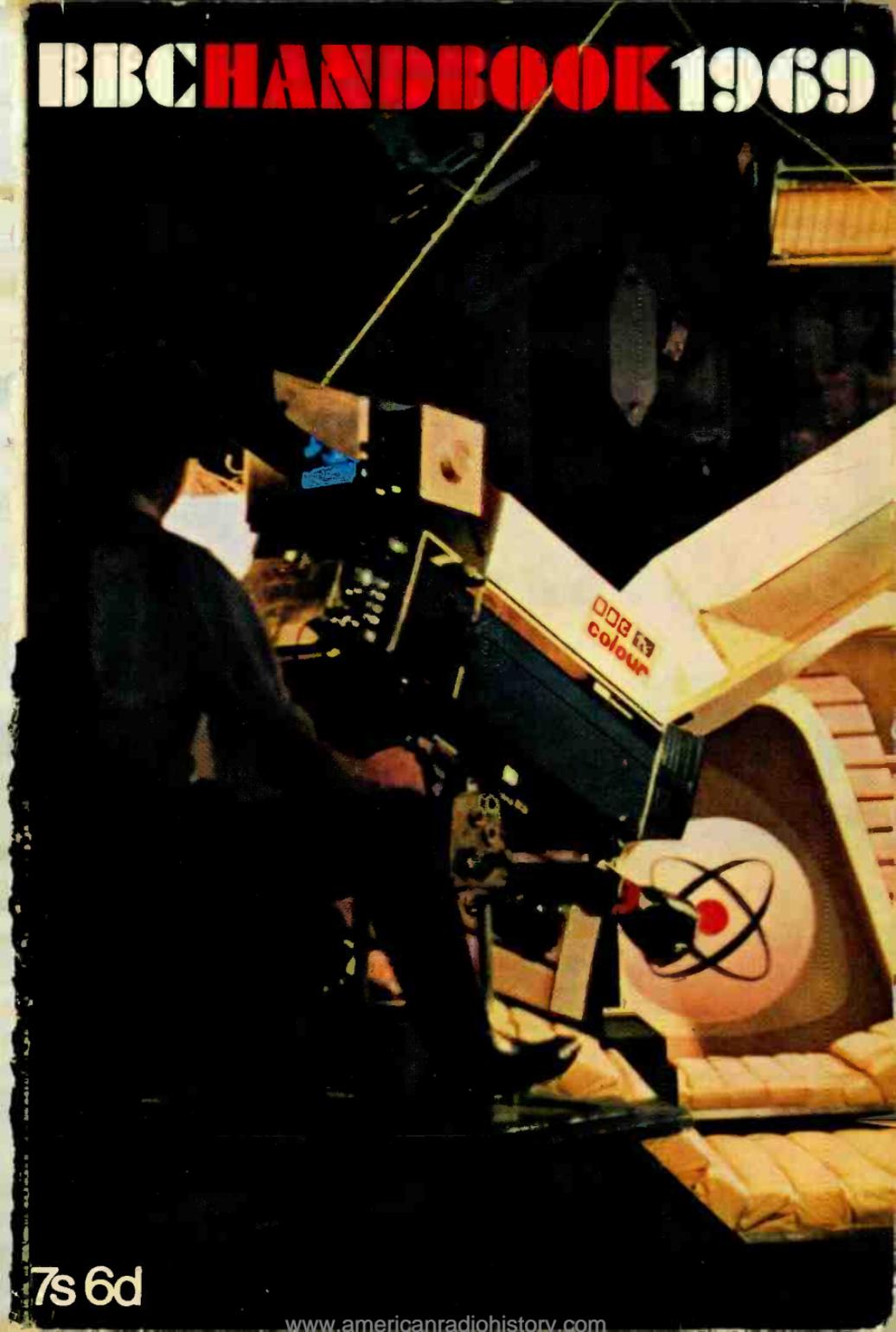


BBC HANDBOOK 1969



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

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*Printed in England by Hazell Watson & Viney Ltd.,
Aylesbury, Bucks*

SBN: 563 08395 6

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British Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors

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Foreword

The Rt Hon. Lord Hill of Luton

Chairman of the BBC

For the BBC most years see progress. All hold problems. In 1969 we shall have plenty of both. The problems will be of two distinct kinds. In television, we shall be solving those which come from putting known plans into effect. BBC-1 will be moving rapidly towards duplication on the 625-line standard – and to colour, which we aim to offer on both channels about the end of the year. In radio, we shall be identifying those of the next decade – working out the shape of the future.

The physical problems of television are clear before us. We have agreed with the Post Office and the Independent Television Authority on a common start in duplication on the 625-line standard on uhf in London, Birmingham, Lancashire and Yorkshire and, if possible, Central Scotland. We hope also to be able to start in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire and South-west Kent areas. During the year we plan to extend BBC-2 to Bedfordshire, East Cornwall, East Lothian, Bristol, Londonderry, North Hampshire and East Sussex.

The big job in 1969 will be to produce enough colour facilities to maintain the present output on BBC-2 and to enable BBC-1 to start colour in a substantial way, converting at least five and probably six major studios for colour. The prospect is that BBC-1 colour output will start at the rate of some 35 to 40 hours a week so that when all three British television networks become available on uhf the colour viewer will have a choice of three programmes during most peak viewing times, and a total of 100 to 120 hours of colour programmes every week.

In radio we face immediately the evaluation of the local radio experiment, and we have to start on a thorough re-examination of the radio pattern in its national aspects. We also have to look again at the balance between metropolitan and non-metropolitan resources, both in television and radio.

Not the least of our tasks is to work out the proper application to our financial and administrative structure of the recommendations we have received from McKinsey's, the firm of Management Consultants we have retained to advise us on ways whereby we can manage our resources most efficiently. Business management and

the arts are uneasy companions, but the scale of operations implied by the current income of the BBC for its domestic services – some £82 millions a year – makes it imperative for us to make it a happy marriage, reconciling efficiency and economy with a lively creativity.

All this means a year of steady development and hard thinking. We shall not make changes for the sake of change, but we shall engage in one of those periodic reviews of basic assumptions which every great organisation needs to undertake if it is to retain public confidence and professional supremacy in a changing world.

In the course of the year we shall see the end of Sir Hugh Greene's period as Director-General and his translation to the Board of Governors. His record is one of the highest quality and the changes he has wrought will endure. Of Charles Curran, his successor, we have high and confident hopes. The essence of the BBC is the quality of the men and women who serve it, whose virtue – and hope – is to be servants of the public interest in broadcasting.

The BBC since 1958

Sir Hugh Greene

Director-General

I am glad to have this opportunity of reviewing the last ten years – the period during which first as Director of News and Current Affairs and then as Director-General I have been most closely concerned with the direction of the BBC.

In 1958 there were still about seven million families in Britain with a radio but without a television set. ITV, still a novelty, held the lion's share of the television audience, and the BBC, with not much more than a quarter of it, was beginning to fight back, and to realise that competition could be stimulating.

Not everyone – inside or outside the BBC – relished the idea of change or saw the need for it. But changes came, as they had to, and none caused more heartburn at the time than the passing of the Nine O'Clock News, which, by 1959, was a shadow of its former self. The bulk of its old audience was elsewhere – watching television. So we placed the main radio bulletin of the evening at 10 pm and followed it with discussion and comment on the day's events. There was a great uproar, which eventually died down as people faced the fact that the golden age of radio was over.

One of my first tasks as Director of News and Current Affairs had been to break down the barrier between News Division and the people who worked in Current Affairs. The two groups had been living in watertight compartments for many years in an atmosphere of mutual distrust and even hostility. To me as an old journalist the system was incredible. So we changed it, and events have proved over and over again the value of unified editorial control in the BBC.

Another big change came in 1959. The General Election Campaign of that year was the first to be reported by the BBC in its news bulletins, and the first in which there was questioning of representatives of the parties and some discussion of the issues in current affairs programmes. Previously the only time given to a General Election in broadcasting – apart from news of the results – had been the official series of party political broadcasts before the event. By 1959, of course, politicians had begun to wake up to the impact of television. Mr Harold Macmillan, in 1959, had become the first Prime Minister to answer questions in a popular television programme

- 'Press Conference'. Ten years later some politicians still treat television warily and tend to blame the broadcasters when television exposes shortcomings. It was richly ironic to be accused in 1968 - by a member of the House that bred Disraeli and Gladstone, Lloyd George and Balfour, Churchill and Bevan - of emphasising the gladiatorial aspects of British politics.

By the early 1960s the BBC's response to the commercial challenge was beginning to make itself felt in many ways. A new and younger generation was in control, and there was a remarkable flowering of production and writing talent. Radio stopped losing ground and began to regain it. It has addressed itself to new audiences - serious and not so serious - with conspicuous success. The Television Service, meanwhile, was embarked on a course which raised the BBC'S reputation to new heights throughout the world. I need only mention such series as 'Z Cars' and 'The Age of Kings', 'Steptoe and Son', 'The Wednesday Play' and 'That Was The Week That Was' to evoke memories of that period.

'That Was The Week That Was' was in many ways the symbol of the BBC's new attitude. It proved that an intelligent programme of sharp humorous comment on current affairs could hold an audience of many millions. It was frank, close to life, analytical, impatient of taboos and cant and often very funny. At the same time it was resolutely on the side of the angels. In refusing to talk in reverential whispers or to make ritual bows at every mention of certain sacrosanct subjects it did not lose sight of the things that mattered. It never threw the baby out with the bathwater. It dropped the occasional brick, of course, but that was an occupational hazard.

Eventually the so-called satire boom came to an end, but the vein opened up by 'TW3' has been worked by many other writers since then, in plays, some of our light entertainment and in some facets of the BBC's approach to current affairs. I doubt whether we should have had Alf Garnett without 'TW3'.

I have mentioned only a few of the changes of emphasis and mood in our broadcasting since 1958. Alongside them, and others like them, there were changes and challenges which stemmed from the Pilkington Report, published in 1962. That report was a gratifying vindication of all that we had been trying to do. We had hoped for an endorsement of the aims of public service broadcasting based on a licence fee system and we got it; we had hoped for an endorsement of one BBC, of the advantages of a unified system covering Radio, Television and External Services, and we got it; we had hoped for a second television channel, which would provide viewers with a genuine choice of programmes, and we got it. We had hoped also for extensions of radio broadcasting, including local radio, and we got some immedi-

ately and the prospect of more later. We had to wait for permission to start broadcasting in colour and for an increase in the licence fee to pay for new services. In the end our patience was rewarded, and now we have a colour television service which was the first to be launched in Europe and which many people consider to be the best in the world. We did not waste the years waiting for the go-ahead. BBC-2, meanwhile, has come a long way since its early days. It is still very much an alternative network for the more discriminating viewer, but now the alternative is available to nearly 80 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

No account of broadcasting during the ten years would be complete without a reference to the rapid development of international communications. This made possible superb 'live' coverage of the Olympics in colour from Mexico; and one telephone call from London to Vienna was all that was needed to give the signal for the relay of television pictures from Czechoslovakia during the Soviet invasion last August. And yet it was as recently as June 1959 that we gave the first public demonstration of the transmission of films for television by trans-atlantic cable! Telstar was new in 1962, and now we take transatlantic satellite communications for granted.

In my time as Director-General I have attended four Commonwealth Broadcasting Conferences, and I firmly believe that they and the work that stems from them are an important Commonwealth link. We have helped Commonwealth countries to develop new broadcasting services and have trained many of their broadcasters. I came back from last year's Conference with the knowledge that other Commonwealth broadcasters, and not only those in the developing countries, continue to look to us for a lead. They want to learn from us, they have an insatiable appetite for our programmes, and they have a big stake in our future. To many of them the BBC is a beacon from which the light of independent public service broadcasting shines out across a world where commercial and political pressures all too often blot out the public service and smother the independence.

I have enjoyed this decade of change, I am proud of having helped to stimulate new ideas and to keep the BBC strong and independent. Above all, I am deeply grateful for the loyalty and hard work of the men and women who have been responsible for so much exciting broadcasting in the last ten years. I look forward to continuing my association with them when I join the Board of Governors in July.

Czechoslovakia - a distraction?

Charles J. Curran

Director of External Broadcasting (Director-General from 1. 4. 1969)

The invasion of Czechoslovakia is in the historic tradition of Communist error, based on a failure to understand the human spirit. These errors have been repeated at intervals of about ten years since the war – first, the Berlin blockade; then the Hungarian blood-bath; and now this latest blunder. It has proved once more that easy assumptions about the speed of convergence between the two halves of Europe ought not to be made. But the attempt to suppress the first movement towards freedom in Czechoslovakia could be a distraction to those who are concerned with East-West communication.

It may seem perverse – or even callous – to speak of the most traumatic event of the decade in Europe in such terms, and the mere suggestion calls for explanation, especially when one recalls that the immediate demand was for the BBC to respond to the events in Czechoslovakia by an extension of its services to that country. That response was limited. Primarily, the limits were established by the extent of the resources which could be made available. But it was more than a question of resources.

The BBC's reaction to the situation has to be seen as part of the total role of the External Services. There could have been at least three kinds of error in the tactical response to the situation as it presented itself in August. We could have adopted a policy of encouraging revolt. We could have concentrated entirely on the situation in Czechoslovakia itself, at the expense of other activities. We could have assumed that the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia signalled a permanent return to a state of cold war. None of these responses would have been right for the long run. We chose to follow our traditional role of offering objective news, without the exhortation to resistance, which might have been attractive to some. The choice was dictated by our post-war history – one of conveying honest information and honest explanation, leaving judgements on action to those who knew the facts on the spot. It was also dictated by the fact that our listeners were likely to be in situations of hazard. In such circumstances short and accurate accounts of the state of the world were more important to the Czechs than dissertations on the

wickedness of the Soviet Union. The Czech and Slovak peoples needed no persuasion that what the Soviet forces and those of the other Warsaw Pact countries were doing in their country was wrong. What they needed most from us was to know the thoughts and actions of the rest of the world.

We chose too, not to limit ourselves to specific concentration on an extension of service to Czechoslovakia. The situation was one which affected the whole of Eastern Europe. The intensification of our activities was, therefore, to the whole area. The continuing Soviet attempt to keep the news and the facts from their people by jamming was sufficient proof for us that this assessment was correct. And in addressing these audiences we did not fail to underline the enormity of the Soviet-dictated invasion.

Finally, we did not make the assumption that there was to be a permanent return to the cold war. The 'Iron Curtain' was breached years ago by ideas and by the broadcast word. Nothing that the Soviet forces can now do can reverse that fact. The debate about justice in society has already begun in the Soviet Union and in the rest of Eastern Europe, and Western broadcasts have contributed to it. The Soviet mass media have themselves responded to that debate by attacking the BBC and other voices from the West. The Soviet people are no longer in ignorance of the outlines of the debate because they have heard them, even if in hostile form, from their own sources of information, as well as from the West in more objective terms. That trend is bound to continue, because it exists in the minds of men and cannot be erased by the actions of obscurantist Governments.

Throughout these climactic events, the BBC had to remember its role in speaking for Britain. That role is on a world scale. The BBC must seek to interpret Europe to itself; Europe to the world; and Britain, as part of Europe and as part of the world, to both. It is the duty of the BBC too, when opportunity offers, to interpret the attitudes of the two super-powers to listeners everywhere. Their very power is, in itself, the first ground for suspicion of their self-explanations - at least, in the minds of radio listeners. It is for this reason that the BBC has achieved a special success among the Vietnamese as a source of Western news.

What must occupy our minds is not the events of the moment, important though these may be, but the long-term task. It is the BBC's traditional approach, and it has given us the power to present ideas and to ensure their acceptance by those who hear them. When it comes to the distribution of resources the BBC must think in terms, not of particular targets, but of the general demand over the longer future. Attractive though it might have

been to divert technical resources to concentrate on Czechoslovakia, or even on Eastern Europe, it could only have been at the expense of audiences elsewhere, and therefore, of this long-term wider role.

The main preoccupation must still be to secure adequate technical means of transmitting our programmes to every part of the world. The BBC's installations in the United Kingdom are being continuously modernised – a process which has been in train since 1957. In the Mediterranean, the BBC has particularly effective means of broadcasting to the whole of the Arab World east of Tunis. Soon we shall have at our disposal a high-power medium-wave station covering the Eastern part of the Arab World, Iran and large areas of Pakistan and Northern India. We hope soon to be able to start on the modernisation of our Far Eastern relay facilities. These, together with the Ascension relay already in operation, will give us adequate access to the greater part of the under-developed world, though there will still be some gaps.

That is the world picture as it is seen by the programme makers and the engineers of the BBC's External Services. They would like to see an improvement of medium-wave access to the continent of Europe, which would enable us to respond more decisively to the needs so clearly re-emphasised by the events in Czechoslovakia. But it would not be right to press this at the expense of any of the projects which are already in hand. There are technical questions to be settled, but it is common ground between all those who have looked at this possibility that the object must be to plan for the next decade, and not for the next two years. On that time scale Czechoslovakia has been an incident serving to accelerate action. It is important as a general indication of the situation into which the BBC will be broadcasting in the next decade. It is also an element – but only one element – in a political picture which may still continue to develop in the direction of East-West convergence, despite the deep shock of the invasion.

Those in Bush House who provide the services for Europe are convinced that the long-term trend is for the two halves of Europe, as we have thought of them so far, to continue in the process of convergence on which they had already embarked, and that it is their function as broadcasters to explain and promote that common spirit which seemed to be developing before the August tragedy, and which despite that setback, must continue if there is to be a constructive future for all Europeans. The events in Czechoslovakia should serve to prompt, not to a specific and temporary response, but a consideration of the wider and more permanent factors which should determine broadcasting policy towards Europe.

It is always a debatable policy to allow one such incident to

dictate long-term thinking. The doubts which arose over the operation from Francistown in response to the very special situation in Rhodesia were an illustration of the hazards of short-term responses. The BBC's object must be to press for consistency in external broadcasting policy. Audiences can only continue to build when the listeners know that a service can be relied upon to be on the air every day at a set time in reasonable strength over a long period. Switches of policy are not helpful. If the BBC is silent, or is heard only with difficulty, listeners will turn to others who are more reliable - at least in terms of technical adequacy and predictability.

A year of colour

David Attenborough

Director of Programmes, Television

On 1 July 1967, BBC-2 transmitted its first scheduled colour programme and by doing so became Europe's first colour television network. That opening programme consisted of 4½ hours of championship tennis from the Centre Court at Wimbledon, and it was provided by what was, at that time, our only colour outside broadcast unit. It worked hard that week. Before the championship was over on the following Saturday, it had provided another 28½ hours of colour pictures. Colour television had not merely started, it had started with a splash. The Press was astounded by the quality and fidelity of the colour and praised it extravagantly. Marvellous, awesome, true-to-life, epoch-making, triumphant, were some of the adjectives used. Everyone who saw the picture, whether viewers or professional broadcasters, seemed to be delighted.

This technical success was the end product of a great deal of training and preparation. Indeed, BBC teams had been experimenting with colour for twelve years on closed circuit. Many of those involved in that pioneer work were now guiding the progress of these first scheduled transmissions. But none knew better than they that conducting experiments in the privacy of a closed-circuit studio is by no means the same thing as exhibiting colour publicly and predictably in regular programmes. They knew that everybody professionally engaged in colour television, whether they were in the studio, operating telecine machines or working at transmitters, whether they were concerned with the design and manufacture of receivers or their servicing and installation, needed working experience of handling the colour signal on a limited basis before the inevitable and potentially overwhelming pressures of a full colour service.

So it was that, apart from the tennis, programmes in the first weeks were kept few in number, modest in style and unobtrusive in placing. To make their nature plain, they were called Launching Programmes. But with every week that passed, we tackled within them some new technical problem. We distributed the colour signal throughout the whole of BBC-2's ultra high frequency network which involved broadcasting it from fourteen major transmitters as well

as many minor ones. We filmed in colour on a wide variety of stocks. We relayed, live, the programmes specially mounted by France and Germany to mark the beginning of their own colour services and, in the process, not only tested the colour capability of the Eurovision circuits and links, but also converted from the French SECAM system into the PAL system used both in Germany and this country. Most ambitiously of all, we relayed live by way of a satellite a golf championship in the United States, electronically converting the picture from the American standard of 525-line 60-field NTSC into 625-line 50-field PAL, a feat of engineering virtuosity that no other country could parallel then or now.

At this stage, we still had no major production colour studios in service. But colour cameras had been installed in the tiny presentation studio, measuring 32 ft by 22 ft, which had originally been designed to accommodate little more than an announcer or a weatherman. From this studio, every night, 'Late Night Line-Up' was transmitted live and in colour. The programme thus became the first regular colour programme in Europe. It paid for the privilege by serving as an experimental guinea-pig. New makes of cameras, new styles of make-up, new lighting techniques and new electronic modifications were all tried out and the results transmitted in the late hours every evening to be watched avidly, in colour, by the few people who so far had managed to get hold of colour receivers.

Not the least of our technical concerns was that the version of the colour picture seen on black-and-white receivers should be of the highest quality and in no way degraded by having been originated and transmitted in colour. During the whole of the Launching Period, we did not receive a single complaint on this score.

It had been announced at the beginning of 1967 that the opening date of the Full Colour Service would be 2 December. By the end of November, our colour resources had been built up to two outside broadcast units, two production studios, one presentation studio, together with telecine and video-tape machines.

There were two radically different ways in which we might deploy this equipment. We could either concentrate our efforts, resources and expertise into producing a small number of extremely spectacular highly coloured programmes; or we could attempt to turn every programme into colour irrespective of its nature. The first policy seemed, from several points of view, to be more cautious and sensible. But the more it was considered, the more dangers it seemed to contain. If colour was used only in spectacular programmes, then producers and engineers would be faced with learning the elementals of the new techniques on productions which would have been complicated in monochrome but which, in colour, would certainly cause

gigantic problems. Colour would thus become synonymous with complexity and difficulty from the outset. This, undoubtedly, would lead to a drop in studio productivity and the spiralling of costs. Furthermore, such an approach, by its very nature, might lead producers to believe that the most important element in their programmes was the colour. This was a trap that others had fallen into before, both in the cinema and in television elsewhere. Both, at times, had seemed to cherish the belief that everything in a colour production must be colourful, and had suffered from the delusion that in some way this miraculous new ingredient justified and redeemed a poor play or an unfunny comedian. Lastly, if we deliberately kept colour transmissions down to only a few hours a week, it was very unlikely that we should be providing enough to persuade people to invest in expensive colour receivers.

On the other hand, the second alternative seemed to avoid all these problems. There would be simple programmes with only a few performers and uncomplicated settings in which engineers and producers could learn the new techniques. Because all programmes would be televised in colour, producers would come to accept that colour was not exceptionally important but only one component in their production to be exploited where it was relevant and accepted as routine where it was not; and the public would be presented with a true colour service in which black-and-white programmes were the exception. That, surely, would be a real inducement to buy a receiver.

This was the policy we adopted. The new technique, we said, was not so much colour television as high fidelity television. With its aid, we would be able to present viewers with a more accurate and informative picture of what was in front of the television camera than ever before. This being the case, there was no programme in which the visual component was so worthless that it should be shown from choice in low-fidelity black-and-white. The mounting blush in a politician's cheek might be just as important to convey as the colour of a chorus girl's spangles.

The only programmes that would remain in black-and-white were those few that the producer could argue were positively better by being so, or those which we were unable to televise in colour because of lack of equipment. Furthermore, the balance of programme schedules would not be distorted to favour colour, nor would we accept, at this stage, any programme which relied for its validity on its colour content and which would be uninteresting or incomprehensible in black-and-white. This last resolve might have seemed repressive to some. It was, however, essential, for we had to remember, in the midst of our enthusiasm for the new technique, that the great majority of BBC-2 viewers, for a long time to come,

would be watching colour programmes on black-and-white receivers. We could not, in justice, sacrifice style or content on what would be, to the bulk of viewers, an invisible altar.

We had, cautiously, promised that the Full Service would provide 15 hours of colour every week. In that first week of December we transmitted 25½ hours. Three weeks later, in Christmas week when restrictions on broadcasting hours are relaxed, the total rose to 41½ hours. In February, colour film processing machines and colour electronic cameras were installed in Alexandra Palace and 'News-room', the longest news bulletin in British television, moved into colour. In the two main studios, drama, comedy shows, quiz programmes and arts programmes were in regular production. Outside Broadcast cameras went to Covent Garden to relay the new spectacular production of 'Aida', live and uncut. In March, a third colour outside broadcast unit joined the fleet. In April the Eurovision Song Contest, for the first time, was televised in colour from the Royal Albert Hall and relayed to Europe. By now, over ninety per cent of BBC-2's schedule was in colour. In May, the Cup Final was televised in colour and a third production studio came into service. By July, when 'Play School' went into colour, the full service had been running for over six months and we had enough experience and statistics to show that we had achieved our aim of keeping the productivity of colour studios on the same high level as monochrome studios. It was also clear now that the increased programme costs attributable to colour with the existing schedule were less than twenty per cent.

In August, one of the manufacturers announced that the forecast of colour receiver sales had already been exceeded; in September, actual figures were given – well over 100,000 sets had been sold. In October, the Olympic Games were relayed in colour by satellite from Mexico and the signal converted on the BBC's new improved standards converter and supplied to Europe.

It had been an exciting first year. Colour was no longer an experimental nine-day wonder or even an expensive and unreliable novelty. It had become the new standard of television.

Engineers at the BBC

James Redmond

Director of Engineering

The Engineering Division of the BBC has three main tasks: to develop new techniques so as to take full advantage of current advances in technology, to create technical machinery for originating the programmes and transmitting them to the public, and to keep the whole of this machinery going at a high professional standard of performance and reliability. All this has to be done with a firm hand on economy, so as to ensure that as much as possible of the money available goes into the production of the programmes themselves.

We do not think of ourselves as back-room boys; on the contrary we are in the forefront of development and our engineering achievements have excited interest all over the world. This is not so much because our engineers are particularly brilliant – though many of them are – but because from the earliest days of the BBC it has been our concern to match the means to the ends: to shape the technical facilities to the requirements of the programme producers. In doing this, we can claim to have done a service to the radio industry of this country, because the equipment it produces to meet our exacting requirements is often suited to the needs of broadcasting organisations in other countries and is in advance of what is available elsewhere.

These are large claims. Let us look at some facts to support them. But before doing so, let me acknowledge that BBC engineering is just one stream supported by, and contributing to, the vast river of technical development that is flowing faster and faster all over the world. We have benefited enormously from the efforts of the British radio industry, which has succeeded in meeting the heavy demands we have made on it and has itself made great contributions to technological development. We have learned a great deal, too, from the work of broadcasting engineers in the USA, in Europe and in Japan. Let me also pay tribute to the helpful and forward-looking attitude of the Post Office in carrying out its statutory responsibilities for the control of the use of frequencies for broadcasting and also in providing the complex networks of circuits carrying our sound and television programmes all over the country.

Two BBC inventions have greatly facilitated the introduction of

625-line services and of colour television. The first of these was the electronic line-store converter, which converts television signals from 405 lines to 625 lines. Before this development the conversion could be done only by optical means, and only in monochrome; the electronic converter gives better picture quality, is more reliable and requires less supervision. Without this equipment it would not have been possible to duplicate the 405-line transmissions of BBC-1 and ITA on 625 lines in colour.

