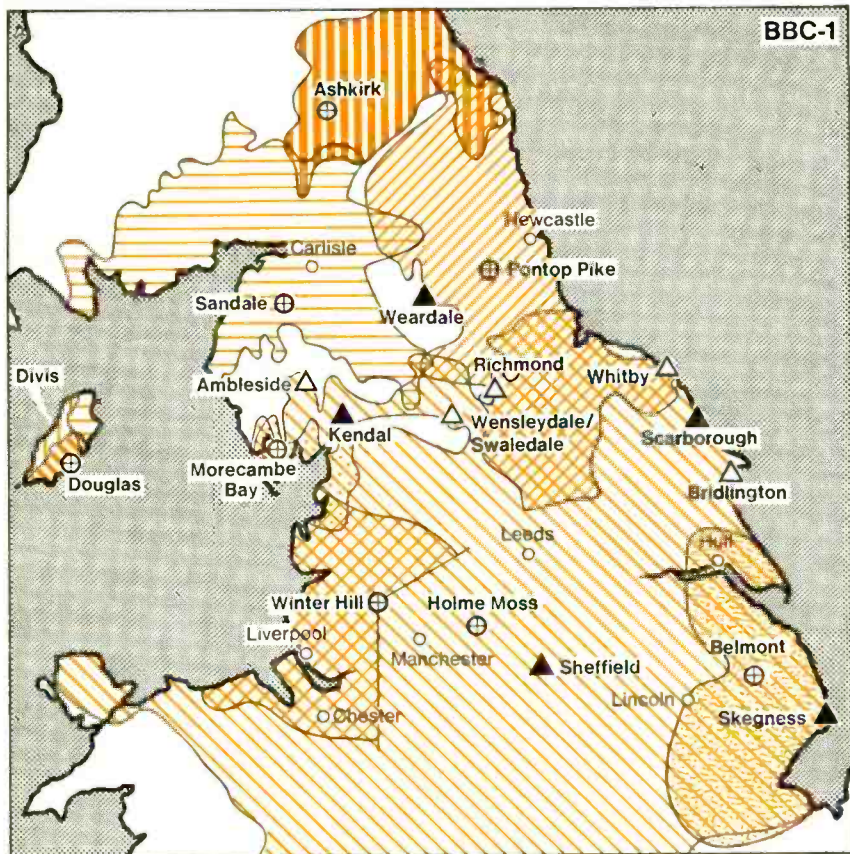
The service from the three high-power stations at Wenvoe (S. Wales), Rowridge, and North Hessary Tor is augmented from relay stations in the remoter parts and at places shielded by high ground or badly affected by interference. Additional relay stations are planned for Bath, Limpley Stoke, Marlborough, the Scilly Isles, Sidmouth, and Weymouth.





Good general coverage from Wenvoe, Rowridge, North Hessary Tor, and Oxford is supplemented by eight relay stations; three others are planned, for Bath, Scilly Isles, and Ventnor. In the service areas of Oxford and Wenvoe alternative versions of the Home Service are available.

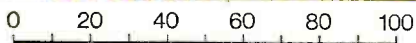
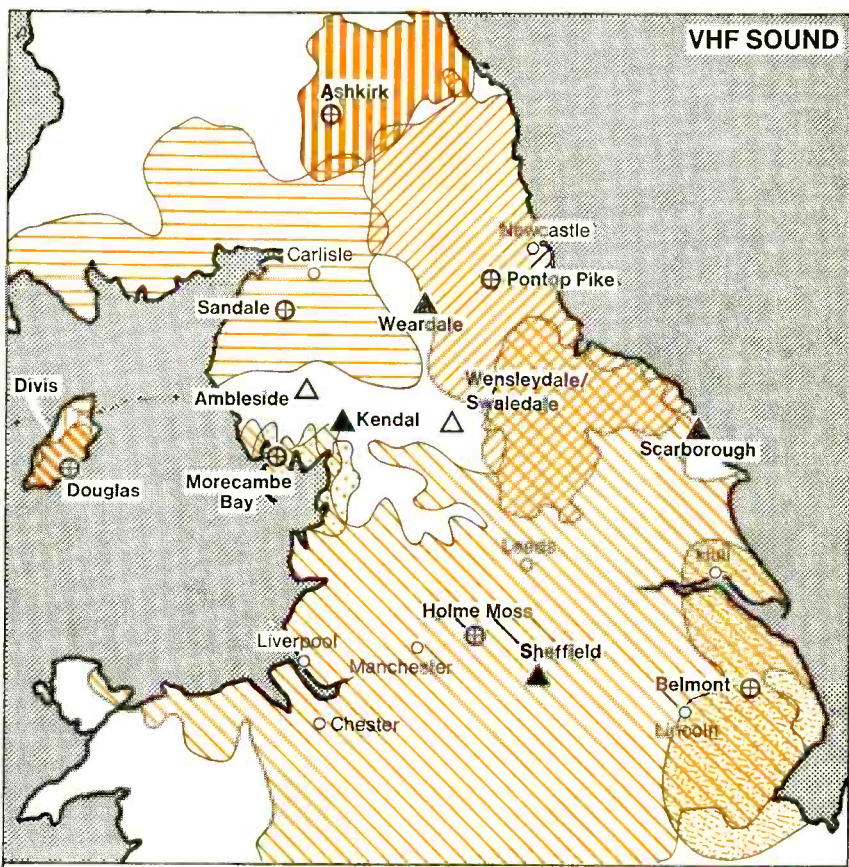
## Northern England



**BBC-1:** Holme Moss, Pontop Pike, and Sandale serve almost the whole region but Channel 2, used by Holme Moss suffers interference from foreign television stations. In the worst affected areas Winter Hill and Belmont, in Band III, provide better services.









**VHF sound radio** is transmitted from nearly all the stations used for television. Ashkirk serves mainly some border areas of Scotland and transmits the Scottish Home Service; this is also available (in addition to North Home) in the area served by Sandale. Additional relay stations are planned for Ambleside, Bridlington (BBC-1 only), Richmond (BBC-1 only), Wensleydale/Swaledale, and Whitby.





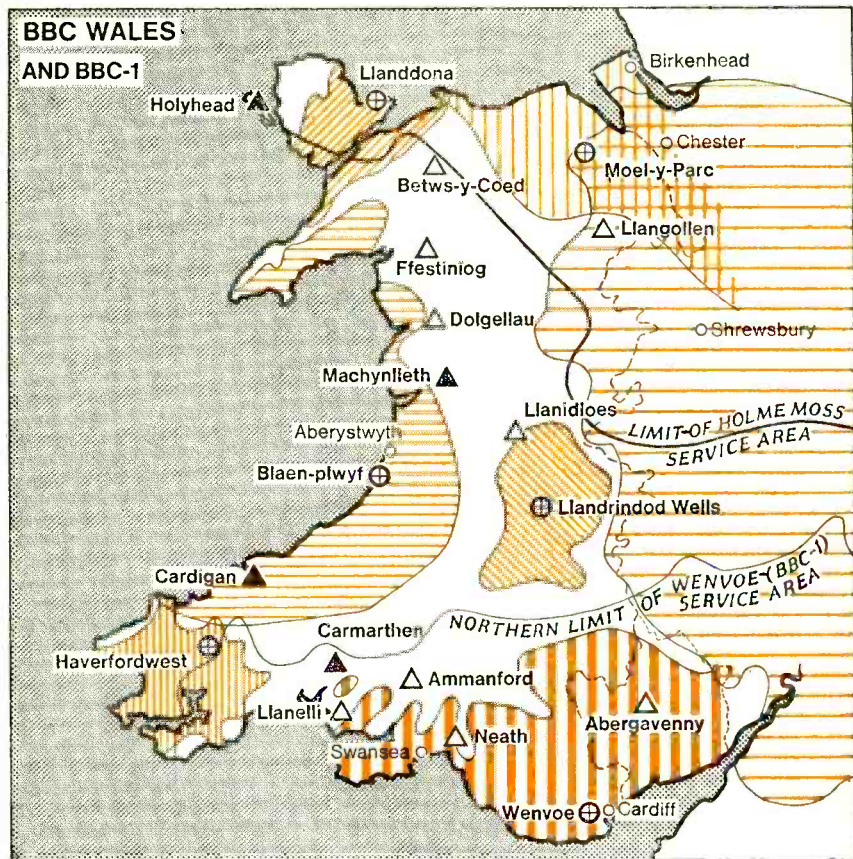
Scale of Miles

Service areas of main stations:

|               |   |             |   |
|---------------|---|-------------|---|
| Holme Moss    |  | Pontop Pike |  |
| Sandale       |  | Winter Hill |  |
| Morecambe Bay |  | Ashkirk     |  |
| Douglas       |  | Belmont     |  |

Low-power station, serving local area  Future station 

## Wales

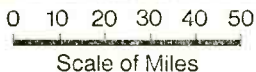
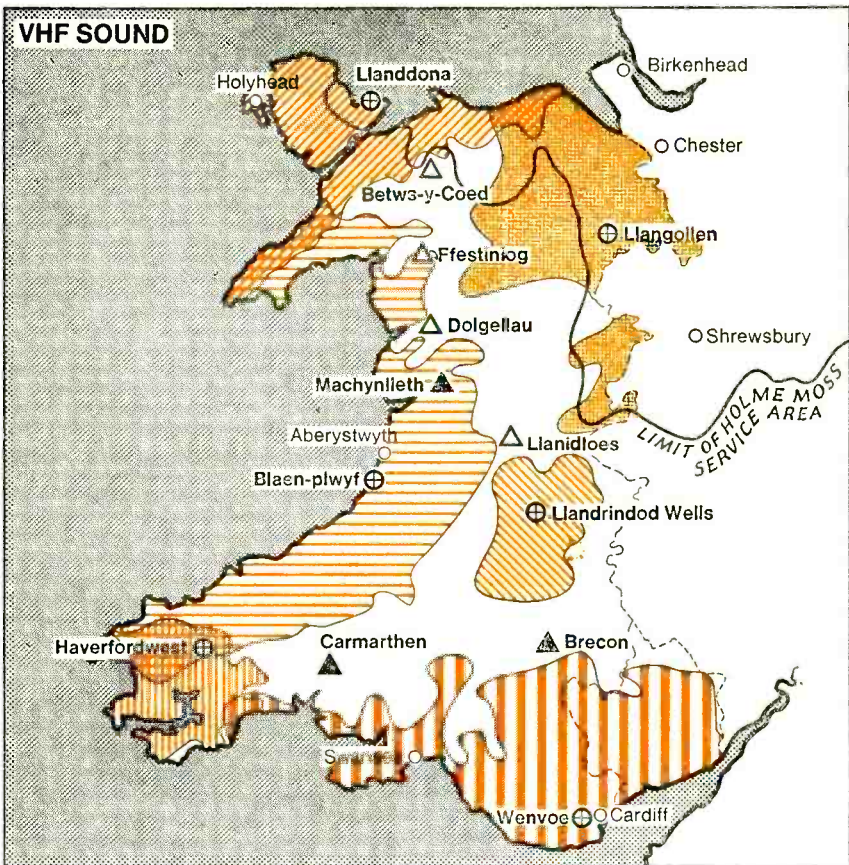


**Television:** All stations in Wales transmit BBC Wales. New relay stations planned for Abergavenny, Ammanford, Betws-y-Coed, Cardigan, Dolgellau, Ffestiniog, Llanelli, Llangollen, Llanidloes, and Neath. Wenvoe also transmits BBC-1, available in parts of north and east Wales from Holme Moss and Sutton Coldfield.

**VHF sound radio:** Nearly all the population of Wales is served by VHF sound radio and new local relay stations are planned for Betws-y-Coed, Dolgellau, Ffestiniog, and Llanidloes. Wenvoe transmits West Home as well as Welsh.



# VHF SOUND




Service areas of main stations:

Wenvoe (BBC Wales & VHF) 


Llanddona 

Llandrindod Wells 


Moel-y-Parc 

Haverfordwest 

Sutton Coldfield 

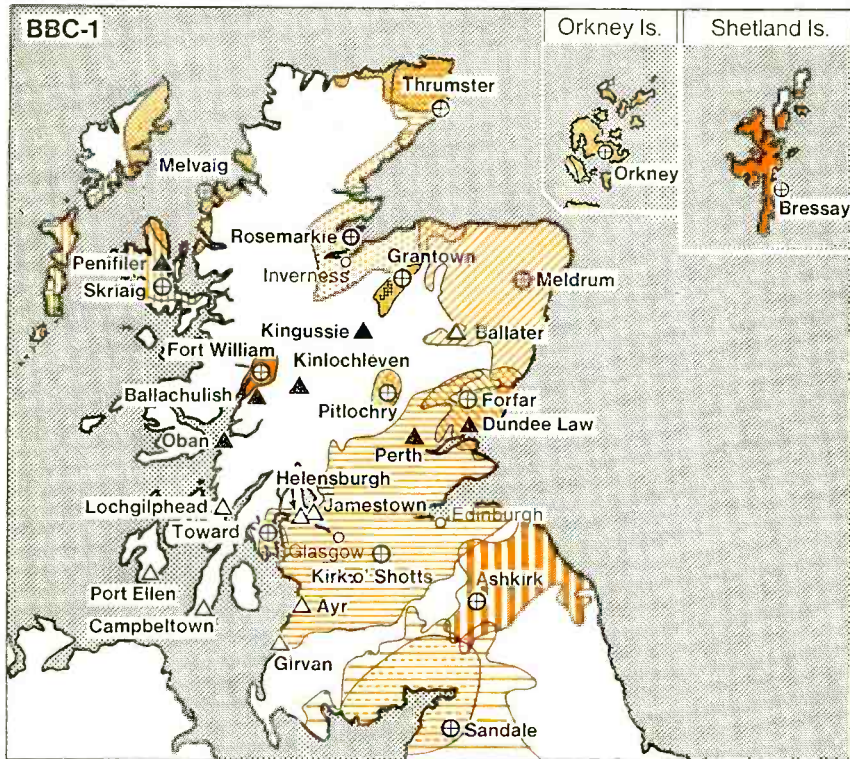
Blaen-plwyf 

Llangollen 

Low-power station, serving local area 

Future station 

## Scotland



**BBC-1:** Because of geographical features, coverage of Scotland needs a large number of relay stations to supplement the services from the main stations. A total of thirty stations is planned, including relay stations for Ayr, Ballater, Campbeltown, Girvan, Helensburgh, Jamestown, Lochgilhead, and Port Ellen. Sandale transmits on two channels: the Channel 6 service carries the same programmes as all the transmitters in Scotland; the Channel 4 service follows the transmitters in the North of England when different regional programmes are transmitted.

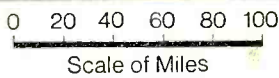
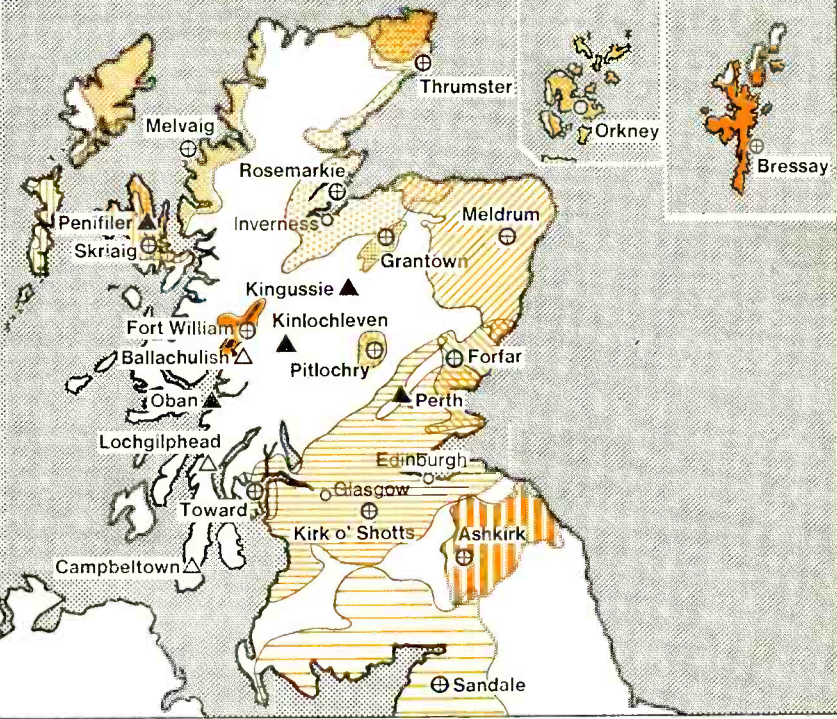
**VHF Sound Radio:** Many stations are needed for coverage; additional relay stations are planned at Ballachulish, Campbeltown, and Lochgilhead. Melvaig and Penifiler now transmit all three programmes. Sandale transmits North Home Service as well as the Scottish programme. Parts of the coastal areas of Wigtownshire and Ayrshire are within the service area of the Divis transmitter.



# VHF SOUND

Orkney Is.

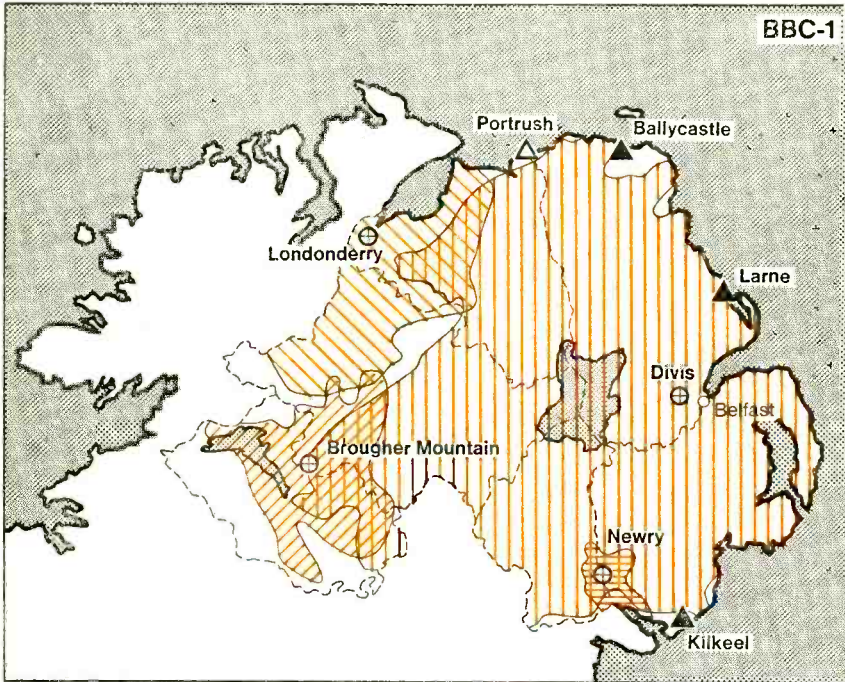
Shetland Is.



Service areas of main stations:

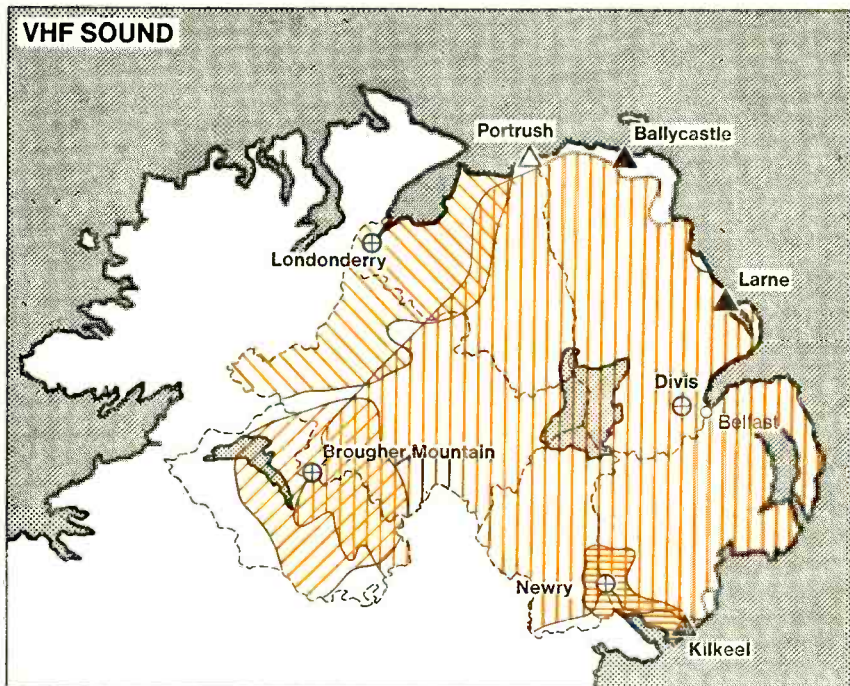
|                                       |  |                     |  |                |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Kirk o' Shotts                        |  | Fort William        |  | Forfar         |  |
| Meldrum                               |  | Orkney              |  | Grantown       |  |
| Rosemarkie                            |  | Sandale (Channel 4) |  | Pitlochry      |  |
| Thrumster                             |  | Sandale (Channel 6) |  | Bressay        |  |
| Melvaig                               |  | Ashkirk             |  | Skriaig        |  |
| Low-power station, serving local area |  |                     |  | Future station |  |

## Northern Ireland



Divis, Brougher Mountain, and Londonderry serve most of Ulster and there are local relay stations at Ballycastle, Killeel, Larne, and Newry; another is planned near Portrush.

# VHF SOUND



0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles

Service areas of main stations:

Divis



Brougher Mountain



Londonderry



Newry



Low-power station, serving local area



Future station



The three sound radio programmes on VHF are transmitted from all of the stations used for television; they will also be radiated by the relay station planned for Portrush.

## BBC-2 Development

Good progress was maintained in the extension of the BBC-2 transmitter network, in spite of unavoidable delays caused by bad weather and the unique problems associated with the use of ultra high frequencies. The following table summarizes the transmitter programme. Each UHF station has been assigned four channels, one for BBC-2 (shown in heavy type) and the others for possible future services.

| <b>Stations in operation</b>   | <i>Channels</i> | <b>Relay stations planned</b> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Crystal Palace   | 23, 26, 30, 33  | <i>Sutton Coldfield area</i>  |
| Sutton Coldfield   | 40, 43, 46, 50  | Brierly Hill                  |
| Wenvoe   | 41, 44, 47, 51  | Bromsgrove                    |
| Winter Hill  | 55, 59, 62, 65  | Kidderminster                 |
| Rowridge   | 21, 24, 27, 31  | Stratford-upon-Avon           |
| Emley Moor   | 41, 44, 47, 51  | Worcester                     |
| Black Hill   | 40, 43, 46, 50  |                               |
| Pontop Pike  | 54, 58, 61, 64  | <i>Winter Hill area</i>       |
| Divis  | 21, 24, 27, 31  | Mossley                       |
| Belmont  | 22, 25, 28, 32  | Nelson/Colne                  |
|  |                 |                               |
| <b>Relay stations in operation</b>                                   |                 | <i>Emley Moor area</i>        |
| <i>Crystal Palace area</i>   |                 | Chesterfield                  |
| Hertford   | 54, 58, 61, 64  | Halifax                       |
| Tunbridge Wells  | 41, 44, 47, 51  | Keighley                      |
| Reigate  | 53, 57, 60, 63  | Sheffield                     |
| Guildford  | 40, 43, 46, 50  |                               |
|  |                 |                               |
| <b>Stations expected to be completed during the winter of 1966-7</b> |                 |                               |
| Tacolneston  | 55, 59, 62, 65  |                               |
| Dover  | 50, 53, 56, 66  |                               |
| Durris   | 22, 25, 28, 32  |                               |
|  |                 |                               |
| <b>Stations expected to be completed during 1967</b>                 |                 |                               |
| Llanddona  | 53, 57, 60, 63  |                               |
| Waltham  | 54, 58, 61, 64  |                               |
| Sudbury  | 41, 44, 47, 51  |                               |
| Oxford   | 53, 57, 60, 63  |                               |
|  |                 |                               |
| <i>Followed by</i>   | <i>Channels</i> |                               |
| Mendip Forest  | 54, 58, 61, 64  |                               |
| North Yorkshire  | 23, 26, 29, 33  |                               |
| Sandy Heath  | 21, 24, 27, 31  |                               |
| Caradon Hill   |                 |                               |
| Moel-y-Parc  |                 |                               |
| Londonderry  |                 |                               |
| Balcalk, Angus   |                 |                               |
| East Lothian   |                 |                               |
| North Hampshire  |                 |                               |
| Staffordshire  |                 |                               |
| Sussex   |                 |                               |







## VHF Sound Radio Transmitting Stations

The following tables give a complete list of BBC-1, BBC Wales and VHF sound radio transmitters both those in service and (in italics) those planned.

All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized

|                     | <i>Version<br/>of Home<br/>Service</i> | <i>Frequencies (MHz)</i> |              |              | <i>Maximum<br/>ERP<br/>(Each Prog.)</i> |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|                     |  | <i>Home</i>              | <i>Light</i> | <i>Third</i> |   |
| <i>Ambleside</i>    |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Ashkirk             | Scottish                               | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 18 kW *                                 |
| <i>Balachulish</i>  |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Ballycastle         | N. Ireland                             | 93.4                     | 89.0         | 91.2         | 40 W *                                  |
| Barnstaple          | West                                   | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 150 W *                                 |
| <i>Bath</i>         | <i>West</i>                            | <i>93.2</i>              | <i>88.8</i>  | <i>91.0</i>  | <i>35 W*</i>                            |
| Belmont             | North                                  | 93.1                     | 88.8         | 90.9         | 8 kW *                                  |
| <i>Betws-y-Coed</i> |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Blaen-plwyf         | Welsh                                  | 93.1                     | 88.7         | 90.9         | 60 kW                                   |
| Brecon              | Welsh                                  | 93.3                     | 88.9         | 91.1         | 10 W *                                  |
| Bressay             | Scottish                               | 92.7                     | 88.3         | 90.5         | 10 kW *                                 |
| <i>Brighton</i>     | <i>West</i>                            | <i>94.5</i>              | <i>90.1</i>  | <i>92.3</i>  | <i>25 W*</i>                            |
| Brougher Mountain   | N. Ireland                             | 93.3                     | 88.9         | 91.1         | 2.5 kW                                  |
| Cambridge           | Midland                                | 93.3                     | 88.9         | 91.1         | 20 W *                                  |
| <i>Campbeltown</i>  |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Carmarthen          | Welsh                                  | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 10 W *                                  |
| Churchdown Hill     | Midland                                | 93.4                     | 89.0         | 91.2         | 25 W *                                  |
| Divis               | N. Ireland                             | 94.5                     | 90.1         | 92.3         | 60 kW                                   |
| <i>Dolgellau</i>    | <i>Welsh</i>                           | <i>94.5</i>              | <i>90.1</i>  | <i>92.3</i>  |   |
| Douglas             | North                                  | 92.8                     | 88.4         | 90.6         | 6 kW *                                  |
| <i>Ffestiniog</i>   |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Forfar              | Scottish                               | 92.7                     | 88.3         | 90.5         | 10 kW *                                 |
| Fort William        | Scottish                               | 93.7                     | 89.3         | 91.5         | 1.5 kW                                  |
| Grantown            | Scottish                               | 94.2                     | 89.8         | 92.0         | 350 W *                                 |
| Haverfordwest       | Welsh                                  | 93.7                     | 89.3         | 91.5         | 10 kW *                                 |
| Hereford            | Midland                                | 94.1                     | 89.7         | 91.9         | 25 W *                                  |
| Holme Moss          | North                                  | 93.7                     | 89.3         | 91.5         | 120 kW                                  |
| Kendal              | North                                  | 93.1                     | 88.7         | 90.9         | 25 W *                                  |
| Kilkeel             | N. Ireland                             | 93.2                     | 88.8         | 91.0         | 25 W *                                  |
| Kingussie           | Scottish                               | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 35 W *                                  |
| Kinlochleven        | Scottish                               | 94.1                     | 89.7         | 91.9         | 2 W                                     |
| Kirk o' Shotts      | Scottish                               | 94.3                     | 89.9         | 92.1         | 120 kW                                  |
| Larne               | N. Ireland                             | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 15 W *                                  |
| Les Platons         | West                                   | 97.1                     | 91.1         | 94.75        | 1.5 kW *                                |
| Llandona            | Welsh                                  | 94.0                     | 89.6         | 91.8         | 12 kW                                   |
| Llandrindod Wells   | Welsh                                  | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 1.5 kW                                  |
| Llangollen          | Welsh                                  | 93.25                    | 88.85        | 91.05        | 10 kW *                                 |
| <i>Llanidloes</i>   | <i>Welsh</i>                           | <i>92.5</i>              | <i>88.1</i>  | <i>90.3</i>  | <i>5 W</i>                              |
| <i>Lochgilthead</i> |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Londonderry         | N. Ireland                             | 92.7                     | 88.3         | 90.55        | 13 kW *                                 |
| Machynlleth         | Welsh                                  | 93.8                     | 89.4         | 91.6         | 60 W *                                  |
| Meldrum             | Scottish                               | 93.1                     | 88.7         | 90.9         | 60 kW                                   |
| Melvaig             | Scottish                               | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 22 kW *                                 |
| Morecambe Bay       | North                                  | 94.4                     | 90.0         | 92.2         | 4 kW *                                  |

|                           | <i>Version<br/>of Home<br/>Service</i> | <i>Frequencies (MHz)</i> |              |              | <i>Maximum<br/>ERP<br/>(Each Prog.)</i> |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|                           |  | <i>Home</i>              | <i>Light</i> | <i>Third</i> |   |
| Newry                     | N. Ireland                             | 93.0                     | 88.6         | 90.8         | 30 W*                                   |
| Northampton               | Midland                                | 93.3                     | 88.9         | 91.1         | 60 W*                                   |
| North Hessary Tor         | West                                   | 92.5                     | 88.1         | 90.3         | 60 kW                                   |
| Oban                      | Scottish                               | 93.3                     | 88.9         | 91.1         | 1.5 kW                                  |
| Okehampton                | West                                   | 93.1                     | 88.7         | 90.9         | 15 W*                                   |
| Orkney                    | Scottish                               | 93.7                     | 89.3         | 91.5         | 20 kW*                                  |
| Oxford                    | Midland                                | 93.9                     | 89.5         | 91.7         | 22 kW*                                  |
|                           | West                                   | 95.85                    | 89.5         | 91.7         | 22 kW                                   |
| Penifiler                 | Scottish                               | 93.9                     | 89.5         | 91.7         | 6 W*                                    |
| Perth                     | Scottish                               | 93.7                     | 89.3         | 91.5         | 15 W*                                   |
| Peterborough              | Midland                                | 94.5                     | 90.1         | 92.3         | 20 kW*                                  |
| Pitlochry                 | Scottish                               | 93.6                     | 89.2         | 91.4         | 200 W*                                  |
| Pontop Pike               | North                                  | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 60 kW                                   |
| Portrush                  |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Redruth                   | West                                   | 94.1                     | 89.7         | 91.9         | 9 kW*                                   |
| Rosemarkie                | Scottish                               | 94.0                     | 89.6         | 91.8         | 12 kW*                                  |
| Rowridge                  | West                                   | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 60 kW                                   |
| Sandale                   | Scottish                               | 92.5                     | 88.1         | 90.3         | 120 kW                                  |
|                           | North                                  | 94.7                     | 88.1         | 90.3         | 120 kW                                  |
| Scarborough               | North                                  | 94.3                     | 89.9         | 92.1         | 25 W*                                   |
| Scilly                    |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Sheffield                 | North                                  | 94.3                     | 89.9         | 92.1         | 60 W                                    |
| Skriaig                   | Scottish                               | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 10 kW*                                  |
| Sutton Coldfield          | Midland                                | 92.7                     | 88.3         | 90.5         | 120 kW                                  |
| Swingate                  | London                                 | 94.4                     | 90.0         | 92.4         | 7 kW*                                   |
| Tacolneston               | Midland                                | 94.1                     | 89.7         | 91.9         | 120 kW                                  |
| Thrumster                 | Scottish                               | 94.5                     | 90.1         | 92.3         | 10 kW*                                  |
| Toward                    | Scottish                               | 92.9                     | 88.5         | 90.7         | 250 W*                                  |
| Ventnor                   |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Weardale                  | North                                  | 94.1                     | 89.7         | 91.9         | 100 W*                                  |
| Wensleydale/<br>Swaledale |  |                          |              |              |   |
| Wenvoe                    | Welsh                                  | 94.3                     | 89.95        | 96.8         | 120 kW                                  |
|                           | West                                   | 92.125                   | 89.95        | 96.8         | 120 kW                                  |
| Whitby                    | North                                  | 94.0                     | 89.6         | 91.8         | 40 W*                                   |
| Wrotham                   | London                                 | 93.5                     | 89.1         | 91.3         | 120 kW                                  |

\* *Directional aerial*

## BBC Television Transmitting Stations

### BBC-1 and BBC Wales

|                                | <i>Channel</i> | <i>Polarization</i> | <i>Maximum vision<br/>ERP</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Abergavenny (BBC Wales)</i> |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Aldeburgh</i>               | 5              | <i>Vertical</i>     | 25 W*                         |
| <i>Ambleside</i>               |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Ammanford (BBC Wales)</i>   |                |                     |                               |
| Ashkirk                        | 1              | <i>Vertical</i>     | 18 kW*                        |
| Ayr                            | 2              | <i>Horizontal</i>   | 50 W*                         |
| Ballachulish                   | 2              | <i>Vertical</i>     | 100 W*                        |
| Ballater                       |                |                     |                               |
| Ballycastle                    | 4              | <i>Horizontal</i>   | 50 W*                         |

|                                 | <i>Channel</i> | <i>Polarization</i> | <i>Maximum vision<br/>ERP</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barnstaple                      | 3              | Horizontal          | 200 W*                        |
| <i>Bath</i>                     | 6              | <i>Horizontal</i>   | <i>250 W*</i>                 |
| <i>Bedford</i>                  | <i>10</i>      | <i>Horizontal</i>   | <i>500 W*</i>                 |
| Belmont                         | 13             | Vertical            | 20 kW*                        |
| <i>Betws-y-Coed (BBC Wales)</i> |                |                     |                               |
| Bexhill                         | 3              | Horizontal          | 150 W*                        |
| Blaen-plwyf (BBC Wales)         | 3              | Horizontal          | 3 kW*                         |
| Bodmin                          | 5              | Horizontal          | 10 W*                         |
| Bressay                         | 3              | Vertical            | 6 kW*                         |
| <i>Bridlington</i>              |                |                     |                               |
| Brighton                        | 2              | Vertical            | 400 W*                        |
| Brougher Mountain               | 5              | Vertical            | 7 kW*                         |
| Bude                            | 4              | Vertical            | 100 W*                        |
| Cambridge                       | 2              | Horizontal          | 100 W*                        |
| <i>Campbeltown</i>              |                |                     |                               |
| Canterbury                      | 5              | Vertical            | 30 W*                         |
| <i>Cardigan (BBC Wales)</i>     | <i>2</i>       | <i>Horizontal</i>   | <i>45 W*</i>                  |
| Carmarthen (BBC Wales)          | 1              | Vertical            | 20 W*                         |
| Churchdown Hill                 | 1              | Horizontal          | 250 W*                        |
| Crystal Palace                  | 1              | Vertical            | 200 kW                        |
| Divis                           | 1              | Horizontal          | 12 kW                         |
| <i>Dolgellau (BBC Wales)</i>    | <i>5</i>       | <i>Vertical</i>     | <i>25 W*</i>                  |
| Douglas                         | 5              | Vertical            | 3 kW*                         |
| Dundee Law                      | 2              | Vertical            | 10 W*                         |
| Eastbourne                      | 5              | Vertical            | 50 W*                         |
| <i>Ffestiniog (BBC Wales)</i>   |                |                     |                               |
| Folkestone                      | 4              | Horizontal          | 40 W*                         |
| Forfar                          | 5              | Vertical            | 5 kW*                         |
| Fort William                    | 5              | Horizontal          | 1.5 kW                        |
| <i>Girvan</i>                   | <i>4</i>       | <i>Vertical</i>     | <i>20 W*</i>                  |
| Grantown                        | 1              | Horizontal          | 400 W*                        |
| Hastings                        | 4              | Horizontal          | 15 W*                         |
| Haverfordwest (BBC Wales)       | 4              | Horizontal          | 10 kW*                        |
| <i>Helensburgh</i>              |                |                     |                               |
| Hereford                        | 2              | Horizontal          | 50 W*                         |
| Holme Moss                      | 2              | Vertical            | 100 kW                        |
| Holyhead (BBC Wales)            | 4              | Horizontal          | 10 W*                         |
| <i>Hungerford</i>               |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Jamestown</i>                |                |                     |                               |
| Kendal                          | 1              | Horizontal          | 25 W*                         |
| Kilkeel                         | 3              | Horizontal          | 25 W*                         |
| Kingussie                       | 5              | Horizontal          | 35 W*                         |
| Kinlochleven                    | 1              | Vertical            | 5 W*                          |
| Kirk o' Shotts                  | 3              | Vertical            | 100 kW                        |
| Larne                           | 3              | Horizontal          | 50 W*                         |
| Les Platons                     | 4              | Horizontal          | 1 kW                          |
| <i>Limpley Stoke</i>            |                |                     |                               |
| Llanddona (BBC Wales)           | 1              | Vertical            | 6 kW*                         |
| Llandrindod Wells (BBC Wales)   | 1              | Horizontal          | 1.5 kW                        |
| <i>Llanelli (BBC Wales)</i>     |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Llangollen (BBC Wales)</i>   | <i>1</i>       | <i>Horizontal</i>   |                               |
| <i>Llanidloes (BBC Wales)</i>   | <i>13</i>      | <i>Horizontal</i>   | <i>20 W*</i>                  |
| <i>Lochgilthead</i>             |                |                     |                               |

|                              | <i>Channel</i> | <i>Polarization</i> | <i>Maximum vision<br/>ERP</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Londonderry                  | 2              | Horizontal          | 1.5 kW *                      |
| Machynlleth (BBC Wales)      | 5              | Horizontal          | 50 W *                        |
|                              | 5              | Horizontal          | 20 W *                        |
| Manningtree                  | 4              | Horizontal          | 5 kW *                        |
| <i>Marlborough</i>           |                |                     |                               |
| Meldrum                      | 4              | Horizontal          | 17 kW *                       |
| Melvaig                      | 4              | Vertical            | 25 kW *                       |
| Moel-y-Parc (BBC Wales)      | 6              | Vertical            | 20 kW *                       |
| Morecambe Bay                | 3              | Horizontal          | 5 kW *                        |
| <i>Neath (BBC Wales)</i>     |                |                     |                               |
| Newry                        | 4              | Vertical            | 30 W *                        |
| Northampton                  | 3              | Vertical            | 90 W *                        |
| North Hessary Tor            | 2              | Vertical            | 15 kW *                       |
| Oban                         | 4              | Vertical            | 3 kW *                        |
| Okehampton                   | 4              | Vertical            | 40 W *                        |
| Orkney                       | 5              | Vertical            | 15 kW *                       |
| Oxford                       | 2              | Horizontal          | 650 W *                       |
| Penifiler                    | 1              | Horizontal          | 25 W *                        |
| Perth                        | 4              | Vertical            | 25 W *                        |
| Peterborough                 | 5              | Horizontal          | 1 kW                          |
| Pitlochry                    | 1              | Horizontal          | 200 W *                       |
| Pontop Pike                  | 5              | Horizontal          | 17 kW                         |
| <i>Port Ellen</i>            |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Portrush</i>              | 5              | <i>Horizontal</i>   | 20 W *                        |
| Redruth                      | 1              | Horizontal          | 10 kW *                       |
| <i>Richmond (Yorkshire)</i>  |                |                     |                               |
| Rosemarkie                   | 2              | Horizontal          | 20 kW *                       |
| Rowridge                     | 3              | Vertical            | 100 kW *                      |
| <i>Rye</i>                   |                |                     |                               |
| Sandale (North)              | 4              | Horizontal          | 30 kW *                       |
| (Scotland)                   | 6              | Horizontal          | 70 kW *                       |
| Scarborough                  | 1              | Horizontal          | 500 W *                       |
| <i>Scilly Isles</i>          |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Seaford</i>               |                |                     |                               |
| Sheffield                    | 1              | Horizontal          | 50 W                          |
| <i>Sidmouth</i>              |                |                     |                               |
| Skegness                     | 1              | Horizontal          | 60 W                          |
| Skriaig                      | 3              | Horizontal          | 12 kW *                       |
| Swindon                      | 3              | Horizontal          | 200 W *                       |
| Swingate                     | 2              | Vertical            | 1.5 kW *                      |
| Sutton Coldfield             | 4              | Vertical            | 100 kW                        |
| Tacolneston                  | 3              | Horizontal          | 45 kW *                       |
| Thrumster                    | 1              | Vertical            | 7 kW *                        |
| Toward                       | 5              | Vertical            | 250 W *                       |
| Ventnor                      | 5              | Horizontal          | 10 W *                        |
| Weardale                     | 1              | Horizontal          | 150 W *                       |
| <i>Wensleydale/Swaledale</i> |                |                     |                               |
| Wenvoe (BBC-1)               | 5              | Vertical            | 100 kW                        |
| (BBC Wales)                  | 13             | Vertical            | 200 kW *                      |
| <i>Weymouth</i>              |                |                     |                               |
| <i>Whitby</i>                | 4              | <i>Vertical</i>     | 40 W *                        |
| Winter Hill                  | 12             | Vertical            | 125 kW *                      |

\* *Directional aerial*

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

| <i>Station</i>                                | <i>Fre-<br/>quency<br/>(kHz)</i> | <i>Wave-<br/>length<br/>(Metres)</i> | <i>Power<br/>(kW)</i> | <i>Programme</i>   | <i>Main area served</i>   |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Moorside<br>Edge                              | 692                              | 434                                  | 150                   | Northern           | Lancashire, Yorkshire,<br>Cheshire, Flint, N.<br>Nottinghamshire, N.<br>Derbyshire, N. Lin-<br>colnshire<br>Whitehaven district<br>N.E. Norfolk   |
| Whitehaven<br>Cromer                          |                                  |                                      | 2<br>2                |                    |   |
| Burghead<br>Redmoss<br>Westerglen<br>Dumfries | 809                              | 371                                  | 100<br>5<br>100<br>2  | Scottish           | Scotland  |
| Penmon<br>Towyn<br>Washford<br>Wrexham        |                                  |                                      | 10<br>5<br>100<br>2   |                    |   |
| Brookmans<br>Park                             | 908                              | 330                                  | 140                   | London             | London, S.E. England  |
| Start Point<br>Barnstaple                     | 1,052                            | 285                                  | 100<br>2              | West               | S. Cornwall, S. Devon,<br>Dorset, Isle of Wight<br>Barnstaple, Bidford area   |
| Droitwich<br>Postwick                         |                                  |                                      | 150<br>7.5            |                    |   |
| Scarborough<br>Stagshaw                       | 1,151                            | 261                                  | 2<br>100              | Northern           | Scarborough district<br>N.E. England, Border<br>districts   |
| Linsgarvey<br>Londonderry                     |                                  |                                      | 100<br>0.25           |                    |   |
| Bartley<br>Brighton<br>Clevedon               | 1,457                            | 206                                  | 10<br>2<br>20         | West               | S. Hampshire, S. Wilt-<br>shire<br>Brighton district<br>Somerset, S. Gloucester-<br>shire<br>Folkestone district<br>Hastings, Eastbourne, and<br>Bexhill districts<br>Camborne and Redruth<br>districts |
| Folkestone<br>Bexhill                         |                                  |                                      | 1<br>2                |                    |   |
| Redruth                                       | 1,484                            | 202                                  | 2                     | Northern<br>London | Barrow district<br>Ramsgate district  |
| Barrow<br>Ramsgate                            |                                  |                                      | 2                     |                    |   |

## Light Programme

| <i>Station</i>                                    | <i>Frequency (kHz)</i> | <i>Wave-length (Metres)</i> | <i>Power (kW)</i> | <i>Main Areas Served</i>                  |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Main Transmission:<br>Droitwich                   | 200                    | 1,500                       | 400               | British Isles                             |
| Auxiliary Services:<br>Brookmans Park<br>Burghead |                        |                             | 50                |   |
| Lisnagarvey<br>Londonderry                        | 1,214                  | 247                         | 20                | London<br>Moray Firth area of<br>Scotland |
|   |                        |                             | 10                |   |
| Moorside Edge                                     |                        |                             | 0.5               | Parts of Northern Ireland                 |
| Newcastle<br>Plymouth                             |                        |                             | 50                |   |
| Redmoss   |                        |                             | 2                 | S. Lancashire and S. W.<br>Yorkshire      |
| Redruth   |                        |                             | 0.5               |   |
| Westerglen  |                        |                             | 2                 |   |
|   |                        |                             | 50                |   |

## Third Network

| <i>Station</i>   | <i>Frequency (kHz)</i> | <i>Wave-length (Metres)</i> | <i>Power (kW)</i>        | <i>Main Areas Served</i>  |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Daventry         | 647                    | 464                         | 150                      | Within a radius of approxi-<br>mately 100 miles of<br>Daventry, Northamp-<br>tonshire |
| Edinburgh        | 647                    | 464                         | 2                        |   |
| Glasgow          | 647                    | 464                         | 2                        | Local districts   |
| Newcastle        | 647                    | 464                         | 2                        |   |
| Redmoss          | 647                    | 464                         | 2                        |   |
| Belfast          | 1,546                  | 194                         | Between<br>0.25<br>and 1 |   |
| Bournemouth      |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Brighton         |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Dundee           |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Exeter           |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Fareham          |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Leeds            |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Liverpool        |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Preston          |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Plymouth         |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Redruth          |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Stockton-on-Tees |                        |                             |                          |   |
| Swansea          |                        |                             |                          |   |

## How to get the best reception

### *Aerials for sound radio*

Aerials are fitted inside the cases of nearly all receivers sold now and they can give satisfactory reception in areas close to a transmitting station. It is almost always possible to connect an external aerial to the set and a good outdoor aerial can provide much better reception on long and medium waves, particularly near the fringe of the service area and also elsewhere if interference is experienced.