A more difficult problem is the conversion from the 525-line 60-field standard used principally in North America and Japan, to the 625-line 50-field standard used in Europe, Australia and some South American countries. This has now been solved by the development of an electronic field-store converter, which has made possible the exchange of live programmes and recordings on magnetic tape between the 525-line countries and Europe in colour. Because of this development the BBC conversion centre has become the hub of inter-continental colour programme exchange.

Before colour television was introduced, we had co-operated with other organisations in making a long and painstaking evaluation of the capabilities of the three main systems of colour television; NTSC, PAL and SECAM. We should have liked to have achieved a single system throughout the world, but this was not possible. We are now quite sure that this country made the right decision in adopting the PAL system, in common with most countries in Europe. The start of BBC colour television on 1 July 1967 required the installation of a whole range of equipment for originating programmes in colour. Since then there have been continuous improvements, and informed critics from all parts of the world have acknowledged the outstanding quality of BBC colour transmissions and the efficiency with which they are achieved.

We have also made a great deal of progress in the development of transmitting stations that can work unattended. As a result we have been able, during the last 12 years, to increase the number of transmitters in service from 134 to 435 with an increase in transmitter staff of only 7 per cent. Improved methods of studio operation have enabled us to increase the total output of television by 43 per cent since 1964 with an increase in television staff of only 9 per cent. Similarly, we were able to increase the output of radio programmes in 1964 by 32 per cent with an increase of only 10 per cent in staff, and to achieve a further increase of 38 per cent in 1967 with 8 per cent more staff.

Along with these more obvious developments has gone a great deal of highly complex work in less spectacular fields; for instance in devising advanced methods for the planning of transmitter net-

works so as to provide maximum coverage with the minimum number of stations and with the minimum of interference between them.

We are now working on further developments, including the extended use of automation in conjunction with computers and of new techniques for handling radio and television signals in a form that promises, in the long term, to provide improved performance at lower cost.

The planning and provision of facilities – transmitters, studios, recording and film equipment, outside broadcast equipment, and communications equipment – is proceeding at a higher rate than at any time in the history of the BBC.

The network of ultra high frequency transmitting stations for BBC-2, all of which are designed to carry a total of four programmes in colour (BBC-2, the duplicated services of BBC-1 and the ITA, and a fourth programme – the nature of which is still undecided) has been built up from a single main station in London, which launched BBC-2 in April 1964, to a total of 20 main stations and some 26 relay stations by the end of 1968. These have made BBC-2 available to over 75 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. From about the end of 1969, seven of the main stations will also be carrying the duplicated 625-line services of BBC-1 and the ITA in colour. By the end of 1973 the coverage of BBC-1 and the ITA programmes will have almost caught up with that of BBC-2 at about 85 per cent.

Meanwhile, our plans for further relay stations for BBC-1, with BBC Wales, on 405 lines are being completed bringing the total to 28 high-power and medium-power transmitters and over 80 low-power stations. These 405-line transmissions, which reach more than 99 per cent of the population, will continue for many years. They will be supplemented by the duplicated transmissions on 625 lines, which include colour, in accordance with the Government's decision that the 405-line transmissions (both BBC and ITA) should eventually give place to transmissions on 625 lines only. Wherever the duplicated services are available, viewers will be able to use single-standard 625 line receivers, which should be somewhat cheaper than the dual-standard receivers at present required for the three programme services. Ample warning – several years at least – will be given of the cessation of the 405-line transmissions.

This programme of construction represents a heavy load both on our own planning staff and on the manufacturing resources of the industry. We should like to step it up still further so as to bring BBC-1 and BBC-2 in colour to everybody in the country in a very short time, but there are limitations both in the number of frequency

channels available and in the amount of money that can be spent – the latter being limited by Government policy on capital expenditure as well as by our own financial resources.

Six more large studios are being equipped for colour in preparation for colour transmissions in BBC-1, which is planned to start with about 35 to 40 hours of programmes in colour each week. More outside broadcast units are being put into service for colour, and equipment for reproducing programmes in colour from video tape and from films is being rapidly expanded.

Another major job to be completed in 1969 is the transfer of BBC Television News from its present cramped quarters at Alexandra Palace (the birthplace of BBC television) to the newly built extension to the main building at the Television Centre. Improved facilities are also being provided at the regional centres, particularly to enable them to handle colour programmes.

On the radio side, the new transmitting arrangements to provide a better service on Radio 1 and Radio 2 medium waves were completed in September 1967. Unfortunately continuing increases in the numbers and power of continental medium wave stations make it impossible for us to provide interference-free reception in all parts of the country without contravening international agreements. We have therefore continued to improve the coverage of our vhf frequency modulated transmissions where high quality, interference-free reception of Radios 2, 3 and 4 is now available to over 99 per cent of the population – from a network of completely automated unattended transmitters. The eight experimental Local Radio stations (also on vhf) had all been brought into service by July 1968 and are giving good service. The stereophonic transmissions on vhf in Radio 3 were extended to the Midlands and the North of England during the summer of 1968 and are now reaching 60 per cent of the population. BBC radio links have been specially installed to carry the high fidelity stereophonic programmes to the transmitting stations.

There have been major developments, too, in the External Services; a number of modern high-power transmitters have been installed at our short-wave stations in this country and also at the new relay station on Ascension Island.

We have already achieved a great deal. We have still much more to do. Of immediate and direct concern to the public is the need to achieve national coverage of BBC-1 and BBC-2 in colour on uhf. This we are determined to do as nearly as physical conditions and the national economy permit, as soon as we possibly can.

There is also a need to improve the means of making programmes. We have surprised many broadcasters by producing our first generation of colour studio and mobile equipment in a form which

is no larger than existing monochrome equipment and which enables us to produce colour programmes as quickly as we produce programmes in monochrome.

But this still means large quantities of elaborate equipment needing highly skilled operation and attention if good results are to be achieved. By making full use of micro-electronic techniques and by adapting some of the computer technologies we will be able to produce equipment which will be smaller, more reliable and much more automated than at present. Making television programmes will then be less of a technical exercise than it is now and the producer will have much more freedom to develop his artistic concepts.

And finally there is the continuing need to improve our efficiency. As mentioned above we have already made considerable progress in producing transmitters which can work unattended and all future BBC-1 and BBC-2 colour transmitters will be in this form. We have a number of radio studios and two small television studios which can operate unattended. During the next few years we expect to be able to adapt more of our facilities to work unattended; and at others to simplify and reduce the amount of effort needed to make programmes.

The man in the field

John Crawley

Editor, News and Current Affairs

Much has been made recently of technical advances in the field of communication which have transformed the presentation of news and current affairs, both on radio and television. The most dramatic has been the use of satellites to bring same-day, and sometimes 'live', coverage of events in the Far East, Australia and America to the British television screens. Parallel with this, however, has been the increasing use of the Eurovision and Intervision links which connect the countries of Western and Eastern Europe with each other. Gradually, too, undersea cables are replacing short-wave radio as an available means of transmitting news reports, with a consequent increase in technical reliability and intelligibility. In more and more parts of the world, fast telex communications are replacing cablegrams; and there are now very few places more than twenty-four flying hours from London for those radio tapes and television films which still have physically to be carried to the transmission point.

All this makes it easier and faster for the BBC newsmen – correspondents and camera-crews – to get their reports home once they have gathered their material. Even here, however, there are exceptions, as in Prague at the time of the Soviet invasion, when our correspondent was for some days cut off from direct communication with London. This was overcome when it was found that he could be telephoned from Berlin. The BBC's Berlin office made simultaneous calls to Prague and to London; the two were ingeniously linked together, and the reports came through.

The areas of obvious physical danger are where there is war or riot. To take a few episodes from the past year alone: to convey the reality of the fighting in Vietnam, a BBC crew there has no alternative but to go into the front line. They pack their cameras, recording gear and themselves into an American military transport plane or helicopter on a journey to the general battle zone which in itself would be hazardous enough; there are often noticeably more bullet and 'flak' holes in the plane when it lands than when it takes off. The gear is unloaded; general advice sought on where there is likely to be some action, and, somehow or other, soldiers who have other priorities have to be persuaded to provide a jeep to take the correspondent, the

cameraman and the sound-recordist and their equipment over roads which may well be ambushed or mined, in the direction of possible fighting. The military try to persuade the crew to carry arms to defend themselves with, in case they are ambushed. The crew firmly refuse so as to preserve their status as non-combatants – a status which, in practice, has very little likelihood of being honoured. Sometimes the crew is lucky enough – if you can call it lucky – to find some action. The correspondent seeks what cover he can as he crawls from group to group trying to build some picture of what is happening. The sound-man crouches beside his recording gear. The camera-man, however, has to stand there taking his pictures, with no protection except his tin hat and a 'flak' jacket. The action over, a lift back to base has to be cadged, and then more pleading and cajoling for space in a plane or helicopter for the flight back to Saigon.

And back in Saigon: the camera-crew make their way from the military airfield to the civilian airport to cope with officialdom and documents, all seemingly designed to frustrate attempts to get the film on the first flight to London. The correspondent, meanwhile, has made his way to American Information Headquarters to try to place what he saw of the fighting in the broader picture of combat as supplied by the military command. The story written, the correspondent goes to the radio station where he queues behind other correspondents as he waits for his turn to talk to London and hopes that the short-wave circuit will be good enough for his despatch to be heard and understood.

In the civil war in Nigeria, because of the army's reluctance to allow correspondents into the actual fighting line, correspondents faced less danger from bullets. The normal hazards of driving in West Africa are multiplied from June onwards by the effects of the 'rains' which wash away bridges and even the roads themselves. The roads impassable, the correspondent who wanted to get anywhere near the war zone took to the air, often in small charter planes which had to contend with tropical storms, low thick cloud-cover and sodden air-strips. Once near the area of suffering and of fighting, there was always the fear that the sight of a white face would set off cries of 'spy' or 'mercenary'.

In Aden, before the British withdrawal, it was dangers from pitched battles in the streets, or from a bomb thrown from a window or alleyway. After one street battle, a BBC correspondent was surprised, not to say frightened, when a terrorist forced his way into his car and at gun-point made our correspondent drive him away from the scene.

This past year, even Paris was no picnic for either correspondent or camera-man, at the time of the May 1968 student riots and the

police retaliation. Flying cobblestones, tear gas and the truncheons of the security police were no respecters of journalistic indemnity and, again, the conspicuousness of the camera-man standing up to take his pictures made him an obvious target.

These, however, were not the only difficulties in covering the situations in Paris. Because of the strike by the French telecommunications workers, radio circuits and Eurovision circuits for television material were not to be relied upon. Radio overcame this by using the automatic telephone dialling system to London, which luckily held up during the strike. For television film, a small plane, chartered by the BBC, made daily flights to an airfield near Paris carrying essential supplies for our staff there and bringing film back. Not the least important of its cargo was replacements for those of our staff who were worn out after days of working round the clock.

But, by and large, physical danger and discomfort are not the correspondent's worst enemies, or at least not his most frequent, for the risks he takes are calculated risks and the calculations are his own. Far more frustrating are the attempts by governments to prevent news from getting out, or to try to influence the nature of what the correspondent does send. In this respect, a BBC man is in a much more exposed position than his colleagues from newspapers. A government with something to hide from its own people can always stop a newspaper from entering the country, even assuming there are a significant number of people prepared to buy a foreign newspaper in a foreign language. A radio report on the other hand can come back the same day in the BBC's External Services and there is little that can be done effectively to stop people hearing it.

The easiest way for a government to stop news for radio from getting out is, therefore, to prevent the correspondent from getting in. In the twelve months up to the time of writing several attempts by BBC correspondents to get into North Vietnam have been refused. China has also remained closed to our men; our Middle East Correspondent was unable to get a visa for Syria, and foreign correspondents were firmly barred from entering Poland at the time of political unrest there last spring and summer. Obstacles were put in the way of our going into Biafra.

Then there is censorship. Overt censorship is something which every correspondent has to come to terms with. He generally has a pretty clear idea of what is permissible and what is not, and there is usually, though not always, the possibility of arguing with the censor and trying to find some acceptable form of words which will get his message through. Provided that he has let London know that censorship is operating, the correspondent will struggle along knowing that his editors are making allowances for any gaps in his coverage.

Covert censorship, however, is probably the most insidious hazard of all for the correspondent to have to come to terms with. This is the situation where, for reasons of national prestige perhaps, a government is reluctant to admit openly that it is restricting the flow of news from its country. The correspondent will be told that he is free to send anything he likes 'so long as it is the truth'. But of course it is the government concerned which decides what the truth is. Any transgression, anything which might be thought to bring unfavourable publicity on a régime, will bring hints about the dangers of relying upon unauthorised news sources. If the correspondent persists in reporting the facts as he sees them, then the hints may be followed by threats of expulsion and, ultimately, by expulsion itself.

National and international awards to the BBC

(October 1967 – October 1968)

Television: national awards

*Guild of Television Producers and Directors

Desmond Davis Award, 'the supreme award for creative work in television' won by Sydney Newman, Head of BBC Television Drama, for his contribution over the years to television drama

Performance Awards

Actor: Eric Porter for his work in 'The Forsyte Saga'

Actress: Judi Dench for her work in 'Talking to a Stranger'

Light Entertainment Personality: Alan Bennett for his work in 'On the Margin'

Craft Awards for Production

Drama: Kenneth Loach (*winner for the second year running*) for his work on 'Cathy Come Home' and 'In Two Minds'

Comedy Series: Michael Mills for his work on 'Misleading Cases'

Light Entertainment: James Gilbert for his work on 'The Frost Report'

Specialised Programmes: Basil Coleman for his work on 'Billy Budd'

Factual: Desmond Wilcox and Bill Morton for their work on 'Man Alive'

Documentary: Kevin Billington (*for the second year running*) for his work on 'A Socialist Childhood', 'Madison Avenue, USA' (and the ITV programme 'All the Queen's Men')

Outside Broadcasts: Alan Chivers (*for the second year running*) and Christopher Brasher for their work on 'The Old Man of Hoy'

Allied Craft Awards

Script: John Hopkins for his work on 'Talking to a Stranger'

Design: Julia Trevelyan Oman for her work on 'Alice in Wonderland'

General: Dick Bush, film cameraman, for 'Alice in Wonderland'

Special Award: Donald Wilson and the 'Forsyte Saga' team

The Adult Education Award (sponsored by the National Institute of Adult Education): James McCloy for his work on 'Medicine Today - Babies at Risk'

The Mullard Award: Dr Robert Reid, Peter Goodchild, and the 'Horizon' production team for 'Cancer - The Smoker's Gamble'

The Shell International Award: Tony Matthews for his work on the series 'This is Marketing'

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf Trophy for television's clearest speaker went to Robert Dougall who won the award when it was originally instituted in 1963

The Foreign Television Programme Award was made to a programme 'The Anderson Platoon' produced by Pierre Schoendoerffer for ORTF which had been shown on BBC-1

*British Television News Film of the Year Competition

British Television News Film Cameraman of the Year: Peter Beggin. His award winning entries were 'Campbell Crash', 'Chichester Horn', and 'Biafra Report'

Hard News (Film):

First Prize: Douglas Smith of BBC-tv with his entry 'Crater Demonstration'

Second Prize: Bill Hanford of BBC-tv with his entry 'Aden Crater Operation'

Feature News:

First Prize: Bill Baglin of BBC-tv with his entry 'National Guard'

Second Prize: Peter Beggin of BBC-tv with his entry 'Chichester Horn'

Hard News Team:

First Prize: Don Leggett, Paul Newitt, Bob Poole and Peter Matthews of BBC-tv with the entry 'Chinese Legation'

*Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best British Original Teleplay: 'In Two Minds' by David Mercer

Merit Scroll: 'Death of a Teddy Bear' by Simon Gray

Best British Documentary Script: Ken Russell and Austin Frazer for 'Dante's Inferno'



Sir Hugh Greene, Director-General of the BBC since 2 January 1960, retires on 1 March 1969. Lord Hill, Chairman of the BBC, seen here with Sir Hugh at the news conference announcing Sir Hugh's retirement and his appointment as a Governor of the BBC from 1 July 1969



Mr Charles J. Curran, Director of External Broadcasting since 1 January 1967, becomes Director-General of the BBC on 1 April 1969

Best British Comedy Script: Johnny Speight for 'Till Death Us Do Part'

Merit Scroll: Richard Waring for 'Not In Front of the Children'

Best British Light Entertainment: Team Award (accepted by John Law) for 'Frost Over England'

Merit Scroll: Team Award (accepted by Ken Hoard and Mike Sharland) for 'The Stanley Baxter Show'

Best British Dramatisation: Team Award: Donald Wilson, Constance Cox, Vincent Tilsley, Anthony Stevens for 'The Forsyte Saga'

Merit Scroll: John Hawkesworth for 'Conan Doyle'

Best Writer of British Script: Norman Crisp for 'Dixon of Dock Green'

(see below for Writers' Guild awards to radio)

*Variety Club of Great Britain

TV Personality of the Year: Warren Mitchell for his characterisation of Alf Garnett in 'Till Death Us Do Part'

(see below for Variety Club award to radio)

*Royal Television Society

G. Parr Award for work on the improvement of the colour rendering of television films to Mr C. B. B. Wood and his team of the BBC Research Department

Television: international awards

*16th International Festival of Mountain and Exploration Films, Trento

First Prize for the best 16mm film on exploration: 'The Empty Quarter' entered by Richard Taylor

*Film Festival, Bilbao

Gold Medal: 'The War Game' (submitted by the British Film Institute)

*21st International Scientific Films Association, Montreal

Diploma of Honour: 'The Private Life of the Kingfisher'

***Annual Irish Television Awards, Dublin**

Best Imported Programme Award to Donald Wilson and his team for
'The Forsyte Saga'

***Monte Carlo International Television Festival**

Critics Award: 'A Bit of an Experience'

Best Programme for Children: 'Play School'

***Fifth International Film Festival, Addis Ababa**

First Prize for the feature length documentary: 'The Empty Quarter'

***17th International Melbourne Film Festival, Australia**

Award gained for the best show over 30 minutes: 'The Empty Quarter'

Special Prize for editing: 'The Hecklers'

***The Academy of Arts and Sciences**

Emmy Award (for the BBC converter which enables colour pictures from the U.S.A. to be used by European television systems) to Mr. Peter Rainger who invented and led the BBC engineering team which developed the field-store television standards converter

***Fifth International Television Festival, Prague**

Best Actor in a drama: Tom Courtenay in 'Ghosts'

Script Prize in documentary category: 'Don't Count the Candles'
(CBS documentary shown on BBC-1)

***Montreux International Television Festival**

Special Prize of the City of Montreux: 'The World of Charlie Drake'

***Prix Jeunesse International, Munich**

Special Prize in the name of UNICEF for BBC-1's 'Vision On', the programme for deaf children

*Venice Film Festival

San Giorgio Prize: 'Don't Count the Candles' (CBS documentary shown on BBC-1)

*Italia Prize

Television Drama Award: 'Cathy Come Home'

*International Scientific Film Association Congress (Rome)

Certificate of Merit: 'The Living Sea'

*Japan Prize 1968, Tokyo

Japan Prize: 'The Last Bus' – schools television for 14–16 age group

Radio: national awards

*Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best British Radio Features Script:

Plaque: Honor Tracy for 'The Sorrows of Ireland'

Merit Scroll: Frederick Bradnum for 'A Lonely Place in a Dark Wood'

Best British Radio Comedy or Series or Serial Script:

Plaque: Marty Feldman and Barry Took for 'Round the Horne'

Merit Scroll: Edward J. Mason and Norman Painting (nom de plume Bruno Milna) for 'The Archers'

Best Radio Drama Script:

Plaque: Norman Smithson for 'The Three Lodgers'

Merit Scroll: Team Award (editor: Alan Plater) for 'The Northern Drift'

*Variety Club of Great Britain

Radio Personality of the Year: Kenneth Horne for his series 'Round the Horne'

*The AA National Motoring Awards

Silver Medal to the BBC Motoring Unit for motoring programmes and information service to drivers

*Guild of Motoring Writers

The Harold Pemberton Trophy to Jim Pestridge and the BBC Motoring Unit for an outstanding contribution to motoring during the year

Radio : international awards

***Japan Prize, Nagoya**

Japan Prize: 'Art and Design: Vincent Van Gogh' (radiovision)

***UNDA International Roman Catholic Television Festival, Seville**

First Award for the best song: a religious song 'Judas and Mary' sung by Nadia Cattouse and written by Sydney Carter for a BBC radio programme

***Prix Musical de Radio Brno, Czechoslovakia**

Two first prizes for interpretation and for quality of sound to the BBC Music Programme 'Latin Motets' by Thomas Tallis sung by the Cantores in Ecclesia, conductor Michael Howard

***Fifth International Festival of Radio Plays, Czechoslovakia**

Prize: 'Albert's Bridge' by Tom Stoppard, originally commissioned by the BBC, and produced in Czech by BBC producer Charles Lefeaux

***Montreux Jazz Festival**

Silver Trophy to John Surman, baritone sax with the Mike Westbrook Sextet (Radio 1)

***Italia Prize**

Radio Drama Award: 'Albert's Bridge'

Italian Press Association Award for radio documentaries: 'Mr Blake'

TELEVISION

The Television Service

Television Enterprises

Audiences

Content of television
programmes

Regional programmes

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

The Television Service

Colour

The development of BBC colour television has been rapid since the decision to introduce colour television on the PAL system was taken in 1966. The BBC launched its colour service on 1 July 1967 – the first regular colour television service in Europe – when it began transmitting the 1967 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships and a number of other programmes in colour. The full colour service began in December 1967.

Colour began on the BBC's second network, BBC-2, broadcasting in the ultra high frequency band, using a 625-line definition, and the PAL (Phase Alternation Line) system. By mid-1968 practically every programme on BBC-2 was in colour, from 'Play School' and the News to Midnight Movie. It was estimated that by the end of 1968 there would be about 150,000 colour receiving sets in use.

BBC-1 and the commercial companies are not expected to be transmitting in colour on 625 lines uhf till late in 1969. The existing black and white services will continue in parallel with colour.

BBC television in black and white had begun on 2 November 1936 as the world's first high-definition television service. This was nearly three years before the start of American television – at the New York World Fair of 1939. Although the Americans were first into colour, the BBC's introduction of colour had the advantage of well over ten years of colour experimentation and began with many items of equipment that had only just come into production, including new developments in camera-tubes and in transmitters.

The British television industry is expected to be producing over half-a-million sets a year by 1971.

BBC-1 and BBC-2

The BBC plans the programmes of its two national television networks together. This complementary design means that a viewer can switch between BBC-1 and BBC-2 and find a real alternative offering. In 1968 further efforts were made to ensure as many fixed programme junctions between the two networks as possible, so that viewers could be told of the choice offered and select what best suited their taste.

Thus, when BBC-1 is deep in sport, BBC-2 might offer light enter-

tainment or drama; when BBC-1 has a serious documentary or a current affairs programme, BBC-2 can show golf or jazz or a Western film. BBC-2 can also devote whole evenings to single topics, such as a BBC sponsored Professional Tennis Championship or a complete performance of the opera 'Cosi Fan Tutte' from Covent Garden.

In the course of a day, it is estimated, over 26 million people in Britain watch one or more BBC television programmes.

The BBC won numerous prizes and awards in the United Kingdom and at international television and film festivals (*see also pages 31-5*). For the second year running *The Wednesday Play* won the Italia Prize drama award. The 1968 award went to 'Cathy Come Home'. The Charlie Drake Show (originating on BBC-2) won the Comedy Award at the 1968 Montreux Festival where Charlie Drake was acclaimed as 'the funniest man in television'. As winner of the previous year's Eurovision Song Contest, the BBC staged the 1968 event at the Royal Albert Hall in London – and nearly won again – Cliff Richard losing by only one vote to Massiel of Spain. The programme was seen by 23½ million in the United Kingdom alone, with many millions more watching the programme via the Eurovision link.

BBC Television Centre

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 eight large production studios, all now equipped or being equipped for colour, plus a number of presentation suites.

Television Centre is also the headquarters of the Eurovision and transatlantic – and transworld – satellite activities of the BBC. The international control room at the Television Centre is one of the most modern and complex television operational areas in the world.

All these facilities came into full play in the coverage of the United States Elections and the Mexico Olympics, where the BBC served as the control centre for Europe and beyond.

Programmes

The normal limit of BBC programme hours – and programme hours are fixed by the Postmaster General – is fifty a week for BBC-1 and thirty a week for BBC-2. But additional time has always been allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, school and educational broadcasting, and for broadcasts in the Welsh language. On 23 July 1968 the Postmaster General announced in the House of Commons

that an extra 3½ hours a week had been authorised for BBC-1 and an extra 50 hours a year for outside broadcasts; and for BBC-2 an extra two hours a week and an extra 25 hours a year for outside broadcasts.

In *Light Entertainment*, 1968 saw further BBC successes with old favourites such as the Black and White Minstrels, 'Top of the Pops' and Billy Cotton, and the consolidation as stars in their own right of Cilla Black, Simon Dee, Rolf Harris and Derek Nimmo. It saw new successes with Lulu and Moira Anderson, and with Marty Feldman, and with Spike Milligan in 'The World of Beachcomber'. Comedy Playhouse supplied further spin-offs in the Bernard Braden and Barbara Kelly show, and Terry Thomas as 'The Old Campaigner'. 'Show of the Week' ran for eight months, bringing a succession of stars to BBC-2. There was more P. G. Wodehouse in 'Ukridge', and Morecambe and Wise had a series too.

In the world of *Sport* and *Events* it was the year of the Mexico Olympics with live coverage by satellite in colour and black and white – the biggest-ever sports operation undertaken by the BBC. In February the BBC brought the first-ever colour transmissions of an Olympic Games from the Winter Olympic centre of Grenoble. BBC coverage of the European Cup Final with Manchester United beating Benfica had an audience of 26 million, only a million short of the BBC's record audience for the 1966 World Cup Final. 17½ million saw Red Alligator win the Grand National, and millions of fans watched various world heavyweight boxing matches transmitted from the USA via satellite. Wimbledon produced its usual excellent audience figures for the BBC and Henley was televised in colour for the first time.

In *Current Affairs*, apart from its vast operation in covering the American Elections and being the central point of global output outside the United States, the BBC made headlines with its presentation of 'Students in Revolt' and other programmes looking at events as they happened, all across the world. 'Panorama' and '24-Hours' continued, and other Current Affairs programmes such as 'Europa', 'The Money Programme', 'Your Witness', and James Mossman's documentaries also excited interest.

In *Drama*, the Wednesday Play and Play of the Month continued. 30-Minute Theatre on BBC-2 broke new ground with its use of colour and its employment on occasion of outside broadcast cameras, as in 'A Question of Honour'. 'All's Well that Ends Well' was the first Shakespeare play to be televised in colour. The BBC drama group continued its policy of encouraging new thinking and new television writing. Examples are the Alan Plater trilogy 'To See How Far It Is', and Nigel Kneale's 'The Year of the Sex Olympics'.

'Z-Cars', 'Softly, Softly', 'Dr Finlay' and 'The Newcomers' con-

tinued, and new series were launched including 'The First Lady', 'Detective' and 'The Expert' (the first series in colour). BBC-2's classic serials such as 'Portrait of a Lady' were extremely successful, many earning well-deserved repeats on BBC-1. The 26-episode 'The Forsythe Saga', originally shown on BBC-2 and repeated on BBC-1, achieved outstanding success throughout the world. In Holland public meetings, sports events and concerts were timed so as not to conflict with the showings. When the serial was repeated on BBC-1 in the autumn of 1968 audiences each week exceeded 13 million.