VHF portable receivers are usually fitted with a telescopic aerial that can be extended as required and this may give satisfactory reception in strong signal areas. In all but the most favourable places an outdoor aerial is very important, especially in obtaining the freedom from interference and background noise which characterizes the VHF service. Aerials for VHF reception are similar in construction to those for Band-I television but with elements which are shorter and always horizontal. They can often be mounted on the same pole as that carrying the television aerial.

### *Aerials for television*

Good reception is obtainable by the great majority of viewers, but there are problems, particularly for those who live in hilly districts or in the 'fringe area' near the boundary of the service area of a transmitter. There may be '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 received signal because of atmospheric changes which can influence the transmissions.

The effects of these influences on reception cannot always be completely eliminated, 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 using a type with horizontal or vertical elements, according as the transmission most appropriate for the district is horizontally or vertically polarized.

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.

In areas now being served by the BBC in Band-III, aerials already in use for the reception of ITA transmissions in this band may not be



suitable for the reception of the new BBC service. All the principal aerial manufacturers now market special wide-band aerials for the efficient reception of two Band-III channels.

In some areas at certain times of the year interference from foreign television stations can be severe. In many cases a directional outdoor aerial can help to reduce the effects of the interference on the picture. It is also important to note that the BBC is building a very large number of relay stations to counter foreign interference; viewers may find that the transmissions from two neighbouring stations interfere with each other unless a suitable directional aerial is used.

Two leaflets, *Medium- and Long-wave Aerials* and *VHF Aerials* are available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

### *Aerials for UHF television (BBC-2)*

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, except in the most favourable locations, an outdoor aerial is essential for the reception of the UHF transmissions for BBC-2. The planning of the UHF broadcasting service, 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 in a few places. There may, however, be difficulty later on due to interference from other UHF transmissions as the transmitter network is extended over the country.

UHF transmissions are deflected by any object in their path and every effort must be made to erect the receiving aerial so that there is an unobstructed path between it and the transmitting aerial. In general the more open the position in which the receiving aerial is erected the better will be the quality of the 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 be compact and rigid. They are also quite light and offer little wind resistance so that they put little extra strain on a chimney or other support.

A booklet *How to receive BBC-2* gives general information about reception of the UHF transmissions. It is available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

## Local Interference

Reception of sound radio and television programmes can be spoilt by interference from electrical equipment nearby. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industry may cause such interference, which is usually heard as a crackling or buzzing sound with a loud click every time the offending 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 radio 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 can also be caused by the 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.

Listeners and viewers can do much to lessen the effect of local interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial; they should also make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in their own houses. Faulty electric switches and ill-fitting mains plugs and sockets, particularly on receivers, are frequently sources of interference.

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, including the installation of an efficient aerial, 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.

## Short-wave Reception

Listeners all over the world tune in to the BBC's short-wave transmissions. Because of the great distances involved, short-wave signals are not so stable and reliable as those of domestic broadcasting stations and the short-wave listener needs to take greater care in choosing his receiver and aerial, and in finding out what particular stations can best be received at a given season or time of day. 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 136. Therefore, in choosing a receiver the frequency coverage provided should be carefully considered because only wavebands which are suitable for the prevailing conditions and transmission paths concerned can provide the best results. During the night-time in winter, for example, 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'.\*

## 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 transmission 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 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

\* 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.

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 sound 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 over 250 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 to enable the 405-line television services of the BBC and ITA to be extended and in some areas reinforced, and to serve areas with special needs, such as Wales and Scotland.

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

## Wavebands and frequencies allocated to broadcasting

| <i>Band</i>    | <i>Frequencies*</i>  | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|----------------|--|---|
| Long-wave      | 150-285 kc/s<br>(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<br>(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<br>(75-m. band)<br>5,950-6,200 kc/s<br>(48-m. band)<br>7,100-7,300 kc/s<br>(41-m. band)<br>9,500-9,775 kc/s<br>(31-m. band)<br>11,700-11,975 kc/s<br>(25-m. band)<br>15,100-15,450 kc/s<br>(19-m. band)<br>17,700-17,900 kc/s<br>(16-m. band)<br>21,450-21,750 kc/s<br>(13-m. band)<br>25,600-26,100 kc/s<br>(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 . . . . .                        | 186 transmitters at 61 stations |
| BBC-1 and BBC-Wales . . . . .              | 79 transmitters at 77 stations  |
| BBC-2 . . . . .                            | 13 transmitters at 13 stations  |
| Total of transmitting stations . . . . .   | 129                             |
| Total of transmitters in service . . . . . | 335                             |

Note: in the above, 'transmitters' means services transmitted; no account is taken of multiple transmitter units operated together or of separate sound and vision transmitters at television stations.

### EXTERNAL SERVICES TRANSMITTING STATIONS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 4 short-wave transmitting stations in the United Kingdom with 41 high-power transmitters (50 kW and over)   |    |
| 1 medium and short-wave station in the United Kingdom with one high-power medium-wave and one high-power short-wave transmitter   |    |
| 1 short-wave relay station at Tebrau, Malaysia, with two high-power and four low-power transmitters   |    |
| 1 short-wave relay station on Ascension Island, with four high-power transmitters   |    |
| 1 short-wave relay station at Monrovia, with one 10 kW transmitter  |    |
| 1 Eastern Mediterranean relay station, with three medium-wave transmitters (two high-power and one low-power) and eight short-wave transmitters (four high- and four low-power) |    |
| 1 medium-wave relay station in Malta  |    |
| 1 medium-wave relay station in the Middle East  |    |
| 1 medium-wave relay station in Berlin   |    |
| 1 VHF relay station in Berlin   |    |
| Total of transmitting stations . . . . .  | 13 |
| Total of transmitters . . . . .   | 69 |

### TELEVISION STUDIOS

|                             |           |                              |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| London production . . . . . | 12        | Regions production . . . . . | 8         |
| presentation . . . . .      | 2         | interview . . . . .          | 11        |
| news . . . . .              | 2         |                              |           |
| interview . . . . .         | 5         |                              |           |
| Total . . . . .             | <u>21</u> | Total . . . . .              | <u>19</u> |

### DOMESTIC SOUND STUDIOS

|                   |            |                   |           |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| (attended)        |            | (unattended)      |           |
| London . . . . .  | 57         | London . . . . .  | 9         |
| Regions . . . . . | 71         | Regions . . . . . | 28        |
| Total . . . . .   | <u>128</u> | Total . . . . .   | <u>37</u> |

### EXTERNAL SERVICES STUDIOS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| London . . . . .   | 38  |
| Total of Studios in U.K. . . . .                                 | 243 |
| Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, Tebrau, and New York) . . . . . | 7   |

TOTAL OF STUDIOS IN U.K. AND OVERSEAS . . . . . 250



## Engineering Training

The Engineering Training Department consists of the Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton, near Evesham, and the Technical Publications Section in London. The Training Centre is a fully residential establishment with accommodation for two hundred and fifty students and staffed by thirty engineering lecturers. Courses are of varying length from week-end conferences on colour television for senior staff to four-month courses for young school leavers joining the BBC as technicians or technical operators. In the past year some fifty courses were held and were attended by a total of nearly twelve hundred technical staff. A wide range of professional technical equipment is installed at the Centre so that realistic training can be given, thus enabling staff joining a station to undertake normal duties after only a short period of on-station training. The equipment ranges from a four-camera television studio with control-room, video tape, and telecine to seven sound recording channels; from a transmitter laboratory equipped with television and sound transmitters to a film processing laboratory.

Over twenty-two students from overseas broadcasting organizations, mainly from the Commonwealth, have attended courses at the Engineering Training Centre during the past twelve months. In addition, thirty-eight broadcasting engineers and technicians were given training at other BBC centres. The Centre has also been pleased to give help and advice on training to a number of broadcasting authorities in this country and overseas. In particular, the Head of the Engineering Training Department was invited to visit Libya in November 1965 by the Libyan Ministry of Information and Culture to advise on the training of staff for the Libyan Television Service.

Technical Publications Section is responsible for writing and publishing the many Technical Instructions on equipment and procedures issued to engineering staff. Close liaison is maintained between this section and the training staffs at the Training Centre and at stations to ensure consistency in the presentation of information during training and in the Technical Instructions. The Section also issues a series of *Engineering Monographs* and many of the technical reports produced by specialist departments.

# REFERENCE

The BBC's Powers and Obligations  
The National Broadcasting Councils  
Advisory councils and committees  
Programme contracts — Copyright  
Staff — Recruitment  
Finance — Receiving licences  
Publications — Reith lectures  
Orchestras  
Auditions  
Record requests  
Submissions of scripts and scores  
How to get tickets for BBC shows  
SOS messages and appeals  
Weather forecasts  
BBC addresses — dates  
The Charter and Licence  
Bibliography



# The Constitution of the BBC

## The BBC's Powers and Obligations

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under a Licence from the Postmaster General. 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, and they are appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, who are nine in number, are not called upon to make broadcasting their sole concern. The term of appointment is normally of five years. The Governors work through a permanent executive staff, which is 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 the provision of programme material in radio and television and the engineering operation, from the studio origination of programmes to their transmission.

The BBC conducts the entire 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.

To provide 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 circuits, and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The Corporation enjoys complete independence in the day-to-day operations of broadcasting (including programmes and administration) subject to the requirements laid down in its Charter and in the Licence and Agreement.

## Its foundation

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.

The Company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, 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 Reith's conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. He saw it as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. Its motive should be that of public service, and he stressed the need for 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 sought constantly to establish its claim to a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinions – 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'.

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 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.

\* Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 228–52.

## Finance

From the constitutional point of view, the main 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 Governments and committees of inquiry;
  - (b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth and in other countries 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 176–7)*

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

The BBC has authority to publish periodicals, magazines, books, and other literature. The profits from publications, notably from *Radio Times*, have provided a valuable supplementary income for the general purposes of the BBC. Another increasingly valuable source of supplementary income is provided by BBC Television Enterprises (*see pages 33–6*). In due course it is hoped that the new Radio Enterprises department, established in 1966, will also contribute.

A Sales Development Committee was established in December 1965 to co-ordinate the activities of the several BBC departments operationally involved in either the sale or the non-commercial exploitation of BBC programme material.

## Advertising in programmes

Clause 13 of the Licence stipulates that the BBC may not derive revenue from advertising in programmes or from the broadcasting of sponsored programmes. The Licence granted to the British Broadcasting 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.

This means in fact that the BBC's whole output corresponds with the editorial columns of a newspaper or magazine; unlike them, however, it has no advertisements. This is a quite clear distinction

and presents no difficulty. But the problem does not end there. Editorial publicity for people, places, 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, comment, and information generally. The BBC's policy is 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.

### **The Powers of the Government**

The Licence reserves to the Postmaster General certain powers in relation to programmes.

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.

This clause gives the Government of the day a formally absolute power of veto over BBC programmes, but in practice it has always been treated as a reserve power. The Governors have absolute freedom in the handling of day-to-day matters including programmes – a policy which dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter was granted. The view expressed on 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, was approved at the time by the House of Commons. Speaking in the House 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 re-affirmed 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. Nevertheless, Clause 14 (4) of the Licence gives power to secure the compliance of the Governors in matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance, and enables the Government or Parliament to have the last word on issues in which their views and those of the Governors may be in conflict.



## Controversy and impartiality

In the exercise of powers granted to him under Clause 14 (4) of the Licence the Postmaster General requires the Corporation to refrain from expressing in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. In an exchange of letters between the Postmaster General and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the BBC in relation to this clause the Postmaster General has received assurances from the Chairman of the Corporation concerning programme standards in broadcasts and has also received re-affirmation of the Corporation's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality.

For the BBC to take sides in a controversial issue would be contrary in any case to its policy of impartiality, although 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. The fact that it is not allowed to express 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.

The exclusion of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and in practice involves no limitations of independence.

## Obligations

The BBC is under an obligation not to broadcast a programme which exploits the possibility of conveying a message to or influencing the minds of the audience without their being fully aware of what has been done. In other words, the BBC does not use 'subliminal' techniques in its broadcasts.

Apart from the obligations described there are no other restrictions on the BBC's programme output. For a brief period in the Corporation's history (from 1927-8) controversial broadcasting was generally excluded and two other limited restrictions which were placed upon the BBC some years ago have also now been revoked.

One was the so-called '14-day rule', which the Government enforced by formal notice in 1955, so formalizing a rule which the BBC had imposed upon itself for several years past, in agreement with the leaders of the parties. The primary purpose of this rule was

to avoid broadcast discussions or statements on subjects of debate or legislation in the House during a period of a fortnight before the issue was debated in either House, or while it was being so debated. On an assurance by the BBC that it would act within the spirit of a resolution – preserving the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates by broadcasting – which was recorded by the House of Commons following a debate, the Postmaster General in December 1956, revoked the Notice issued in the previous year.

The other restriction (now also revoked) was prohibition, by formal Notice from the Postmaster General in 1955, requiring the Corporation to refrain from sending party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of Party Political Broadcasts agreed by the Broadcasting Authority with the leading political parties. This prohibition was continued in a direction issued in August 1964 under the terms of the new Licence of 1963. The prohibition (which was originally imposed in consequence of some proposed party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service which were not acceptable to the leading political parties) was withdrawn in May 1965, after the leading political parties had agreed to a series of broadcasts by National parties intended exclusively for Wales or Scotland.

There are two positive requirements which devolve on the BBC. First, the BBC is required to broadcast any announcement when so requested by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (*Clause 14 (3) of the Licence*). In practice, Government announcements of major importance find their place in the regular news bulletins as a matter of news interest, and the requirements under this Clause have been limited to such announcements as 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.

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*). This requirement ensures the continuance of a practice, which had already been initiated by the BBC itself in 1945, over a year before it was requested to do so.

### **Public opinion**

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter and Licence, the Governors of the BBC, with their undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes, take as a guide the words in the

preamble to the Royal Charter that the broadcasting services are a means of 'disseminating information, education, and entertainment'.

The 'great value' of broadcasting also mentioned in the preamble has become very widely recognized. Strong views are often 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, 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 Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter (*see page 227*). 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.

As will be seen from Article 10, the Broadcasting 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. They 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

Lady Baird, C.B.E., B.SC., M.B., CH.B.

(*Chairman*)

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

W. Sinclair Gauldie, F.R.I.B.A.,  
F.R.I.A.S.

James W. Macfarlane, D.L., J.P., PH.D.,

WH.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., F.R.S.E.

Charles Macleod, M.A., DIP.ED.

A. H. Martin, B.L.

Miss Rhona Morrison, M.A.

William Mowbray, O.B.E.

Councillor William L. Taylor, B.L.

## National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Professor Glanmor Williams, D.LITT.

(*Chairman*)

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

Christopher Cory

Major A. S. D. Graesser, D.S.O., O.B.E.,  
M.C., T.D., D.L.

Tom Jones

R. C. Mathias, M.B.E.

Robert Owen, F.R.C.S.

T. W. Thomas, M.B.E.

Mrs. E. M. Williams

Hugh Williams

Dr Matthew Williams

## 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, further education, programmes for immigrants, and charitable appeals. In 1964 a small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology. During 1965 the Adult Education Liaison Committee was replaced by a new body, the Further Education Advisory Council which, besides its general duty of advice to the Corporation, has also to certify that programmes conform to the definition of Further Education\* as laid down by the Postmaster General after consultation with the BBC and ITA. 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 continued ever since, apart from a break during the war. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory re-

\* '(Further Education) programmes are programmes arranged in series and planned in consultation with appropriate educational bodies to help viewers towards a progressive mastery or understanding of some skill or body of knowledge.'

quirement, 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, who are appointed by the BBC, do not receive any remuneration for their work for the Corporation in this capacity. They 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 page 54*).

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.

In the following pages members of the advisory councils and committees are listed.

## 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  
W. O. Campbell Adamson, M.A.  
The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Stafford Beer  
Arthur Blenkinsop, F.C.I.S., M.P.  
The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
Charles F. Carter  
Sir Learie Constantine, M.B.E.  
The Lord Cooper  
Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
The Rev. Hugh O. Douglas, C.B.E., D.D.  
The Earl of Drogheda, K.B.E.  
Michael Elliott  
Sir Arthur Elton, BT.  
Victor Feather, C.B.E.  
Hugh Finn  
Dr Charles M. Fletcher, C.B.E., M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.  
Bryan Forbes  
The Rt Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.  
David Gibson-Watt, M.C., B.A., M.P.  
Mrs J. Wolrige Gordon  
Miss Joyce Grenfell, O.B.E.  
Professor Robert Grieve  
Professor Sir Alexander Haddow,  
M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
Richard Hoggart  
James Jack  
Mrs Dorothy M. Jones, C.B.E.  
Professor R. V. Jones, C.B., C.B.E.  
John Keswick, C.M.G.  
Peter Kirk, M.P.  
Charles Longbottom  
P. B. Lucas, D.S.O., D.F.C.  
Sir Edwin McAlpine  
Miss Ellen McCullough  
Philip Mason  
Professor Sir Robert H. Matthew,  
C.B.E.  
Sir Peter Medawar, C.B.E., F.R.S.  
Miss Margaret Miles, B.A.  
Peter Montgomery, D.L., M.A.  
Raymond J. Moore  
Lady Morris, O.B.E., M.A.  
Sir William S. Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.  
Dr Kathleen Ollerenshaw, M.A.,  
D.PHIL., F.I.M.A.  
Niel Pearson, C.B.E.  
J. Stuart Pollock  
W. A. Prideaux, M.C., T.D.  
Paul Reilly  
Jasper Rootham, M.A.  
Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.  
Roy Shaw, B.A.  
J. S. Shields, M.A.  
J. C. Swaffield, LL.B.  
The Lady Taylor, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P.  
P. F. D. Tennant, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Jeremy Thorpe, M.P.  
Miss G. P. Thyer-Jones, M.A., LL.B.  
The Rt. Rev. Oliver S. Tomkins, D.D.  
Sir Peter Venables, PH.D., F.R.I.C.  
The Earl Waldegrave, T.D., D.L.  
The Rt Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker,  
M.P.  
Sir Jack Westrup, F.B.A.

## Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L.  
(*Chairman*)  
Mrs M. Allison Bell  
H. M. Burton, B.Sc.  
J. Stuart Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., PH.D.,  
LL.D.  
T. R. Hughes  
Mrs W. R. Hutchison  
James Jordan  
Sir Robin Kinahan, LL.D., D.L.  
H. R. McKibbin, LL.B.  
T. G. McLaughlin  
Miss Bessie H. Maconachie, B.A.,  
H.DIP.ED., M.P.  
Captain Peter Montgomery, M.A., D.L.  
Samuel Napier  
Mrs Mary O'Malley  
J. Stuart Pollock  
Alan W. Reynolds, B.Sc.  
R. D. Rolston  
W. L. Stephens, D.S.C., D.L.  
Miss Margaret B. Sutherland, M.A.,  
ED.B., PH.D.  
David Wylie

## North Region Advisory Council

N. G. C. Pearson, C.B.E., M.A. (*Chairman*)

Stan Barstow

Sidney Chaplin

Sir James Duff, D.C.L.

Captain Jeremy Elwes

Michael Finlay

Mrs Janet Garvey

The Countess of Harewood

Lord Inglewood

Alderman Selwyn Jones

Mrs Janet Melland, M.A.

Dr Patrick J. Nuttgens, M.A., PH.D.,  
A.R.I.B.A.

Sir Roger Stevens, G.C.M.G.

Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Sir E. Raymond Streat, K.B.E.

Alderman K. Turner

J. H. Wall

Alderman James Westoll

Lewis T. Wright, C.B.E.

Norman Yardley

## Midland Region Advisory Council

R. J. Moore (*Chairman*)

H. Baker, M.B.E.

Alderman Sir Albert Bennett

Philip Bromley

Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.

J. G. W. Davies, O.B.E., M.A.

Peter Davy

Mrs G. Dunn

Miss S. M. Gray, M.B.E.

R. F. Brooks Grundy

S. Hall

J. D. Halloran, B.Sc., ECON. (London)

Sir Joseph Hunt, M.B.E.

J. Hill

E. Ireland

Professor D. C. Marsh, M.COMM.

J. Moore

J. Neville, O.B.E.

G. Tilsley

Mrs A. Turner

A. R. D. Wright, M.A.

## West Region Advisory Council

J. S. Shields (*Chairman*)

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*County Councils Association*

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*Inner London Education Authority*

*Association of Chief Education Officers*

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*The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom (continued)*

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| <i>Association of Assistant Mistresses</i>   | Miss S. D. Wood  |
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*The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom (continued)*

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*Scottish Counties of Cities Association*

*Association of Directors of Education in  
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*Educational Institute of Scotland*

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*Welsh Secondary Schools Association*

*Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru*

*University of Wales School of Education*

*University of Wales*

*National Union of Teachers*

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Gwilym Davies

R. Griffiths

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Principal Edward Rees

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*Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland*

*Association of Education Committees*

*County Councils Association*

*Association of Municipal Corporations*

*Inner London Education Authority*

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*Workers' Educational Association*

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*The National Institute of Adult Education*

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*Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education*

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*Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions*

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*British Broadcasting Corporation*

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*School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom*

F. Lincoln Ralphs, PH.D. (*see also Association of Chief Education Officers above*)

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Lady Anglesey

*National Union of Townswomen's Guilds*

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*Education Committee of the Trades Union Congress*

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| The Rev. W. J. Grant  | Prebendary V. S. Nicholls                                      |
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| The Rev. Canon A. G. Hardie                                      | The Rev. Canon C. B. Naylor  |
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The Rev. Trebor Lloyd Evans  
Professor J. Lyn Evans  
Dr Geraint Gruffydd  
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## North Region Appeals Advisory Committee

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## Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee

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Prof. John Brown, D.S.C., M.I.E.E.      Dr R. L. Smith-Rose, C.B.E., D.S.C.,  
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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' trades unions and other representative bodies.

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

### Agreements with official bodies

There is a very large number of agreements between the BBC and organizations such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Variety Artistes's Federation*, the *Ballroom Dancers' Federation*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, and the *Incorporated Society of Authors*.<sup>\*</sup> 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 Television and Radio Enterprises; filmed programmes for television, and many other matters.

There is a separate agreement with the *Theatres' National Committee* covering broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment. 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*.

<sup>\*</sup> See also *Relations with Staff and Trade Unions*, page 166, and *Copyright*, pages 160-2.

## **Engagement of broadcasters**

The department includes four **BOOKING SECTIONS** (Talks, Music, Drama, and Light Entertainment), each under the control of a manager, which negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists required for all radio 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 negotiation 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 276,500 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 159*.) 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



Shirley Bassey in *Show of the Week* on  
BBC-2

(Iain Coates)



*The Frost Report* on BBC-1. David Frost with Julie Felix, Tom Lehrer, Ronnie Corbett, and (back row) Nicholas Smith, Ronnie Barker, John Cleese, and Nicky Henson  
(Tony Lambden)



*This is Petula Clark* on BBC-1 with Petula and her guest, Raphael, from Spain  
(Al Ferdman)

*The Ken Dodd Show*, televised live from Blackpool; Ken's guest artists are Wilfred Brambell and Harry H. Corbett as *Steptoe and Son* and some of the Bluebell Girls  
(Iain Coates)

Africa's *Sierra Leone National Dancers* returned to BBC television  
(Al Ferdman)









Peter Ustinov and Peter Jones bring *In All Directions*, an impromptu conversation, to BBC-2  
(Douglas Playle)



Frankie Howerd continues to present his unlikely situations on radio and television  
(Douglas Playle)



*The Pogles* – new puppet people for children on BBC-1. Here are Pippin, Tog and Mr Pogle  
(Nicholas Acraman)



*Vision On* – a television programme for deaf children with stories told by Pat Keysell with artist Tony Hart. Members of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf Mime Group appear in their stories





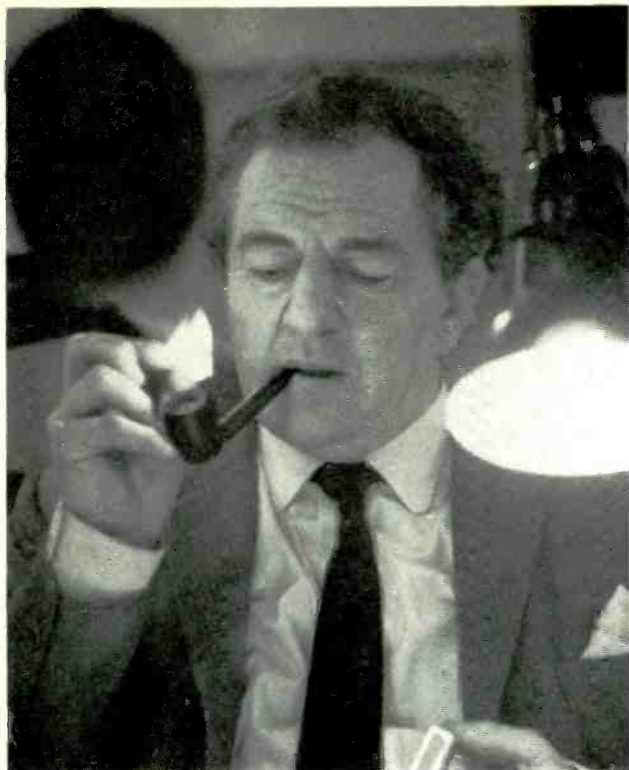
The pets join the *Blue Peter* programme for children on BBC-1

Another *Watch with Mother* character, Joe, whose parents keep a transport cafe



*Jackanory* for children on BBC-1 with Setsuko Ito who told five Japanese legendary tales





A Light  
Programme spy  
serial based on  
Richard Collier's  
*10,000 Eyes* told  
by Rupert Davies

In *Meeting Point*  
on BBC-1 Malcolm  
Muggeridge talks  
with  
the Rt Rev.  
Trevor  
Huddleston  
on *Charity and the  
World*  
(Jeremy Grayson)



negotiations are not normally involved because performing rights in most copyright music are centrally controlled by the *Performing Right Society* to whom the BBC makes an annual lump sum payment in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society in any BBC programme.

The Society then allocates this payment between its members on the basis of actual broadcast uses of music as shown in the BBC's *Programmes-as-Broadcast*. Such revenue as the Society derives from the various offshore stations, in spite of the large number of listeners which they claim to reach, is only a minute fraction of what is paid by the BBC. 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. An agreement with *Phonographic Performance Ltd.* provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records 'live', the BBC's various radio and television services being allocated fixed weekly periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment. (The offshore stations are completely free from the stringent limitations of 'needle time'.) Other agreements with the various individual gramophone companies provide for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. Another 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 *Radio-writers' 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 *Writers' Guild of Great Britain*, one relating to specially written plays and the other to specially written series and serials. 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 radio programmes overseas rights are separately negotiated. If recordings of the programme are sold abroad the additional fees accruing to the author, especially in the case of television, can be substantial. (See pages 33–6 for *Television Enterprises* and page 43 for *Radio Transcription Service*.)

## Staff

### Staff Numbers

The total number of staff employed on 31 March 1966 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) numbered 21,539 full-time and 1,219 part-time. Of those, 14,099 were men and 8,659 were women. Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

- 5,645 staff in engineering division
- 8,630 production and programme services staff
- 2,578 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 5,905 in the manual and catering groups

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

- 5,802 staff were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with Radio
- 13,356 were similarly engaged on work connected with Television
- 3,600 were engaged on work for External Services



The increase over the 22,128 staff employed at 31 March 1965 was primarily because of the continuing development of BBC-2 and regional programmes.

The economic use of manpower is kept under systematic review. Besides the normal methods of budgetary control, cost accounting control, and management 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 to all levels of Management on staffing, organization, work methods and measurement, Management control, and automatic data processing.

### **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 certain categories of staff.

There are two main training units: the Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in sound radio and television broadcasting techniques and practices and in a variety of managerial, administrative, secretarial, and other skills for staff generally, and the Engineering Training Department which conducts engineering courses for technical staff in Engineering Division. The Staff Training Department carries on its main activities in London. The Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire (*see also page 138 for details of engineering training*).

Staff Training began in 1936 with the General Courses in Broadcasting. These are still a traditional feature of BBC training and provide a broad picture of the whole work of the BBC. Four General Courses, each lasting three weeks, are held during the year and are attended by staff from all parts of the Corporation. There is also a special four week version of the General Course for Overseas and European guests seeking information about the BBC's methods and aims. Induction Courses for all categories of newly joined staff are another aspect of General Training.

The main part of the department's work is concerned with

professional skills. Training in sound radio includes basic courses for producers, announcers, and studio managers. Courses in television production, with various specialized courses for ancillary staff, take place in a separate training centre adjoining the Television Centre. These include courses for producers, production and producers' assistants, and make-up staff. Management training is provided at all levels from supervisors to the most senior staff and includes administrative training for producers as well as executives. For senior staff there are two residential conferences each year. There are also specialized courses in organization and methods, quicker reading, and establishment work.

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, three special ten-week courses are arranged each year in collaboration with the Ministry of Overseas Development, for overseas broadcasters, mainly from the Commonwealth. Technical training was provided during the year at BBC stations and studios and at the Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton for some sixty broadcasting engineers and technicians from overseas. Instructors from Staff Training Department also carry out many special training missions overseas. From September 1966 two special courses in television production will be run each year for overseas students in a specially adapted training studio in London. (*See also page 74.*)

Attached to the department is a centre for Secretarial and Clerical Training, where over one thousand students a year receive office training of various kinds. This consists mainly of short induction and follow-up courses, but special courses are mounted for secretaries in both sound radio and television production. Training is also given in the use of office machines, such as teleprinters and duplicators, and in telephony and in typewriting for junior recruits. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction for news dictation typists are other activities of the Training Centre, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training and arranges for junior staff to attend Further Education Colleges for one day a week.

In addition to those who attend for testing and individual tuition, over two thousand students now pass through Staff Training Department annually, and nearly 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 junior secretarial and clerical 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 is 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. 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 or physics, and boys who are completing their GCE advanced level studies (in science subjects), 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:

Head of Administration,  
Midland, North or West Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, or Wales at the addresses given on pages 211-12.

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 relations with its staff 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 Society of Graphical and Allied Trades. The BBC (Malaya) Staff Association is recognized for staff employed on the Corporation's Far Eastern Station.

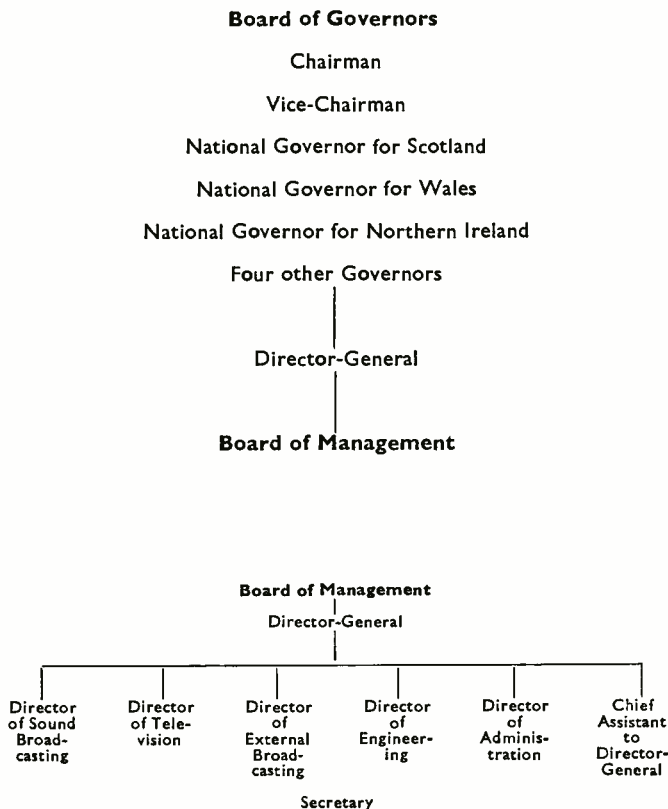
Machinery for dealing with all matters affecting staff, including rates of pay, grading, and conditions of service has been developed over the years between the Corporation and the recognized unions into what has now become a fully comprehensive system of negotiation and joint consultation effective 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 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 staff.

\* For trades unions and other bodies representing performers, etc., see also pages 158-62.

## 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 (*given on pages 171-5*) 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)

—Home Service  
—Music Programme  
—Light Programme  
—Third Programme  
—Presentation

—Midland †  
—North †  
—N. Ireland †  
—Scotland †  
—Wales †  
—West †

—Central Programme Operations  
—Drama  
—Educational Broadcasting  
—Gramophone Programmes  
—Light Entertainment

—School Broadcasting \*  
—Further Education \*

—Supply and Services

—Music Programmes  
—Light Music  
—Outside Broadcasts  
—Popular Music  
—Religious Broadcasting \*

—Talks and Current Affairs

—Administration  
—Production Planning

—School Broadcasting Council (Seconded BBC Staff)

**Director of Television**

—Engineering Operations and Maintenance † (Television Group)

—Planning  
—Presentation  
—Drama Group  
—Light Entertainment Group  
—Outside Broadcasts Group  
—Current Affairs Group  
—Music and Arts Programme  
—Documentary Programmes

—Travel and Feature Programmes  
—Family Programmes  
—School Broadcasting \*  
—Further Education \*  
—Religious Broadcasting \*

—Films  
—Scenic Servicing  
—Design  
—Studio Management  
—Costume  
—Make-up  
—Artists Bookings  
—Script Unit

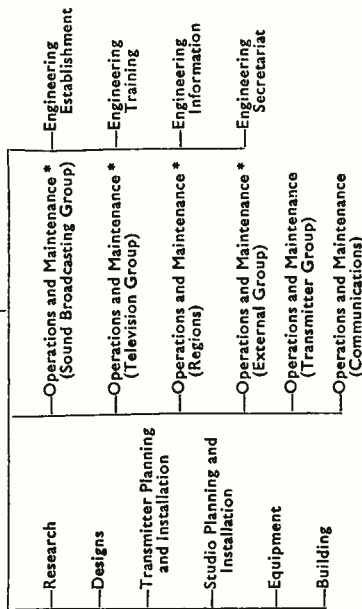
—Programme Groups and Departments

—Programme Servicing Departments

—Administration  
—Television Enterprises

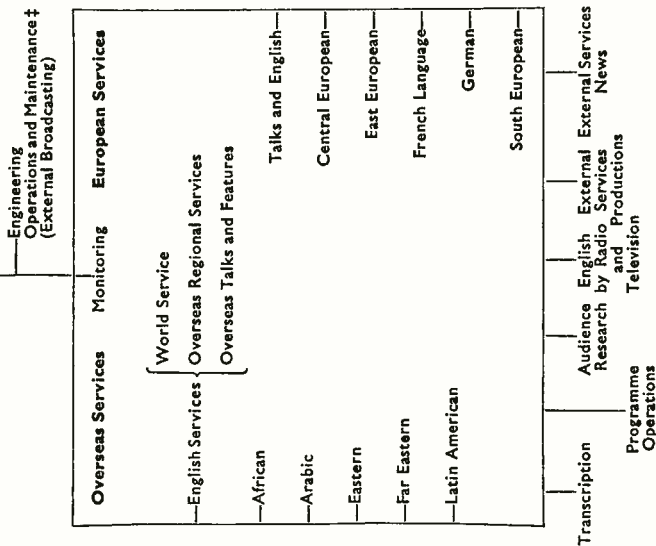
† Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned  
 † Under Director of Sound Broadcasting but responsible to Director of Sound Broadcasting, Director of Television and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches  
 \* Parts of Educational Broadcasting & Religious Broadcasting Departments which cover Sound & Television

### Director of Engineering

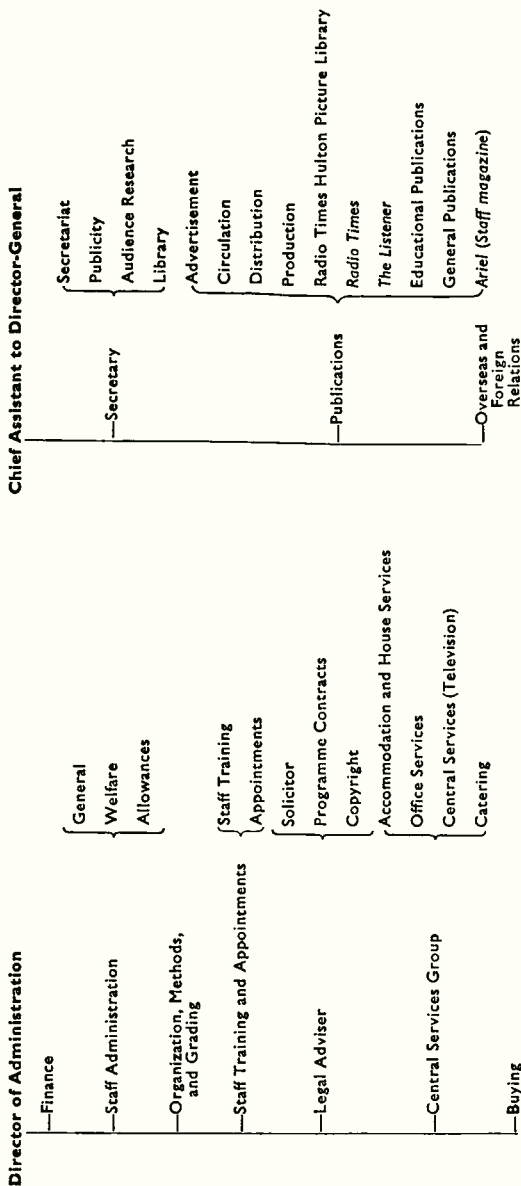


\* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

### Director of External Broadcasting







Director-General Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Secretary to the Director-General Mrs M. Long  
 Chief Assistant to the Director-General O. J. Whitley

## Sound Broadcasting

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Director of Sound Broadcasting                             | F. G. Gillard, C.B.E.               |
| Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting                   | R. D'A. Marriott, C.B.E.,<br>D.F.C. |
| Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)                 | M. F. C. Standing, C.B.E.           |
| Head of Sound Establishment Department                     | F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.                |
| Head of Production Planning (Sound)                        | O. G. Taylor                        |
| Chief of Home Service and Music Programme                  | G. E. Mansell                       |
| Chief of Light Programme                                   | D. E. Morris, O.B.E.                |
| Chief of Third Programme                                   | P. H. Newby                         |
| Head of Presentation (Sound)                               | D. O. Lloyd-James                   |
| General Manager, Radio Enterprises                         | H. Rooney Pelletier                 |
| Controller, Music  | W. F. Glock, C.B.E.                 |
| Assistant Controller, Music                                | G. E. H. Abraham, D.MUS.            |
| Head of Central Programme Operations                       | R. V. A. George                     |
| Head of Drama (Sound)                                      | M. J. Esslin                        |
| Head of Gramophone Programmes                              | Miss A. E. Instone, O.B.E.          |
| Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)                        | R. Rich                             |
| Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)                         | C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.         |
| Head of Popular Music Department                           | K. S. Baynes                        |
| Head of Religious Broadcasting                             | Penry Jones                         |
| Head of Talks and Current Affairs (Sound)                  | J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.               |
| Programme Editor, Current Affairs (Sound)                  | S. W. Bonarjee                      |
| Editor, General Talks (Sound)                              | C. F. O. Clarke                     |
| Programme Editor, Arts, Science, and Documentaries (Sound) | D. G. Bridson                       |
| Secretary, School Broadcasting Council                     | R. C. Steele                        |
| Controller, Educational Broadcasting                       | R. S. Postgate                      |
| Head of School Broadcasting (Sound)                        | F. N. Lloyd Williams                |
| Head of Further Education (Sound)                          | C. G. Thorne                        |

## Regional

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Controller, Midland Region               | P. M. Beech            |
| Head of Midland Regional Programmes      | D. L. Porter           |
| Head of Administration, Midland Region   | W. A. Roberts          |
| Head of Engineering, Midland Region      | E. R. Deighton         |
| Controller, North Region                 | R. Stead, C.B.E.       |
| Head of North Regional Programmes        | G. D. Miller           |
| Head of Administration, North Region     | J. R. Reed             |
| Head of Engineering, North Region        | H. G. Anstey           |
| Controller, Northern Ireland             | B. W. Maguire          |
| Head of Northern Ireland Programmes      | H. W. McMullan         |
| Head of Administration, Northern Ireland | R. A. Gangel           |
| Head of Engineering, Northern Ireland    | J. D. McEwan           |
| Controller, Scotland                     | A. Stewart, C.B.E.     |
| Head of Scottish Programmes              | J. B. Millar, O.B.E.   |
| Head of Administration, Scotland         | J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E. |

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

J. A. G. Mitchell  
A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.  
A. Talfan 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  
Controller, Programmes, Television  
Controller, Television Administration  
Controller, Programme Services, Television  
Controller, BBC-1  
Controller, BBC-2  
Assistant Controller (Planning) Television  
Assistant Controller, Prog. Services, TV  
Assistant Controller, Television Administration  
Head of Drama Group, Television  
Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television  
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, TV  
Head of Current Affairs Group, Television  
General Manager, Television Enterprises  
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group,  
Television (Variety)  
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group,  
Television (Comedy)  
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group,  
Television  
Chief Assistant to General Manager, Outside  
Broadcasts, Television  
Head of Television Administration Department  
Head of Television Establishment Department  
Head of Event Programmes, Television  
Head of O.B. Features and Science Programmes,  
Television  
Head of Sports Programmes, Television  
Head of Music and Arts Programmes, TV  
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television  
Head of Travel and Feature Programmes, TV  
Head of Series, Drama, Television  
Head of Serials, Drama, Television  
Head of Plays, Drama, Television  
Head of Presentation, Television  
Head of Planning (Forward)  
Head of Family Programmes, Television  
Head of School Broadcasting, Television  
Head of Further Education, Television  
Head of Films, Television  
Head of Television Design  
Head of Scenic Servicing, Television

K. Adam, C.B.E.  
H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.  
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.  
I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.  
I. M. Peacock  
D. Attenborough  
Mrs J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.  
P. G. A. Ramsay  
C. L. Page, O.B.E.  
S. Newman  
T. J. H. Sloan  
P. H. Dimmock, O.B.E.  
P. L. Fox  
D. Scuse, M.B.E.  
W. F. Cotton  
F. Muir  
J. F. Grist  
H. L. Middleton  
P. A. Findlay  
G. W. M. Cockburn  
A. Chivers  
A. E. Singer  
G. B. Cowgill  
H. M. Burton  
E. R. Cawston  
I. G. Watkins  
A. Osborn  
S. Sutton  
G. Savory  
R. Moorfoot  
J. Mair, M.B.E.  
Miss D. M. Stephens  
K. L. Fawdry  
D. H. Grattan  
J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.  
R. Levin, O.B.E.  
J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.