The *Features Group* with the germ-warfare programme 'A Plague on your Children', and the analysis of the National Health Service 'Something for Nothing' attracted a great deal of press and public interest. The regular arts programmes – 'Omnibus', 'Contrasts' and 'Release' – all established themselves with steady audiences and generally high appreciation. Among the activities of this group of programmes is the BBC-2 sponsored three-year dig into a prehistoric mound – the largest in Europe – at Silbury Hill in Wiltshire, giving television its first opportunity to cover such an investigation from start to finish. 'Man Alive' in its new 50-minute format continued its lively examination of topical matters.

Outstanding *Documentaries* shown in 1968 included Don Haworth's 'Operation Cave Rescue', and Hugh Burnett's 'White Africa'. Richard Cawston, BBC-tv Head of Documentaries, is to produce and direct the Royal film being made by a consortium formed by the BBC and the Independent Television companies to illustrate the role of the monarchy on the occasion of the investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969.

In *Children's Programmes*, the BBC maintained its ascendancy; 'Blue Peter', the most popular programme among young viewers, had regular audiences of 8 million, reaching on occasion as high as 10 million.

International co-operation

The BBC became in July 1968 a full member of the International Television Federation, which also includes the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Educational Television of the United States, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Federation produces documentaries designed to increase international understanding joining together the skills and resources of the four national broadcasting organisations.

During 1968 several conferences were arranged in London to further international co-operation in both the technical and programming sides of television.

In February, an international 'Workshop' for producers of television programmes for children was held at the BBC training school. About 60 producers representing members of the European Broadcasting Union and some of its affiliated members attended the course.

An International Science Conference, with the BBC as host, was held in London, on behalf of the EBU, in September. Members of the EBU and OIRT (the union of broadcasting organisations in Eastern Europe) met to take part in discussions to prepare the way for exchanges of science programme material and information about scientific developments and programming (*see also page 45*).

On the initiative of the BBC the EBU held a symposium on 'Preparations for Colour Television' in London in February, which was mainly concerned with planning and engineering problems (*see also page 95*).

BBC Television also took the lead in organising exchanges of experience and information in the field of designing for colour television and arranged at the Television Centre in November the first International Television Design Conference to be solely concerned with colour. About 150 delegates from television organisations throughout the world attended the conference at which the BBC was host.

World Television

Major events in the world continually call on television to find the way and the means to show them and stimulate the drive towards higher professionalism and sophistication – 1968 was a year of such occasions.

Unforeseen occasions, critical or tragic – in April the 'resignation' speech of President Johnson and the assassination of Martin Luther King, in May and June industrial strikes, student riots and an election in France, in June the assassination of Robert Kennedy, in July and August the events in Czechoslovakia – were witnessed by a world audience through the cameras, transmitters, landlines and satellite circuits of international television.

President Johnson began his address from the White House at 9 pm on Sunday, 31 March, US time (3 am, Monday, 1 April, European time); a recording of his speech was received by satellite for BBC lunch-time bulletins. The shooting of Senator Robert Kennedy was seen by American viewers as it happened at 11.20 pm on 4 June in California, 8.20 am on 5 June European time – and was relayed by satellite at 12.45 pm BST and seen in the United Kingdom at 1 pm.

During the confused weeks of May in France, when French television went off the air, television facilities were for a time provided for other members of Eurovision who were thus able to bring on-the-spot interviews and comment direct to their viewers. These events in France, however, broke for the period of 9 to 12 June the BBC's link with European television established for fourteen years, when technical staff at the Lille switching centre withdrew and no transmissions to and from Europe were possible for these days. But the most dramatic international television event of the year was the television coverage of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. On 21 August, immediately on hearing the radio news of the invasion the BBC, as EBU news exchange co-ordinator for the month, arranged with Austrian television to receive and record from 9 am Czechoslovak television's transmissions from its Bratislava station. The Eurovision network was activated to distribute these pictures throughout Europe: and BBC viewers saw the dawn occupation of Prague in the 1 pm news bulletin. Later in the day the pictures were transmitted to North America by satellite and thus coverage of the event was world-wide. This instant presentation of these first pictures was followed for five days by the remarkable coverage by Czech cameramen of scenes in Prague, Bratislava and elsewhere, who stayed in the streets with their equipment and succeeded, with the help of Austrian television, as the buildings and transmitters of Czech television became closed to them, in getting their pictures out to Vienna and thus to the world.

These and other events broke into television programmes by the weight of their immediacy. While the regular exchange of news items continued on an organised basis with, from early in the year, two half-hour transmissions a day, into which television news editors contributed news film items chosen for the urgency which justified the use of the Eurovision network to distribute them. In this year, the News Agencies continued to contribute a very substantial number of news film items – 48 per cent of the whole: and the East European television organisations rapidly stepped up their reception of items from Eurovision organisations. The BBC and *Visnews* provide about a third of the material selected by Eurovision news editors for distribution by this means.

The US Presidential Election was an event of the year for which a highly organised EBU operation was planned over many months, and in this the BBC played a leading part.

The news and programme plans of the twenty-one members of Eurovision were examined and a comprehensive plan built up for joint bookings of the expensive satellite circuits, to bring pictures from Miami and Chicago of the Republican and Democratic Con-

ventions and, from a New York network studio, continuous television coverage of the events of Election Day throughout the United States. The BBC was entrusted with the task of putting together in recorded form the highlights of the events at the Conventions, where the evening sessions fell in terms of European time from midnight to 5 am, to be relayed in the morning to Eurovision members. The earliest use in Europe of this material was the BBC-1 breakfast time reports at 7.30 and 8.15 am. This service, provided by a BBC production team, was used by Eurovision members, by East European television services and by television organisations in Canada, Australia, South America, North Africa and Japan, in more than thirty countries in five continents. Of the European services the BBC and ORTF (France) took transmissions in colour – the first block use of higher cost transatlantic satellite circuits for colour.

A year of major importance in sport – in which the Summer Olympic Games held in Mexico were the occasion of a highly organised EBU joint operation, prepared over a period of years. A pool for which EBU provided the driving force, was created by EBU, ABC (USA), NHK (Japan) and Telesistema Mexicana. With equipment provided or hired from all sources and with 150 staff seconded by EBU members the Operations Group organised over 125 hours of transmission time of which 70 per cent was live relay and the rest recorded highlights of events. Vision facilities for the EBU switching centre in Mexico City to bring pictures from all locations of the Games, and to co-ordinate and to dispatch the selected transmissions, were provided by the BBC which also supplied ten members of the Operations Group.

The BBC, and the French, German, Dutch, Swiss and Scandinavian television services took the greater part of the transmissions in colour (among them the opening and closing ceremonies, athletics, football, swimming, boxing, gymnastic and equestrian events): while the American, Japanese and Mexican coverage was almost entirely in colour.

The means of transmitting this important coverage of the Games remained in doubt up to the last moment. A new satellite, Intelsat III, and a new earth station in Mexico built by Japanese companies were to be available immediately before the Games. Standby arrangements, by landline to the existing US earth stations and via transatlantic satellite, were maintained up to the last weeks. However, in the event, although Intelsat III failed to go into orbit, an existing satellite (ATS 3) was made available by NASA and the games were relayed in colour.

The BBC made an important contribution to the success of the colour transmissions shown in Europe. A new BBC colour converter

was available in time for the Games, to convert the pictures of the Olympic Games, which were generated on the American NTSC system, to the European PAL system. The first BBC converter, which has been used by BBC-2 for the conversion of US material to the European system since November 1967, gave good quality but with a marginal reduction in the size of the picture: the new equipment gives a full-sized picture and is at present the only existing all-electronic equipment of its kind. (*See also pages 141-2.*)

BBC-2 colour appeared for the second year at Wimbledon, but the first in which any other European Service could receive it in colour: and the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley was for the first time transmitted in colour, to be relayed by eleven Eurovision members, six of which took advantage of the colour transmission, as did CBC (Canada).

The scale and complexity of television coverage of great world sports events calls for long preparation: and already work is in hand to bring to world audiences, which increase in size every year, coverage of the World Football Championships in Mexico in 1970, and in 1972 the Winter Olympics in Japan and the Summer Olympics in Germany.

A problem for sports transmissions, which grew in acuteness and difficulty over the year, is the advertising placed both at locations of events covered by international television and 'on the action', on racing cars or on skiers themselves, for example. This advertising exploits the television coverage, in many cases against the statutory basis of television services, and can also impair the enjoyment of viewers. The complexities of the situation are immense. It would be financially and in many cases contractually impossible for television organisations to pay the promoters of an event high enough fees to enable them to remove all background advertising: and some background advertising is of course a normal part of the scene surrounding sports events. Eurovision members continue to discuss the problem and to try to reach a compromise which will be in the interests both of viewers and of sport.

The increase of colour

BBC-2 with over thirty hours a week in colour this year showed much programme material in colour from international sources and offered a selection of its colour programmes to other audiences. The uhf network of ORTF (France) with up to twenty-four colour hours a week, the two West German services with some seven hours each a week in colour and the Netherlands service with from four to nine hours per week, with ORF (Austria) which began its first colour transmissions at the end of this year, have contributed to this outstanding development of 1968. Switzerland began its colour service in

1968 by the transmission of incoming programmes and experimental transmissions began in Sweden. All the services in these countries are using the PAL system, except for France, with its SECAM system.

In the first nine months of the year sixty-five colour programmes were offered within Eurovision, of which fifteen came from the BBC. Among the programmes seen in colour by BBC-2 which came from abroad were the ORTF transmissions from the Winter Olympic Games at Grenoble in February and the France v. England Rugby match. BBC-2 which gave Wimbledon and the Cup Final in colour to Eurovision also offered other sports events – among them Rugby Union internationals, professional tennis and skating and the Henley Royal Regatta.

Among other events offered in colour by the BBC was the Eurovision Song Contest organised by the BBC in April in the Royal Albert Hall. Seven of the seventeen Eurovision members taking part showed the occasion enhanced by colour.

In 1968 Eurovision members again collaborated in an entertainment series, 'Jeux Sans Frontières', a contest between towns in six countries in tests of physical skill – and sense of humour – which was won by Osterholz-Scharmbeck of Germany.

Eurovision members continued to explore new fields of collaboration and in February 1968 a 'Workshop' for producers of children's programmes was held in London at the BBC training school. In the field of science programmes, possibilities of joint working within Eurovision are under study and a Science Conference was held by the BBC, on behalf of the EBU, in September at which practical programme suggestions and procedures for the exchange of information were discussed.

Professional co-operation

The continuing professional contacts between television services in Europe and North America has brought about an increasing number of co-productions and co-financed productions. In 1968, the BBC worked with Bavarian Television, CBC (Canada), the National Educational network of America and Swedish television on a large number of music projects, arts films and documentary films, science features and entertainment shows – to the programme and financial advantage of all the collaborators.

'Europa', BBC-2's weekly programme with topical film stories shot for their own audiences by West and East European television services generally in countries other than their own, grew out of an earlier Eurovision co-production project. On 15 May 'Europa' gave the first showing of exclusive film from Czechoslovakia of the Czechs' investi-

gations into the death of Jan Masaryk. Another strong report shown in 'Europa' was Swiss Television's picture of the moral and economic climate in Britain made for their 'Continents Sans Visa' series. These film reports will increasingly reach 'Europa' in colour as the television services of Europe move into colour transmission.

During the summer 'Europa' was replaced on BBC-2 by 'Beyond the Frontier', again the outcome of knowledge and contacts gained in Europe. Two programmes in the series were the production of Westdeutscher Rundfunk, two of Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (the second German network) and two of French television (including a feature on the former French colonies in West Africa).

Through these series television is able to give British viewers first-hand and unaltered sight of the current affairs programmes which are informing and influencing viewers in other countries.

Looking to the future, the EBU is working on plans for a World Television project, to celebrate in early 1970 the first decade of communications satellites – which by then will span the globe. During the US Presidential Election period, viewers in Britain saw at length the programmes presented by the American Networks to their home audience. The World Television project, if it succeeds, will give viewers in all continents a chance to sample over a weekend the television programmes presented to the national audience in every country which has television and which can be linked to the global satellite system.

This project, if it can achieve what it sets out to do, should give world viewers a glimpse of the inter-communication and mutual acquaintance which a future generation of satellites, transmitting direct to individual television sets, may bring.

Television Enterprises

For Television Enterprises, 1968 was the year that was no longer only monochrome: a year in which the words 'colour programmes' were dominant. In the autumn of 1967 the world swiftly came to recognise the quality and technical excellence of BBC-2 colour output and from then on the demand for our colour programming grew impressively and globally more monochrome programmes were sold by the BBC than ever before. Gross income from all activities at home and abroad increased to a record figure in the region of £1,500,000.

Export of programmes for television

During the year 13,852 programmes were acquired by 85 countries – an increase of nearly 1,500 programmes over the previous year.

Commonwealth sales in 29 countries totalled 7,351 titles. Australia bought 1,342 programmes from every area of BBC-1 and BBC-2 output and the Australian Broadcasting Commission achieved particular success with 'Till Death Us Do Part', 'Troubleshooters', 'The Forsyte Saga', 'The Wars of the Roses', and 'Cathy Come Home', while both metropolitan and country commercial stations reported excellent viewing figures for BBC-tv comedy and variety series such as 'The Black and White Minstrel Show'. New Zealand acquired 702 programmes against the previous year's 585, and a drop in sales in Canada was due in great part to her absolute requirement for colour in peak transmission hours and to the unprecedented amount of air time devoted during the financial year to coverage of Expo '67 and the Centennial Year. However, the buying pattern is now restored and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is running a package of BBC-2 colour documentaries and has in its schedules for many months ahead a group of BBC-tv classic serials in monochrome. Other strong Commonwealth buyers were Zambia (639) and Nigeria (329).

The European sales total increased to 2,054 programmes, substantial sales being achieved in Italy, Eire, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and in Sweden where 'Portrait of a Lady' and 'Vanity Fair' – the latter seen in colour by Swedish viewers – initiated a long-running group of BBC-tv classic serials. 'The Forsyte Saga' proved, if that is possible, more popular with viewers in Europe than in the United Kingdom. Sales to West Germany included a substantial package of documentaries, music productions and the Shakespearean cycle 'An Age of Kings', which was nationally networked.

Trading continued with Eastern Europe but buying was restricted by lack of hard currency. Negotiations were opened with the USSR Committee for Radio and Television and a number of natural history, travel and documentary programmes were sold while discussions over the sale of 'The Forsyte Saga' continue.

Attempts to break into the world's top-paying markets of the US commercial networks continued but lack of colour material of suitable content and the limited acceptability of European programme material remained problems. Having said this it is pleasing to be able to report that for the first time the USA became the biggest world buyer of BBC-tv programmes – a total of 2,612 titles of which 10 per cent were in colour. Most of these went to the syndication markets or to the National Educational Television network. The overall guiding policy in the USA continued to be that of achieving maximum exposure for our programmes and awareness of their range and quality.

In the rest of the world, increases in sales were the rule though in certain areas old problems remained or new ones arose: Japan's demand for colour material of certain types could not be wholly met, while in the Middle East political uncertainty and conflict brought trading to a halt for many months. The level of sales in Latin America was maintained and distribution there included the Spanish version of 'The Great War', 'Dr Who' and various entertainment series, while negotiations for Spanish versions of such major drama series as 'Vendetta', 'Z Cars' and 'Troubleshooters' were completed. In this area major buyers were the Argentine (208 programmes) and Chile (173 programmes).

Non-theatric and film library sales

With its expanding catalogue of programmes drawn from BBC-tv School, Further Education and Documentary outputs, Enterprises has now come to be considered as one of the world's most important suppliers of educational and training films. Over 1,400 sales to industry and educational bodies were recorded in the United Kingdom and global sales amounted to 4,378 programmes in 30 countries.

Outside the United Kingdom major sales campaigns were launched in Australia, Canada and the USA. Enterprises' New York sales organisation engaged in a drive to penetrate the vast educational markets in the USA with some 500 specially selected titles and results are already more than encouraging.

Income from the sale of Film Library footage to producers at home and abroad increased by 33 per cent.

Merchandising and facilities

With income grossing 150 per cent more than in 1967 and with permanent overseas agents in The Netherlands, Italy and New Zealand, Enterprises has become one of Britain's largest merchandising agents. Apart from handling licences based on BBC-tv programmes it now deals with many for the US and European series seen on BBC's two channels. That outstanding success 'The Magic Roundabout' attracted more than 100 different licences, while newcomers such as 'The Herbs', 'Basil Brush' and 'Hector's House' showed great potential for the future.

Productions and co-productions

Productions Department's year was fully engaged in two types of co-production with overseas film and television organisations: firstly,

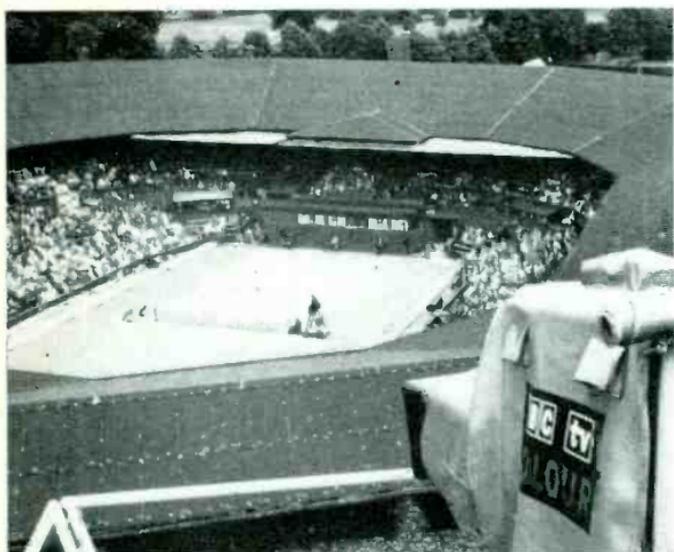
Prague,
21 August
1968, as the
world saw
it through
Czecho-
slovak tv
pictures





BBC news team about
12 miles from Saigon:
John Vernon, sound
recordist, cameraman
Dan Hackett, and
reporter Tom Mangold
aboard a US Navy
armoured barge





Camera and control room: televising the first open Wimbledon

Talk on television

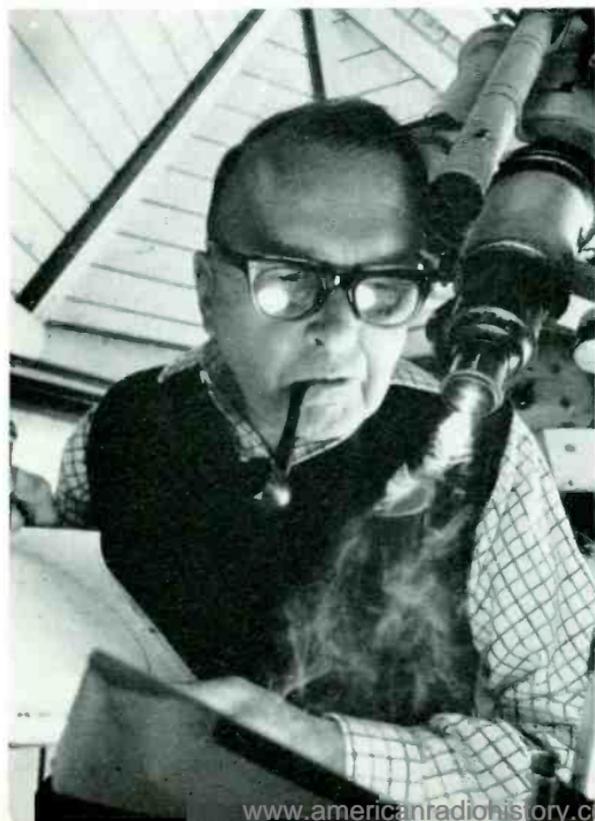
'Man Alive: The Facts of Life', Angela Huth at a Youth Club finding out what the youngsters take seriously and what is a bit of a giggle (*left*)

'Ustinov in conversation'. Kenneth Allsop, Judi Dench, Patrick Campbell with Peter Ustinov (*below*)





'Cave Rescue Operation' –
a documentary on pot-
holing from BBC North



'The Sky at Night: The
Unquiet Sun' – William
Baxter, Director of the Solar
Section of the British
Astronomical Association

over page
Gerald Scarfe,
cartoonist, in
the BBC-2
documentary
'I Think I See
Violence All
Around Me'



Silbury Hill.
Professor
Richard
Atkinson (*right*)
the leader of the
BBC sponsored
dig in the mock-
up of the tunnel
that has now
been sunk into
Silbury Hill
(*below*)





in adapting for English-speaking markets cartoons and series from Europe such as the French children's series seen on BBC-tv under the title 'Hector's House' and, secondly, in the pooling of financial, technical and other resources with overseas producers for the making of large-scale programmes. Two of many examples in this category were 'Benjamin Britten and his Festival' which was networked in the USA in the Bell Telephone Hour, and a number of music and ballet programmes co-produced with West German Television. The first of a series of films in colour for Television Training was completed by the Department's own Production Unit.

Programme purchasing

1968 was a most successful year for Programme Purchasing Department which acquired more than 1,000 screen-hours of feature films, documentaries, tele-film series and other programmes from many countries overseas for transmission by BBC-1 or BBC-2, and negotiated nearly 2,000 contracts for the purchase of film sequences from outside sources for use in BBC-tv productions. Since the launching of BBC-2's colour service the Department has been responsible for supplying six hours of colour programming each week.

Organisation

Television Enterprises, formerly scattered over London, is now at Villiers House, Ealing, and has introduced the first stages of the total computerisation of documentation, invoicing, sales records, market research and print control. These are factors which can only result in considerable saving in overheads, operating costs and therefore in greater profitability. Add to this the certainty of an increasing amount of colour programming for export from both channels and similar expansion prospects for other commercial activities, and it would be fair to predict a sound economic future.

Television Audiences

During 1967-8, as in the previous year, the amount of time devoted to viewing BBC-tv amounted to 6.8 hours a week per head of population. On the average day over 53 per cent of the population viewed one or more of the BBC's programmes.

By September 1968 the number of people who could receive BBC-2 as well as BBC-1 (that is people who are fully equipped with sets and aerials) had grown to 15,000,000.

The following shows the typical audiences of some well-known BBC-1 series in January-March 1968:

		<i>Approximate audiences</i>
LIGHT	Cilla Black (Mon. 8 pm)	13,150,000
ENTERTAINMENT	The Rolf Harris Show (Sat. 7.55 pm)	12,750,000
	Top of the Pops (Thurs. 7.30 pm)	11,500,000
	The Nixon Line (Wed. 7.05 pm)	8,850,000
	Dee Time (Sat. 6.25 pm)	8,700,000
	The Monkees (Sat. 6 pm)	8,250,000
	Quiz Ball (Mon. 6.15 pm)	7,300,000
	Come Dancing (Mon. c. 10.25 pm)	5,850,000
	All Systems Freeman (Fri. 6.40 pm)	5,000,000
COMEDY SHOWS	Till death us do part (Fri. 8 pm)	17,350,000
	Not in front of the children (Fri. 8 pm)	12,100,000
	Beggar my neighbour (Tues. 7.30 pm)	10,200,000
	Hugh and I (Mon. 7.30 pm)	9,000,000
	Beryl Reid (Mon. 7.30 pm)	8,300,000
DRAMA	Softly, Softly (Thurs. 8 pm)	13,100,000
	Dixon of Dock Green (Sat. 7.30 pm)	12,000,000
	Dr Finlay's Casebook (Sun 8.10 pm)	11,000,000
	The Wednesday Play (Wed. 9 pm)	5,000,000- 10,000,000
	The Newcomers (Fri. 7.05 pm)	9,500,000
	(Thurs. 7.05 pm)	8,300,000
	Z Cars (Tues. 7 pm)	9,500,000
	(Mon. 7 pm)	8,000,000
	The Troubleshooters (Fri. 9.05 pm)	8,750,000
	Dr Who (Sat. 5.20 pm)	7,400,000
	The Play of the Month (Sun. 9.05 pm)	6,000,000
Nicholas Nickleby (Sun. 5.25 pm)	4,900,000	

		<i>Approximate audiences</i>	
FILMS	The Saturday Thriller (Sat. 8.45 pm)	11,750,000	
	The Virginian (Wed. 7.45 pm)	11,300,000	
	The Man from U.N.C.L.E. (Fri. 7.30 pm)	11,150,000	
	The Sunday Evening Film (Sun. 9.10 pm)	10,000,000	
	Daktari (Sat. 7.20 pm)	8,400,000	
	The Sunday Afternoon Film (Sun. 3.15 pm)	8,300,000	
	A Man Called Ironside (Mon. 9.05 pm)	7,500,000	
	Dick van Dyke (Thurs. 6.15 pm)	7,000,000	
	The Smothers Brothers (Sun. 7.25 pm)	6,000,000	
	SPORT	Match of the Day (Sat. c. 10.15 pm)	8,700,000
		Sportsview (Wed. 9.30 pm)	8,500,000
Grandstand (Sat. at 3.15-45 pm)		5,150,000	
The Richest Prize in Sport (Thurs. 10.30 pm)		5,000,000	
TALKS AND DOCUMENTARIES		The Thursday Documentary (Thurs. 9.05 pm)	4,500,000-9,500,000
	Whicker's World (Thurs. 6.15 pm)	9,150,000	
	Sixth Sense (Tues. 6.40 p.m.)	8,750,000	
	Panorama (Mon. 8 pm)	8,300,000	
	Tomorrow's World (Wed. 6.40 pm)	7,400,000	
	Going for a Song (Fri. 6.15 pm)	7,300,000	
	24-Hours (Mon. to Fri. c. 10 or 10.30 pm)	6,600,000	
	Traveller's Tales (Mon. 6.40 pm)	6,500,000	
	Talkback (Sun. 10.30 or 11 pm)	3,400,000	
	Omnibus (Tues. c. 10.30 pm)	1,000,000- 2,500,000	
	Contrasts (Wed. c. 11 pm)	350,000-1,700,000	
	Personal Choice (Sun. 2.45 pm)	850,000	
	OTHER TYPES	Pinky and Perky (Sun. 5.50 pm)	5,350,000
Songs of Praise (Sun. 6.50 pm)		4,900,000	
Meeting Point (Sun. 6.15 pm)		3,200,000	
At the Eleventh Hour (Sat. c. 11.15 pm)		2,500,000	

Content of Television Network Programmes

52 weeks ended 29 March 1968

Talks, documentaries and other information programmes

British and foreign feature films and series

Outside broadcasts

Presentation material

Drama

Light entertainment

Family programmes

School broadcasts

Further education

News, weather and other news programmes

Religious programmes

Sports news and reports

Music

	Hours			
	BBC-1	BBC-2	Total	%
Talks, documentaries and other information programmes	535	341	876	14.3
British and foreign feature films and series	516	357	873	14.3
Outside broadcasts	596	200	796	13.0
Presentation material	326	307	633	10.4
Drama	377	216	593	9.7
Light entertainment	269	161	430	7.0
Family programmes	314	102	416	6.8
School broadcasts	386	—	386	6.3
Further education	224	125	349	5.7
News, weather and other news programmes	155	172	327	5.4
Religious programmes	143	9	152	2.5
Sports news and reports	95	51	146	2.4
Music	54	83	137	2.2
	3,990	2,124	6,114	100.0
Programmes in Welsh language carried by all BBC-1 transmitters	89		89	
	4,079	2,124	6,203	
Presented by: London	3,348	1,976	5,324	
Regions	731	148	879	
	4,079	2,124	6,203	

Of the 2,124 hours on BBC-2, 749 hours were in colour

Regional Programmes: Television

52 weeks ended 29 March 1968

1. Programmes transmitted by Regions for their own service

2. Programmes produced by Regions for the national network

3. Programmes taken by regions from the national network and other regions

Total regional programmes

	Mid-lands	North	North- ern Ireland	Scot- land	South & West	Wales	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes transmitted by Regions for their own service	210	211	219	444	285	730	2,099
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the national network	316	185	16	80	148	134	879
3. Programmes taken by regions from the national network and other regions	526	396	235	524	433	864	2,978
Total regional programmes	5,912	6,050	6,127	5,900	6,077	5,503	35,569
	6,438	6,446	6,362	6,424	6,510	6,367	38,547

In addition to the above, 85 hours of News programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-East England only

RADIO

The Radio Services

— 1, 2, 3 and 4

Local radio

Radio Enterprises

Audiences

Content of programmes

Regional programmes

The Radio Services

The first anniversary of the reorganisation of programme services, which introduced the titles Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4, fell on 30 September 1968. Quite soon after the change was made, the evidence suggested that to a great many people it was welcome. Almost at once there was a substantial increase in the number of people who listen to radio daily and there was also evidence that they were listening for longer periods during the day. The listening figures have shown very little change since then, and it seems reasonable to assume that the alternatives provided by Radios 1 and 2 satisfy a very large audience and that the right policy is to increase the number of hours in the day during which they are broadcasting different programmes. It is therefore the BBC's intention to develop the separation of the two programme services to the extent that its resources permit. There is more evidence, just as important, of the appeal of radio in our time. It has been estimated that in 1967, some 4 million radio receivers were sold in the United Kingdom. This represents one new set for every 13 inhabitants. Given the fairly long life of a radio receiver, this figure indicates that a very large number of households have several sets. More and more, because of the ready availability of small transistorised sets, radio receivers tend to be personal possessions rather than household goods: once you've had one you can't do without one.