Head of Studio Management, Television  
Head of Costume Department, Television  
Head of Make-Up Department, Television  
Head of Artists Bookings, Television  
Television Liaison

B. E. Adams, M.B.E.  
Miss P. Glanville  
Mrs M. J. Manderson  
T. H. B. Bailey  
B. J. Forbes

## News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs  
Assistant Editor, News  
Editor, Television News  
Head of Radio Newsroom  
Foreign News Editor  
Editor, Radio News Features  
Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters  
Head of News Administration

D. I. Edwards, C.B.E.  
E. R. Thompson, O.B.E.  
D. M. Taylor  
G. A. Hollingworth  
J. C. Crawley  
B. A. W. Bliss  
T. F. Maltby  
C. P. Jubbs

## External Broadcasting

Director of External Broadcasting  
Controller, European Services  
Controller, Overseas Services  
Controller, Admin. Ext. Broadcasting  
Assistant Controller, European Services  
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services  
Head of External Broadcasting Administration  
Editor, External Services News  
Head External Services Prog. 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  
Head of Far Eastern Services  
Head of World 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

C. J. Curran  
J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.  
D. M. Hodson  
R. W. P. Cockburn  
F. L. M. Shepley  
E. D. Robertson, O.B.E.  
G. A. Tree  
K. Fairfax  
H. G. Venables, O.B.E.  
K. Syrop  
J. T. Campbell  
M. A. Frost  
C. W. Dilke  
S. E. Watrous  
D. J. S. Thomson  
G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.  
P. G. E. Nash, C.B.E.  
R. E. Gregson  
W. A. Tate  
G. Steedman  
D. T. Muggeridge  
G. Tarjan  
M. B. Latay  
Miss E. M. Barker  
J. H. M. Sherwood  
R. A. L. O'Rorke  
A. S. Kark

## Engineering

Director of Engineering  
Deputy Director of Engineering  
Assistant Director of Engineering

F. C. McLean, C.B.E.  
M. J. L. Pulling, C.B.E.  
D. B. Weigall

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Chief Engineer, Administration                                      | J. E. F. Voss             |
| Chief Engineer, External Relations                                  | E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.   |
| Head of Research Department   | G. G. Gouriet             |
| Head of Designs Department  | S. N. Watson              |
| Head of Transmitter Service Planning                                | F. D. Bolt                |
| Head of Studio Planning and Installation Department                 | D. R. Morse               |
| Head of Transmitter Planning and Installation Department            | D. E. Todd                |
| Head of Equipment Department  | E. C. Drewe, O.B.E.       |
| Head of Building Department   | R. A. Brown               |
| Head of Engineering Establishment Department                        | D. E. Creasey             |
| Head of Engineering Information Department                          | L. W. Turner              |
| Head of Engineering Training Department                             | H. Henderson              |
| Head of Engineering Secretariat                                     | J. A. Fitzgerald          |
| Chief Engineer, Sound Broadcasting                                  | A. P. Monson              |
| Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Equipment)             | J. R. Wakefield           |
| Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Operations)            | D. H. Cummings            |
| Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting                               | K. R. Sturley, PH.D.      |
| Superintendent Engineer External Broadcasting                       | E. A. Beaumont            |
| Chief Engineer, Television  | T. H. Bridgewater, O.B.E. |
| Senior Superintendent Engineer, Television                          | J. Redmond                |
| Superintendent Engineer, Television Studios, and Outside Broadcasts | W. R. Fletcher            |
| Superintendent Engineer, Television Recording                       | R. S. Meakin              |
| Superintendent, Television Technical Operations                     | R. de B. McCullough       |
| Chief Engineer, Transmitters  | W. E. C. Varley, O.B.E.   |
| Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)                           | M. J. Crawl               |
| Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)                          | E. Bonong                 |
| Chief Engineer, Communications                                      | G. Stannard               |

## 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                                       | (vacancy)                |
| 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  
Corporation Medical Adviser

Industrial Relations Officer

W. O. Galbraith  
A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B.,  
B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.  
H. R. Ginn

### Secretary's Division

Secretary  
Head of Audience Research  
Head of Publicity  
Head of Secretariat  
Librarian

Hon. K. H. L. Lamb  
R. J. E. Silvey, O.B.E.  
H. G. Campey, O.B.E.  
A. L. Hutchinson, V.R.D.  
R. W. L. Collison

### Overseas and Foreign Relations

Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations

D. Stephenson, C.B.E.

### Publications Management

General Manager, Publications  
Assistant General Manager, Publications  
Editor, *Radio Times*  
Editor, *The Listener*  
Head of Advertisement Department  
Circulation Manager  
Publications Executive  
Books Editor

R. S. C. Hall, C.B.E.  
M. W. Webb  
D. G. Williams  
M. P. Ashley  
H. S. Batten  
T. H. Martin  
R. S. Hargreaves  
A. L. Kingsford

## BBC Finance

### Income and Expenditure

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 1965-6 by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 19 December 1963. 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. In 1965-6 this charge amounted to £3,473,200.

In 1965-6 the licence fee for a radio-only licence was £1 from 1 April 1965 to 31 July 1965 and £1 5s. 0d. thereafter, and for a combined radio and television licence £4 from 1 April 1965 to 31 July 1965 and £5 thereafter. The gross licence revenue was £67,787,969 and the income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was, therefore, £64,314,769. Crediting £1 from each combined radio and television licence to sound radio for the period 1 April 1965 to 31 July 1965 and £1 5s. 0d. from each combined licence from 1 August 1965 to 31 March 1966, and apportioning the Post Office deduction between radio and television, sound broadcasting received £18,193,321 and television broadcasting received £46,121,448.

### Summary of finances of the Home Services

| BROADCASTING  | <i>Radio</i> | <i>Television</i> |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| <i>Income</i>   | £            | £                 |
| Income receivable from the Postmaster                             |              |                   |
| General   | 18,193,321   | 46,121,448        |
| Other income  | 126,953      | 179,446           |
|   | 18,320,274   | 46,300,894        |
| <i>Expenditure</i>  |              |                   |
| Operating   | 17,146,162   | 38,496,302        |
| Capital   | 1,260,901    | 5,192,030         |
|   | 18,407,063   | 43,688,332        |
| Broadcasting surplus or deficit (-)                               | -86,789      | 2,612,562         |
| NON-BROADCASTING  |              |                   |
| Net surplus   | 256,374      | 278,642           |
| Surplus on the year's working                                     | 169,585      | 2,891,204         |
| Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required | 63,532       | 125,742           |
| Net reduction in deficit  | 233,117      | 3,016,946         |



## External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury which in 1965-6 amounted to £8,486,000 for operating expenses and £2,069,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £10,555,000.

## A Comparison of Programme Services Costs

In previous editions of the *BBC Handbook* figures have been published showing operating expenditure, programme hours and cost per hour for the Sound, Television, and External Services.

The BBC, like other organizations, has been faced with substantial rising costs over the whole field of its operations, and for two years prior to the introduction of BBC-2 in April 1964 substantial exceptional expenditure was incurred in the build-up of staff and resources for this programme.

A proper indication of the growth of productivity within the BBC can only be obtained if both these factors are eliminated as they have been in the following table.

At April 1959 prices

|         | SOUND           |               | TELEVISION      |               | EXTERNAL        |               |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|         | Hours of Output | Cost per Hour | Hours of Output | Cost per Hour | Hours of Output | Cost per Hour |
|         |                 | £             |                 | £             |                 | £             |
| 1959/60 | 20,352          | 558           | 3,949           | 3,700         | 31,168          | 181           |
| 1960/1  | 19,966          | 576           | 4,197           | 3,773         | 30,607          | 180           |
| 1961/2  | 19,999          | 580           | 4,383           | 3,783         | 30,996          | 180           |
| 1962/3  | 20,241          | 591           | 4,663           | 3,679         | 31,355          | 178           |
| 1963/4  | 20,184          | 582           | 5,045           | 3,400         | 31,703          | 176           |
| 1964/5  | 22,234          | 543           | 7,472           | 3,183         | 32,979          | 172           |
| 1965/6  | 25,267          | 493           | 7,954           | 3,086         | 34,366          | 166           |



## and Accounts

and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1966, as figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

### 31 March 1966

#### Home Services

|  | Sound<br>£        | Tele-<br>vision<br>£ | 31 March<br>1966<br>£ | 31 March<br>1965<br>£ |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>FIXED ASSETS – Statement 4</b>  |                   |                      |                       |                       |
| At 31 March 1965 at cost   | 18,954,784        | 37,231,241           | 56,186,025            | 47,701,818            |
| Gross additions during the year  | 1,260,901         | 5,192,030            | 6,452,931             | 10,338,584            |
|  | <u>20,215,685</u> | <u>42,423,271</u>    | <u>62,638,956</u>     | <u>58,040,402</u>     |
| <i>Less: Assets written off during the year</i>                                  | 362,527           | 1,669,057            | 2,031,584             | 1,854,377             |
|  | <u>19,853,158</u> | <u>40,754,214</u>    | <u>60,607,372</u>     | <u>56,186,025</u>     |
| <i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>                                       | 10,314,963        | 11,137,252           | 21,452,215            | 19,049,190            |
| At 31 March 1966 at cost less depreciation                                       | <u>9,538,195</u>  | <u>29,616,962</u>    | <u>39,155,157</u>     | <u>37,136,835</u>     |
| <b>INVESTMENTS</b>   |                   |                      |                       |                       |
| Shares in Visnews Ltd. at cost   |                   |                      | 48,000                | 48,000                |
|  |                   |                      | <u>39,203,157</u>     | <u>37,184,835</u>     |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>  |                   |                      |                       |                       |
| Stores on Hand at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below) |                   |                      | 1,480,321             | 1,559,718             |
| Debtors and Unexpired Charges  |                   |                      | 5,227,413             | 5,162,833             |
| Income Tax recoverable   |                   |                      | 136,059               | 470,494               |
| Cash in Hand   |                   |                      | 325,826               | 283,012               |
|  |                   |                      | <u>7,169,619</u>      | <u>7,476,057</u>      |
| <i>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>   |                   |                      |                       |                       |
| Creditors including Corporation Tax  |                   |                      | 7,192,881             | 6,069,946             |
| Bank Overdraft   |                   |                      | 1,939,444             | 6,102,650             |
|  |                   |                      | <u>9,132,325</u>      | <u>12,172,596</u>     |
|  |                   |                      | <u>-1,962,706</u>     | <u>-4,696,539</u>     |
| <b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>   |                   |                      | <u>37,240,451</u>     | <u>32,488,296</u>     |

Balance Sheet continued on following page

## Balance Sheet at

(continued from

### External Services

|   | 31 March<br>1966 | 31 March<br>1965 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>                          |                  |                  |
| Representing net capital expenditure to date    | 9,441,762        | 7,489,627        |
| <b>(AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE INCOME TAX)</b> | -                | 2,814            |
| <b>GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT</b>                     |                  |                  |
| Surplus carried forward                         | 152,903          | 111,326          |

|          |              |   |           |
|----------|--------------|---|-----------|
| (signed) | Normanbrook  | } | Governors |
| (signed) | Robert Lusty |   |           |
| (signed) | Hugh Greene  |   |           |

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| <b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>          | 9,594,665  | 7,603,767  |
| <b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b> | 46,835,116 | 40,092,063 |

*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 1966 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £2,845,377, £180,646 and £186 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1966 approximately to £3,870,000 (1965 £4,108,000).

**31 March 1966**

**previous page)**

**External Services**

|   | 31 March<br>1966  | 31 March<br>1965  |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FIXED ASSETS – Statement 5</b>                   |                   |                   |
| At 31 March 1965 at cost                            | 7,489,627         | 6,288,849         |
| Gross additions during the year                     | 2,024,209         | 1,354,510         |
| Less: Assets written off during the year            | 72,074            | 153,732           |
|   | <u>1,952,135</u>  | <u>1,200,778</u>  |
| At 31 March 1966 at cost                            | 9,441,762         | 7,489,627         |
| <br><b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                           |                   |                   |
| Stores on Hand, amount allocated from Home Services | 71,000            | 71,000            |
| Debtors and Unexpired Charges                       | 225,087           | 185,315           |
| Balance with Bankers                                | 60,688            | 35,859            |
| Cash in Hand  | 52,619            | 47,322            |
|   | <u>409,394</u>    | <u>339,496</u>    |
| <br><b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>                |                   |                   |
| Creditors including Income Tax                      | 256,491           | 225,356           |
|   | <u>152,903</u>    | <u>114,140</u>    |
| <br><b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>                  | <u>9,594,665</u>  | <u>7,603,767</u>  |
| <br><b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>         | <u>46,835,116</u> | <u>40,092,063</u> |

**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION**

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. Proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation and are in agreement with such Balance Sheet and Accounts. The surplus for the year on Broadcasting Activities of £2,525,773 is arrived at after transferring to Capital Account an amount of £2,018,322 representing the net increase in Fixed Assets of the Home Services during the year. On this basis, in our opinion the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid Account respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1966 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

128, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4

1 August, 1966

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. Chartered Accountants

## Home Services Sound Income and Expenditure Account

|   | Year ended<br>31 March 1966 | Year ended<br>31 March 1965 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | £                           | £                           |
| Operating Expenditure                           |                             |                             |
| Sound - Statement 1                             | 17,146,162                  | <i>15,883,672</i>           |
| Television - Statement 2                        | 38,496,302                  | <i>34,794,165</i>           |
|   | <u>55,642,464</u>           | <u>50,677,837</u>           |
| Depreciation                                    |                             |                             |
| Sound - Statement 4                             | 1,177,956                   | <i>1,183,249</i>            |
| Television                                      | 3,256,653                   | <i>2,860,678</i>            |
|   | <u>4,434,609</u>            | <u>4,043,927</u>            |
| Capital Expenditure - Statement 4               |                             |                             |
| Sound   | 1,260,901                   | <i>3,718,595</i>            |
| Television                                      | 5,192,030                   | <i>6,619,989</i>            |
|   | <u>6,452,931</u>            | <u>10,338,584</u>           |
| <i>Less: Depreciation charged above</i>         | <i>4,434,609</i>            | <i>4,043,927</i>            |
| Transferred to Capital Account                  | 2,018,322                   | <i>6,294,657</i>            |
| Surplus on Broadcasting activities carried down | <u>2,525,773</u>            | <u>-</u>                    |
|   | <u>64,621,168</u>           | <u>61,016,421</u>           |
| Deficit on Broadcasting activities brought down | -                           | <i>8,167,428</i>            |
| Interest payable, less interest receivable      | 101,537                     | <i>- 127,004</i>            |
| Corporation tax (1965 - Income tax)             | 340,180                     | <i>558,492</i>              |
| Net surplus for the year, carried down          | <u>3,060,789</u>            | <u>-</u>                    |
|   | <u>3,502,506</u>            | <u>8,598,916</u>            |
| Net deficit for the year, brought down          | -                           | <i>7,372,001</i>            |
| Deficit brought forward at 31 March 1965        | 5,212,769                   | <i>868,135</i>              |
|   | <u>5,212,769</u>            | <u>8,240,136</u>            |

## and Television Broadcasting for the year ended 31 March 1966

|   | Year ended<br>31 March<br>1966<br>£ | Year ended<br>31 March<br>1965<br>£ |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Income receivable from the Postmaster General                     |                                     |                                     |
| Attributable to Sound   | 18,193,321                          | 15,107,966                          |
| Attributable to Television  | 46,121,448                          | 37,590,478                          |
|   | <u>64,314,769</u>                   | <u>52,698,444</u>                   |
| Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.          | 198,029                             | 59,553                              |
| Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure                        | 108,370                             | 90,996                              |
| Deficit on Broadcasting activities carried down                   | -                                   | 8,167,428                           |
|   | <u>64,621,168</u>                   | <u>61,016,421</u>                   |
| Surplus on Broadcasting activities brought down                   | 2,525,773                           | -                                   |
| Surplus on Trading activities                                     | 976,733                             | 1,226,915                           |
| Net deficit for the year, carried down                            | -                                   | 7,372,001                           |
|   | <u>3,502,506</u>                    | <u>8,598,916</u>                    |
| Net surplus for the year, brought down                            | 3,060,789                           | -                                   |
| Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required | 189,274                             | 3,027,367                           |
| Deficit carried forward at 31 March 1966                          | 1,962,706                           | 5,212,769                           |
|   | <u>5,212,769</u>                    | <u>8,240,136</u>                    |

*Note 1:* Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on page 176.

*Note 2:* The Corporation is not liable to taxation on the surplus arising from its broadcasting activities.

*Note 3:* In the year to 31 March 1966 an amount of £1,420,937, being non-recurrent expenditure associated with capital, has been included in capital expenditure of the year and has been wholly depreciated by the inclusion of a like amount in the charge for depreciation. In previous years, expenditure of this nature was included in the charge for operating expenditure. In these accounts the figures at 31 March 1965 for operating expenditure, depreciation and capital expenditure have been re-allocated to conform with the presentation now adopted.



## External Services Grant-in-Aid Account for the year ended 31 March 1966

|   | Year ended 31 March 1966 |                  |                |               | Year ended<br>31 March<br>1965<br>£ |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Broadcasting             |                  | Monitoring     |               |                                     |
|   | Current<br>£             | Capital<br>£     | Current<br>£   | Capital<br>£  | Total<br>£                          |
| <b>INCOME</b>                                       |                          |                  |                |               |                                     |
| Grant-in-Aid receipts                               | 7,732,000                | 2,009,000        | 754,000        | 60,000        | 10,555,000                          |
| Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service  | 2,873                    |                  | 44             |               | 2,917                               |
| Interest  | 8,372                    | 1,968            | 752            | 163           | 11,255                              |
|   | <u>7,743,245</u>         | <u>2,010,968</u> | <u>754,796</u> | <u>60,163</u> | <u>10,569,172</u>                   |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>                                  |                          |                  |                |               |                                     |
| Operating expenditure Statement 3                   | 7,754,588                |                  | 744,296        |               | 8,498,884                           |
| Capital expenditure Statement 5                     | 3,349                    | 1,967,316        | 787            | 56,893        | 2,024,209                           |
| Income Tax on interest receivable                   |                          |                  | 301            | 65            | 4,502                               |
|   | <u>7,757,937</u>         | <u>1,968,103</u> | <u>744,597</u> | <u>56,958</u> | <u>10,527,595</u>                   |
| Surplus or deficit (-) for year                     | -14,692                  | 42,865           | 10,199         | 3,205         | 41,577                              |
| Income Tax recovered in previous years written back |                          |                  |                |               | -80,454                             |
|   | <u>-14,692</u>           | <u>42,865</u>    | <u>10,199</u>  | <u>3,205</u>  | <u>41,577</u>                       |
| Balance at 31 March 1965                            | 236,949                  | -135,606         | 12,576         | -2,810        | 111,326                             |
| Surplus at 31 March 1966                            | <u>222,257</u>           | <u>-92,741</u>   | <u>22,775</u>  | <u>395</u>    | <u>152,903</u>                      |

# STATEMENT 1

## Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1966

### Sound Broadcasting

|   | Year ended<br>31 March 1966 |                        | Year ended<br>31 March 1965 |                        |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total |
| <b>PROGRAMMES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News<br>Royalties, Copyright, Recording, and<br>Reproduction Fees, etc. | 5,259,645                   | 30.68                  | 4,686,360                   | 29.51                  |
| Permanent Orchestras  | 1,060,368                   | 6.18                   | 999,228                     | 6.29                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 3,830,371                   | 22.34                  | 3,468,772                   | 21.84                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 256,700                     | 1.50                   | 279,718                     | 1.76                   |
|   | <u>10,407,084</u>           | <u>60.70</u>           | <u>9,434,078</u>            | <u>59.40</u>           |
| <b>ENGINEERING</b>  |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| S.B. and Intercommunication Lines   | 350,328                     | 2.04                   | 332,635                     | 2.09                   |
| Power, Lighting, and Heating  | 446,853                     | 2.61                   | 412,028                     | 2.60                   |
| Plant Maintenance   | 215,563                     | 1.26                   | 194,785                     | 1.22                   |
| Transport   | 92,413                      | 0.54                   | 103,305                     | 0.65                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 2,425,478                   | 14.15                  | 2,334,034                   | 14.70                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 194,520                     | 1.13                   | 192,932                     | 1.21                   |
|   | <u>3,725,155</u>            | <u>21.73</u>           | <u>3,569,719</u>            | <u>22.47</u>           |
| <b>PREMISES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Rent and Rates  | 880,170                     | 5.14                   | 908,774                     | 5.72                   |
| Telephones  | 143,094                     | 0.83                   | 120,609                     | 0.76                   |
| Household Maintenance   | 73,219                      | 0.43                   | 71,427                      | 0.45                   |
| Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and<br>Masts, etc.  | 192,057                     | 1.12                   | 195,789                     | 1.23                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 857,610                     | 5.00                   | 814,339                     | 5.13                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 236,753                     | 1.38                   | 217,475                     | 1.37                   |
|   | <u>2,382,903</u>            | <u>13.90</u>           | <u>2,328,413</u>            | <u>14.66</u>           |
| <b>MANAGEMENT</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 531,604                     | 3.10                   | 465,491                     | 2.93                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 91,810                      | 0.53                   | 78,306                      | 0.49                   |
|   | <u>623,414</u>              | <u>3.63</u>            | <u>543,797</u>              | <u>3.42</u>            |
| <b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>  |                             |                        |                             |                        |
|   | 7,606                       | 0.04                   | 7,665                       | 0.05                   |
|   | <u>17,146,162</u>           | <u>100.00</u>          | <u>15,883,672</u>           | <u>100.00</u>          |