Every customer has the right to ask if he is getting value for his money. As far as receivers are concerned the BBC can only point to the large range of sets on the market and say that those who want to make the best use of the radio services ought to equip themselves to receive long wave, medium wave and vhf. The programmes, for which the BBC is entirely responsible, are now divided into four main services and broadcast for some 430 hours a week. The radio licence costs 25s. By paying this sum the listener finances an organisation which provides him with some 74 hours of programmes for each penny of his money. The range of these programmes, more fully described below, is wide enough to embrace majorities and minorities and takes account of both.

One of the important developments in broadcasting during 1968 was the extension of local broadcasting to include all the stations envisaged in the present experiment. They are: Brighton, Durham, Leeds, Leicester, Merseyside, Nottingham, Sheffield and Stoke-on-Trent. They are served by staffs whose initial enthusiasm has been

greatly stimulated by the reaction from listeners to their programmes (see also pages 58, 171-3 and 233). Another major development was the extension of the service of stereo broadcasting on vhf in Radio 3. It is now radiated from the following transmitters: Wrotham, Dover, Brighton, Sutton Coldfield, Northampton, Hereford, Churchdown Hill, Holme Moss, Scarborough, and Sheffield. This makes the service available to an area containing some 32 million people or 60 per cent of the population.

A description of the programme content of each of the four radio services follows.

Radio 1 and Radio 2

Radio 1 on 247 metres (the Popular Music Service) and Radio 2 on 1500 metres and vhf (the Light Programme) are both on the air from 5.30 am to 2 am. The two networks are planned together and offer about 8 hours of alternative programmes during day time listening hours.

From the progressive 'pop' of 'Top Gear' to 'Grand Hotel' a wide range of 'pop' and popular music is offered on Radios 1 and 2. All or part of a number of programmes with familiar titles – including the Sunday 'Family Favourites', 'Family' and 'Junior Choice', 'Pick of the Pops', 'Mid-day Spin' and part of the 'Jimmy Young Show' are shared by the two networks, with audiences of 13 million or more for 'Family Favourites' and up to 6 to 8 million for the first hour of the 'Jimmy Young Show'.

The peak audiences for programmes broadcast only on Radio 1 vary between the 4 to 6 million for 'Saturday Club' and the Tony Blackburn Record Show and the 750,000 for specialised programmes of Rhythm and Blues. An alternative programme offered on Radio 2, such as Eric Robinson's 'Melodies For You' on Sundays, reaches audiences of up to 3 million and more.

After 7.30 pm Radios 1 and 2 normally share an evening of listening which includes perennially popular programmes of light entertainment such as 'Round the Horne' as well as 'Any Questions' and 'Friday Night is Music Night'. On certain evenings there are specialised programmes for Jazz, Country and Western, Swing, Rhythm and Blues and Soul music enthusiasts. From Monday to Friday 'Late Night Extra' brings its own lively approach not only to popular music but also to coverage of news features and the world of show business.

Both services keep listeners up to date with news summaries, news flashes and information about road conditions, with the co-operation of police forces throughout the country and the Automobile Association. 'News Time' and 'Midnight Newsroom' give more compre-

hensive news coverage. Sports news receives special attention on Radio 2 which also carries commentaries on sporting events of major interest.

Friendly and informal presentation is a feature of both services and during its first year of broadcasting many of Radio 1's regular disc jockeys have become household names, attracting a large and enthusiastic following.

Radio 3

Radio 3 consists of the Third Programme, the Music Programme, Study on 3, and the Sports Service. Radio 3 is also used for special programmes including ball-by-ball commentaries of the Test Matches.

The Third Programme

The Third Programme offers good music, drama, talk, and poetry. It is broadcast during the evenings, from 7.30 pm during the week, and from 6 pm on a Saturday and 5 pm on a Sunday. Every evening ends with a 15-minute news bulletin at 11 pm. Traditionally, the Third Programme caters for the more serious interests of the listening public, though it is never forgotten that the most effective way of being serious is at the same time to be entertaining. Because the programme is not committed to any fixed pattern it is possible to broadcast works of unusual length, relays from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, for example, or plays like Shaw's *St Joan* and O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*. The aim is to provide broadcasts of intellectual and artistic distinction, and their success is not measured by the size of their audience. At the same time the appeal is to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist. The Third Programme is contemporary and forward-looking. There is a regular coverage, in talk, of current affairs, the arts, and science. It is a place where the best new composers and writers can expect a hearing; it also seeks to represent the achievements of the past and its largest audiences are for the classics of music and the theatre.

The Music Programme

The Music Programme exists to provide a service of good music for the widest possible range of listeners during the day time from 7 am (8 am at weekends) to 6.30 pm (12.30 on Saturdays and 5 on Sundays). It principally seeks to present to listeners what may be termed the mainstream of serious music and a large part of the emphasis is therefore placed upon the works of those composers known to appeal

to the largest number of listeners. At the same time Music Programme also seeks to provide a comprehensive service and in so doing gives listeners an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a wealth of less familiar music, both old and new.

About two-thirds of the Music Programme's content takes the form of programmes of the BBC's own making, the remainder being gramophone records and foreign tapes. All the BBC's music resources are brought to bear in achieving this and a particularly important part is played by the BBC Regions whose orchestras and individual artists figure regularly in programmes.

The size of the Music Programme's audience is not large by television standards but it seems that something of the order of five million people listen to it at one time or another and the more popular programmes can nowadays expect to enjoy an audience of approaching a quarter of a million. This relates particularly to the early morning and lunchtime broadcasts and to programmes at the weekend. By concert hall standards, therefore, the Music Programme is successful in serving a very large number of enthusiasts.

Orchestral music naturally constitutes the largest single type of music broadcast. Choral and chamber music, recitals and lighter music have all been found to enjoy a regular following as does opera, jazz and brass band music.

Various experiments in the presentation of music have been tried. Listeners obviously like programmes which are presented without too much formality, and they have been particularly appreciative of those which have been introduced by the artists themselves.

Two series of concerts offered by the Music Programme at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London proved successful as have other co-promotions at some of the leading summer festivals in this country. A scheme of weekends of music in various medium-sized university cities is being launched, and it is hoped that these will be successful in their own right and in increasing amongst the public an awareness of what the Music Programme has to offer.

Study on 3

Between 6.30 and 7.30 pm from Monday to Friday, programmes for the student – maybe a business executive needing to learn a foreign language, a trade unionist concerned with new developments in industrial training and organisation, a clerk anxious to improve his knowledge of public affairs, a housewife with a curiosity about history and art – are broadcast in series form on Radio 3. To assist such listeners to follow up these pursuits, illustrated booklets, book-lists or study kits are prepared in association with the broadcasts for

sale as BBC publications; and, increasingly, programmes are planned in conjunction with correspondence courses or to assist evening classes run by a variety of institutions. Some series are broadcast in association with similar programmes shown on BBC television; others (particularly language lessons) are given a second hearing on Radio 4 on Saturday mornings (see also pages 78-9 and 80).

Sports Service

On Saturday afternoons on Radio 3 a special Sports Service is broadcast which provides a continuous programme of commentaries and reports on sporting events.

Radio 4

Over the last few years Radio 4 (the Home Service) has been gradually developed as BBC radio's main vehicle for the daily coverage of news and for programmes of comment and background on the news. With its four daily news and current affairs sequences at peak listening times - breakfast-time, one o'clock, six o'clock and ten o'clock, Radio 4 provides a service which has proved its value on numerous occasions during the eventful year which has just passed. The full resources of radio, including immediate access to BBC correspondents in a dozen world capitals, are exploited to keep listeners up-to-date with the latest developments, to provide background and explanation, and to let listeners hear the voices of those who make the news as well as those who report it. Radio 4's extended Sunday lunchtime programme, 'The World This Weekend', which was a new venture in weekend radio journalism, has established itself as an authoritative background to the news. Radio 4 provides its listeners with regular coverage of how current events are dealt with in the national daily and weekly press, and its Saturday programme 'The Week in Westminster' brings to the studio MP's, Lobby correspondents and the leading political commentators for a survey of Parliament at work.

To complete its coverage of important domestic and world issues, Radio 4 from time to time mounts major documentary programmes which attempt to shed light on these issues on a more ambitious scale, and regular discussion programmes like 'Any Questions' (repeated from *Radio 2*) and 'A Word in Edgeways' reflect the full diversity of opinion on contemporary problems.

In its vast and varied output of plays and serial readings, of orchestral and chamber music, of comedy shows, panel games and quizzes, it seeks to provide entertainment and enjoyment at many

levels for the broad middle section of the community, while also catering, in regular programmes, for the particular interests of important minority groups such as motorists, farmers, gardeners and nature lovers. Radio 4 carries programmes for schools and selected repeats from *Study on 3*. It provides a basic national pattern which can be carried by each region to suit its particular needs.

Local Radio

The eight-station local radio experiment is nearing the stage, sometime in 1969, when the Government will assess its value and decide the future. The first three stations – Leicester, Sheffield, Merseyside – have been broadcasting since November 1967; Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent since early in 1968; Leeds and Durham since the summer of 1968.

Interim Audience Research reports covering the first six stations are encouraging. They show that 80 per cent of those who listen think that the stations have made a good start and are already something that local people can be proud of. Further surveys are being carried out in all areas during 1969. The number of letters and telephone calls to each station indicates an interested and growing audience. So does the increased sale of vhf sets in the eight areas and the fact that relay companies pipe BBC local radio into scores of thousands of homes. The stations have been extensively used by the police, hospitals, welfare services, Town Hall departments, cultural and educational bodies. BBC local radio has become an increasingly important community service.

The biggest audiences are for local news, information, and discussions about events in the area. All the stations pay particular attention to local industrial and commercial affairs and try in different ways to be of service to local business enterprises. Other popular programmes cover local people's grumbles answered by experts, record requests, women's coffee break interviews, shopping prices, vacant jobs, local music and drama. Every local interest, light and serious, is served with genial informality, to a big extent by the local people themselves on a *do-it-yourself* basis.

During the experiment the BBC has paid the capital cost. Running costs are shared by the BBC, local authorities, and other local bodies.

Station addresses, date of first transmission and frequency – page 233
Members of Local Radio Councils – pages 171–3

Radio Enterprises

Radio Enterprises set up in 1966 makes available to the general public gramophone records based on broadcast material. During 1968 it issued a number of records on BBC Radio Enterprises labels and also arranged distribution of other BBC material by British and other leading commercial record companies including Argo, CBS, Decca, Fontana and HMV. Among the many titles issued in this way were 'Under Milk Wood' with Richard Burton, 'Boulez Conducts Berg', 'The Tales of Beatrix Potter', 'Tony Hancock from BBC Shows', 'BBC Scrapbooks - 1914, 1940 and 1945' and 'The Best of the Goon Shows'.

Titles issued on the Radio Enterprises label included 'Sir Malcolm Sargent - Music Maker', including the 'last night' of the last Sargent Promenade Concert; 'Britain's Cathedrals and their Music' - John Betjeman at Chichester and Guildford; 'As I Remember' - Baroness Asquith in conversation with Kenneth Harris. 'Our Present Knowledge of the Universe' - Sir Bernard Lovell, F.R.S.; 'Stay Young with Eileen Fowler', exercises and hints based on the Woman's Hour series; 'Dear Freddy', Freddy Grisewood looking back over his career and 'Born to Trouble', the recorded testimony of a psychopath, of particular interest to educational and medical institutions.

In the coming year it is planned to increase the number of records issued both on the Radio Enterprises and commercial labels.

Radio Audiences

The introduction of Radio 1 on 30 September 1967 brought a sharp increase in the BBC's radio audiences. The amount of listening to BBC radio between October 1967 and March 1968 was equivalent to 8.9 hours a week per head of population - as compared with 7.8 hours in the same period a year earlier. This is an increase of 14 per cent, entirely attributable to the listening to Radios 1 and 2 which amounted to 7.2 hours a week per head of population whereas listening to the old Light Programme, a year earlier, had amounted to 6.1 hours.

The table on the following pages shows some typical audiences in January-March, 1968:

*Monday–Friday**Approximate
audience*

Today (<i>Radio 4</i> , 7.15 am)	2,100,000
Today (<i>Radio 4</i> , 8.15 am)	2,100,000
Tony Blackburn (<i>Radio 1</i> , at 8 am)	4,000,000
Breakfast Special (<i>Radio 2</i> , at 8 am)	3,300,000
Family Choice (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , at 9.30 am)	6,200,000
Jimmy Young Show (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , at 10 am)	6,000,000
The Daily Service (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10.15 am)	300,000
The Dales (<i>Radio 2</i> , 11.15 am)	2,250,000
The Dales (<i>Radio 2</i> , 4.15 pm)	1,700,000
Midday Spin (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , noon)	4,200,000
The World at One (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1 pm)	3,900,000
The World at One (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1.10 pm)	3,000,000
The Archers (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1.30 pm)	1,850,000
The Archers (<i>Radio 4</i> , 6.45 pm)	1,250,000
Pete Brady (<i>Radio 1</i> , 2 pm)	1,800,000
Woman's Hour (<i>Radio 2</i> , 2 pm)	2,350,000
Afternoon Theatre (<i>Radio 4</i> , 3 pm)	1,250,000
Home This Afternoon (<i>Radio 4</i> , 4.45 pm)	400,000
The 6 o'clock News (<i>Radio 4</i> , 6 pm)	1,500,000
Radio Newsreel (<i>Radio 4</i> , 6.15 pm)	1,100,000
My Word (<i>Radio 4</i> , 7 pm)	850,000
Paul Temple (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 7.45 pm)	1,000,000
Any Questions? (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 8.15 pm)	1,100,000
The Monday Night Play (<i>Radio 4</i> , 8.30 pm)	350,000
Midweek Theatre (<i>Radio 2</i> , 8.30 pm)	600,000
Any Answers (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 8.45 pm)	750,000
Ten O'Clock (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10 pm)	600,000
Ten O'Clock (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10.05 pm)	450,000
Listening Post (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10.30 pm)	400,000

Saturday

Junior Choice (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , at 9.30 am)	8,000,000
Saturday Club (<i>Radio 1</i> , at 10 am)	4,900,000
Melody Time (<i>Radio 2</i> , at 10 am)	2,650,000
Saturday Concert (<i>Radio 3</i> , at 10 am)	160,000
Mid-day Spin (<i>Radio 1</i> , at noon)	3,500,000
Jack Jackson (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 1 pm)	4,000,000
Just a Minute (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1.10 pm)	1,500,000
Afternoon Theatre (<i>Radio 4</i> , 2.15 pm)	750,000
Sport (<i>Radio 3</i> , 3 pm)	300,000
Home for the Day (<i>Radio 4</i> , 3.15 pm)	500,000
Music at Four (<i>Radio 4</i> , 4 pm)	250,000

*Saturday (continued)**Approximate
audience*

Challenging Brass (<i>Radio 4</i> , 5.30 pm)	250,000
Those were the Days (<i>Radio 2</i> , 6.30 pm)	450,000
Gala Concert Hall (<i>Radio 4</i> , 7.30 pm)	450,000
A Night at the Music Hall (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 8.15 pm)	500,000
Opera (<i>Radio 3</i> , at 8.30 pm)	80,000
Saturday Night Theatre (<i>Radio 4</i> , 8.30 pm)	650,000
Pete's People (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 10 pm)	400,000
A Word in Edgeways (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10.10 pm)	300,000

Sunday

Junior Choice (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 9.30 am)	4,200,000
The Archers Omnibus (<i>Radio 4</i> , 9.30 am)	1,900,000
Your Concert Choice (<i>Radio 3</i> , 9.45 am)	180,000
Kenny Everett (<i>Radio 1</i> , 10 am)	3,750,000
Melodies for You (<i>Radio 2</i> , 10 am)	2,750,000
Morning Service (<i>Radio 4</i> , 10.30 am)	850,000
Music Magazine (<i>Radio 3</i> , 11 am)	130,000
Pick of the Week (<i>Radio 4</i> , 11.15 am)	350,000
Family Favourites (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , at noon)	13,000,000
Any Questions (<i>Radio 4</i> , at noon)	900,000
The World This Weekend (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1 pm)	2,800,000
The World This Weekend (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1.10 pm)	1,900,000
The World This Weekend (<i>Radio 4</i> , 1.30 pm)	1,600,000
Top Gear (<i>Radio 1</i> , 2 pm)	1,600,000
Round the Horne (<i>Radio 2</i> , 2 pm)	4,200,000
Gardeners Question Time (<i>Radio 4</i> , 2 pm)	1,000,000
The Sunday Play (<i>Radio 3</i> , 2.30 pm)	400,000
Concert (<i>Radio 3</i> , at 3.30 pm)	100,000
Pick of the Pops (<i>Radio 1 and 2</i> , 5 pm)	2,750,000
Down Your Way (<i>Radio 4</i> , 5.15 pm)	550,000
Letter from America (<i>Radio 4</i> , 6.10 pm)	450,000
The Critics (<i>Radio 4</i> , 6.25 pm)	200,000
The Jazz Scene (<i>Radio 1</i> , 7.35 pm)	250,000
Grand Hotel (<i>Radio 2</i> , 7.35 pm)	800,000
Sunday Half Hour (<i>Radio 2</i> , 8.30 pm)	500,000
Your 100 Best Tunes (<i>Radio 4</i> , 9 pm)	700,000

Content of Radio Programmes

Combined Output - London
(Analysis by Services)

52 weeks ended 29 March 1968

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3 Thirld		Radio 3 Music		Radio 3 Sport		Radio 3 Study		Radio 4		Total		
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	
Serious music	1	118	2	831	51	3,248	91							744	12	4,970	24
Entertainment music	2,882	97	3,920	66	5	135	4	23	5	325	5	7,290	35	259	4	651	3
General light entertainment	24	1	366	6				2	1					116	2	476	2
Outside broadcasts	3		60	1				297	69					309	5	572	3
Features			62	1	192	12				9	4			827	13	1,285	6
Drama			254	4	202	13	2							869	14	1,688	8
News	1		489	8	129	8	96	3	104	24				1,408	22	1,998	10
Talks	1		284	5	216	13	1		1		87	34		292	5	385	2
Religious broadcasts			77	2	12	1	4							479	8	479	2
Broadcasts for schools											128	51		111	2	239	1
Other educational broadcasts	60	2	256	4										411	6	727	3
Programmes for special minorities	5		35	1	35	2		57	2	4	1			119	2	255	1
Miscellaneous																	
	2,977	100	5,921	100	1,622	100	3,543	100	431	100	252	100	6,269	100	21,015	100	
	2,951	99	5,200	88	1,520	94	2,959	84	272	63	251	100	4,898	78	18,051	86	
	26	1	721	12	102	6	584	16	159	37	1	—	1,371	22	2,964	14	

Presented by: London
Regions

In addition to the above, 1,587 of the hours of Radio 1 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 2 and 736 of the hours of Radio 2 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 1.

Regional Home Services - Radio

52 weeks ended
29 March 1968

	Mid-lands	North	Northern Ireland	Scotland	South & West	Wales	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious music	93	88	68	340	46	144	779
Entertainment music	70	60	79	62	92	69	432
Light entertainment	41	11		12	7	17	88
Outside broadcasts	9	27	16	39	11	40	142
Features	14	34	18	61	28	43	198
Drama	209	44	9	35	32	21	350
News	469	336	212	489	391	301	2,198
Talks	193	353	87	172	321	232	1,358
Religious broadcasts	34	30	33	150	21	173	441
Schools broadcasts			23	103		94	220
Other educational broadcasts	26					20	46
Programme for special minorities	61	44	31	76	16	95	323
Miscellaneous	10	15	36	28	10	34	133
	1,229	1,042	612	1,567	975	1,283	6,708

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding Sports Commentaries for 52 weeks ended 29 March 1968, amounted to 218 hours

Regional Programmes: Hours of Radio

52 weeks ended 29 March 1968

- | | Mid-lands | North | North-
ern
Ireland | Scot-
land | South
& West | Wales | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours |
| 1. Programmes produced by regions | | | | | | | |
| (a) Broadcast in regions Home Service only | 714 | 764 | 550 | 1,430 | 718 | 1,167 | 5,343 |
| (b) Broadcast in regions Home Service and simultaneously in Radio 4 | 515 | 278 | 62 | 137 | 257 | 116 | 1,365 |
| TOTAL | 1,229 | 1,042 | 612 | 1,567 | 975 | 1,283 | 6,708 |
| 2. Programmes taken by regions from other Home Services | 5,168 | 5,405 | 5,633 | 4,829 | 5,444 | 4,960 | 31,439 |
| Total regional broadcasting hours | 6,397 | 6,447 | 6,245 | 6,396 | 6,419 | 6,243 | 38,147 |
| 3. Programmes produced by regions for other services but not taken by Regional Home Service | | | | | | | |
| (a) Radio 1 | | 26 | | | | | 26 |
| (b) Radio 2 | 181 | 212 | 96 | 137 | 83 | 12 | 721 |
| (c) Radio 3 (Third) | 27 | 31 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 102 |
| (d) Radio 3 (Music) | 83 | 195 | 32 | 113 | 75 | 86 | 584 |
| (e) Radio 3 (Sport) | 65 | 67 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 159 |
| (f) Radio 3 (Study) | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| (g) Radio 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| (h) External Services | 130 | 124 | 37 | 115 | 42 | 56 | 504 |
| | 490 | 657 | 173 | 399 | 220 | 164 | 2,103 |
| Total programmes produced by Regions (1) and (3) | 1,719 | 1,699 | 785 | 1,966 | 1,195 | 1,447 | 8,811 |

In addition to the above, Local Radio Stations originated 1,976 hours of programmes from inception to 31 March 1968





BBC's Colour TV Demonstration Unit toured Britain's top holiday camps where holidaymakers were invited to spend 'An Evening With Colour Television'. The picture shows the demonstration unit at Minehead

previous page The scene outside Television Centre before the 'Students in Revolt' programme. Daniel Cohn-Bendit is surrounded and almost submerged by the cameras of press photographers. At one time there were over a hundred pressmen

Over

Eddie 'Lockjaw' Davis, saxophonist with the Count Basie Orchestra in BBC-2 Show of the Week and Ester and Abi Ofarim

Drama:

Katharine Schofield in the classic serial *Nana* (last colour page) and the first Shakespeare play in colour on BBC-tv – *All's Well That Ends Well*. The Royal Shakespeare Company in the studio production









BBC-tv news picture

Protest demonstration: Trafalgar Square 1968

News in colour showed Prince Charles' installation as a Knight of the Garter at Windsor Castle in April 1968

BBC-tv news picture by Willie Smith





The 1968 Olympics in colour:

Lillian Board preparing for the Mexico Olympics
and Jean Claude Killy, hero of the Grenoble Winter Olympics

George Konig





THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

Regional broadcasting
Programmes for immigrants
News broadcasts
Religious broadcasts
Educational broadcasts
Music broadcasts
Political and Parliamentary
broadcasting
Audience research
International relations

THE AMERICAN RADIO HISTORY
MUSEUM
OF
BOSTON

Regional Broadcasting

The BBC has drawn on the strength and enterprise of the Regions right from the start of broadcasting in 1922. Manchester and Birmingham were on the air within 24 hours of 2LO in London. The same faith, and expenditure, as far as resources permit is evident today as Regional and area centres grow in importance. There are busy staffs in television studios in 13 centres, working alongside those engaged in a flourishing radio output. Thus develops a regional pattern which provides for specialised programmes from the three national regions, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and for the three English regions, the North, the Midlands, and the South and 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 provision of regional material for the networks and of special programmes for their own audiences.

The first of these two purposes is met by regional contributions of all sorts to the networks, 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 South and West take on full network responsibility for agricultural programmes and for natural history programmes. The regions fill one-seventh of network time in radio and one-sixth in television.

This decentralisation, in any case very necessary for an organisation 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-five 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 judgement 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 specialised programmes for the local audiences and this means in all regions a considerable emphasis on news and local affairs. This has created a widespread organisation 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. There are separate schools programmes in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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 regional and area radio news programmes making valuable use of vhf as well as medium wave transmission. Each of the three English regions should, in the long run, have three such sub-regions. As yet the Midlands has only two. The North introduced a third television area for Yorkshire and Lincolnshire from March 1968. Scotland and Wales have several studio centres but these operate primarily for programmes designed for Scotland and Wales as a whole.

The six regions produce annually in radio more than 8,700 hours of news and other programmes, of which about one-third is taken by one or other of the three networks. In television, the total regional output is more than 2,800 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 radio) in seven other cities and with self-operated radio studios at another twenty-five points of vantage. The regional

headquarters have a full complement of radio studios and at least one production and one news television studio. Work is under way on a combined radio and television headquarters for the Midlands at Pebble Mill, Birmingham, which will be in operation in 1971, and a site has been acquired for a Northern headquarters in Manchester.

The introduction of colour has posed problems. Initially, programmes from the regions, apart from film, are having to be produced by London-based Outside Broadcast units. Regional centres and areas will progressively be equipped for news and for other programmes in colour.

A region provides a good training ground for staff since their tasks tend to be less specialised than in London and in particular they find themselves involved in the production of television as well as radio 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 159–71) 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 members of his Board of Management.

Programmes for Asian immigrants in Britain

Two regular weekly broadcasts in television and one in radio are directed to immigrants of Indian and Pakistani origin. The programmes are in Hindi/Urdu, and their purpose is to help the integration of Asians into the life of this country. They include, among other items, stories of success in community relations, answers to personal problems, information and advice about life in Britain, and a regular weekly television lesson in English under the title 'Look, Listen and Speak' (see also *BBC Publications list page 214*).

The programmes are produced in the Birmingham studios by the Immigrant Programmes Unit based in the Midlands.

News Broadcasts

1968 was a year of much important foreign news, in addition to the continuing wars in Vietnam and Nigeria. It will be specially remembered by many for the television and radio news coverage of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. On the first few days, the outside world had a sense of following events in a way that had not happened before in an international situation of this kind.

For this, the broadcasting organisations of the world will always be indebted, first and foremost, to the staff of Czechoslovak television and radio. The television news pictures were unforgettable. The people's passive resistance to the massive array of Russian tanks, and the varying forms and moods in which it was expressed, was portrayed with a wealth of human detail. Scene after scene conveyed a confrontation at the dramatic point of impact and with an immediacy and power that no other medium was able to do. On both television and radio, BBC news was extended to give full coverage of the crisis. The Central Europe correspondent was reporting from Prague day by day. The Rome correspondent was moved to Vienna and other correspondents were sent to Belgrade and Bucharest. BBC news camera teams brought back reports in colour, as well as in black and white, until they were no longer allowed to re-enter the country.

The regular news staff in the United States was heavily reinforced with correspondents and camera crews several times during the year. The Party Conventions and the Presidential campaigns were preceded by months of planning and a special production team was set up in the New York office to enable it to take advantage of satellite transmissions to Britain. Earlier in the year the BBC had shown, by a tragic coincidence, a moving interview in depth with Martin Luther King by our Washington correspondent, Gerald Priestland, only an hour before the American negro leader was murdered. A few weeks later in the campaign for the Presidential nomination, Senator Robert Kennedy was shot dead in the kitchen of a Los Angeles hotel, in the presence of film cameramen.

A big deployment of effort was involved in covering the turbulence and social upheaval in France which followed from the student riots in the spring and early summer. Over a period of eight weeks, no fewer than thirteen correspondents were sent in turn from London to support the regular Paris staff.

The coming of colour was a major advance in news broadcasts in 1968, and, with it, the extension of BBC-2's 'Newsroom' to thirty minutes early in the evening. In 1969 news in colour will be further extended when BBC-1 also goes into colour.

What does colour add to news? It adds reality; news is about real people, about real events, about the real world and that world is not black and white. This is true whether we are reporting a battle scene in Vietnam, Vietnam demonstrations in Grosvenor Square, starvation in Nigeria, riots in Paris, the lighting of the North Sea gas bubble, the return in triumph of a round-the-world yachtsman or a routine scene in a British street, complete with pillar-box and hoarding.

Getting the News into colour at the opening of a colour network presented many problems. Essential equipment was highly expensive, difficult to obtain, available for testing in some cases only weeks before transmission, and, in some cases as for example with stills projection, had to be produced from BBC engineers' special designs. Exceptional efforts by the engineering and film departments at Alexandra Palace met the deadline, and cameramen rapidly mastered the precision required of them. A specially built processing machine was soon handling 60 feet of colour film a minute of the highest quality. In stills, too, new colour processing equipment was introduced, and a library of thousands of essential 35 mm stock slides accumulated and catalogued for rapid use.

The BBC's coverage of news at home is given a particular quality by the corps of specialist correspondents who report the political and parliamentary scene, the world of diplomacy and economics, labour, science and defence.

The contributions of these correspondents and of the BBC's twenty-eight general reporters are common to Radio Newsroom in Broadcasting House and the Alexandra Palace Newsroom; so is the material from the national and international news agencies to which the BBC subscribes, and the resources of the BBC Monitoring Service, which listens and reports on foreign broadcasts all round the clock. Radio Newsroom's news bulletins and hourly news summaries add up to fifty separate news transmissions every weekday. In 1968 'The News' continued to attract and to hold big audiences for radio in the morning. About seven million people hear one or other of the radio news bulletins on Radio 4 at 7 am, 8 am or 9 am. The special merits of radio for giving information were illustrated especially perhaps during the 'go-slow' on the railways, when regional bulletins kept commuters and travellers up-to-date on the situation.

The straight factual bulletin read by a professional newsreader without the intrusion of personality or comment, existed alongside the 'magazine programmes' such as 'The World at One' which are presented by a journalist, with sufficient knowledge and experience of affairs to conduct interviews with correspondents and experts and to take his full share in the preparation of the programme. The audience for 'The World at One' on the day of Senator Kennedy's assassina-

tion, when the programme was extended to forty-five minutes, was over four million – the largest since the programme began three years ago. ‘The World at One’, and the hour long edition on Sunday ‘The World This Weekend’ both reflect and occasionally make news.

Broadcasting Parliament

During the past year BBC staff took part in two experiments in the broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings over closed circuit to an audience strictly limited to Members of both Houses and to the Parliamentary press. (See also pages 91–2.)

The first of these took place in the House of Lords. The BBC and Independent Television were asked to co-operate in mounting a joint experiment in television and the BBC were asked to do a similar experiment in radio. Throughout the business on 6, 7 and 8 February 1968 the proceedings were continuously transmitted as they took place on monitor screens and over loudspeakers in various Committee Rooms in the Palace of Westminster. During the following week edited versions, including special half-hour television reports by BBC and ITV of a day’s debate on sport on a motion by Lord Willis, were transmitted in the same rooms in accordance with a pre-arranged schedule. Edited programmes in radio were also played back.

As a result of this experiment the broadcasting authorities submitted a joint report to the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Broadcasting in April. Their view was that, while the capital outlay involved would not be justified for the purpose of broadcasting the proceedings of the House of Lords alone, without the Commons, they would wish to have access on a *drive-in* basis for a period of one year, in order to enable them to report the proceedings in television and radio on selected occasions. The Select Committee, in its report published in June, remitted the question as to whether an experimental period of public broadcasting should be allowed or not for consideration by the whole House, while recommending that if it were to be so allowed, it should take the form suggested by the broadcasters.

Meanwhile the House of Commons, which in 1966 rejected by a majority of one vote a proposal to have a closed circuit television experiment, had passed a resolution on the 11 December 1967 asking for the preparation of some specimen edited programmes of their proceedings on radio only. After discussion with representatives of the BBC, the Select Committee on the House of Commons (Services) published a report on 6 March 1968, outlining plans for a month’s radio experiment over closed circuit, for the benefit of Members of both Houses and the Parliamentary press. This took place between the 23 April and the 17 May 1968 during which more than twenty edited reports were prepared and played back to Westminster. In

order to secure realism, the majority of the daily reports were played back to an 11 pm deadline, as well as the following day. Subsequently the lessons of the experiment were considered both by the Broadcasting Sub-Committee of the Commons Services Committee and by the BBC. In November 1968 the report of the Sub-Committee in favour of radio broadcasting in the form of edited recordings was published, with an introduction by the Committee as a whole, putting it forward for discussion without final commitment.

Religious broadcasts

For the past forty-five years the BBC has been committed to religious broadcasting. Since January 1928 there has not been a day on which an act of worship has not been broadcast. Some three per cent of the BBC output is originated by the Religious Broadcasting Department and as the department seeks to meet the requirements of differing broadcasting services and to meet the interests of all sorts and conditions of people the variety of programmes has grown very wide.

In television it includes series like 'The Question Why' which investigates the reasons for men's beliefs and actions, interviews with people like Mother Teresa of Calcutta, plays like Strindberg's 'Easter' and family programmes like 'Sunday Story' and 'Mr Noah'.

In radio it ranges from the lively 'Subject for Sunday' series, through Bernard Miles telling the New Testament story in 'Five to Ten' to the popular 'People's Service'.

There are nine hours of programme time in Radio 2 and Radio 4, up to three hours a week of network television and another ten and three hours respectively for regional listening and viewing.

Regional programmes include the provision of regular worship and programmes in the Welsh language and a considerable output to serve the needs of Scotland. From time to time the regions originate new programmes for the network. In addition there are five hours weekly in the World Service for overseas listeners.

The broad aims of religious broadcasting are to present the worship, thought and action of the Churches, to explore the contemporary relevance of the Christian faith for listeners and viewers, be they Church members or not, and to reflect fresh religious insights.

A large part of the BBC's religious output consists of 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.

In television, BBC-1 includes a religious service or devotional programme every Sunday morning. On Sunday evenings 'Songs of Praise' is preceded by a religious programme which sets out to

relate the Christian faith to what concerns people most, and from time to time a family programme. On a weekday evening '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 under the title 'Doubts and Certainties' a number of conversations with people like Martin Esslin, Margaret Mead and the late Martin Luther King, and such series as Malcolm Muggeridge's 'A Life of Christ'.

Radio 4 and Radio 2 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' is broadcast live every weekday. '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 Radio 2 have 'Five to Ten', which now has an equally varied content.

The most popular religious service broadcast on Sundays is the 'People's Service' in Radio 2. The most popular of the religious television programmes is 'Songs of Praise' on BBC-1 viewed regularly every Sunday evening by about five million.

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 in Wales, the Baptist, Congregational, 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 167-8 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 recognised 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, to further education colleges and to adult audiences. The estimated cost to the BBC of providing all these broadcasts is currently over £3 million per annum. In addition, expenditure on schools and further education publications, all of which is recouped from sales, amounts to over £500,000 per annum. 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 recognised 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 in 1924. In the year 1967-8 the number of listening schools was nearly thirty-one thousand, and the number of viewing schools reached around twenty thousand.

School programmes are all planned in series and each series is specially created to meet the needs of children within a clearly defined age-range. The provision covers most subjects 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 organisations are represented. 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 Council to keep in touch with the classroom and provide additional means of assessing the success of the broadcasts. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 163-6 for members*). 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.

Television for schools

In the academic year 1968-9 sixteen programmes are provided weekly for schools throughout the United Kingdom in the autumn and spring terms, and fourteen in the summer term. In addition, Scotland and Wales each provide forty programmes in the year catering for the special needs of their schools, and Northern Ireland ten programmes. All programmes are given at least two transmissions, to enable schools to make the maximum use of them. The total number of viewing schools continues to rise and now stands at around 20,000.

Outstanding programmes in 1968 included :

A puppet film of *Petrouchka*, with Stravinsky's music and choreography adapted from Benois's original version. This was included in the primary school series 'Making Music', and was later transmitted in colour in BBC-2 evening programmes; a series for sixth forms on modern music, presented by Peter Maxwell Davies and including examples of his own compositions and also works of Schoenberg, Webern, Stockhausen and Cage; a 20-programme filmed documentary series 'History 1917-67', presented by Brian Redhead; a filmed serial 'La Chasse au Trésor', specially shot in the Bourbonnais and designed for children about 10; a new series, 'Watch', for infants' schools, rich in source material for teachers to develop with their classes in a variety of ways.

These last three series all reappear, in new or revised form, in 1968-9. In this year also, school television's fruitful association with the curricular reform work pioneered by the Nuffield Foundation and the Schools' Council continues. A new series, 'Science Extra: Physics', offers supplements to the work of schools adopting the new approaches inspired by the Nuffield Foundation; while 'Maths Today', which aroused exceptional interest when launched in 1967, will be continued into a second year. For both these series 8mm film loops illustrating some of the key sequences in the programmes will be available for schools to purchase, as well as other kinds of supplementary material.

Particular attention is being paid in 1968-9 to the needs of young people who will be leaving school at age 15 or 16. School television can lend its unique reinforcement here to the move away from academic approaches to learning by the average child; and to the provision of material of clear relevance to his needs and interests, open-endedly presented so as to stimulate further exploration and discussion. A number of series in their different ways will contribute to this: 'Science Session', spilling over from science into areas of sociology on which science impinges; 'Going to Work', filmed documentaries leading outwards from the survey of individual jobs to a more general study of the climate of working life; 'Changing Britain', which features some of the important ways in which geographical, economic, and technological factors combine to change our patterns of living; 'Drama', in which plays by D. H. Lawrence, John Arden, and Arnold Wesker are represented; and 'Look Out', a new series designed to foster young people's purposive observation of their environment.

For another new series, 'Scene', also for age 14-16, short plays have been specially commissioned from such writers as Alan Plater and Keith Dewhurst and these, together with associated documentaries, will provide material for the study and discussion of contemporary social problems such as the community's attitude to violence; conformity and 'opting out'; young people's relationships with their parents; and society's responsibilities towards the old.

Radio for schools

Seventy-one series of programmes are being broadcast to schools on radio in 1968-9 - several of them have repeat transmissions. Most of these series continue through all three terms of the year. More than half of them are planned and produced in London and broadcast on Radio 4 to the whole of the United Kingdom, but they also include eight series produced in Scotland specially for Scottish schools, ten series for schools in Wales, of which eight are in the Welsh language, and three for schools in Northern Ireland. There are nearly 31,000 listening schools. Several series have audiences of half or three-quarters of a million children each week.

Some of the programmes for schools are prepared in the form of *radiovision*. The teacher, aided by notes received from the BBC uses a radio, a tape recorder, and a filmstrip projector. The class is then able to enjoy a twenty-minute programme of thirty or more coloured pictures backed by a sound track. A *radiovision* programme on Vincent Van Gogh won the Japan Prize for the year's outstanding radio programme for secondary schools in November 1967. This pro-

gramme told the story of Van Gogh's life through his own lips and those of his brother Theo, and some of the people portrayed in the paintings. Schools were expected to tape-record the broadcast and then play it back in the classroom at the same time as they projected a strip of film transparencies of Van Gogh's paintings which they had previously bought from BBC Publications.

Other *radiovision* programmes included, in religion, programmes for Sixth Forms on Hinduism and Buddhism. Similar programmes on Islam and Christianity are planned for 1969 as well as programmes covering other fields - 'Fenland River' and 'The Great Barrier Reef', 'Lions in Kenya' and 'Furniture Today'.

A first-year German course, 'Frisch Begonnen', consisting of 20 *radiovision* broadcasts, together with practice tapes, flash cards, pupils' work books, and teachers' notes, replaced the four-year-old 'French for Beginners' course, now withdrawn until 1970-1. Meanwhile the tapes of 'French for Beginners', as well as the filmstrips, wall pictures, and other adjuncts, are available on sale.

The current move in secondary schools towards a more active bringing of social and personal problems into discussion and inquiry makes the kind of evidential material which broadcasting can so vividly supply especially welcome. The words of men and women who lived through the Depression, or the Blitz, recordings of the birth of a baby, or of an unmarried mother telling of her difficulties with boy-friend and family, and stating firmly that she would never think of parting with her baby, enable the raw stuff of life to be, in a controlled fashion, the subject matter of classroom work.

'Contemporary History', now in its second year, and 'Looking Ahead', which incorporates much of 'The World of Work' and 'Learning about Life', contain much of this kind of material. Two special programmes for 1968, Human Rights Year, were composed wholly of personal 'evidence', without linking commentary but carefully patterned, and were moving and provoking.

This kind of programme is also entering sixth form broadcasts. And the new geography series, 'Europe and the World', based on field recordings made in most of the countries of Western Europe, is another form of the same development. There are actuality recordings in English made in Britain, and in French and German made in France and Germany, but the special problems of recording overseas in English had to be faced; as far as possible the approach to the geography of Europe is human, inquiring, controversial, through the activities and problems of the young, and through their own voices.

There are also changes and developments in three old and valuable series for primary schools. 'How Things Began' is now 'Man', which follows the evolution of man and then explores two contem-

porary but differing human cultures for comparison with our own. 'Junior Science' is replaced by 'Discovery', which is designed to stimulate very wide-ranging, not only scientific, inquiry. The 'Physical Training' series for Scottish schools is replaced by 'Think and Move' which helps to apply some of the new ideas in physical education.

The greater part of the radio output remains in English, music and modern languages. In 1968 English broadcasts included a version by Kenneth Cavander of 'Morte d'Arthur', stories by Bill Naughton, plays by Ted Hughes; '1984' and 'The Crucible'; and seven programmes of poetry selected by seven contemporary poets. 'Speak' and 'Poetry Corner' continue successfully. In music several specially composed works were broadcast: 'The Island People' by Gerard Victory and Seamus Heaney, 'Three Songs for Four Groups' by Peter Dickinson, 'Cavemen make Music' by David Lord and Bill Oddie, and a new arrangement of 'The Beggars' Opera' by David Lord.

In modern languages, apart from new French series for the primary school and the third year of the secondary school, there were actualities recorded in France and Germany, and a radiovision programme on Delacroix.

Other developments include two series for young school leavers 'Here in Ulster' (for schools in Northern Ireland) and 'Talking Points' (for schools in Scotland), and an experiment in Wales with a series on the Welsh language for those whose first language is Welsh.

A booklet issued by the School Broadcasting Council describes the advantages and best methods of tape-recording school broadcasts, and another summarises and cross-references the output likely to be of special value in 'Humanities' projects with young school leavers.

The Educational Recording Scheme, in collaboration with Staff Training Department, again ran a course for school broadcasting personnel from overseas.

Further Education

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. Further Education series are different from broadcasts to schools in being, in the main, primarily addressed to individual viewers and listeners in their own homes. This home based nature of the 'further education' audience makes it more difficult than it is in the case of school audiences to discover what their

particular needs and interests are. Evidence about these needs and interests is provided by the Further Education Liaison Office and by the BBC Further Education Officers (*see page 73*); and professional advice is given by the Further Education Advisory Council (*see page 166 for members*), which is a body widely representative of further, higher, and adult education, with three Programme Committees specially appointed to help it.

The Further Education Liaison Office and the Further Education Officers, specifically concerned with further education, in addition to the routine collection of evidence, also carry out surveys each year into aspects of the output. In 1968 an inquiry was made into the additional uses of Further Education Broadcasting to meet particular needs of the 'young adult' age group (ages 16-20).

While the series are mainly addressed to listeners and viewers in their homes, there are two series each week in television that are designed for use by colleges of further education, two radio language series (in German and Russian), specifically prepared for evening classes and, in addition, series which are addressed to parents and teachers, to farmers, and to industrial management and shop-floor staff that are widely used as a basis for group discussion and study. The use of such series by educational and industrial organisations continues to grow. Several hundred study groups, some specially formed for the purpose, followed series in one or other of these three subject areas during the past year. In addition, many evening centres linked their courses with BBC Further Education series.

Further Education in television

The Further Education Television Department continues to broaden and strengthen its contribution to industrial and commercial education, an area in which it began to experiment in the early days of BBC-2. In 1969 most of the programmes in this subject field are broadcast on BBC-1. Early experimental series showed that there was an important contribution to be made for the owners and managers of small businesses. These are people who often cannot be spared to attend courses at management colleges and colleges of further education, so the series 'Developing a Small Business', broadcast in Autumn 1968 with accompanying literature, was aimed at an audience unlikely to be able to obtain the information in any other way.

Another major new experiment was in Business Studies - radio and television contributions were integrated - directed at students taking the Ordinary National Certificate and Diploma courses in Business Studies. There were three principal tasks - first, to provide an introductory series on English Law; second, to provide a dramatised case

study of the management accountancy of a small business; and third, to provide a background series on radio, introducing applied economics as a background to the firm in the television case study.

Another element of this industrial and commercial branch of Further Education broadcasting was the provision of two television series primarily for organised group viewing in the industrial situation. The first was 'Training in Skills', an increasingly important topic as the impact of the Industrial Training Act widens and the second, 'Skills for Managers', for those whose job involves organisation and management whether in industry, education, nursing and so forth. These Further Education series concerned with industry and business also included two experiments in the organisation of business games by television. The first, 'You're the Boss', broadcast late at night on BBC-1, drew a wide and appreciative audience which led to the development of a longer and more detailed 'business game' on BBC-1 in 1969.

Another important area to which the Further Education Television Department contributes is education itself. The series 'Teaching Adults', broadcast in Summer 1968, drew widespread interest in the worlds of adult education and industrial training. One transmission in this series was placed on Saturday morning, normally an unpopular time for viewers; the intention was to encourage local education authorities to organise parallel courses on a local basis for new recruits to teaching or lecturing work. The result was several hundred requests for detailed information and background notes on the series, and a number of regular viewing groups were formed.

For teachers in secondary and primary schools regular viewing points were provided on Sundays at 9.30 am, and on Mondays at 4.10 pm, under the title 'Mainly for Teachers'. Despite the fact that the school leaving age is not to be raised for the present, more children are staying on at school, and because of this a major television series called 'Fifteen Plus' was produced. This series examined, by the case study method, a range of experiments all over the country into work being done with older and often less academic children, and with young adults in attendance at further education colleges. In 'Mainly for Teachers', there was also a series on the teaching of immigrant children, 'In Our Midst', which examined some of the work being done by the development team of the Schools Council. Another series which illustrated experiments and innovations in the teaching and learning of music at school analysed some of the work being done by the BBC Schools Departments in radio and television.

On BBC-2 between 7-7.30 pm on weekdays the first regular broadcast colour television contribution to education in the United Kingdom was made. The first series specialised in technical education

where many of the technological processes such as welding, metal cutting, could be shown to advantage in true colour. This series, 'Engineering: Craft and Science', consisted of twenty programmes planned in close relation to the integrated Basic Engineering Craft Certificate course of the Engineering Industry Training Board. Previously, film loops in colour had been available to lecturers who were following the monochrome series on BBC-1. The addition of the complete television programmes in colour made this series a unique contribution to industrial training and education. Another colour series 'Make it my Place', followed in the tradition of the sophisticated 'do-it-yourself' series that BBC-tv Further Education has been developing over the past few years. Both were thought suitable for group viewing in colleges; it is hoped that an increasing number of colleges will take advantage of this opportunity in the future.

In these specialised fields of industrial and commercial education and the education and training of adults, towards which about half the output of Further Education service in television is directed, the BBC won three major awards. 'This is Marketing' won the *1967 Shell International Award*. 'Medicine Today - Examination of the Newborn' won the *National Institute of Adult Education Award 1967*. 'Medicine Today - Osteoporosis' won the *First Prize in the Festival of Medical Programmes, London, Ontario 1967*. 'Medicine Today', a monthly series on BBC-2 which began in January 1965, is aimed at providing post-graduate refreshment and up-dating for the medical profession, particularly the general practitioner.

The other half of the service is directed towards liberal adult education with series such as those in foreign languages, in cooking skills, in guitar playing, in American political history. Most are accompanied by specially prepared booklets, kits, and L.P. discs, all obtainable through booksellers or direct from BBC Publications.

Further Education in radio

Radio programmes for listeners who wish to further their own education in a variety of possible directions are broadcast principally in Radio 3, which devotes the hour between 6.30 and 7.30 pm from Mondays to Fridays specifically to the purposes of study. Radio 4 rebroadcasts certain of these programmes on Saturday mornings, and originates others - more particularly designed for women at home - on three weekday afternoons (October to March).

A distinguishing characteristic of these broadcasts is that they are planned in series, usually with the advice of outside consultants, so that listeners can be guided through a scheme course of study by means of programmes that exploit the full resources of the medium to







Music on television
'Workshop' (*above*). André Prévin in
rehearsal conducting the London
Symphony Orchestra with solo pianist
Leonard Pennario

Mozart's comic opera *Così fan tutte*
with Wladimir Ganzarolli (*left*) as
Guglielmo televised on BBC-2 from
the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden

The Dream of Gerontius from Canterbury
Cathedral with the London Philharmonic
Chorus and Orchestra, conductor
Sir Adrian Boult (*previous page*)



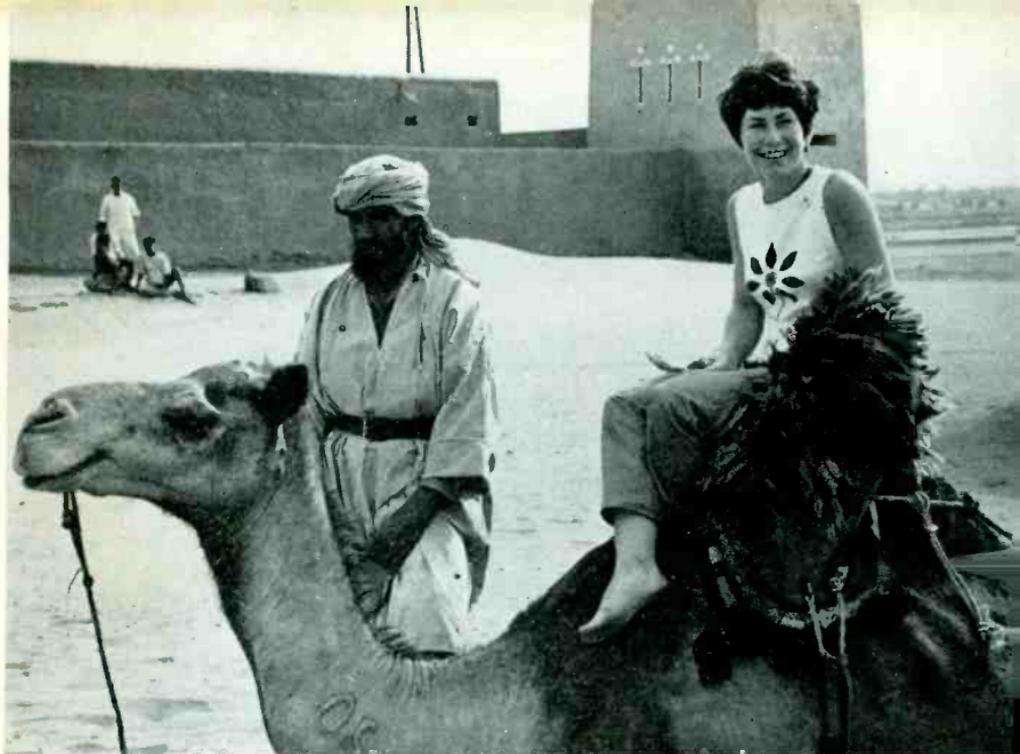


Freddy Grisewood
(fourth from left above)
in the edition of 'Any
Questions' which
marked his 80th
birthday and was his
farewell appearance

William Hardcastle
of 'The World at One' and
'The World This Week-
end' on Radio 4 (left)

'The Baron from the
BBC' - a mystery show
on Radio 1 and Radio 2
(right)





'Blue Peter', which celebrated its tenth anniversary in October 1968, films abroad every summer and in 1968 Valerie Singleton and the other Blue Peter presenters went on safari in Morocco (*above*)

Rodney Bewes, the ex Likely Lad, co-stars with Basil Brush in the children's weekly programme 'The Basil Brush Show' on BBC-1 (*right above*)

Paul Lucas and Maryla Szuprytowska in the BBC-1 children's series 'Summer Search' from the South and West (*right*)

Hector, *over page*, is one of the characters in the BBC-1 children's series 'Hector's House'





make their points. They may thus, in the end, acquire a body of knowledge (such as of war and its effects in the present 'age of conflict'), achieve an improved skill (such as spoken mastery of a foreign language), or receive a sequence of specific impressions (perhaps of Renaissance Literature) or insights (into problems of modern industrial management, for example). Whatever the subject matter, it is presumed – and experience bears this out – that many listeners, motivated by the broadcasts, will want to pursue the topic still further on their own, with the help of reading lists, records, study notes, etc., that are often available in support.

Adults at home may hesitate to identify themselves as students, and these broadcasts aim not so much to teach or instruct as to contribute to the self-sustained process of learning – a process that may be initiated as much by the puzzles and predicaments of living as by the quest for some deeper intellectual or aesthetic satisfaction. Recent series have examined, for example, some of the problems of 'young marriage' and of the nurture and education of children. This year 'the human personality' is itself the subject of study, taking into account not only current theories of personality but also the light these may throw on the experience of individuals at various stages of life; and an afternoon series deals directly with the problems of 'learning at home'. Going abroad, too, whether for business or pleasure, can be better prepared for: the Spring series, 'A Language in your luggage', is intended to provide travellers who have some grasp of another language – be it French, German, Italian or Spanish – with insights into the customs, habits, attitudes of mind and modes of expression of the people they are likely to meet. The Winter series 'Starting German' gives place to a more advanced course in German; there is a comparable second stage course in Spanish; students of French can follow a series based on dramatisations of Simenon's *Maigret* novels; and there is also a new course of programmes for those starting to learn Italian.