## STATEMENT 2

### Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1966

#### Television Broadcasting

|   | Year ended<br>31 March 1966 |                        | Year ended<br>31 March 1965 |                        |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total |
| <b>PROGRAMMES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News<br>Royalties, Copyright, Recording, and<br>Reproduction Fees, etc. | 13,852,456                  | 35.98                  | 13,011,608                  | 37.40                  |
| Permanent Orchestras  | 36,283                      | 0.09                   | 23,216                      | 0.07                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 8,622,072                   | 22.40                  | 7,427,497                   | 21.34                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 402,613                     | 1.05                   | 407,608                     | 1.17                   |
|   | <u>22,913,424</u>           | <u>59.52</u>           | <u>20,869,929</u>           | <u>59.98</u>           |
| <b>ENGINEERING</b>  |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| S.B. and Intercommunication Lines   | 1,271,865                   | 3.30                   | 1,126,291                   | 3.24                   |
| Power, Lighting, and Heating  | 617,156                     | 1.60                   | 556,747                     | 1.60                   |
| Plant Maintenance   | 714,607                     | 1.86                   | 797,328                     | 2.29                   |
| Transport   | 633,795                     | 1.65                   | 637,305                     | 1.83                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 7,117,314                   | 18.49                  | 6,270,791                   | 18.02                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 622,583                     | 1.62                   | 535,422                     | 1.54                   |
|   | <u>10,977,320</u>           | <u>28.52</u>           | <u>9,923,884</u>            | <u>28.52</u>           |
| <b>PREMISES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Rent and Rates  | 1,109,141                   | 2.88                   | 1,022,298                   | 2.94                   |
| Telephones  | 277,294                     | 0.72                   | 229,654                     | 0.66                   |
| Household Maintenance   | 132,015                     | 0.34                   | 122,730                     | 0.35                   |
| Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and<br>Masts, etc.  | 336,090                     | 0.87                   | 273,185                     | 0.79                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 1,414,024                   | 3.68                   | 1,216,578                   | 3.50                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 441,347                     | 1.15                   | 383,941                     | 1.10                   |
|   | <u>3,709,911</u>            | <u>9.64</u>            | <u>3,248,386</u>            | <u>9.34</u>            |
| <b>MANAGEMENT</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 772,159                     | 2.01                   | 654,219                     | 1.88                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 115,882                     | 0.30                   | 90,082                      | 0.26                   |
|   | <u>888,041</u>              | <u>2.31</u>            | <u>744,301</u>              | <u>2.14</u>            |
| <b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>  |                             |                        |                             |                        |
|   | <u>7,606</u>                | <u>0.01</u>            | <u>7,665</u>                | <u>0.02</u>            |
|   | <u>38,496,302</u>           | <u>100.00</u>          | <u>34,794,165</u>           | <u>100.00</u>          |

# STATEMENT 3

## Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1966

### External Services

|   | Year ended<br>31 March 1966 |                        | Year ended<br>31 March 1965 |                        |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total | Amount<br>£                 | Percentage<br>of Total |
| <b>PROGRAMMES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News<br>Royalties, Copyright, Recording, and<br>Reproduction Fees, etc. | 1,055,455                   | 12.42                  | 1,059,063                   | 13.20                  |
| Permanent Orchestras  | 47,770                      | 0.56                   | 52,738                      | 0.66                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 3,491,958                   | 41.09                  | 3,147,220                   | 39.24                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 331,915                     | 3.90                   | 317,113                     | 3.95                   |
|   | <u>4,927,098</u>            | <u>57.97</u>           | <u>4,576,134</u>            | <u>57.05</u>           |
| <b>ENGINEERING</b>  |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| S.B. and Intercommunication Lines   | 137,487                     | 1.62                   | 142,604                     | 1.78                   |
| Power, Lighting, and Heating  | 355,203                     | 4.18                   | 328,139                     | 4.09                   |
| Plant Maintenance   | 116,378                     | 1.37                   | 133,303                     | 1.66                   |
| Hired Transmitters  | 547,962                     | 6.45                   | 541,941                     | 6.76                   |
| Transport   | 54,512                      | 0.64                   | 50,389                      | 0.63                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 1,081,623                   | 12.72                  | 1,009,908                   | 12.59                  |
| Sundry Expenses   | 77,771                      | 0.92                   | 74,363                      | 0.92                   |
|   | <u>2,370,936</u>            | <u>27.90</u>           | <u>2,280,647</u>            | <u>28.43</u>           |
| <b>PREMISES</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Rent and Rates  | 448,131                     | 5.27                   | 471,838                     | 5.88                   |
| Telephones  | 35,442                      | 0.42                   | 29,096                      | 0.36                   |
| Household Maintenance   | 27,425                      | 0.32                   | 23,931                      | 0.30                   |
| Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and<br>Masts, etc.  | 58,595                      | 0.69                   | 62,891                      | 0.78                   |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 272,402                     | 3.20                   | 262,149                     | 3.27                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 106,718                     | 1.26                   | 89,728                      | 1.12                   |
|   | <u>948,713</u>              | <u>11.16</u>           | <u>939,633</u>              | <u>11.71</u>           |
| <b>MANAGEMENT</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.  | 221,299                     | 2.61                   | 197,185                     | 2.46                   |
| Sundry Expenses   | 30,838                      | 0.36                   | 27,972                      | 0.35                   |
|   | <u>252,137</u>              | <u>2.97</u>            | <u>225,157</u>              | <u>2.81</u>            |
|   | <u>8,498,884</u>            | <u>100.00</u>          | <u>8,021,571</u>            | <u>100.00</u>          |
| <b>Whereof:</b>   |                             |                        |                             |                        |
| Broadcasting  | 7,754,588                   | 91.24                  | 7,304,394                   | 91.06                  |
| Monitoring  | 744,296                     | 8.76                   | 717,177                     | 8.94                   |





## STATEMENT 5

### Statement of Fixed Assets

#### External Services

|  | At<br>31 March<br>1966<br>£ | At<br>31 March<br>1965<br>£ |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS</b> |                             |                             |
| At 31 March 1965 - at Cost                       | 2,381,045                   | 1,947,728                   |
| Net Additions - at Cost                          | 1,163,207                   | 433,317                     |
|  | <u>3,544,252</u>            | <u>2,381,045</u>            |
| <b>PLANT</b>                                     |                             |                             |
| At 31 March 1965 - at Cost                       | 4,836,892                   | 4,100,069                   |
| Net Additions - at Cost                          | 767,729                     | 736,823                     |
|  | <u>5,604,621</u>            | <u>4,836,892</u>            |
| <b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS</b>                    |                             |                             |
| At 31 March 1965 - at Cost                       | 271,690                     | 241,052                     |
| Net Additions - at Cost                          | 21,199                      | 30,638                      |
|  | <u>292,889</u>              | <u>271,690</u>              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                     |                             |                             |
| At 31 March 1965 - at Cost                       | 7,489,627                   | 6,288,849                   |
| Gross Additions during the year                  | 2,024,209                   | 1,354,510                   |
| Less: Assets written off during the year         | 72,074                      | 153,732                     |
| Net Additions - at Cost                          | <u>1,952,135</u>            | <u>1,200,778</u>            |
| <b>PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST</b>               | <u>9,441,762</u>            | <u>7,489,627</u>            |
| Whereof:   |                             |                             |
| Broadcasting                                     | 8,993,280                   | 7,092,672                   |
| Monitoring                                       | 417,900                     | 366,090                     |
| Civil Defence                                    | 30,582                      | 30,865                      |



## STATEMENT 6·

### Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1965-6

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 income from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete Sound and Television services 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 services and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General.

Income receivable from the Postmaster General and from 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 local programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate parts of the expenditure on Sound and Television network programmes have been attributed to London as direct expenditure. The remaining expenditure, representing the cost of the shared services, has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the Postmaster General adjusted to take into account the hours of the national network displaced by local programme services.

STATEMENT 6 (continued)

Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1965-6

|  | London<br>£000 | Midland<br>£000 | North<br>£000 | N. Ireland<br>£000 | Scotland<br>£000 | Wales<br>£000 | West<br>£000 | Total<br>£000 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>  |                |                 |               |                    |                  |               |              |               |
| Income receivable from the Postmaster General        |                |                 |               |                    |                  |               |              |               |
| Attributable to Sound                                | 4,852          | 3,256           | 5,195         | 351                | 1,650            | 872           | 2,017        | 18,193        |
| Attributable to Television                           | 11,908         | 8,289           | 13,590        | 792                | 4,260            | 2,269         | 5,014        | 46,122        |
|  | 16,760         | 11,545          | 18,785        | 1,143              | 5,910            | 3,141         | 7,031        | 64,315        |
| Income from Publications, Interest, etc.             | 177            | 84              | 141           | 13                 | 37               | 13            | 81           | 546           |
| Sound Broadcasting                                   | 206            | 98              | 165           | 15                 | 42               | 15            | 94           | 635           |
| Television Broadcasting                              | 383            | 182             | 306           | 28                 | 79               | 28            | 175          | 1,181         |
| <b>Total Income</b>                                  | 17,143         | 11,727          | 19,091        | 1,171              | 5,989            | 3,169         | 7,206        | 65,496        |
| <b>Deduct: Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.</b> |                |                 |               |                    |                  |               |              |               |
| Sound Broadcasting                                   | 382            | 254             | 405           | 27                 | 128              | 67            | 160          | 1,423         |
| Television Broadcasting                              | 1,396          | 967             | 1,558         | 107                | 483              | 268           | 591          | 5,370         |
| <b>Total Capital Expenditure, etc.</b>               | 1,778          | 1,221           | 1,963         | 134                | 611              | 335           | 751          | 6,793         |
| <b>Income available for Operating Expenditure</b>    | 15,365         | 10,506          | 17,128        | 1,037              | 5,378            | 2,834         | 6,455        | 58,703        |



# STATEMENT 7

## Summarized Balance Sheets from 31 March 1962 to 31 March 1966

|  | Year ended 31 March |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  | 1962<br>£           | 1963<br>£         | 1964<br>£         | 1965<br>£         | 1966<br>£         |
| <b>HOME SERVICES</b>   |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Fixed assets at cost, less depreciation                                |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Sound  | 6,114,135           | 6,406,223         | 6,919,904         | 9,455,250         | 9,538,195         |
| Television   | 16,196,093          | 18,423,270        | 23,922,274        | 27,681,585        | 29,616,962        |
|  | <u>22,310,228</u>   | <u>24,829,493</u> | <u>30,842,178</u> | <u>37,136,835</u> | <u>39,155,157</u> |
| Investment in Visnews Ltd  | 48,000              | 48,000            | 48,000            | 48,000            | 48,000            |
|  | <u>22,358,228</u>   | <u>24,877,493</u> | <u>30,890,178</u> | <u>37,184,835</u> | <u>39,203,157</u> |
| Net Current Assets   |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Current Assets   | 7,411,644           | 5,017,211         | 6,948,050         | 7,476,057         | 7,169,619         |
| Less: Current liabilities  | 4,581,716           | 5,291,916         | 7,290,536         | 12,172,596        | 9,132,325         |
|  | <u>2,829,928</u>    | <u>-274,705</u>   | <u>-342,486</u>   | <u>-4,696,539</u> | <u>-1,962,706</u> |
| Provision for future Income Tax payable (recoverable -)                | 905,000             | -420,000          | 525,649           | 516,230           |                   |
| Less: Investments  | 905,000             | —                 | —                 | —                 | —                 |
|  | <u>—</u>            | <u>-420,000</u>   | <u>525,649</u>    | <u>516,230</u>    | <u>—</u>          |
| Provision towards contractual payments to staff                        | 875,394             | 997,127           | 1,100,000         | 750,000           | 400,000           |
| Less: Investments  | 875,394             | 997,127           | 1,100,000         | 750,000           | 400,000           |
|  | <u>—</u>            | <u>—</u>          | <u>—</u>          | <u>—</u>          | <u>—</u>          |
| Net Total Assets   | <u>25,188,156</u>   | <u>25,022,788</u> | <u>30,022,043</u> | <u>31,972,066</u> | <u>37,240,451</u> |
| Represented by:  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Capital Account  | 22,358,228          | 24,877,493        | 30,890,178        | 37,184,835        | 39,203,157        |
| Income and Expenditure Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward | 2,829,928           | 145,295           | -868,135          | -5,212,769        | -1,962,706        |
|  | <u>25,188,156</u>   | <u>25,022,788</u> | <u>30,022,043</u> | <u>31,972,066</u> | <u>37,240,451</u> |
| <b>EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>   |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Fixed Assets at cost   | 5,754,913           | 5,985,505         | 6,288,849         | 7,489,627         | 9,441,762         |
| Net Current Assets   |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Current Assets   | 191,897             | 254,598           | 256,724           | 339,496           | 409,394           |
| Less: Current liabilities  | 149,628             | 181,159           | 268,397           | 225,356           | 256,491           |
|  | <u>42,269</u>       | <u>73,439</u>     | <u>-11,673</u>    | <u>114,140</u>    | <u>152,903</u>    |
| Provision for future Income Tax payable (recoverable -)                | -33,736             | -994              | 1,103             | 2,814             |                   |
| Net Total Assets   | <u>5,830,918</u>    | <u>6,059,938</u>  | <u>6,276,073</u>  | <u>7,600,953</u>  | <u>9,594,665</u>  |
| Represented by:  |                     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Capital Account  | 5,754,913           | 5,985,505         | 6,288,849         | 7,489,627         | 9,441,762         |
| Grant-in-Aid Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward           | 76,005              | 74,433            | -12,776           | 111,326           | 152,903           |
|  | <u>5,830,918</u>    | <u>6,059,938</u>  | <u>6,276,073</u>  | <u>7,600,953</u>  | <u>9,594,665</u>  |

STATEMENT 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid  
for the period 1 April 1961 to 31 March 1966

|  | Year ended 31 March |            |            |            |            |
|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|  | 1962<br>£           | 1963<br>£  | 1964<br>£  | 1965<br>£  | 1966<br>£  |
| <b>HOME SERVICES</b>   |                     |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Income</b>  |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Income receivable from the Postmaster General                          |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Attributable to Sound  | 14,418,586          | 14,649,298 | 14,833,729 | 15,107,966 | 18,193,321 |
| Attributable to Television   | 22,313,281          | 23,322,845 | 31,924,572 | 37,590,478 | 46,121,448 |
|  | 36,731,867          | 37,972,143 | 46,758,301 | 52,698,444 | 64,314,769 |
| Publications Revenue, etc.   | 850,705             | 360,727    | 1,646,433  | 1,504,468  | 1,181,595  |
|  | 37,582,572          | 38,332,870 | 48,404,734 | 54,202,912 | 65,496,364 |
| <b>Expenditure</b>   |                     |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Operating</b>   |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Sound  | 13,135,656          | 14,227,508 | 14,802,230 | 15,883,672 | 17,146,162 |
| Television   | 19,454,536          | 21,636,486 | 25,920,408 | 34,794,165 | 38,496,302 |
| <b>Depreciation</b>  |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Sound  | 1,105,539           | 1,168,196  | 1,160,635  | 1,183,249  | 1,177,956  |
| Television   | 1,615,477           | 1,771,715  | 3,116,947  | 2,860,678  | 3,256,653  |
| <b>Capital (less depreciation)</b>                                     |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Sound  | 387,512             | 292,088    | 513,681    | 2,535,346  | 82,945     |
| Television   | 697,743             | 2,227,177  | 5,499,004  | 3,759,311  | 1,935,377  |
| Provision for contractual payments to staff                            | 379,923             | 121,733    | 102,873    |            |            |
| Taxation   | 889,183             | -427,400   | 525,649    | 558,492    | 340,180    |
|  | 37,665,569          | 41,017,503 | 51,641,427 | 61,574,913 | 62,435,575 |
| <b>Surplus or deficit (-) for year</b>                                 |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Balance brought forward  | -82,997             | -2,684,633 | -3,236,693 | -7,372,001 | 3,060,789  |
| Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required      | 2,912,925           | 2,829,928  | 145,295    | -868,135   | -5,212,769 |
|  |                     |            | 2,223,263  | 3,027,367  | 189,274    |
|  | 2,829,928           | 145,295    | -868,135   | -5,212,769 | -1,962,706 |
| <b>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</b>                                |                     |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Income</b>  |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Grant-in-Aid receipts  | 7,384,000           | 7,527,000  | 8,063,000  | 9,434,000  | 10,555,000 |
| Other receipts   | 5,830               | 203,756    | 8,706      | 149,451    | 14,172     |
|  | 7,389,830           | 7,730,756  | 8,071,706  | 9,583,451  | 10,569,172 |
| <b>Expenditure</b>   |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Operating  | 6,978,276           | 7,175,125  | 7,585,575  | 8,021,571  | 8,498,884  |
| Capital  | 481,590             | 368,921    | 528,954    | 1,354,510  | 2,024,209  |
| Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets |                     | 189,276    |            |            |            |
| Income Tax   | -33,736             | -994       | 1,103      | 2,814      | 4,502      |
|  | 7,426,130           | 7,732,328  | 8,115,632  | 9,378,895  | 10,527,595 |
| <b>Surplus or deficit (-) for year</b>                                 |                     |            |            |            |            |
| Balance brought forward  | -36,300             | -1,572     | -43,926    | 204,556    | 41,577     |
| Income Tax recovered in previous years written back                    | 112,305             | 76,005     | 74,433     | -12,776    | 111,326    |
|  |                     |            | -43,283    | -80,454    |            |
| <b>Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward</b>                          | 76,005              | 74,433     | -12,776    | 111,326    | 152,903    |

## Combined Television and Radio Licence Fees in Europe

(as at September 1966)

|                                 | £ | s. | d. |                                  | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Austria . . . . .               | 9 | 13 | 10 | Netherlands . . . . .            | 5 | 6  | 6  |
| Belgium . . . . .               | 6 | 17 | 2  | (increased in 1964 from £4 14 8) |   |    |    |
| Denmark . . . . .               | 7 | 4  | 9  | Norway . . . . .                 | 8 | 15 | 0  |
| Eire . . . . .                  | 5 | 0  | 0  | (increased in 1965 from £8 5 0)  |   |    |    |
| Finland . . . . .               | 8 | 17 | 9  | Sweden . . . . .                 | 9 | 6  | 2  |
| France . . . . .                | 7 | 4  | 9  | (increased in 1964 from £8 19 3) |   |    |    |
| (increased in 1966 from £6 3 0) |   |    |    | Switzerland . . . . .            | 9 | 15 | 0  |
| Germany . . . . .               | 7 | 10 | 0  | (increased in 1966 from £9 3 4)  |   |    |    |
| Italy . . . . .                 | 6 | 18 | 4  |                                  |   |    |    |

## Broadcasting Receiving Licences 1947-66 (at 31 March)

Licences for television were introduced in June 1946 when a combined radio and television licence cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954. A £1 excise duty was imposed in August 1957, bringing the cost to £4; from October 1963 the BBC was given the full amount. Since 1 August 1965 the combined licence costs £5; the sound radio only licence £1 5s.

|      | Total      | Free (for<br>Blind) | Radio only | Radio and<br>Television<br>Combined | Car Radios<br>included in<br>Radio only |
|------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 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                                 |
| 1965 | 16,046,603 | 34,355              | 2,759,203  | 13,253,045                          | 624,417                                 |
| 1966 | 16,178,156 | 31,499              | 2,579,567  | 13,567,090 *                        | 663,094                                 |

\* This figure includes 28,701 concessionary radio and television combined licences issued to blind persons.

## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1966

|   | <i>Estimated<br/>population<br/>(mil-<br/>lions)</i> | <i>Estimated<br/>Num-<br/>ber of<br/>fam-<br/>ilies<br/>(mil-<br/>lions)</i> | Total         |  | Television Licences<br>included in Total |  |
|---|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | <i>Number</i> | <i>Num-<br/>ber<br/>per<br/>100<br/>fam-<br/>ilies</i> | <i>Number</i>                            | <i>Num-<br/>ber<br/>per<br/>100<br/>fam-<br/>ilies</i> |
| <b>London Region</b>  |  |  |               |  |  |  |
| Bedford   |  |  | 115,841       |  | 95,380                                   |  |
| Berkshire and South Oxford  |  |  | 255,204       |  | 206,967                                  |  |
| Buckingham  |  |  | 141,239       |  | 115,470                                  |  |
| London and Home Counties<br>(Essex, Hertford, Kent,<br>Middlesex, and Surrey) |  |  | 3,622,884     |  | 2,944,108                                |  |
| Sussex (except West)  |  |  | 179,367       |  | 140,932                                  |  |
|   | 14·61  | 4·74   | 4,314,535     | 91·02  | 3,502,857                                | 73·90  |
| <b>West Region</b>  |  |  |               |  |  |  |
| Channel Islands   |  |  | 36,636        |  | 30,115                                   |  |
| Cornwall and Devon  |  |  | 408,582       |  | 333,954                                  |  |
| Dorset and Wiltshire  |  |  | 208,223       |  | 169,000                                  |  |
| Hampshire   |  |  | 499,139       |  | 416,327                                  |  |
| Somerset and South Gloucester-<br>shire                                       |  |  | 442,194       |  | 367,673                                  |  |
| Sussex (West)   |  |  | 198,562       |  | 157,921                                  |  |
|   | 5·61   | 1·79   | 1,793,336     | 100·19   | 1,474,990                                | 82·40  |
| <b>Midland Region</b>   |  |  |               |  |  |  |
| Cambridge and Huntingdon  |  |  | 117,718       |  | 93,067                                   |  |
| Hereford  |  |  | 40,572        |  | 32,403                                   |  |
| Leicester and Rutland   |  |  | 225,302       |  | 191,790                                  |  |
| Norfolk and Suffolk   |  |  | 335,736       |  | 273,744                                  |  |
| Northampton   |  |  | 162,069       |  | 136,446                                  |  |
| North Gloucester and North<br>Oxford  |  |  | 117,071       |  | 94,215                                   |  |
| Shropshire  |  |  | 96,827        |  | 79,990                                   |  |
| South Derby and South Notting-<br>ham   |  |  | 435,166       |  | 377,435                                  |  |
| Stafford and Warwick  |  |  | 1,162,340     |  | 988,139                                  |  |
| Worcester   |  |  | 202,424       |  | 171,019                                  |  |
|   | 9·33   | 2·92   | 2,895,225     | 99·15  | 2,438,248                                | 83·50  |
| <b>North Region</b>   |  |  |               |  |  |  |
| Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of<br>Man                                       |  |  | 1,979,952     |  | 1,714,403                                |  |
| Cumberland and Westmorland  |  |  | 107,891       |  | 92,477                                   |  |
| Lincoln and North Nottingham  |  |  | 269,265       |  | 227,128                                  |  |
| Northumberland and Durham   |  |  | 639,637       |  | 562,901                                  |  |
| Yorkshire and North Derby   |  |  | 1,622,894     |  | 1,400,590                                |  |
|   | 15·68  | 5·02   | 4,619,639     | 92·02  | 3,997,499                                | 79·63  |
| <b>ENGLAND - TOTAL</b>  | 45·23  | 14·47  | 13,622,735    | 94·14  | 11,413,594                               | 78·88  |



*Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1966*

|   | <i>Estimated population (millions)</i> | <i>Estimated Number of families (millions)</i> | <b>Total</b>  |                                | <b>Television Licences included in Total</b> |                                |
|---|--|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
|   |  |  | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number per 100 families</i> | <i>Number</i>                                | <i>Number per 100 families</i> |
| <b>Scotland</b>   |  |  |               |                                |  |                                |
| Aberdeen and Kincardine   |  |  | 106,895       |                                | 91,566                                       |                                |
| Angus and Perth   |  |  | 131,936       |                                | 110,808                                      |                                |
| Argyll and Bute   |  |  | 21,152        |                                | 15,324                                       |                                |
| Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew   |  |  | 654,548       |                                | 576,017                                      |                                |
| Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn  |  |  | 55,501        |                                | 42,421                                       |                                |
| East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling) |  |  | 383,331       |                                | 328,784                                      |                                |
| North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland, and Sutherland)                 |  |  | 37,472        |                                | 24,596                                       |                                |
| Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)     |  |  | 77,086        |                                | 63,606                                       |                                |
|   | 5·20                                   | 1·60   | 1,467,921     | 91·75                          | 1,253,122                                    | 78·32                          |
| <b>Wales</b>  |  |  |               |                                |  |                                |
| Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)   |  |  | 41,141        |                                | 31,036                                       |                                |
| North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint)  |  |  | 140,979       |                                | 118,231                                      |                                |
| South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Monmouth)                              |  |  | 593,349       |                                | 518,240                                      |                                |
|   | 2·69                                   | 0·82   | 775,469       | 94·57                          | 667,507                                      | 81·40                          |
| <b>Northern Ireland</b>   |  |  |               |                                |  |                                |
| Antrim and Down   |  |  | 216,056       |                                | 170,351                                      |                                |
| Armagh  |  |  | 29,810        |                                | 21,022                                       |                                |
| Fermanagh and Tyrone  |  |  | 34,389        |                                | 18,301                                       |                                |
| Londonderry   |  |  | 31,776        |                                | 23,193                                       |                                |
|   | 1·47                                   | 0·46   | 312,031       | 67·83                          | 232,867                                      | 50·62                          |
| <b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>   | 54·59                                  | 17·35  | 16,178,156    | 93·25                          | 13,567,090                                   | 78·20                          |

## Publications

BBC Television and Radio provide the public with a range of programmes to suit every taste. One of the principal roles of BBC Publications is to make available advance details of programmes so that viewers and listeners can plan what to see and hear rather than switch on indiscriminately.

### Radio Times

At home the wide choice of programmes on BBC Television and Radio is shown clearly and conveniently in *Radio Times*. Published every Thursday, in seven editions, it contains full details of the week's broadcasts on BBC Television – on both BBC-1 and BBC-2, and on BBC Radio in the Home Service, Light Programme, and Third Network – which includes the Third Programme, Music Programme, Study Session, and Sports Service. Each day's programmes are complete in one section with articles and pictures about the outstanding programmes and the people taking part in them. *Radio Times* costs 6d. a week from newsagents or can be obtained on subscription at £2. 12s. inland and £2. 2s. 6d. overseas a year and pro rata for shorter periods. More than 4,300,000 copies are sold each week.

### The Listener and BBC Television Review

There is a wealth of material, broadcast on BBC Television and Radio, which deserves the permanence of the printed word.

*The Listener and BBC Television Review*, published weekly prints a selection from the talks and discussions which are a special feature of BBC programmes. It contains a section on broadcast music under the title 'BBC Music Review' and also publishes book reviews, original verse, contributed articles about art, the cinema, and the theatre, bridge and chess features, independent criticism of BBC Television and Radio programmes, a well-known crossword and articles of general interest. It also prints a quarterly supplement giving details of the main Third Programme productions during the following three months. Distribution is world wide and sales average about 70,000 copies each week. It is published each Thursday, price 9d., or on subscription at £3. 1s. inland and £2. 13s. overseas a year or pro rata for shorter periods. Subscription to the USA and Canadian edition costs \$11.00 for one year, \$19.00 for two years, and \$26.00 for three years.

Special rates are available for students and educational establishments. Full details of these can be obtained by writing to the CIRCULATION MANAGER, BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

### Overseas Journals

Information about programmes in the BBC's External Services is given in the following publications.

**English by Radio and Television**, a magazine for those who follow the BBC's English courses, contains texts to accompany the English by Radio lessons broadcast entirely in English and articles of general interest to students and teachers of the language. Annual subscription is 15s. 0d.

**London Calling – European Edition**, is the monthly programme journal of the BBC's European Services. In addition to the advance schedule of pro-

grammes it prints talks which have been broadcast in the European Services on life in Britain. It is available free of charge on application to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

**London Calling** is the monthly programme guide of the BBC Overseas Services. It gives programme and wavelength information about the BBC World Service and the other overseas services.

**Huna London** is a fortnightly publication in Arabic. In addition to programme information about the BBC Arabic Service, it contains articles of general interest.

Both these publications are also issued free of charge: further details from CHIEF PUBLICITY OFFICER (OVERSEAS), BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

### **Educational and General Publications**

The number and variety of books and booklets published by BBC Publications is now considerable. They are of two main kinds – those which complement or supplement a programme or series of programmes, and others of a more general nature, drawn from or based on programmes, or devoted to particular aspects of the BBC's output and activities.

### **School Broadcasting Publications**

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council, numerous publications are issued to support the BBC's Radio and Television broadcasts to schools. For many broadcast series, there are pupils' illustrated pamphlets. For most series there are notes for the teacher. To help teachers plan their use of programmes, an Annual Programme and Termly Timetables for display on school staff notice boards are issued free. Colour film-strips are published for use with the radiovision programmes, including a complete radiovision course for secondary schools, French for Beginners. Wall charts are published for use with the radio series 'Music, Movement and Mime', and 'An Act of Worship', and there is a set of maps for use with the series 'Today and Yesterday' for schools in Northern Ireland. *Details of current publications on request, to BBC PUBLICATIONS (SCHOOLS), 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH ST, LONDON, W.1.*

### **Further Education Publications**

Books and booklets are published to accompany or supplement many of the Further Education programmes on BBC Television and Radio. During 1966-7, language series with accompanying books and records are being broadcast in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Chinese, and Welsh under the titles:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Toutes Directions</i> (radio)                         | <i>Oigan Señores</i> (radio)               |
| <i>Vamos a Ver</i> (BBC-1)                               | <i>Parliamo Italiano</i> (BBC-1 and BBC-2) |
| <i>The Russian Alphabet</i> (BBC-2)                      | <i>Introduction to Chinese</i> (radio)     |
| <i>First Year Russian and Let's Go</i> (Russian) (radio) | <i>Welsh for Beginners</i> (radio)         |

and a 'follow-up' German series (radio).

*Look, Listen and Speak* (Books I and II) are written in Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, and Bengali to accompany the series 'English For Immigrants' on BBC-1.

Other series for which accompanying books are available include:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Living in Towns</i> (BBC-1)          | <i>Understanding Music</i> (BBC-1 and radio) |
| <i>Dairy Farming Today</i> (BBC-1)      |  |
| <i>Children and Mathematics</i> (BBC-1) | <i>Eastern Europe</i> (radio)                |
| <i>Roman Britain</i> (BBC-2)            | <i>Growing Points in Physics</i> (radio)     |
| <i>Painting in England</i> (BBC-2)      | <i>Shorthand Dictation Practice</i> (radio)  |
| <i>Master Driving</i> (BBC-2)           |  |

PAINTING OF THE MONTH is now in its eighth year. During this time experts in their own fields have discussed on BBC radio world-famous works of art, including paintings, sculpture, furniture, ceramics, and architecture. The 1967 series is devoted to the French Impressionists. A fully-illustrated cloth-bound book accompanies the series and contains twelve full-colour illustrations as well as many in black and white. Informative notes provide a complete background to each of the programmes which are broadcast every month throughout the year. The book costs 35s.

### General Publications

Among the many books published during 1966 were:

**RICHARD DIMBLEBY, BROADCASTER** The life story of the man who was the BBC's foremost broadcaster, including specially written contributions by men and women who worked most closely with him. 10s. 6d. (Profits given to the Richard Dimbleby Cancer Fund.)

**DANTE'S INFERNO** A new translation by twelve different poets with the Italian text and the English version on opposite pages. 35s.

**BBC MUSIC GUIDES** A series of monographs for the layman, each dealing with one aspect of a composer's work, which show how particular works came to be written, their significance in the general history of the genre, and how the form was developed by the composer. The series includes Bach Cantatas by Sir Jack Westrup, Haydn Symphonies by H. Robbins Landon, Haydn Quartets by Rosemary Hughes.

**GILES COOPER – SIX PLAYS FOR RADIO** A cross-section of the work of one of radio's most distinguished dramatists. 15s.

**NEW RADIO DRAMA** An anthology of six plays demonstrating the vitality and flexibility of radio as a medium for imaginative expression. 15s.

**A WORLD OF PEOPLES** The 1965 Reith Lectures by Robert Gardiner, which surveys the causes and implications of racial conflicts today. 15s.

**MATHEMATICS MISCELLANY** A source book for teachers, containing material from the BBC Mathematics series for thirteen- to fourteen-year-olds. 17s. 6d.

**THE THIRD BOOK OF BLUE PETER** The Annual of the BBC Television programme 'Blue Peter', featuring many of its favourite personalities and pets. 10s.

**CRACKERJACK** Based on the popular BBC Television programme 'Crackerjack' and contains articles, short stories, and a cartoon-strip from the programme. 7s. 6d.

**PLAY SCHOOL.** An Annual based on the BBC-2 programme for young children. 9s.

**GARDENERS' QUESTION TIME, Second Series.** More advice from the panel of gardening experts. 5s.

**ZENA SKINNER'S THIRD BOOK OF RECIPES** A further collection of recipes from the BBC Television programme 'Town and Around'. 4s.

**WRITING FOR THE BBC** A practical guide for script writers and playwrights, setting out the BBC's requirements for the acceptance of scripts. 5s.

**EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO IN BRITAIN** The proceedings of a conference held jointly by the BBC and the University of Sussex on the use of educational radio and television services. 21s.

**PROBLEMS OF CHRISTIAN BELIEF** Four broadcast talks by the Archbishop of Canterbury for Lent, presenting a simple, considered statement of the Christian Faith. 2s. 6d.

**ARMCHAIR CRICKET, 1966** For all who enjoy watching cricket on television or listening to radio commentaries and who would like to become more knowledgeable about the game. 5s.

**TWO CENTURIES OF IRISH HISTORY** An unconventional account of Irish history of the last two hundred years that makes clear the events that led to the present situation in Ireland. 12s. 6d.

*To be published shortly*

**BRITAIN'S CHANGING TOWNS** Ian Nairn looks at architectural developments in seventeen major towns in Britain.

**WARS OF THE ROSES** The complete scripts of the Stratford production broadcast on BBC Television, with additional background material.

**GREAT ACTING** Eight interviews on BBC Television with actors: Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Noel Coward, Dame Edith Evans, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir Michael Redgrave, Sir Ralph Richardson, Dame Sybil Thorndike. Fully illustrated.

**SUEZ: TEN YEARS AFTER** An examination of the events of 1956 and an interpretation of what happened in the light of what is known today. By Peter Calvoceossi with additional material by Robert James and H. G. Nicholas.

**MOZART PIANO CONCERTOS** Another in the series of BBC MUSIC GUIDES.

**THE FORMATIVE YEARS** Six talks on the factors and forces which influence the development of a young child.

**DECISION MAKING** Six experts discuss how they have made decisions in their own particular fields.

**EINSTEIN: THE MAN AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS**

BBC Radio and Television programmes also provide the basis for a variety of books produced by other publishers by arrangement with BBC Publications.

A full list of current titles published by the BBC is available free on request from Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1.

## Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 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, W.1. (*Telephone Welbeck 5577, Ext. 4621.*)

## Reith Lectures

The Reith Lectures, inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General, are broadcast annually. Each year the BBC decides the broad area of the subject to be treated and invites a person of authority in the chosen field to undertake a study or original research and to give the results of his work in a series of broadcasts.

A list of Reith Lectures and their subjects follows. Details of any publication of these lectures are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the individual*. (Allen & Unwin, 1949. 7s. 6d.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European society*.
- 1950 J. Z. Young, *Doubt and certainty in science*. (O.U.P., 1951. o.p., Galaxy Books. 1960. 9s.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe, *The problem of power*. (Secker & Warburg, 1952. o.p.)
- 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. o.p.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the tide of world affairs*. (O.U.P., 1955. o.p.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English art*. (Architectural Press, 1956. 16s.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the nation*. (Edin. U.P., 1957. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the atom and the west*. (O.U.P., 1958 o.p.)
- 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., Fontana, 5s.)
- 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*. (Wedekind and Nicolson, 1965. 15s.)
- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples*. (BBC, 1966. 15s.)
- 1966 J. K. Galbraith, *The new industrial state*.

## **BBC Orchestras and Conductors**

|                      |   |            |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| BBC Symphony         | Colin Davis<br><i>from September 1967</i>   | 97 players |
| BBC Concert          | Marcus Dods and<br>Vilem Tausky   | 54         |
| The Radio            | Malcolm Lockyer and<br>Paul Fenhoulet   | 56         |
| BBC Scottish         | James Loughran, <i>Conductor</i><br>Graham Treacher, <i>Assistant<br/>Conductor</i> , George Malcolm,<br><i>Associate Conductor</i> | 66         |
| BBC Northern         | George Hurst  | 69         |
| BBC Midland Light    | Jack Coles and Gilbert Vinter   | 31         |
| BBC Welsh            | John Carewe   | 44         |
| BBC Northern Ireland | Terence Lovett  | 30         |
| BBC Scottish Variety | Iain Sutherland   | 24         |
| BBC Northern Dance   | Bernard Herrmann  | 19         |

London Studio Players, a group of eighteen musicians, who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes.

|            |   |            |
|------------|---|------------|
| BBC Chorus | Peter Gellhorn,<br><i>Chorus Director</i> | 28 singers |
|------------|---|------------|

## **The New BBC Orchestra**

The New BBC Orchestra, which is based in Bristol, was formed by the BBC at the beginning of 1966 for the specific purpose of training qualified young musicians aged eighteen to twenty-six and to provide extensive orchestral experience immediately following an instrumentalist's course at a school of music. It is hoped through the establishment of this orchestra to ensure a steady stream of experienced players of the standard required by the leading orchestras in the United Kingdom. Students are admitted for an initial period of one year and a maximum of three years.

The first of the Orchestra's weekly broadcasts was given in the Music Programme in February and its first public concert in April 1966.

Leonard Hirsch is the Musical Director.

## **BBC Training for Conductors**

BBC North Region offers young conductors attachments to the BBC Northern Orchestra. Young aspirant conductors are in this way given an opportunity to learn how a big orchestra is run and of working intimately in a form of apprenticeship under an experienced conductor.



## **BBC Radiophonic Workshop**

The BBC Radiophonic Workshop, established in 1958 to provide original sound treatment for Third Programme drama, now provides a creative service for radio, television, regional, and external broadcasting. The unit produces an output varying from science fiction voices or signature tunes, for example, for the 'Dr Who' series, to complete background scores of electronic music for radio and television drama.

The Workshop at the BBC Music Studios in Maida Vale, London, is equipped with tape recording machines and other electronic equipment for generating and manipulating sound. The 'realization' of this sound-and-music is done by a small number of specialized, creative, and technical staff.

## **Drama Repertory**

A number of distinguished actors and actresses are regularly employed in the BBC's own repertory companies.

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Drama Repertory Company                                   | 40 members (full-time) |
| Schools Repertory Company                                 | 6 members (full-time)  |
| 'English by Radio' Repertory Company                      | 4 members (full-time)  |
| 'The Dales' Repertory Company                             | 4 members (part-time)  |
| 'The Archers' Repertory Company ( <i>Midland Region</i> ) | 9 members (part-time)  |

## **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.

## **Gramophone Record Requests**

Suggestions for request programmes should be addressed on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned.

In addition to the many gramophone request programmes for listeners of all nationalities, the BBC World 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 overseas should write to: 'Listeners' Choice', 'Forces Favourites' or 'The Merchant Navy Programme', BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2, and should give the full name, rank in the case of servicemen, the country of residence or where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

## Writing to the BBC

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one, amounting to about a million letters a year.

The PROGRAMME CORRESPONDENCE SECTION of the BBC is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes; requests entailing research or lengthy 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:

BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

## 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: HEAD OF SCRIPT UNIT, 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.

The BBC has published a guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, see p. 202.

## 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 a 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.

## 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 communications 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.

*For Travellers Abroad.* It is also possible in circumstances of real urgency for SOS messages to be broadcast in countries abroad by radio organizations which are members of the European Broadcasting Union. These messages would be broadcast in an attempt to reach people travelling abroad who are urgently wanted at home. The rules, in principle, are

exactly the same as those which apply to SOS messages broadcast in the United Kingdom. Requests of this kind, which must come from doctors or hospitals, cannot be considered unless all other means of contacting the person who is wanted have been tried and have failed.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

## Appeals for Charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. To date, over £9,500,000 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 7.55 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 week-day either in sound or television. 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, a body of experts which considers all applications for appeals and recommends those it believes to be 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 156–7 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.

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 211–12 for addresses*).

The total sum obtained in response to all radio and television appeals in the year to 31 March 1966, including those broadcast on a regional basis only, was £371,612. Of this sum, £55,025 was received in response to a special appeal in television by John Snagge on behalf of the East Pakistan Cyclone Relief Fund. A special appeal was broadcast in Wales (radio and television) for the victims of the Cambrian Colliery Disaster, but no separate figure is available for this, the response being contained in the national total.

Regular appeals on television brought in a total for the year of £117,825. Notable among them were: Children's Country Holidays Fund £8,435; Iona Appeal Trust (including Scotland £5,976) £8,536; Institute of Ophthalmology Fight for Sight Appeal £33,625; British Heart Foundation £5,518; British Council for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled £6,347; International Voluntary Service £7,459.

The total from the Week's Good Cause Appeals, national and regional, was £198,762, including Christian Medical Missions, £6,796; Save the Children Fund £10,543; Toc H £5,015; St Martin's Christmas Appeal £27,360.

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 John Snagge; it raised £45,213. In television Val Doonican appealed for the Family Service Units, the response being £6,174.

The BBC's own annual radio and television appeals for Children in Need of Help brought in a total response of £15,817.

## **Weather Forecasts**

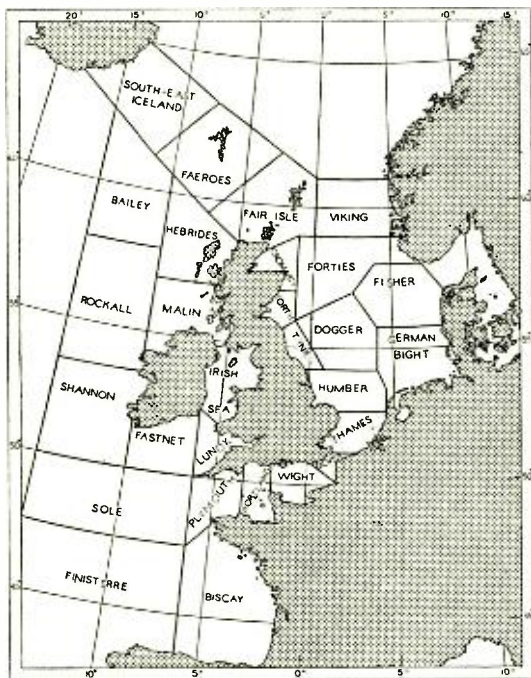
The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts broadcast in BBC radio and television programmes. The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological offices in the regions concerned.

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.

Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice in the Light Programme.

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.*



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### **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.

## BBC Addresses

### London

|                                     |   | <i>Telephones</i>                     |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Headquarters:</i>                | Broadcasting House, London, W.1.              | Langham 4468                          |
| <i>Telegrams:</i>                   | Broadcasts London Telex                       | } All London and<br>Regional premises |
| <i>Cables:</i>                      | Broadcasts, London-W1                         |                                       |
| <i>Telex:</i>                       | 22182   |                                       |
| <i>Television</i>                   | Television Centre, Wood Lane,<br>London, W.12 | Shepherds Bush<br>8000                |
| <i>External Broad-<br/>casting:</i> | Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2            | Covent Garden<br>3456                 |
| <i>Publications:</i>                | 35 Marylebone High Street,<br>London, W.1.    | Welbeck 5577                          |

### Midland Region

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston,<br>Birmingham 15  | Edgbaston 4888      |
| <i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot, Willson<br>House, 25/9 Derby Road, Nottingham               | Nottingham<br>42395 |
| <i>East Anglia Representative:</i> D. C. Bryson, St Catherine's<br>Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B | Norwich 28841/2     |

### North Region

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1   | Manchester<br>Central 8444 |
| <i>BBC Representative, North East of England:</i><br>G. K. Brown, Broadcasting House,<br>54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 | Newcastle 20961            |
| <i>BBC Representative, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire:</i><br>W. K. Severs, Broadcasting House,<br>146-146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2      | Leeds 31516                |
| <i>BBC Representative, North West of England:</i><br>H. R. V. Jordan, Castle Chambers, Castle Street,<br>Liverpool 2                  | Liverpool<br>Central 8396  |

### Northern Ireland

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2 | Belfast 27411 |
|---|---------------|

### Scotland

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

### Wales

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff   | Cardiff 74888 |
| <i>North Wales Representative:</i> W. R. Owen, Bron Castell,<br>High Street, Bangor, North Wales  | Bangor 2214   |
| <i>West Wales Representative:</i> T. Richards, Broadcasting<br>House, 32, Alexandra Road, Swansea | Swansea 54986 |



## West Region

Broadcasting House, 21/33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 32211  
Bristol 8  
*Plymouth: Producer-in-charge: H. T. Salmon,*  
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Plymouth 62283  
Mannamead, Plymouth  
*Southampton: Producer-in-charge: P. M. Maggs, M.B.E.,*  
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.