The current year marks the tercentenary of the death of Rembrandt, which makes the occasion for a group of programmes in which his paintings, etchings and drawings are expertly reappraised. This is a *radiovision* project, with selected colour slides made available, with study notes, to support the broadcasts. Although usable in the home, these slides will be of particular value in extra-mural and evening classes. Organised by different agencies and institutions up and down the country, these classes provide opportunities for group study of a variety of subjects, and series of broadcast programmes are from time to time planned specifically to assist them as well as the home listener. Language broadcasts are eminently suitable for use in a class situation. So, in particular, is the comprehensive current

series, 'Europe Since the War', which examines the recent history of western and eastern Europe, both in broad political, social and economic outline, and in specific, even personal, detail. The study notes incorporate statistics, charts and calendars which are not readily available in composite form, and the programmes include recorded contributions by a number of living participants in the events they describe. Wherever contemporary history, economics, politics and international relations are being studied, in university lecture halls, evening classes or privately, these programmes are likely to find a ready audience.

Thus it is the inquiring individual, whether at home or in a group, for whom this programme provision is made, not to answer all his questions, not to inundate him with dry facts and figures, still less to satiate his curiosities, but to stimulate and guide his own pursuit of knowledge and the enlargement of his understanding.

Further Education publications

Further Education publications belong to two main categories:

- (a) *Essential handbooks and other learning aids without which the serious student would be unable to benefit from the series.* Publications of this kind are in the main for language courses, but include other subjects. The booklets provide the basis for individual homework and preparation. Recent booklets include 'Si Dice Così', 'Starting German', 'Second Year Russian', 'People in Towns', and 'Case Studies in Industry' while the radio series on 'Rembrandt' introduces radiovision to further education with twenty colour slides, essential to the series.
- (b) *Booklets which, while not essential, have as their main purpose the provision for the interested student of a permanent record of the broadcast.* This may take the form of a text giving more detailed information on the subject of the series, ideas for further reading and study, illustrations to compensate, in radio, for the lack of visual material and any other information thought to be useful. Recent booklets of this kind include 'Looking at Cathedrals', 'Byzantium', 'Eyeline', 'English Law', and 'Europe Since 1945'.

For most of the language series, 12-inch LP records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practice are also available and are obtainable from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA, or from booksellers.

In certain instances film and tape copies of Further Education series are available for purchase from Television Enterprises and Radio Enterprises, to whom inquiries should be addressed.

Music Broadcasts

The BBC's musical output has long been recognised 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 its help. Yet the BBC's first responsibility is to the listening and viewing public with its vast range of tastes and interests; the Music Division has the tasks of constantly presenting the world's music in all its wealth and variety, of keeping the audience abreast of the latest musical fashions, and of providing simple entertainment – tasks which are often, though by no means necessarily, very different.

Radio

Apart from 'pop', which forms the backbone of Radio 1 and is looked after not by the BBC Music Division but by Popular Music Department, the great bulk of radio's musical output is carried by the *Music Programme* (on Radio 3), which is on the air on weekdays from 7 am to 6.30 pm, on Sundays for a shorter period, and on Saturday mornings. Another 24 hours or so of serious music each week is provided by the *Third Programme* (also on Radio 3), which caters for more informed tastes and contains much material which is either new or less familiar, and by Radio 4, which is responsible for series such as 'Music to Remember' and 'Music at Night' and regularly features the various BBC orchestras. Light music programmes such as 'Grand Hotel' or the 'Friday Night is Music Night' appear on Radio 2.

Listeners show some preference for orchestral music over other types, and this is reflected in programmes. The BBC's own orchestras – the symphony orchestras in London, Manchester and Glasgow, the BBC Training Orchestra which was founded in January 1966 (as the New BBC Orchestra) as a 'post-graduate' training ground for young players, the Concert Orchestra, and the smaller Welsh Orchestra – supply a good deal of this, while the Midland Light and Northern Ireland Orchestras concentrate on light music, as do the London Studio Players (*see pages 219–20 for details of BBC Orchestras*). The BBC also maintains a small professional Chorus and the much larger, entirely amateur Choral Society. But of course the co-operation of outside orchestras and choirs is needed, and in the field of chamber music and recitals the only artists under permanent contract are a handful of staff accompanists. By means of regular auditions (*see page 221*) and a careful watch on musical life, the cream of the musical profession is drawn upon; yet so vast is the broadcast flow of music that it could not be maintained, without accepting lower standards of performance, unless it were also possible to utilise commercial

gramophone records and tape-recordings from foreign radio stations.

The BBC's public concerts attract most attention from the Press: the Symphony Concerts, the Proms (the 'biggest summer music festival in the world', as they have been called, and now also including chamber music and operas), the Tuesday Invitation Concerts (whose significant juxtaposition of early and modern music has provided an original flavour in programme-building), the chamber concerts and recitals at the Queen Elizabeth Hall (such as the series of the complete Beethoven string quartets and violin sonatas) and the Light Music Festival. There is a considerable reflection of the achievements of British music festivals – Edinburgh, Aldeburgh, Cheltenham, Oxford, Glyndebourne – and opera-houses. The BBC has launched competitions such as for cello in 1967, the Mozart Piano Competition in 1968 and, in the choral sphere, has been responsible for the organisation of the now international 'Let the Peoples Sing'. Yet very much in the day-to-day programmes, though unpublicised, is equally worthy of note: performances, often outstanding, of standard and less familiar classics; medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music (featuring among others this year, Telemann, Byrd and Tallis – motets by the last-named, sung by the Cantores in Ecclesia, won the 1967 Prix Musical de Radio Brno); and contemporary music by composers both British and foreign. Several programmes (e.g. 'Music in our time', 'Further Hearing'), are devoted to music of our own day, and numerous first performances are given of new works. (Recently, these included Maxwell Davies's *L'homme armé* and *Revelation and Fall*, Frankel's Viola Concerto, Roberto Gerhard's *Collages*, the first hearing in the West of the revised version of Prokofiev's Fourth Symphony, and first British performances of Penderecki's *St Luke Passion*, Ligeti's *Requiem* and Webern's *Im Sommerwind*). British music is given particular encouragement through special series and by the award, each year, of several commissions. In 1967, for the first time, a number of countries combined in a joint concert season organised by the European Broadcasting Union, which the BBC had the honour of initiating. Other highlights included series on Charles Ives, Mozart and Shostakovich chamber music, Bach cantatas, the Schubert and Bartok quartets and Messiaen's complete organ music.

Opera is a field in which television might be expected to compete successfully with radio; but for financial reasons, if no other, radio's operatic output far outdistances television's and its range of repertoire is infinitely wider – some 170 complete works were broadcast during the year 1967–8, not to mention individual scenes from operas or other excerpts. Besides relays from opera-houses here and abroad, tapes from other European radio organisations and gramophone records, the BBC mounts a large number of studio productions itself.

In this last year listeners could compare divergent styles of editing Cavalli, with Glyndebourne's *Ormindo* and a studio *Erismena*; could hear all Mozart's eight mature operas; and could study four different operatic settings of the Orpheus legend.

Television

The days when music on television was thought to be of limited value and appeal have now been left far behind; the range and quality of television music programmes have become established as part of the national musical scene. BBC-1 music programmes cater for a large audience, rising on special occasions to upwards of four million people. BBC-1 has two regular weekly series of music and arts features, 'Omnibus' and 'Contrasts'. One of 1967's most memorable broadcasts proved in the event to be a sad one: the relay from the last night of the Promenade Concert season, when Sir Malcolm Sargent made what was to be his final appearance on television, so shortly before his death. Six other Promenade Concerts, including the first night, were seen on BBC-1; and Colin Davis's appointment as principal conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra was marked by performances of three Beethoven symphonies. Other notable concerts included three major choral works conducted by Giulini, and a performance of Berlioz's *Te Deum* in the newly-opened Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool. Elena Suliotis, the Greek soprano, made her first appearance in this country in a feature in 'Omnibus', while this series also included documentary programmes on such key figures as Diaghilev and Sir Thomas Beecham. The latter programme 'Tommy, an affectionate portrait', was interestingly linked to a broadcast on BBC-2 in which Sir Thomas was seen conducting several of his 'lollipops'. 'Voices for the World' featured profiles of four British singers who have achieved international renown; world famous artists were also heard in 'Gala Performance'. 'At the Garden' was a new departure – a mixed bill of opera and ballet from the current repertory of the Royal Opera House. In the field of opera and ballet, BBC-1 mounted its own studio production of *Faust* as well as of newly commissioned works. Pride of place must be given to the live relays of the Covent Garden productions of *La Traviata*, *Aida* and *Nutcracker*, the last two in colour on BBC-2.

The coming of colour has added a new dimension not only to opera and ballet but also to the whole gamut of music programmes on BBC-2. The first concert to be seen in colour was the performance of *Belshazzar's Feast* at the Proms. Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* from Long Melford Church, the Fauré *Requiem* from King's College, Cambridge, and Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* from Canterbury Cathedral were further examples of specially mounted performances

where colour contributed substantially to an impressive effect. Colourful in another sense too was the film 'Benjamin Britten and his Festival' (a co-production with Henry Jaffe Enterprises Inc., which was seen also in the USA) and a feature on 'Segovia at Los Olivos'. Two regular series are the magazine 'Music International', and the highly-acclaimed documentary 'Workshop', which included Pierre Boulez on 'The New Language of Music' and a dramatised biography of the Czech composer Martinu. In 'Master Class' Daniel Barenboim worked with young pianists on six Beethoven piano sonatas.

The international flavour of television music programmes is greatly increased by the development of Eurovision, which enables the BBC to televise concerts and operas from some of the world's foremost music festivals and centres.

Overseas

A word about the BBC's World Service, which enables listeners overseas to keep in touch with music in Britain. This service is a round-the-clock one, intended primarily for the Commonwealth, but heard in fact in all countries of the world. Many of the best music programmes heard in this country are recorded and re-broadcast for World Service audiences. A comprehensive Gilbert and Sullivan series, for example, given by the BBC Concert Orchestra, proved highly successful. There are direct relays from Covent Garden, Sadler's Wells, Glyndebourne, from important music festivals such as Aldeburgh and Edinburgh, from the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, and other such events. There were in fact about 90 overseas broadcasts ('live' and recorded) from the Proms in 1967. One of the most popular broadcasts of the year is always the Christmas Eve Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge. A number of programmes are specially prepared for World Service – and sometimes these will be repeated for home listeners in Radio 3 or 4; for example, 'Songs and Dances of Britain' and 'Music of London' (with the BBC Concert Orchestra) and 'Young Music-Makers'. In 'Music Club' – a weekly magazine programme – listeners hear about British musical life and meet leading musical personalities.

Political and Parliamentary broadcasting

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon

recognised 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 authorised spokesmen of the recognised 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 organisations.

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 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 1969.

TELEVISION

Government (Labour Party)	5 broadcasts	2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Opposition (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 (Labour Party)	9 broadcasts	6 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2 with Radio 1</i>)
Opposition (Conservative) Party	9 broadcasts	6 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2 with Radio 1</i>)
Liberal Party	3 broadcasts	2 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 1 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2 with Radio 1</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, there would be in the ordinary way 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*, take place both in radio and television.

A fair balance

Over and above these relatively formal arrangements, the BBC takes steps to ensure that in radio and television a fair balance over a period is maintained between appearances in programmes by Members of Parliament of the political party in power and appearances by Members of parties in opposition.

General Election broadcasting

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

The last General Election took place in 1966 and at that time, after consultation by the BBC and the ITA with the three main parties it was agreed 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>)* 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)*
Labour Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	4 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 2 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
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>)

* *These radio networks were renamed Radio 4 and Radio 1 and Radio 2 on 30 September 1967.*

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 which was transmitted by both the BBC and ITA and one five-minute broadcast in radio in the 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 in both radio and television.

A number of 'Question Time' programmes were also broadcast in radio and television. In these programmes representatives of the parties answered questions put by panels of questioners chosen from persons with a good knowledge of political life in the regions and areas concerned. Separate editions were 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 Radio 4 when Parliament is in session.

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast in Radio 4 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 '24 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.

In the summer of 1965 the Parliamentary Select Committee on Publications and Debates took the matter of broadcasting proceedings of the House of Commons under consideration. Previously Parliament had not been receptive to the idea (which had been discussed from time to time) of broadcasting proceedings while they were taking place or of making recordings or videotapes of them for subsequent transmission in edited form. After the 1966 General Election another Parliamentary Select Committee took up the matter again. Its report published in August 1966 recommended that an experiment on closed circuit, in sound and vision, should be conducted for Members of Parliament only. These recommendations were debated in the House of Commons in November 1966. By a very narrow majority, the House decided in a free vote not to proceed with an experiment. The question of broadcasting proceedings of the House of Lords was debated in that House in June 1966 and a motion welcoming in principle the televising of proceedings for an experimental period was approved. A House of Lords Select Committee was appointed to study the matter further. Following its recommendations the House of Lords agreed in March 1967 to the broadcasting authorities carrying out a closed circuit television experiment and that the terms of reference of the Select Committee should be widened to include radio. Later in July 1967, acting on the Select Committee's further recommendations, the House of Lords agreed that the BBC should be asked to conduct a closed circuit radio experiment.

Accordingly for three days in February 1968, the proceedings of the House were relayed in sound and vision on closed circuit to various points in the Palace of Westminster. Subsequently, edited television and radio programmes were played back to Peers, Members of Parliament and the Parliamentary Press. The Select Committee, in its report, confined itself to an examination of the way in which proceedings of the House could best be broadcast. It left it to the

House as a whole to decide whether or not to authorise a public experiment (*House of Lords paper no. 159*).

The House of Commons passed a resolution on 11 December 1967 asking that some experimental programmes, based on edited recordings of their proceedings, should be made for radio only.

In April/May 1968 the BBC carried out a series of experiments which were heard day by day by Members of Parliament and the Parliamentary Press. The Broadcasting Sub-Committee of the House of Commons Services Committee considered the experiment and reported in favour of the public broadcasting of proceedings by radio in the form of edited recordings. In November 1968 this report was published with a preface, putting it forward for discussion, but without committing the Commons Services Committee as a whole to any recommendation for or against at this stage. (*See also Broadcasting Parliament pages 70-1*)

Audience Research

The BBC has always recognised that it must keep in touch with public opinion. But this cannot be done by simply being open to any representations made to it, important though this is. The BBC itself has an active role to play by deliberately and systematically collecting relevant information. This function is performed by Audience Research which, for more than thirty years, has been applying the techniques of social research to the problems of broadcasting. Audience Research involves many different kinds of activity, such as finding out about the public's tastes and habits, how much viewing or listening is taking place, and what people think of the programmes they see or hear.

Audience size

The part of Audience Research's work which is probably most familiar to the general public is its estimation of the *size of each broadcast's audience*.

The principle underlying it is that the listening and viewing of the whole population can be inferred with reasonable accuracy if this information is obtained from representative samples.

Through the SURVEY OF LISTENING AND VIEWING 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 **BBC-1 PANEL**, and a **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, **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 local broadcasting.

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 Commonwealth

The Seventh Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held in New Zealand (at Wellington, Wairakei, and Auckland) from 20 February to 6 March 1968. The full roll-call of members, all of whom are 'public service broadcasting organisations of fully independent Commonwealth countries' is worth putting on record, and is as follows:

All India Radio, Australian Broadcasting Commission, British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Pakistan, Radio and Television Singapura, Radio Tanzania, Radio and Television Uganda, Voice of Kenya, and Zambia Broadcasting Services.

A few other members were qualified to attend, but were absent because of economic stringencies or political urgencies. The BBC delegation is necessarily a very strong one – on this occasion the Director-General, the Directors of Engineering, Television, and Radio, and Controller Overseas and Foreign Relations; and, attending sessions to which their expert contributions had been invited,

the Corporation's Legal Adviser, Controller Educational Broadcasting, and Head of Staff Training. The Controller of the Overseas and Foreign Relations Division is by custom the co-ordinator of the BBC Delegation and is the continuing BBC liaison officer between Conferences. A further note on the Conference is on page 98.

Mr Michael Stephens, 'founder' Secretary to the Conference since The Secretariat was established in 1963, has returned to BBC service. His successor is Mr John Akar, a former Director of Broadcasting in Sierra Leone. The Secretariat continues to be lodged under the BBC roof in Portland Place.

Other international bodies

After six years as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the European Broadcasting Union, Sir Hugh Greene did not accept nomination for a second re-election. Senior BBC officers continue to serve as Chairman of the Technical Committee, Chairman of the Television Planning Group, and as Vice-Chairman on the Radio Committee and in an influential capacity on the Legal Committee. The BBC continues as one of the eleven members of the Administrative Council.

In addition to the twenty-eight full members from the European zone the EBU has forty-six associate members which include African and Asian countries, the member USA networks and other American organisations and most of the major Commonwealth countries.

The EBU, whose aim is to promote the development of broadcasting in all its forms, manages Eurovision and is responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements for connecting satellite communication links with the Eurovision network for the exchange of television programmes in both directions between Europe and other continents.

The European Broadcasting Union held a symposium on 'Preparation for Colour Television' in London in February 1968. The BBC and the ITA/ITCA were hosts to the 250 delegates who represented EBU members. OIRT, the union of broadcasting organisations in Eastern Europe, sent observers. (*See also page 41*)

In addition to its Commonwealth and EBU associations the BBC is an associate member of the Asian Broadcasting Union.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a specialised agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in Geneva, is a union of sovereign countries and groups of territories which maintains and develops co-operation to improve and rationalise telecommunications of all kinds. Conferences are held and the Union issues agreements and recommendations on frequency allocations and technical 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 organise 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 XIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR was held in Oslo in June 1966 and the next will be early in 1970.

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 frequency-assignment conferences. At the European Broadcasting Conference 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. (*See also frequency allocations, pages 142–5.*)

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 CISPR held a Plenary Assembly in Stresa in August 1967. The next will be in the USSR in 1970.

The BBC is represented within these organisations 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 Organisation (UNESCO).

General liaison

The provision of reciprocal broadcasting facilities and the intake of professional visitors from pretty well all over the world continue on the level imposed on (and willingly accepted by) the leader of the top league of organisations in this field of endeavour. Equally, the BBC's own offices in a number of world centres are an essential part of the whole pattern – *for addresses see pages 230–1*. One particular responsibility shouldered by the Corporation is briefly summarised below.





previous page
Massiel singing the
winning song for
Spain in the
Eurovision song
contest 1968



Disc jockeys
Jimmy Saville (*left*)
Tony Brandon (*right*)

David Symonds with
Mireille Matthieu





Tom Jones in his own show on
Radio 1 and Radio 2





Bobbie Gentry with two of the Hollies on BBC-2

Gilbert Beaud singing a number of his own compositions in French and English in 'International Cabaret' on BBC-2





Morecambe (with trumpet) and Wise in their effort to impersonate Louis Armstrong and Bing Crosby in 'Now You Has Jazz' on BBC-2

Comedian Marty Feldman as one of the many characters he plays in his BBC-2 series



Rolf Harris, the entertainer from Australia on BBC-1

over page Dora Bryan in her own comedy series on BBC-1



City



Aid to developing countries

Most of the BBC's overseas aid is directed towards so-called 'developing territories', a vague phrase that covers anything from an impecunious and backward state to an oil-rich, air-conditioned, and be-Cadillac'd sheikdom. Conditions of political rivalry do not deter requests for help: BBC experts may be found on each side of unfriendly frontiers, going about their normal professional duties of planning, installation, and instruction; bitter enemies have shared a common training course. Broadcasting has its peaceful and constructive aspect, and the public statements of successive Directors-General have made explicit the BBC's philosophy of moral responsibility and social accountability. Through BBC assistance developing countries acquire BBC technical know-how: they can observe an attitude towards the whole concept of broadcasting which may, although not immediately or directly, have some lasting influence for good.

For the rich countries, payment is no problem; a poorer one usually seeks financial help under a technical assistance agreement negotiated between its government and the United Kingdom. Such agreements differ in detail, but all of them permit the recipient government to determine its own national priorities. Any broadcasting organisation therefore wishing to obtain funds for BBC assistance must send the request to its own government for approval and forwarding to the British Government (in practice to the Ministry of Overseas Development). This ensures that the money available is spent on projects that the recipient government itself considers to be of national importance. There are thus several links in the chain before the request reaches the BBC, from the local broadcasting organisation to the local British Embassy or High Commission for onward transmission to the Ministry of Overseas Development in London. The Ministry then tells the BBC the nature of the request and asks if it can be accepted. If the BBC agrees (and mostly it does) then the work proceeds and the Ministry reimburses the BBC for the costs. This sounds complicated and time-consuming, but usually the process is shortened by previous direct consultation on the feasibility of any project between the overseas organisation and the BBC. The BBC, however, can take no direct action until the request actually arrives through the official government channels.

Help that the BBC can give to other broadcasting organisations falls under five principal heads: (1) training of local staff; (2) secondment of BBC staff overseas; (3) provision of expert advice and services; (4) provision of programme material; (5) BBC representation abroad.

Courses in television direction are also held in a specially con-

structed overseas training studio near Television Centre. These courses consist of fourteen weeks of practical studio training, followed by attachment and five have so far been held. Since overseas training began, students have come from: Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Botswana, Brunei, Burma, Cameroun, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Is., Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Leeward Is., Lesotho, Malawi, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sabah, Sarawak, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad, Uganda, Windward Is., Zambia, Tonga, Vietnam, Brazil, Guyana, Jordan, Ghana, Greece, Kuwait, Pakistan, Turkey, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Ireland, Libya, Yugoslavia, U.A.R., Tanzania, Switzerland, Sweden, S. Africa, Somaliland, Singapore, Solomon Is., New Zealand, Morocco, Malta, Lebanon, Korea, Israel, Iran, India, Iceland, Germany, Finland, Ceylon, Canada, and Bahrein.

See Television Enterprises, Radio Enterprises, Transcriptions, Topical Tapes and English by Radio and Television for information about the international sale, exchange and purchase of programme material.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference

The Seventh Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in New Zealand in 1968 resulted in a comprehensive plan being approved providing for the programme and engineering training needs of Commonwealth broadcasting organisations over the next five years. The Conference urged its members to study closely the points of growth in education, broadcasting, and technology and to keep their educational broadcasting policies continually under review. It made provision for the regular interchange of information about new developments. Following the Conference, the Director-General of the BBC said in a BBC radio interview that the most important theme of the Conference was the continued belief in the Commonwealth as an institution. Arrangements had been made at the Conference for a survey of training needs in television and radio throughout the Commonwealth and for finding whether money could be obtained to pay for those needs. In particular, Kenya would be going to play a big part through the establishment of a training centre in Nairobi to serve Africa generally.

The Eighth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is to be held in Jamaica in 1970.

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

Broadcasting to the world

The output of the External Services

Rebroadcasting, radiotapes, transcriptions

English by Radio and Television

Audience research

Summary of transmissions

The Monitoring Service

World External Broadcasting

World radio and television sets

Broadcasting to the World

It is an irony frequently remarked upon that as the means of communication in the modern world are everywhere expanding, simple facts are often hard to establish and ordinary people are bewildered or misled rather than enlightened by the words of the communicators. A survey of domestic broadcasting in the 150 countries of the world would show that in a depressingly large proportion of them the radio stations were either directly controlled by governments or under some degree of censorship. Most of the eighty-odd external broadcasters lay claim to an independent view (like Moscow's 'Radio Peace and Progress', announced as 'The Voice of Soviet Public Opinion') but for some of them the editorial independence would not extend to reporting criticism of their own governments or unrest in their own countries.

In these circumstances the commodity people in many parts of the world are searching for is reliable news, backed by honest reporting and free comment. So it is not altogether surprising that the staff of the External Services are often encouraged by such reports as this despatch from Vietnam, which appeared in the *Guardian*:

'There is one valuable service that the British are giving to Vietnam, and which was mentioned to me countless times by the Vietnamese during my visit there — and that is the BBC broadcasts, particularly the news, in the Vietnamese language. Probably they are equally important in North Vietnam . . . but certainly in South Vietnam they are the one reliable and impartial source from which the people can learn what is going on in their own country and in the war . . . It would be impossible to stress too much how important this service is to the Vietnamese, assailed as they are by propaganda and lies on every side. Even many Americans here listen to the BBC.'

From Europe too there is appreciation of the BBC's objectivity. For example, a young East German, brought up in a country where political indoctrination is the first principle of education, paid tribute to the BBC as 'unsparingly and absolutely honest in all reports and news'.

The basis of this reputation rests on the fact that the External Services are an integral part of the BBC, protected by its tradition of independence and stimulated by its exchange of ideas. British governments of differing political outlooks, while finding the money for overseas broadcasting, have respected the editorial freedom of the BBC. These are the conditions in which the job of broadcasting

can be tackled honestly and – equally important – carried out in a thoroughly professional way.

Developments in international broadcasting

The table on page 117 shows the output in programme hours per week of some of the world's external broadcasters. The massive output from Eastern Europe continues to expand, but there may be some significance in the fact that the increases over the past year were mainly confined to the Soviet Union and Albania. The Soviet Union is now broadcasting more than twice as much as the BBC and using twice as many languages (79 compared with 39). The extensive broadcasting confrontation between China and Russia continues. In 1967 China trebled her output in Russian, and these broadcasts have been maintained at more than 300 hours per week. The USSR replied by doubling broadcasts in Standard Chinese to 168 hours per week. There is systematic and heavy jamming on both sides. Both the USSR and Egypt continue to increase their output in African languages, and within Africa the major development has been the expansion of the South African external services, which provide strong signals throughout the continent.

One of the more interesting recent developments was the rapid growth of Albanian broadcasting from 200 hours per week at the end of 1966 to more than 400 hours in 1968. Output was expanded in European, Middle East and Asian languages and a new service in Portuguese for Europe and Latin America was introduced. The value of Chinese technical aid to Albania can be gauged by the fact that in 1968 the BBC Monitoring Service reported that Albanian external services were using up to nine short-wave transmitters simultaneously compared with a maximum of three a year previously. Albania also has a powerful medium wave transmitter built with Chinese help. There is reason to believe that some of China's broadcasts are being relayed by Albanian transmitters. In effect, Albania is cast in the role of China's voice in Europe.

Most of the BBC's other competitors maintained rather than increased their total output and concentrated on improving the strength of their signals. There were a number of reports of the building of more powerful transmitters. In West Germany Deutschlandfunk, the medium and long wave service, introduced programmes in Dutch and expanded transmissions in Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and English, using a new 300-kilowatt transmitter in Schleswig Holstein which can be increased to a power of 600 kw. Progress was reported in the plans of the other West German service, Deutsche Welle, for new relay facilities in Europe, Central America

and South Asia. The Voice of America opened a new 1,000 kilowatt transmitter in Thailand, and several countries in Asia and in the Middle East started building transmitters of similar power, in some cases for combined domestic and external use. These developments may well be of more importance than increases in hours of output and underline the urgency of the BBC's need for more relays.