## Press Offices

12 Cavendish Place, W.1  
Langham 4468  
9 a.m. – 6 p.m. Monday to Friday  
Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12  
Shepherds Bush 8000  
9 a.m. – end of transmission time Monday to Saturday  
3 p.m. – end of transmission time Sunday

## External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2  
Covent Garden 3456  
(Visitors should go to Queen's House,  
28 Kingsway, W.C.2)

## BBC Representatives Overseas

### USA

*Representative: R. L. Miall, O.B.E.*  
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20, N.Y., U.S.A.  
LT 1-7100  
*Cables: Broadcasts, New York*  
*Telex: 2064-420093*

### Canada

*Representative: S. W. Smithers*  
1500, Bronson Avenue,  
Ottawa 8, Ontario  
Ottawa 731-3111  
*Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa*  
ext. 533 and 534  
*Toronto address: 135 Maitland St., Toronto 5, Ontario,*  
Canada  
Toronto 925-3311  
*Cables: Loncalling, Toronto*

### Australia and New Zealand

*Representative: H. R. Fisher*  
177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, Australia  
Sydney 61-9059  
*Cables: Loncalling, Sydney*  
*Telex: BBCorp 20705*

## India and Pakistan

*Representative:* M. Dodd  
P.O. Box 109, 8 Lady Hardinge Road,  
New Delhi, India  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Newdelhi  
New Delhi 44811

## Middle East

*Representative:* J. H. Whitehead, O.B.E.  
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, Beirut  
Beirut 225658  
223102

## South-East Asia

*Representative:* H. R. Howse,  
Shell House, 13th Floor, Collyer Quay,  
Singapore 1  
*Cables:* Loncalling Singapore  
Singapore  
96323

## France

*Representative:* A. G. Powell,  
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France  
*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris  
*Telex:* 20791  
Mac Mahon  
0830

## Germany

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:*  
P. B. Johnson, Savignyplatz 6, 1 Berlin 12  
West Berlin  
329973  
329963

## Latin America

*South American Representative:* Mrs L. von Schey,  
Piso 14, Avenida Cordoba 657, Buenos Aires,  
Argentina  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, Buenos Aires  
Buenos Aires  
31-3786  
32-5553

## BBC Relay Stations

### Malaysia

BBC Far Eastern Relay Station  
*Resident Engineer:* J. R. Sandison,  
Tebrau Transmitting Station, P.O. Box 716,  
Johore Bahru, Malaysia  
*Cables:* Reseng Johorebahru  
Johore Bahru  
3101/2

### Atlantic

BBC Atlantic Relay Station  
*Resident Engineer:* J. M. Rowe, Ascension Island  
*Cables:* Broadcasts Ascension  
Ascension Island  
335

## Office addresses of news correspondents based overseas

### Bonn

F. D. Walker, Koblenzer Strasse 270, Bonn,  
Rhein, Germany

Bonn  
24570/21082

### Central Africa

R. Robson, c/o Foreign News Department,  
Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

### Central Europe

I. C. McDougall, c/o Foreign Press Club, Bankgasse 8,  
Vienna 1, Austria

Vienna  
639356

### Far East

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd, 2nd Floor,  
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong

Hong Kong  
25928

### India

D. R. Milner, 27 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi,  
India

New Delhi  
617759

### Middle East

I. Jones, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut,  
Lebanon

Beirut 230.103  
220.060/230.200

### Moscow

(vacancy), Sadovo Samotechnaya, D.12/24,  
Kv. 72, Moscow, USSR

Moscow  
958513

### New York

A. H. Wigan, Room c 309, United Nations Building,  
New York, N.Y., USA

Eldorado  
5-4244

### Paris

E. C. L. de Mauny, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris VIIIeme,  
France

Carnot  
2393/2685  
Mac Mahon 5125

### Rome

S. P. J. Smith, Via di Propaganda 27, Rome  
Italy

Rome  
689707/689916

### Washington No. 1

G. F. Priestland, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, N.W.1.,  
Washington, D.C., 20036, USA

223-2050  
223-2051

### Washington No. 2

S. C. C. Wheeler, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, N.W.1.,  
Washington, D.C., 20036, USA

223-2050  
223-2051

## **External Services news correspondents**

### **Aden**

K. C. Brazier, 10 City Gardens House,  
Saidi Street, Maalla, Aden

Aden 4954

### **Latin America**

G. F. Martin, *temporarily* c/o South American  
Representative, see page 213

### **North Africa**

N. E. P. Clark, BBC Deuxieme Étage,  
4 Avenue Pasteur, Algiers

Algiers 646422

### **South East Asia**

R. E. H. Challis, 34 Seah Im Road,  
Singapore 4

Singapore  
641162

## 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 brought into service
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station brought into service

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station brought into service
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station brought into service
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) station brought into service
- 17 Oct Bournemouth (6BM) station brought into service
- 16 Nov Sheffield (2FL) station brought into service
- 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) station brought into service
- 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 brought into service
- 11 Jun Liverpool (6LV) relay station brought into service
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station brought into service
- 21 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes
- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station brought into service
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station brought into service
- 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station brought into service
- 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station brought into service
- 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station brought into service
- 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station brought into service
- 28 Dec Chelmsford (5XX) experimental transmission of alternative programmes began

1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
- 16 Oct 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

- 1927 (*continued*)
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental station brought into service for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station brought into service for experimental broadcasts to Empire
- 1928
- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
- 21 Oct Brookmans Park station brought into service 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, brought into service
- 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)

1939 (continued)

- 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 Jan Forces Programme began
- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 3 May Tamil 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

- 10 Mar Sinhalese Service began
- 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)
- 13 Jun Pacific Service began
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began



1944  
27 Feb General Forces Programme began, replacing Forces Programme (discontinued 31 December 1946)

1945  
15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London  
29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted

1946  
24 Mar Russian Service began  
16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)  
1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2  
7 Jun Television Service resumed  
29 Sep Third Programme introduced

1947  
1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years  
1 Jan General Overseas Service began

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 station brought into service

1950  
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 Daventry Third Programme transmitter brought into service  
5 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Visit of King Haakon of Norway  
13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began  
12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service  
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 station brought into service  
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 station brought into service

1953  
1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn temporary television stations brought into service

- 1943 (*continued*)
- 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television station brought into service (*see also* 5.8.59)
  - 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
  - 15 Jun First television relay from ship at sea during the Royal Naval Review
  - 20 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) temporary television station brought into service (completed 12.12.57)

- 1954
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for radio to remain at £1; combined television and radio licence increased to £3
  - 6 Jun } First European exchange of television programmes with eight coun-
  - 4 Jul } tries taking part
  - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television station brought into service (completed 11.6.56)
  - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television station brought into service (replaced by Meldrum, brought into service 12.10.55)
  - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television station brought into service (completed 22.5.56)

- 1955
- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) temporary television station brought into service (completed 8.10.56)
  - 2 May First VHF sound broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham
  - 21 Jul Divis television station brought into service (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 sound station brought into service
  - 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television station brought into service
  - 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 sound stations brought into service (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only; West Region Home Service and Light Programme additionally transmitted from 22.12.56; Third Programme/Network Three from 1.3.59)

- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis VHF sound station brought into service
  - 28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
  - 29 Mar Meldrum VHF sound station brought into service
  - 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 sound station brought into service
  - 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary VHF sound station brought into service
  - 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began

1956 (*continued*)

- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television station brought into service (completed 9.12.57)
- 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF sound station brought into service
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF sound station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
- 22 Dec Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF sound station began test transmissions on reduced power (in full service 30.4.57)

1957

- 30 & } Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both
- 31 Jan } 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 sound station brought into service (*see* 14.10.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge VHF sound station brought into service
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Combined television and radio licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television station brought into service
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organization of sound radio programmes. Network Three began
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary VHF sound station brought into service (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended television studio brought into use at St Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o' Shotts VHF sound station brought into service
- 18 Dec Londonderry television station brought into service
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)

1958

- 13 & } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17
- 14 Jan } May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF sound station brought into service (temporarily North Home Service only) (completed 15.6.59)
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.2.61)
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television station brought into service (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio brought into service
- 18 Aug Sandale VHF sound station brought into service
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF sound station brought into service
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thurmster temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.3.60)

- 1958 (*continued*)
- 20 Dec Llanddona VHF sound station brought into service (replacing Penmon, *see* 2.10.55)
  - 20 Dec Llangollen VHF sound station brought into service
  - 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station brought into service (completed 2.5.60)
  - 22 Dec Orkney temporary VHF sound station brought into service with Scottish Home Service only (completed 17.12.59)

1959

- 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 and ten VHF sound stations
- 1 Jul New Post office Eurovision link across English Channel brought into service (replacing temporary BBC/RTF Link)
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF sound station brought into service
- 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

- 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
- 20 May Stage 2 of BBC-1 relay stations plans announced; 10 television and 11 VHF sound stations
- 24 May Sheffield low-power television relay station brought into service
- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First 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 service

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 live 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 live by BBC viewers
- 27 May Saturday morning television (further education programmes) began
- 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
- 8 Aug Swingate VHF sound station brought into service
- 22 Aug } First BBC demonstration of live colour television to public at Earls
- 2 Sep } Court Radio Show

1961 (*continued*)

- 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 sound relay station brought into service

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 Llandona (Anglesey) television relay station brought into service
- 22 May Manningtree television relay station brought into service
- 24 May Stage 3 of BBC relay stations announced; 23 television and 18 VHF sound stations
- 28 May Oxford VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 1 Jul Royal Charter extended to 29 July 1964
- 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
- 26 Sep Penifiler (Skye) VHF sound relay station brought into service (Scottish Home Service only; complete service from 28.3.66; BBC-1 from 28.3.66)
- 5 Nov Swindon television relay station brought into service
- 3 Dec Morecambe Bay television relay station brought into service (VHF sound relay station from 29.8.66)

1963

- Jan English by Television began
- 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
- 28 Feb Fort William television and VHF sound relay station brought into 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 demonstrations 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 & } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended
- 28 Sep } 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 radio licence following government decision to relinquish the £1 per annum excise duty
- 16 Dec Eastbourne television relay station brought into service

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) brought into service
- 15 Feb Haverfordwest television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 24 Feb Enniskillen (now Brougher Mountain) television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 9 Mar Holyhead television relay station brought into service
- 15 Apr Shetland (now Bressay) television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite
- 20 Apr Winter Hill, BBC-1 Band III transmitter brought into service (temporary condition; full power from 28.3.66)
- 20 Apr First BBC-2 programmes on 625 lines transmitted from Crystal Palace
- 4 May Ventnor BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- 29 Jun Canterbury BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- 13 Jul Okehampton and Dundee BBC-1 relay stations, and Forfar BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station, brought into service
- 30 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 BBC-1 relay station brought into service. (VHF sound relay station brought into service 16 November)
- 26 Sep Light Programme extension of hours
- 26 Oct Perth BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- 3 Nov State Opening of Parliament televised for second time (*first time 28 October 1958*)
- 6 Dec Sutton Coldfield BBC-2 temporary station brought into service (completed 4.10.65)
- 21 Dec Pitlochry BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 22 Dec Approval in principle announced by P.M.G. to a further 18 television relay stations for BBC-1 and 9 VHF sound relay stations (Stage 4)

1965

- 8 Feb Grantown BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 22 Feb Toward (Argyllshire) television and VHF relay station brought into service
- 1 Mar Perth VHF sound relay station brought into service (BBC-1 from 29.3.65)
- 8 Mar Scarborough BBC-1 relay station brought into service (VHF sound transmissions began 29 March 1965)
- 15 Mar Newry BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 15 Mar Carmarthen BBC Wales television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 22 Mar Completion of introduction of the Music Programme
- 5 Apr Larne BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 26 Apr Melvaig (Ross and Cromarty) BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service (VHF temporarily Scottish Home Service only; completed 28.3.66)
- 24 May PAL colour television test transmissions on UHF replace NTSC series
- 28 Jun Machynlleth BBC Wales and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5

1965 (*continued*)

- 12 Sep Wenvoe BBC-2 brought into service
- 27 Sep Sandale Band-III BBC-1 service began (Scottish programmes)
- 11 Oct Hertford BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 25 Oct Tunbridge Wells BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 28 Oct Moel-y-Parc BBC Wales Band-III television station brought into service
- 31 Oct Winter Hill BBC-2 station brought into service
- 29 Nov Cheltenham/Gloucester (Churchdown Hill) BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 20 Dec Brecon VHF sound relay station brought into service

1966

- 15 Jan Rowridge BBC-2 station brought into service; Emley Moor BBC-2 station brought into service (temporary transmitting aerial; completed 9.7.66)
- 21 Feb Weardale BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 3 Mar Postmaster General authorized introduction of colour television in BBC-2 towards end of 1967
- 7 Mar Cambridge BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 9 Mar Approval in principle announced by Postmaster General to a further 20 BBC-1 and 8 VHF sound relay stations (Stage 5) and to a further 10 main BBC-2 stations
- 14 Mar Skriaig BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 18 Apr Kendal BBC-1 (VHF sound relay station from 29.8.66) relay station brought into service
- 21 Apr State Opening of Parliament televised for the third time. Television cameras allowed in House of Commons for the first time.
- 16 May Barnstaple BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 9 Jul Black Hill BBC-2 station brought into service
- 30 Jul Stereophonic broadcasting using the Zenith-G.E. system extended in the Music Programme and Third Programme to two or three programmes a day
- 12 Sep Okehampton BBC-1 relay station transferred to new site and VHF sound service began
- 19 Sep Bodmin BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- 26 Sep Northampton BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 24 Oct Reigate BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 5 Nov Pontop Pike BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 19 Nov Belmont, BBC-1, BBC-2, and VHF sound transmitting station brought into service
- Nov Girvan BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- Nov Bude BBC-1 relay station brought into service
- Nov Guildford BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- Nov Ballycastle BBC-1 and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- Dec Llanidloes BBC-1 Band III and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- Dec Cardigan BBC-1 relay station brought into service

## The Charters of the BBC

**1927** The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was 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). The Crawford committee 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. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

**1937** 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** 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** 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 competi-



tion'. 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. Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmnd 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*).

**1964** 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. The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976.

Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the BBC was 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.

Secondly, the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed 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 Bevis, 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 subsidize and assist any such company.
- (t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.
- (u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £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 Overseas 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.\*

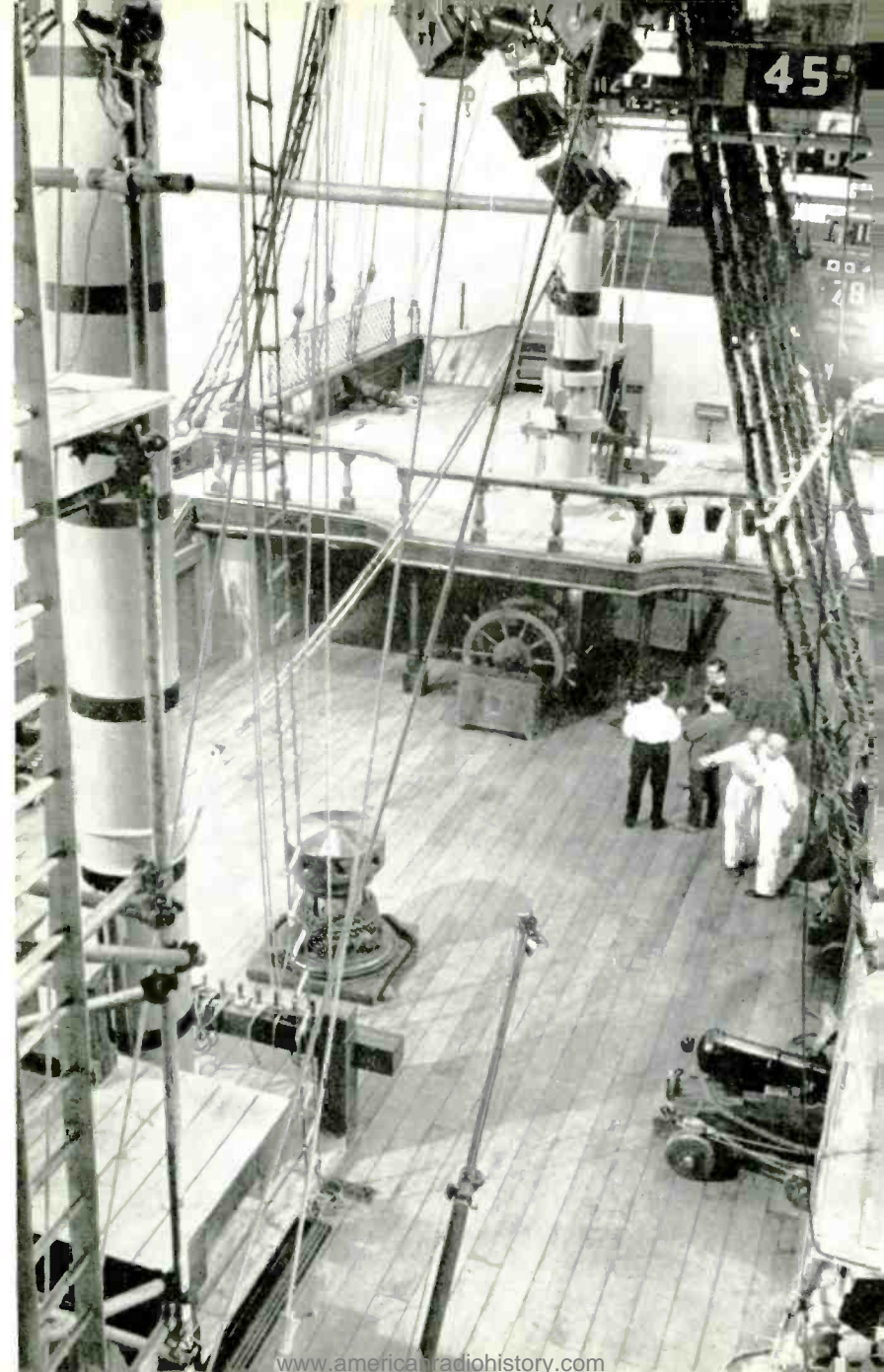
\* The sums authorized by Order in Council dated 23 June 1964 are: The Chairman £5,000 a year; The Vice-Chairman £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Scotland £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Wales £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Northern Ireland £1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £2,000 a year; Each other Governor £1,000 a year.





General Election results programme also sent live in colour to North America  
*(D. Playle)*

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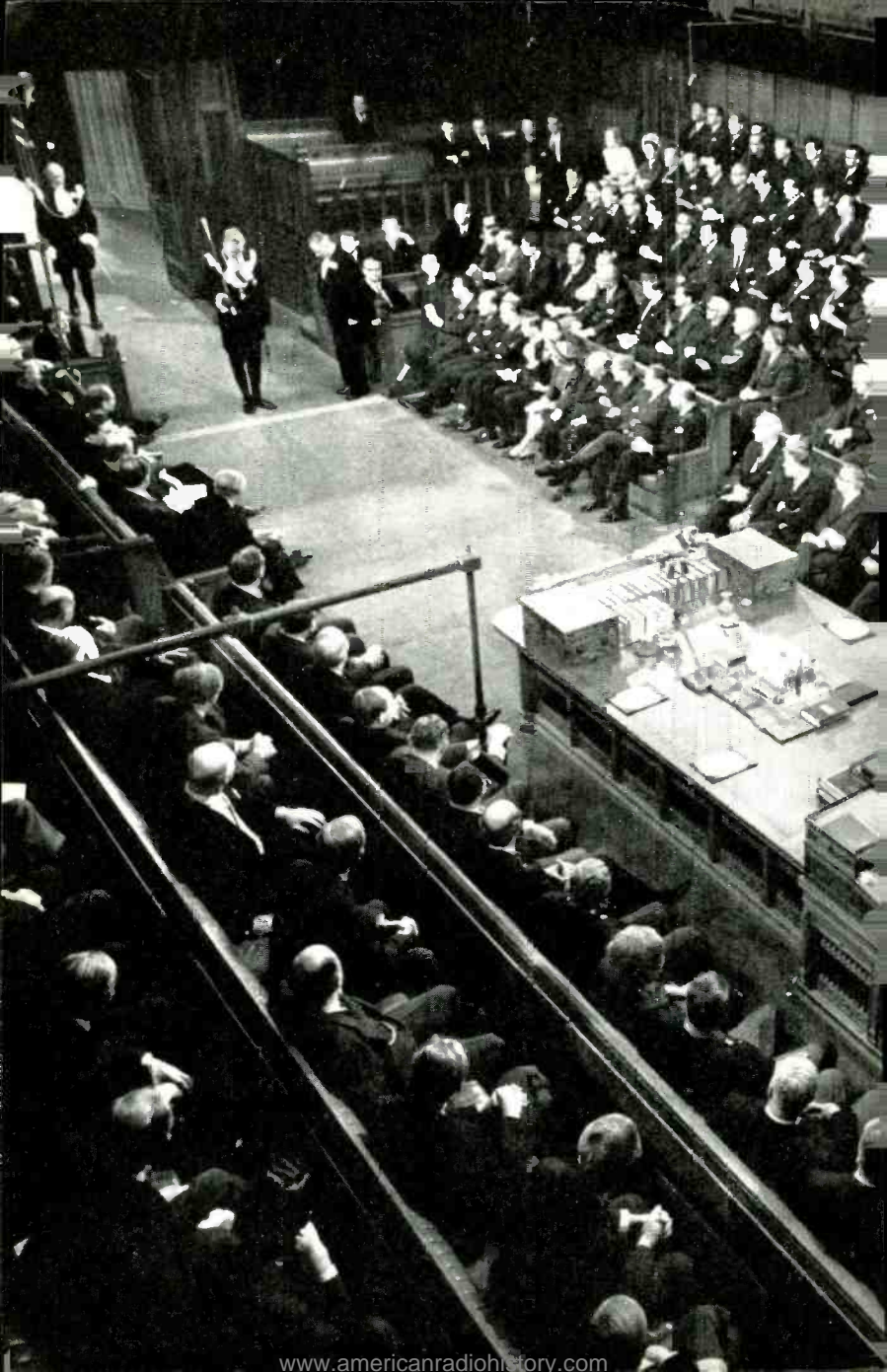
Andres Segovia in a rare television appearance on BBC-2  
(Iain Coates)

The main deck and bridge of *Indomitable* – one of the most ambitious sets ever to be built in the largest studio at the Television Centre – for Benjamin Britten's opera *Billy Budd* on BBC-2  
(The Times)

Sir Laurence Olivier was interviewed by Kenneth Tynan for the television series *Great Acting*  
(Iain Coates)

State Opening of Parliament 1966 – cameras in the House of Commons for the first time (over page)  
(Press Association)













*Siberia – the great experiment*  
produced by the BBC in association with the Soviet Academy of Science. British viewers saw the achievements in the Russian town of Novosibirsk and here from the film is a student in the Institute of Chemical Kinetics



*Matador – the story of El Cordobes, the young bullfighter who is the toast of Spain*  
(Douglas Playle)

Isadora Duncan's life story was told on BBC-1. Some of the three hundred children who came to a Surrey hillside to dance in the film  
(Iain Coates)



Filed for BBC television Peter Scott's journey to the Pole 50 years after his father's heroic pioneer expedition to the Antarctic

*Slaughter at Speed* from the television programme *Examining Road Accidents*. The close-up is after an experimental crash staged at the University of California between two school buses



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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Regional Advisory Councils**

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 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 Telegraphic 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 of 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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