The output of the External Services

In Bush House, the headquarters of the External Services, broadcasters and journalists of many different nationalities work together to produce 100 hours of news and programmes in 39 languages during the course of every day. All the transmissions of the External Services originate in the 37 studios in Bush House, where the output is fed through seven networks to four transmitting sites in the United Kingdom and thence to relay stations overseas. This output is summarised on pages 112–13. In addition to these broadcast transmissions the External Services supply many programmes in recorded form to other radio stations.

The main objectives of BBC external broadcasts are to give unbiased news, to reflect British opinion, and to project British life and culture. The largest single ingredient of the output is current affairs programmes including political commentaries and topical magazine programmes. There are many entertainment programmes, as well as sports results and commentaries. Music of all kinds is broadcast, according to the tastes of the different audiences. British pop music is in demand almost everywhere and finds a place in many of the services.

News broadcasts

The BBC broadcasts more than eleven hundred news programmes a week to listeners throughout the world; these include news bulletins, reviews of British press opinion and sports news programmes. They 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 four of its own correspondents and its own Diplomatic Unit. The newsroom at Bush House operates for twenty-four hours a day, with a total editorial staff of more than one hundred. Although the operation is 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 construction of a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual,

accurate and impartial as they can make it. There continues to be much evidence that people all over the world tune to the BBC as a source of reliable news and objective reporting.

Science and industry

There are regular programmes and documentary features about British achievements in science, industry and technology, describing either individual products and firms or major developments. Audience research shows that listeners appreciate such programmes, provided they are well presented and interesting in their own right; and this is the criterion in selecting industrial subjects for broadcasting. The External Services maintain close co-operation with British industry, and an Export Liaison section is responsible for collecting information from industry and channelling it to the appropriate output services. Information about industry or exports should be sent to the Export Liaison Officer, BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

Organisation

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 other programmes.

The structure of the External Services was reorganised at the end of 1968 following detailed studies within the Services designed to provide more efficient deployment of resources.

As a result of the reorganisation there will be two Divisions, embodying respectively the output services and central programmes, under the Managing Director, External Broadcasting. The output Services Division will consist of services to Europe and services to countries beyond Europe, with an English Network comprising the World Service and regional English Services. The Programme Division will include External Services News, responsible for all news broadcasts, a central programme supply department, English by Radio and Television, and External Programme Operations. Also part of the External Services are the Transcription Service, and the Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts. In the pages that follow, the output services are described as they were at the end of 1968. There will be some regrouping during 1969.

The European Services

In its services to Europe the BBC broadcasts in English and seventeen other languages. The French Language Service broadcasts to both Europe and Africa. The service in Hebrew, which was part of the European Services, came to an end in 1968.

In all languages the main features are a swift and accurate news service, reviews of the British press, fair statements of various British points of view, and objective background information. For those countries where sources of information are controlled or censored, BBC broadcasts still have the special responsibility of giving the facts clearly and explaining points of view that are taken for granted in countries where news is freely available. The European Services are very much concerned with the great economic and political issues affecting the future of Europe.

BBC Europe is directed to the whole of Europe, with special attention to the interests of listeners in Central and Eastern European countries. In addition to news, there is political comment and discussion on European events and world events as they impinge on Europe; there are regular cultural, scientific and industrial programmes on developments in Britain, and interchanges between Britain and other European countries. Listener participation is encouraged; for example listeners on the continent are invited to send in questions for a regular discussion programme, 'BBC Europe Round Table'.

The *French Language Service* is on the air for five hours a day, of which two hours are broadcast simultaneously to Europe and Africa, one hour to Europe only, and two hours to Africa. The programmes for French-speaking Africa deal more extensively with topics of African interest. Recorded programmes are also 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 items 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 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 and in Serbo-Croat and Slovene (for Yugoslavia).

The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak, and in Finnish.* In recent years developments in communist countries had permitted more contacts with listeners, music request and letter box programmes and more elaborate coverage of life in Britain and the West. But with the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the systematic misinformation of most audiences in communist countries by their own information media and the resumption of jamming of BBC Russian and Bulgarian broadcasts, it became necessary above all else to give a full and fair account of the events and of the reactions to them in Britain and the rest of the world. Programmes were re-arranged accordingly and there was an increase of output in the Czech and Slovak, Russian, Bulgarian and Polish languages.

The Overseas Services

To the countries beyond Europe there are services in English and twenty-two other languages.

The *World Service* provides, for twenty-four hours every day, a comprehensive output of news and comment, talks and magazine programmes, sport, light entertainment, drama and music of all kinds, addressed to everyone who can understand English. With more than forty news broadcasts a day (including seventeen bulletins of world news), up-to-the-minute current affairs programmes and a service of financial, industrial, and commercial information, it is listened to by a widespread and influential audience. Its coverage of sporting events and pop music appeals particularly to the younger generation; there are also literary programmes and regular broadcasts on science and technology. The *World Service* is rebroadcast by radio stations in fifty countries.

The *Overseas Regional Services* mount special operations for re-broadcasters in countries of the English-speaking world, notably in North America, the West Indies and Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. Output is divided between airmailed recordings on tape, programmes via cable link and direct radio transmissions, according to need. The *North American Service* produces regional programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada) and by American stations and networks. It makes available special editions of *Radio*

* The Finnish Service is included in the *Central European Service* for administrative reasons.

Newsreel, including 'World Round-up', and other topical programmes to rebroadcasters. The *Caribbean and Colonial Service* provides transmissions and tapes for 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. (See also *Topical Tapes*, page 107.)

The *African Service* broadcasts for three hours a day 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 by the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island. A number of African radio stations rebroadcast African Service programmes.

The *Arabic Service*, on the air for ten hours daily, reaches a mass audience in the Middle East and North Africa by medium-wave relays from the east and central Mediterranean, as well as by short waves from the east Mediterranean and direct from the United Kingdom. In addition to eight news bulletins a day, listeners can hear a varied range of output, including talks, features, music, drama and variety programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the BBC office in Beirut; programme recording tours are also made and contributions come from all parts of the Arab world.

The *Eastern Service* broadcasts daily transmission in Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali and Burmese. There are also two half-hour transmissions a week in Sinhala and two in Tamil. With the rapid spread of cheap transistor radios the potential audience in this heavily populated part of the world is growing dramatically. The area is served direct 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. In addition to direct transmissions, the Eastern Service supplies programmes on tape for local broadcasting: in Dari and Pushtu for Afghanistan, Nepali for Nepal, in Hindi and Urdu for Kenya and Mauritius, in Tamil for Ceylon and Malaysia, and in Sinhala for Ceylon.

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, for a total of ninety minutes; the *Cantonese Service* (for South China and Hong Kong) has two fifteen-minute transmissions, and the *Malay Service* one fifteen-minute transmission each day; in the other languages there are two daily transmissions – fifteen minutes designed for early

morning listening and half an hour 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 broadcasting, the Far Eastern Service also supplies programmes on tape for local broadcasting in Chinese, Indonesian, Malay, Japanese and Thai.

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 transmissions were extended by one hour in each language in April 1967, when the main phase of operation of the Atlantic Relay Station began, giving much improved reception in South America. Both the Spanish and Brazilian services are extensively rebroadcast by Latin American stations, and semi-topical programmes on disc are also distributed to local stations.

Rebroadcasting, Radiotapes and Transcriptions

Rebroadcasting by other radio stations helps to increase the audiences of the External Services. Rebroadcasting may take the form of direct relays from transmission or the use of programmes supplied in recorded form or by cable. Many topical programmes are supplied on tape, the *Transcription Service* produces and sells recordings of a more permanent kind; and the English by Radio and Television department offers a service of recorded English lessons.

Rebroadcasts from direct transmissions take place daily in nearly 50 countries. The BBC is rebroadcast more than any of its competitors, and some of the rebroadcasts reach very large audiences. Most of the direct rebroadcasts are of news bulletins or current affairs programmes and the majority of them are from the World Service and the Latin American Service. There was an average over the past year of about 150 rebroadcasts a day from the World Service and more than 40 from the Latin American Service.

There is considerable use of recorded material from the European Services. The German Service is frequently rebroadcast in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and the Italian Service by Italian radio (RAI) and Swiss radio stations. The Spanish, Portuguese and Greek Services are also rebroadcast quite extensively, and there was an increase in the number of programmes used by Turkish and Israeli broadcasting services from the BBC Turkish and Hebrew Services. Although the Hebrew Service has been discontinued a Hebrew unit still supplies Kol Israel with rebroadcasting material.

The Latin American Service supplies recorded programmes to stations in Central and South America, and the Eastern and Far Eastern Services supply tapes in a number of Asian languages. The *African Radiotape Service* produces recorded programmes for sale, which are sent by air to twenty African broadcasting stations every week.

Topical tapes

The *Topical Tapes Service* is now in its sixth year of operation, distributing a wide variety of radiotapes in English to broadcasting stations round the world. Fourteen weekly series are produced which cover world affairs, science, sport, agriculture and the arts. Special series are produced from time to time and altogether over 300 hours of programme material are available each year, including some 3,000 short magazine items. Topical Tapes are used by 60 countries.

BBC Topical Tapes are produced by Overseas Regional Services and sent by air from London direct to subscribing radio organisations. The time between production in London and appearance on the rebroadcaster's air varies between three and fourteen days.

Special attention has been given to programmes for developing countries giving specialised practical advice on agriculture, economics, medicine and other problems of development. There are three regular programmes of this kind: 'Techniques for the Tropics', 'Tropical Farmer' and 'Development World'.

Transcription service

Since well before the last war, the *BBC Transcription Service* has been recording and distributing to radio stations throughout the world a selection of the best of British radio programmes. World Theatre, music from the major festivals, the Reith Lectures, comedy programmes, magazine and educational programmes all find regular placings, while 'Top of the Pops' and 'The Archers' are sent weekly to stations in all five continents.

In all, some 400 hours of programme time amounting to more than 1,000 programmes are added each year to a catalogue which maintains the highest level of artistic and technical quality. In keeping with the growing world trend, all serious music and light music and some drama is now being recorded in stereophony.

Over 90 stations receive regular details of the new programmes being offered and the conditions and terms on which these are supplied can be had on request.

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services

BBC programmes are rebroadcast by radio stations in the following countries (*daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by **)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Afghanistan | Guatemala | Poland |
| Angola | *Guyana | Portugal |
| *Argentina | *Haiti | *Puerto Rico |
| *Australia | Honduras Republic | Rumania |
| Austria | *Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| *Bahamas | Hungary | Senegal |
| *Barbados | India | *Seychelles |
| Belgium | Indonesia | *Sierra Leone |
| *Bermuda | Iran | Singapore |
| *Bolivia | Israel | *Solomon Islands |
| *Botswana | Italy | Somali Republic |
| *Brazil | Ivory Coast | South Africa |
| *British Honduras | *Jamaica | South Vietnam |
| *British Virgin Islands | Japan | Spain |
| *Brunei | Jordan | St Helena |
| Burma | *Kenya | Sudan |
| Burundi | Korea (South) | *Swaziland |
| Cambodia | Kuwait | Sweden |
| Cameroon | Laos | *Switzerland |
| *Canada | *Leeward Islands | Tahiti |
| *Ceylon | Antigua, | Tanzania |
| Chad | St Kitts, | *Thailand |
| *Chile | Montserrat | Togo |
| *Colombia | *Lesotho | *Tonga |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | *Liberia | *Trinidad |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | Libya | Tristan da Cunha |
| Cook Islands | Malagasy | Tunisia |
| Costa Rica | Malawi | Turkey |
| Cuba | Malaysia | Uganda |
| Cyprus | Malaya, Sabah, | United States of |
| Czechoslovakia | Sarawak | America |
| Dahomey | Mali | Upper Volta |
| Denmark | *Malta | *Uruguay |
| *Dominican Republic | Mauritania | *Venezuela |
| *Ecuador | *Mauritius | Western Samoa |
| Eire | Mexico | *Windward Islands |
| El Salvador | Morocco | St Lucia |
| Ethiopia | Mozambique | Grenada |
| *Falkland Islands | Netherlands | Yugoslavia |
| *Fiji | *New Guinea | Zambia |
| Finland | *New Zealand | |
| France | Nicaragua | |
| Gabon | Niger | |
| *Gambia | *Nigeria | |
| Germany (West) | Norway | |
| Ghana | Pakistan | |
| *Gibraltar | Panama | |
| Gilbert and Ellice | *Paraguay | |
| Islands | *Peru | |
| Greece | Philippines | |

British Forces Broadcasting Service:

- *Cyprus
- *Germany
- *Gibraltar
- *Malta
- *Singapore
- *Tobruk

English by Radio and Television

After 25 years of broadcasting, English by Radio continues to expand to keep pace with growing demand. This expansion has by no means been purely quantitative, although the figures of output are impressive: since 1943 a service of half a dozen five-minute transmissions to Europe has grown to an output of some 230 quarter-hour transmissions a week, a high proportion of which are lessons explained in twenty-nine languages. At the same time, the programmes have become increasingly sophisticated and specialised to meet the needs of those learners who seek something more than a basic, working knowledge of the language, or whose own linguistic and geographical backgrounds need to be taken into account.

Besides putting out lessons for beginners with explanations in Arabic, Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Persian, Thai, Urdu, Latin American Spanish and Portuguese and fifteen European languages, the BBC broadcasts English-teaching programmes in English on such subjects as contemporary poetry, commercial English, legal language, medical language and on letter-writing.

Most English by Radio courses have been designed for world-wide use. A recent development, in co-operation with the British Council, has been the production of courses designed for specific linguistic or geographical areas; for example, there are special courses for broadcasting in the Indian sub-continent and for French-speaking Africa.

The free loan of recorded English by Radio programmes to overseas radio stations is a by-product of the radio output, and in many parts of the world can be an even more effective contribution to English-teaching than the broadcasts from London. In 1968 280 radio stations in eighty countries are known to have broadcast these recordings. The new course for beginners, 'Round the World in English', has been scheduled by Radio Iran, by Turkish Radio, and in Ceylon, Singapore and West Africa.

The publication of textbooks and gramophone courses for home study and class use is another way in which the department contributes to English teaching overseas. These courses are distributed by exclusive licensees in forty-three countries; many of them publish translated editions of the books and press records from master tapes or matrices supplied by the BBC. The courses are also sold direct from London to countries where there are no local distribution arrangements. A range of twenty-five gramophone courses is available. The latest additions to the repertoire are a course for primary schools, which has so far been published in France and Germany in versions adapted to meet the requirements of the educational system

in those countries, a course on the English of science and technology and a conversation course, 'William in London'.

English by television

The department has produced since 1962, in collaboration with the BBC Television Service and the British Council, four series of English by Television. One or both of the two 39-programme series for general audiences, 'Walter and Connie' and 'Walter and Connie Reporting', which combine teaching with entertainment, have been shown, at least once, in all but one country of Western Europe, and in more than forty countries outside Europe.

A series of television films for teachers of English has been widely used for training, mainly under the auspices of the British Council. 'The Scientist Speaks', was released in 1967 and has been transmitted on West German tv and in Yugoslavia. Its widest use, however, has been in educational institutions in countries where English, while not a vernacular, is the medium of higher education, particularly in scientific subjects. A new near-beginners' course, 'Slim John', has just been produced.

Audience Research

The External Services have their own audience research department which has the formidable job of charting a world-wide audience. In many countries sampling surveys can be carried out to provide a statistical measure of the size of the audience. In some parts of the world the evidence of listening has to be collected indirectly and piecemeal from reports, listeners' letters and interviews. To assess audience reactions the department uses listener panels, of which there are fifteen for the External Services. And BBC listeners all over the world express their tastes and interests by writing letters: a total of about 280,000 a year.

The most abundant evidence of listening of a non-statistical kind came in the past year from some of the trouble spots of the world. British newspaper reports from Vietnam and Greece, for example, frequently mentioned the value of BBC broadcasts as a source of reliable news. Up to the time of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, there was an encouraging increase in the volume of listeners' letters from the communist countries of Eastern Europe, and particularly from Czechoslovakia itself. During the crisis, visitors to Eastern Europe reported widespread listening and circulation of BBC news, and moving tributes were received from listeners stressing the importance of BBC broadcasts in those difficult days.

Recent statistical surveys of listening – all of them conducted by independent organisations – produced estimates of BBC audiences in West Germany, France, India, Thailand, Israel, Ghana and several countries of Latin America. The Indian Institute of Public Opinion carried out a random sampling survey among the adult population in 35 Indian cities. 12 per cent of those interviewed said they were regular listeners to the BBC, including 3 per cent who listened daily or nearly every day. This produces an estimate of the regular BBC audience in the 35 cities of something over a million listeners. A comparison with results from earlier Indian surveys suggests that in the face of increased competition and the spread of medium-wave listening in Indian cities, the BBC has held its audience and may have recovered part of the urban audience which it apparently lost in the 1959–62 period.

An inquiry in North Rhine Westphalia gave the BBC German Service a direct regular audience of 8 per cent of listeners over 16, the equivalent of some 800,000 people listening at least once a week. This included nearly 200,000 who tuned in daily or nearly every day. Nearly 25 per cent of the 16–25 age group heard the broadcasts.

An American sponsored inquiry in Accra, Ghana, found that amongst a sample of journalists, civil servants, teachers and others with higher education, more than four-fifths regularly tuned to the BBC, including 63 per cent who heard the transmissions daily.

In some countries there is more listening to the BBC programmes rebroadcast by local stations than to the direct service. Thus in a survey in Uruguay more than four times as many Uruguayan listeners said they heard the BBC programmes on local stations as listened directly (though in a similar survey in Brazil there was more direct listening). The most extensive evidence of listening to rebroadcasts came from Italy. Radio Televisione Italiana audience research provided 120 individual audience figures for Italian domestic programmes to which the BBC Italian Service contributed. The figures show that individual BBC contributions were heard by as many as two million listeners. Audience figures received from the Belgian Radio indicated that individual BBC French Language Service contributions to a midday news programme have often been heard by something like 500,000 Belgian listeners. And the survey in North Rhine Westphalia found that 2–3 million adult listeners in that area heard BBC German Service contributions to local stations.

Summary of Transmissions in the External Services programme hours a week on 1 December 1968

BBC WORLD SERVICE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
OVERSEAS REGIONAL								
North American (including French for Canada)	..	..						8½
Caribbean (English for West Indies)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½
English for Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½
Maltese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½
AFRICAN								
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19½
Hausa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Somali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Swahili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
ARABIC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
EASTERN								
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Sinhala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
FAR EASTERN								
Chinese—Cantonese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Standard Chinese (Kuoyu)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½
Indonesian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Malay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½
Thai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
Vietnamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½
FRENCH (to Europe and Africa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½
LATIN AMERICAN								
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15½

ENGLISH TO EUROPE AND ENGLISH BY RADIO .. 36½

CENTRAL EUROPEAN

Czech (Czech and Slovak) 22¼
Hungarian 18¾
Polish 22¼
Finnish 8½

SOUTH EUROPEAN

Greek 9¾
Italian 5¼
Portuguese 5¼
Spanish 8
Turkish 7¾

GERMAN 33¼

EAST EUROPEAN

Bulgarian 14
Rumanian 15¾
Russian 30
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene) 17

TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY 687

REPEATED OUTPUT (Repeated in recorded form at relay
stations overseas) 34¾

Total of hours broadcast weekly in the External Services 721¾

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 (currently about 120 countries are 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 continued expansion of world broadcasting has a more immediate impact on the Monitoring Service than on any other part of the BBC as it represents a direct 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 become more efficient in the careful and flexible choice of broadcasts to be monitored and of material to be transcribed from them.

One of the main tasks of the Monitoring Service is reporting major events, official statements, comment and propaganda from communist countries. In 1968 these were of exceptional interest. The events in Czechoslovakia which led up to its occupation by the troops of the five Warsaw Treaty powers were fully reported by the Service, including the first news of the invasion monitored from Prague radio at 2 o'clock in the morning of 21 August. In the days that followed the remarkable skill and courage with which the Czechs and Slovaks sustained a continuous nation-wide broadcasting network, supplemented by broadcasts on short-waves in several foreign languages, provided the Monitoring Service, and through it, the BBC's newsrooms and the leading national and international news agencies, with a unique record of the Czechoslovak nation's struggle for independence. In this situation the Monitoring Service itself became the object of much unaccustomed news interest and publicity, and members of its staff were frequently interviewed by the Press, radio and television on the manner and matter of the broadcasts they were monitoring.

Earlier in the year, in May and June, a major monitoring effort was also mounted to cover the French crisis – an unusual event for the Service in that it is not often required to provide extensive coverage of West European countries. On this occasion, however, the French

radio was not only a prime news service but also carried broadcasts by the President, the Premier and other leading figures and politicians of all views, often appearing at the microphone without notice. During the height of the crisis Paris therefore had to be monitored continuously. When the number of news bulletins was drastically reduced by a strike of ORTF staff, close attention was given to the commercial station Europe No. 1 in the Saarland with its half-hourly bulletin in French devoted mainly to news of France.

A continuous flow of information is also provided by the Monitoring Service about political, economic and other developments in countries outside Europe. Chinese broadcasts, for instance, both central and local, continued to shed fascinating light on the chequered course of the Cultural Revolution, and the radio war between China and the Soviet Union increased in intensity. Extensive monitoring of the Nigerian and Biafran radios gave a very full picture of the claims and counter-claims of the two sides as well as providing evidence of the impact of the BBC's own broadcasts which, in their reporting of the Biafran war, came under heavy fire both from the Federal and Biafran radios. Other frequent critics of the BBC were Moscow and Salisbury radios.

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. There is also a small unit in Nairobi with the primary task of monitoring broadcasts directed to or emanating from East and Central Africa. Technical facilities are provided by BBC Engineering Division, and include a separate receiving station at Crowsley Park in Oxfordshire.

In the Reception Unit voice broadcasts are both listened to live, to ensure the speediest reporting of important news, and recorded so that the monitor playing back the recording can 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 judgement 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 specialised 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 a limited number of subscribers, who include the press, academic institutions and commercial organisations. Particulars of this subscription service can be obtained from *Head of BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.*

Back issues of these reports since their inception in September 1939 are being marketed on microfilm under an agreement between University Microfilms Ltd and the Monitoring Service. Since the earlier issues were given limited circulation and are available in very few libraries indeed and even later issues have not had a large circulation, material of great interest to students of modern history should thus become considerably more accessible. When the microfilming of back issues has been completed, it is hoped to continue the series on a yearly basis. (Inquiries should be addressed not to the BBC but to *University Microfilms Ltd, Tylers Green, Penn, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.*)

External Services Engineering

The External Services use a total of 68 transmitters, 44 of them on sites in the UK and 24 of them on relay bases overseas. Details of these transmitters are given on pages 151 and 152.

External broadcasting

Estimated total programme hours per week of some leading external broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
East Europe	1,025	1,525	2,136	2,345	2,511	2,646	2,708	2,822	2,901	3,285	3,337
USSR	533	649	994	1,072	1,213	1,330	1,338	1,375	1,415	1,588	1,596
Albania	26	47	63	58	70	70	95	154	200	382	424
Poland	131	359	232	247	258	267	288	280	281	306	306
East Germany	—	9	185	272	273	281	285	308	298	296	294
Czechoslovakia	119	147	196	205	201	198	197	189	182	193	193
Rumania	30	109	159	165	162	162	162	163	167	176	176
Bulgaria	30	60	117	127	141	141	145	154	156	154	158
Hungary	76	99	120	121	115	120	120	121	121	114	114
Yugoslavia	80	46	70	78	78	77	78	78	81	76	76
United States of America	497	1,285	1,513	1,654	1,741	1,783	1,853	1,887	1,918	1,895	1,844
Voice of America	497	854	658	767	826	863	873	886	898	884	895
Radio Free Europe	—	431	444	448	451	456	491	523	536	537	537
Radio Liberty	—	—	411	439	464	464	489	478	484	474	412
Chinese People's Republic	66	159	687	732	785	899	937	1,027	1,103	1,315	1,308
German Federal Republic	—	105	315	319	462	561	612	671	700	719	721
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	558	589	598	603	610	626	667	667	719	719
Egypt	—	100	301	389	448	448	454	505	589	580	567
Cuba	—	—	—	105	187	213	220	325	344	321	321
Australia	181	226	257	255	280	292	299	299	296	296	296
Portugal	46	102	133	157	185	183	202	273	289	289	289
Japan	—	91	203	224	240	252	252	249	252	256	256
Spain	68	98	202	282	285	285	251	276	250	250	246
Netherlands	127	120	178	191	193	216	198	235	244	245	245
India	116	117	157	158	163	159	161	175	200	202	202

The figures are for December or the nearest available month. The 1968 figures are for March.

The BBC figures for 1967 and 1968 include 44 hours of output repeated in recorded form at relay stations overseas. (This category of output was very small in previous years and not shown.)

World radio and television receivers

	population		radio set ownership		percentage increase 1955-1967	sets per 1,000 population 1967	wired broadcasting		television	
	1967	1955	1967	1955			number of sets	number of receivers	1967	1967
Europe										
Western Europe	382,400,000	65,308,000	125,800,000	93	329	2,480,000	60,680,000			
USSR and European Communist Group	338,300,000	20,260,000	66,300,000	227	196	38,332,000	34,090,000			
Middle East (inc. N. Africa)	138,400,000	2,200,000	15,800,000	618	114	3,000	1,623,000			
Africa										
South Africa	18,700,000	875,000	3,400,000	288	187	14,000	—			
Other African countries	223,700,000	360,000	6,700,000	1,762	29	148,250	137,000			
Asia										
Japan	101,000,000	12,000,000	32,000,000	167	317	1,500,000	20,000,000			
Communist China	750,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	700	11	7,000,000	100,000			
India	510,000,000	1,000,000	6,500,000	550	13	—	5,000			
Other countries	459,900,000	1,800,000	18,200,000	911	40	715,800	1,111,000			
Australasia and Pacific	20,500,000	2,760,000	9,500,000	244	463	350	3,507,000			
Western Hemisphere										
United States of America	200,000,000	111,000,000	263,000,000	137	1,315	—	75,000,000			
Canada	20,600,000	5,500,000	16,500,000	200	810	—	5,700,000			
Latin America	245,000,000	12,600,000	37,400,000	197	153	4,600	11,850,000			
West Indies	8,600,000	189,000	1,700,000	799	198	55,000	600,000			
World figures (approx.)	3,417,000,000	237,000,000	611,000,000	158	179	50,300,000	214,400,000			

ENGINEERING

Transmitting the programmes
BBC-1, BBC-2 and colour television
Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4 and local radio
Stereophony
BBC-1 tv and vhf radio
transmitters with regional maps
BBC-2 tv transmitters with map
Engineering training
Research and development
Frequency allocations
How to get the best reception
External Services engineering
Transmitting stations and studios

ENGINEERING

The following information is provided for the purpose of providing information to the public regarding the activities of the Federal Communications Commission in the area of engineering. This information is provided for the purpose of providing information to the public regarding the activities of the Federal Communications Commission in the area of engineering.

Transmitting the programmes

The BBC's domestic 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 on how to get the best reception. The locations and service areas of the BBC-1 tv and vhf 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 (405-lines)

The Band-I and Band-III services carrying BBC-1 and BBC Wales are now available to about 99.5 per cent of the population. Interference from foreign television stations continues to have a serious effect on reception in Band I in certain areas during the summer months. To counter this interference high power stations operating in Band III, which is virtually free from interference, have been built in Lancashire and in Lincolnshire to serve two of the largest areas where interference is severe. Numerous relay stations which, by providing strong local signals, tend to drown the interference have also been built and several more are under construction. (*See tables under the maps on the following pages.*)

Starting early in 1970 or possibly late in 1969, BBC-1 and BBC Wales programmes will be duplicated on uhf (625-lines) and will include colour. This entails the building of new transmitters at existing BBC-2 stations and the first four of these are opening simultaneously at Crystal Palace, Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss and Emley Moor. Further transmitters will open in quick succession.

BBC-2 (625-lines)

This service was launched in April 1964. By the end of 1968 18 high power transmitters had been built and brought into service, together with some 25 relay stations, making BBC-2 available to about 76 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Many more transmitting stations are under construction or planned and it is expected that the coverage of BBC-2, as well as that of the duplicated BBC-1, will reach 85 per cent by 1973, and virtually full coverage around 1980.

Colour Television

Following a colour launching period, which began on BBC-2 on 1 July 1967, a regular colour television service started on 2 December 1967. The majority of BBC-2 programmes are now in colour. The duplicated BBC-1 service on uhf, 625-lines, will also be mostly in colour. The 405-line service will continue in black and white for a period of years.

Radio

Radio 2, 3 and 4

Clear reception of all three programmes is available to almost the whole of the population from the vhf service. A total of 21 main high power vhf stations is in operation and of the 55 relay stations so far approved 51 have been completed.

Radio 2 was at first broadcast on 1500 metres and vhf only. Low-power transmitters using the International Common Wavelength of 202 metres were subsequently added in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee where listeners living in these heavily built-up areas who did not have vhf receivers found it difficult to get good reception on 1500 metres.

Radio 3 is broadcast on 464 metres, 194 and 188 metres. Radio 4 is broadcast on various wavelengths in different parts of the country and in many areas continues to suffer serious interference from continental stations, particularly during the dark winter evenings. This interference does not of course affect the vhf service.

Radio 1

This programme is broadcast during certain periods of the day by the network of transmitters on 247 metres formerly used for the Light Programme. The area served on 247 metres has been extended by the addition of another six stations at Droitwich, Washford, Fareham, Brighton, Postwick and Hull. A further transmitter at Bournemouth was added during 1968 and this operates on 202 metres.

Local Broadcasting

The BBC has implemented the Government's decision that it should carry out an experiment in local broadcasting, using eight stations transmitting on vhf. These stations have been built at Leicester, Merseyside, Sheffield (with a relay station at Rotherham), Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent, Leeds and Durham.

Each station has two studios, an operations room, disc and tape

reproducing equipment and a vehicle with Outside Broadcast and tape recording equipment and a radio link for transmitting programmes back to base. (See also pages 58 and 233)

Stereophony

There has been a gradual increase in the number of programmes broadcast stereophonically from the vhf transmitters at Wrotham, Dover and Brighton, Sutton Coldfield and Holme Moss. Stereo transmissions began from the two latter stations during 1968. These transmissions are now available to a potential audience of nearly 32 million people.

Programme equipment in music studios, continuity suites and recording channels is being modified for stereo working and this will enable the number of stereo programmes in Radio 3 to be increased still further. Proposals to extend stereo to Radio 2 and Radio 4 have been deferred pending a change in the financial situation.

Television and radio transmitters

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

1. Maps of transmitter service areas for BBC-1 (and BBC Wales) television and for vhf radio with tables of transmitters
2. BBC-2 television transmitter development: table and map
3. Tables of medium- and long-wave radio transmitters.

Future stations for BBC-1, BBC-2, BBC Wales and vhf radio are listed in the tables in *italic*.

For **BBC-1**, **BBC Wales** and **vhf 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.

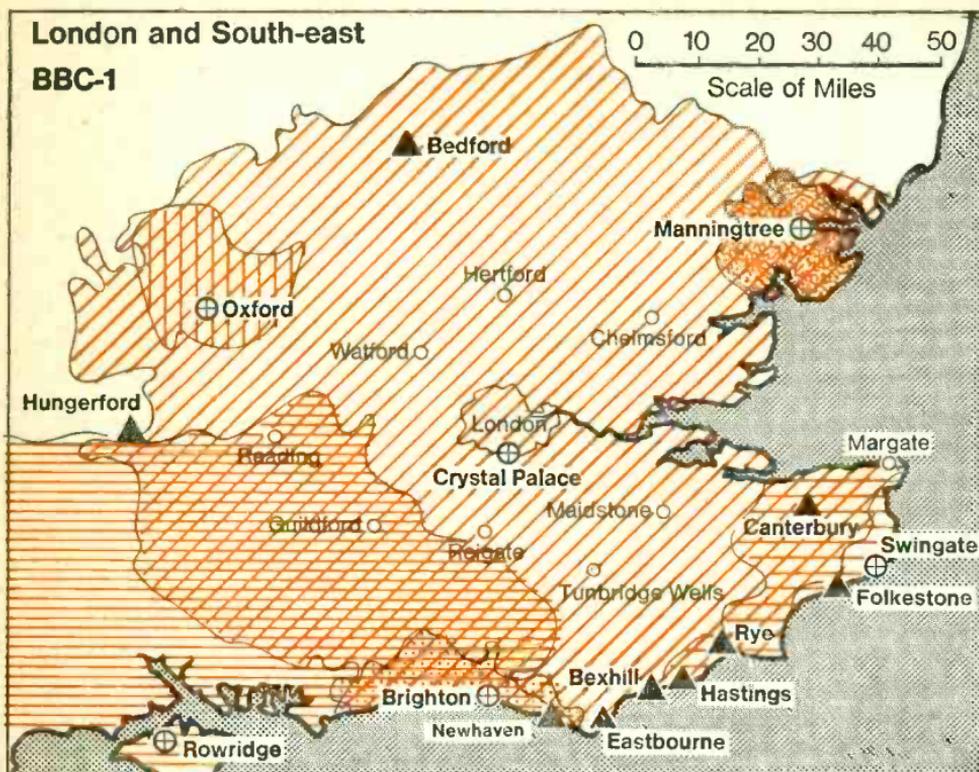
For **BBC-2**, the map facing page 136 shows the main transmitters in service and those on which work is in hand; a list including all future stations so far planned precedes the map. Approximate service areas are indicated on the map for the high-power stations.

In the maps that follow, the symbols used are:

⊕ main station

▲ relay station

△ future relay station



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Bedford 10 H, 3 kW*

Bexhill 3 H, 150 W*

Brighton 2 V, 400 W*

Canterbury 5 V, 30 W*

Crystal Palace 1 V, 200 kW

Eastbourne 5 V, 50 W*

Folkestone 4 H, 40 W*

Hastings 4 H, 15 W*

Hungerford 4 H, 25 W*

Manningtree 4 H, 5 kW*

Newhaven 8 V, 50 W*

Oxford 2 H, 650 W*

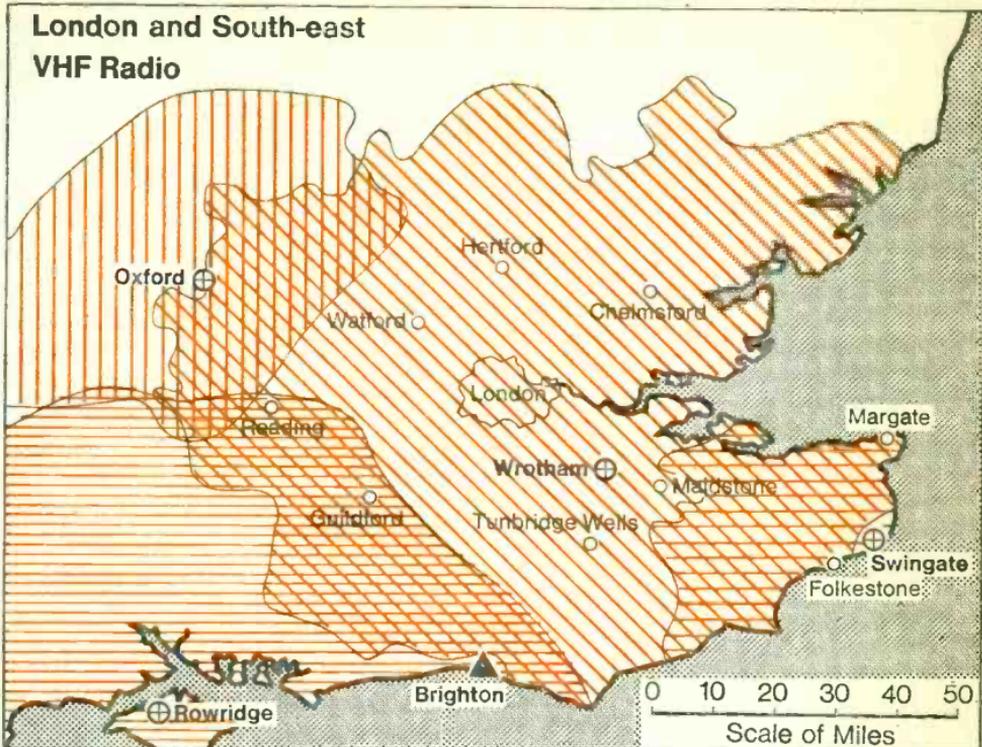
Rowridge 3 V, 100 kW*

Rye 3 H, 50 W*

Swingate 2 V, 1.5 kW*

* Directional aerial

London and South-east VHF Radio



The name of the station and its Home Service is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 transmissions and the maximum effective radiated power

Brighton (South & West) 90.1 92.3

94.5 150 W*

Oxford (South & West) 89.5 91.7

95.85 22 kW*

(Midlands) 93.9 22kW*

Rowridge (South & West) 88.5 90.7

92.9 60 kW

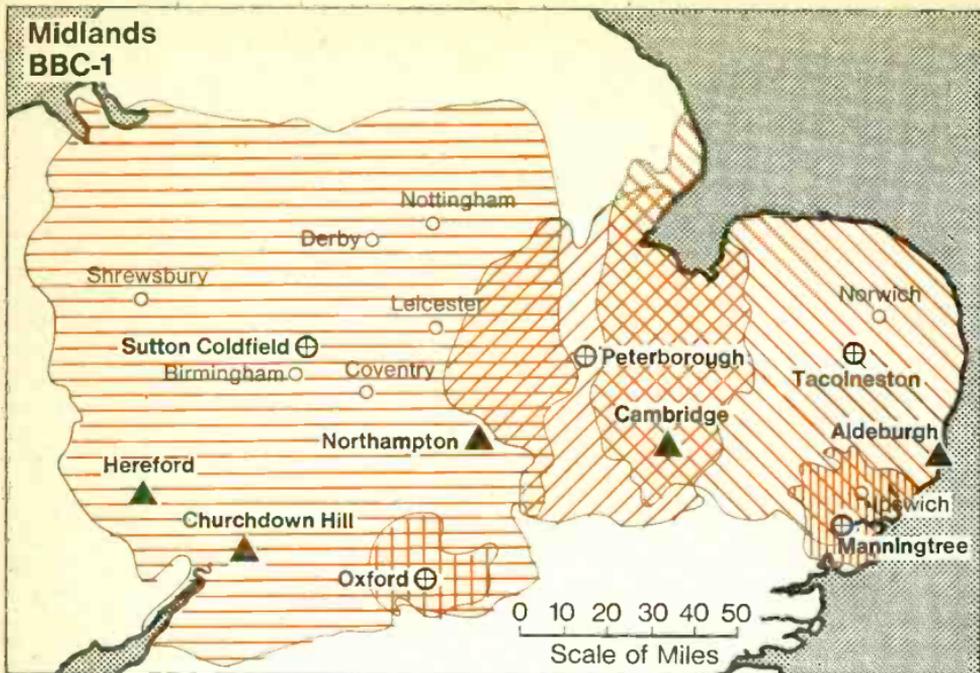
Swingate (London) 90.0 92.4 94.4

7 kW*

Wrotham (London) 89.1 91.3 93.5

120 kW

* Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

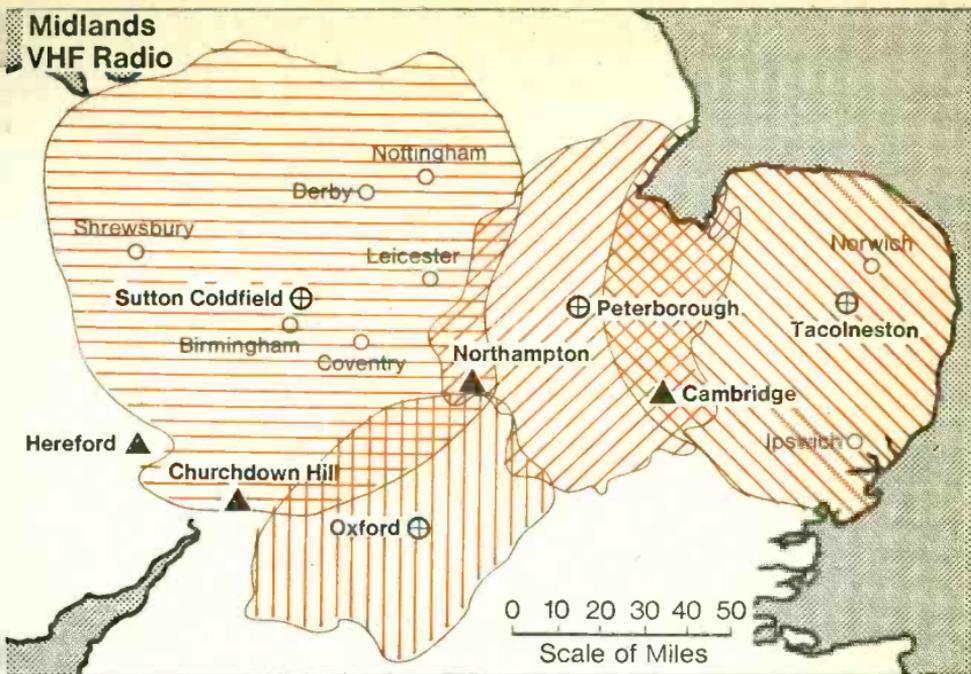


The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Aldeburgh 5 V, 25 W*
Cambridge 2 H, 100 W*
Churchdown Hill 1 H, 250 W*
Hereford 2 H, 50 W*
Manningtree 4 H, 5 kW*

Northampton 3 V, 90 W*
Oxford 2 H, 650 W*
Peterborough 5 H, 1 kW
Sutton Coldfield 4 V, 100 kW
Tacolneston 3 H, 45 kW*

*Directional aerial

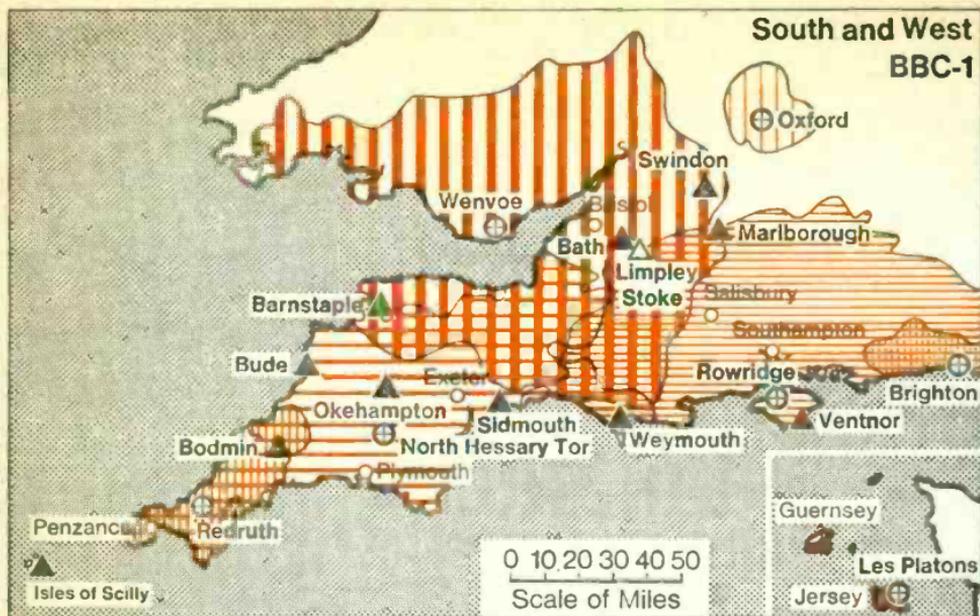


The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (Midlands Home) transmissions, and maximum effective radiated power.

Cambridge 88.9 91.1 93.3 20 W*
 Churchdown Hill 89.0 91.2 93.4
 25 W*
 Hereford 89.7 91.9 94.1 25 W*
 Northampton 88.9 91.1 93.3 60 W*

Oxford 89.5 91.7 93.9 22 kW*
 (South & West) 95.85 22 kW*
 Peterborough 90.1 92.3 94.5 20 kW*
 Sutton Coldfield 88.3 90.5 92.7
 120 kW
 Tacolneston 89.7 91.9 94.1 120 kW

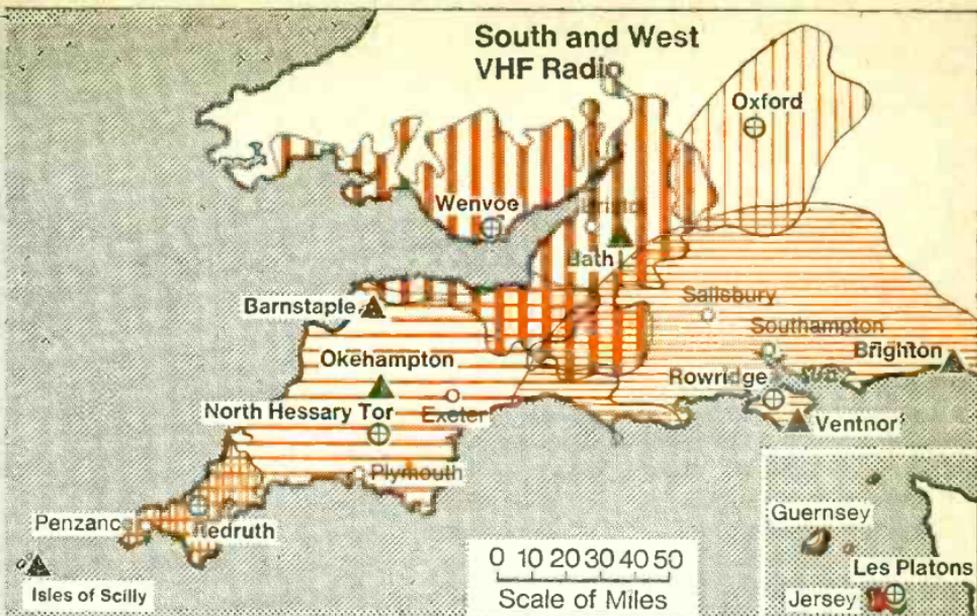
* Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Barnstaple 3 H, 200 W*	Okehampton 4 V, 40 W*
Bath 6 H, 250 W*	Oxford 2 H, 650 W*
Bodmin 5 H, 10 W*	Redruth 1 H, 10 kW*
Bude 4 V, 100 W*	Rowridge 3 V, 100 kW*
Isles of Scilly 3 H, 20 kW*	Sidmouth 4 H, 30 W*
Les Platons 4 H, 1 kW	Swindon 3 H, 200 W*
<i>Limpley Stoke</i>	Ventnor 5 H, 10 W*
Marlborough 7 H, 25 W*	Wenvoe 5 V, 100 kW
North Hessary Tor 2 V, 15 kW*	Weymouth 1 H, 50 W*

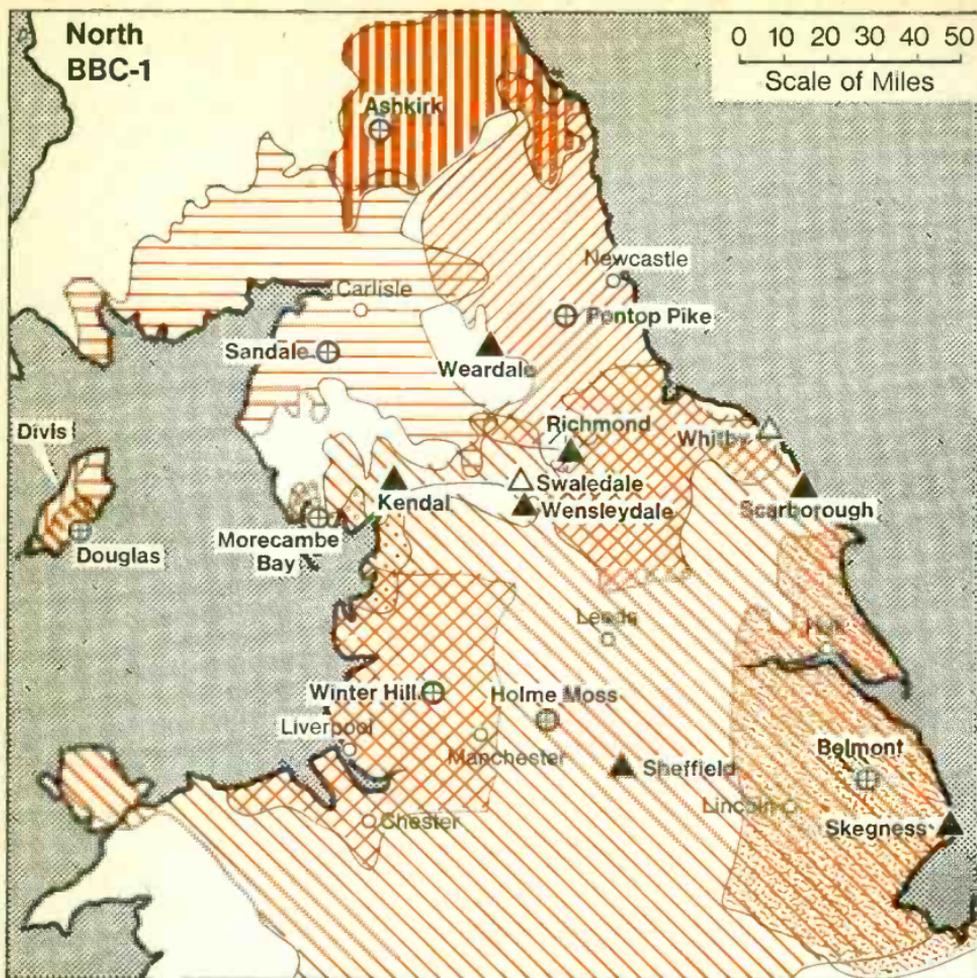
* *Directional aerial*



The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (South and West Home), transmissions and maximum effective radiated power

Barnstaple 88.5 90.7 92.9 150 W*	Oxford 89.5 91.7 95.85 22 kW*
Bath 88.8 91.0 93.2 35 W*	(Midlands) 93.9 22 kW*
<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	Redruth 89.7 91.9 94.1 9 kW*
Les Platons 91.1 94.75 97.1 1.5 kW*	Rowridge 88.5 90.7 92.9 60 kW
North Hessary Tor 88.1 90.3 92.5	Ventnor 89.4 91.6 93.8 20 W*
60 kW	Wenvoe 89.95 96.8 92.125 120 kW
Okehampton 88.7 90.9 93.1 15 W*	(Welsh) 94.3 120 kW

* *Directional aerial.* All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

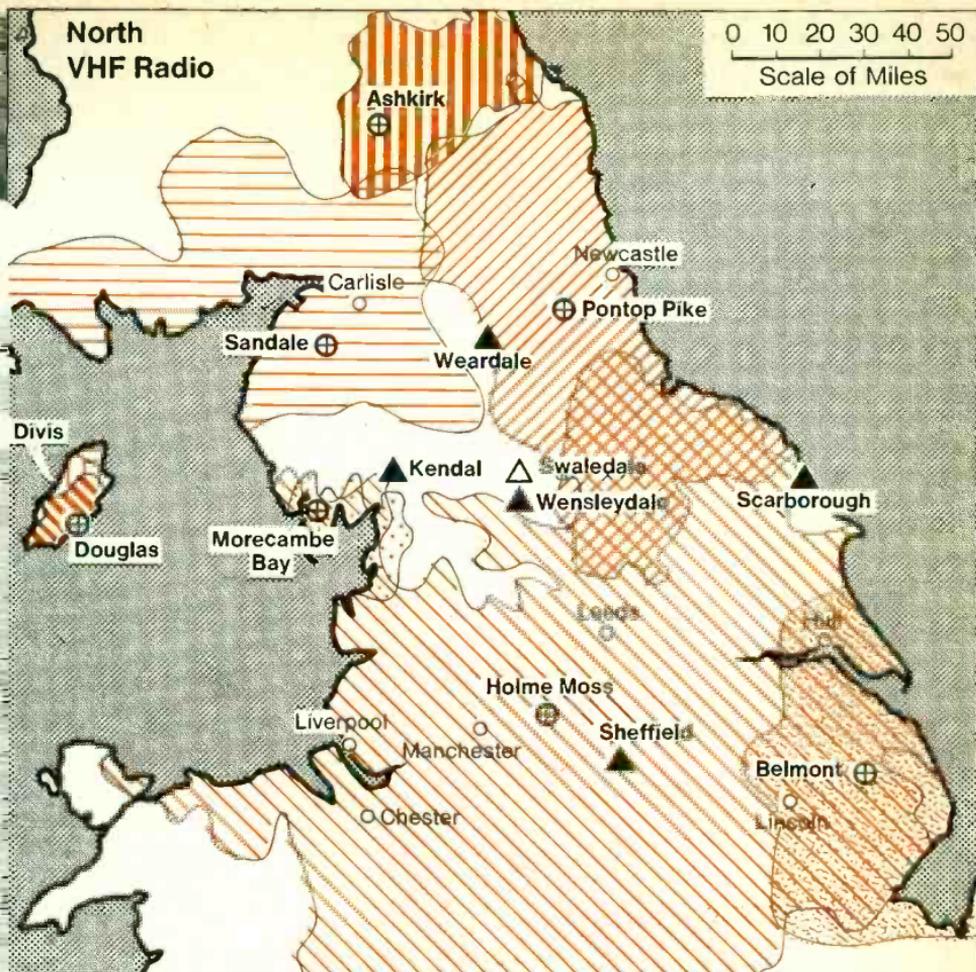


The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Ashkirk 1 V, 18 kW*
 Belmont 13 V, 20 kW*
 Douglas 5 V, 3 kW*
 Holme Moss 2 V, 100 kW
 Kendal 1 H, 25 W*
 Morecambe Bay 3 H, 5 kW*
 Pontop Pike 5 H, 17 kW
 Richmond 3 V, 45 W*
 Sandale 4 H, 30 kW*

Scarborough 1 H, 500 W*
 Sheffield 1 H, 50 W
 Skegness 1 H, 60 W
 Swaledale
 Weardale 1 H, 150 W*
 Wensleydale 1 V, 20 W*
 Whitby 4 V, 40 W*
 Winter Hill 12 V, 125 kW*

* Directional aerial



The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (North Home) transmissions and maximum effective radiated power.

Ashkirk (*Scottish*) 89.1 91.3 93.5
18 kW*

Belmont 88.8 90.9 93.1 8 kW*

Douglas 88.4 90.6 92.8 6 kW*

Holme Moss 89.3 91.5 93.7 120 kW

Kendal 88.7 90.9 93.1 25 W*

Morecambe Bay 90.0 92.2 94.4 4 kW*

Pontop Pike 88.5 90.7 92.9 60 kW

Sandale 88.1 90.3 94.7 120 kW
(*Scottish*) 92.5 120 kW

Scarborough 89.9 92.1 94.3 25 W*

Sheffield 89.9 92.1 94.3 60 W

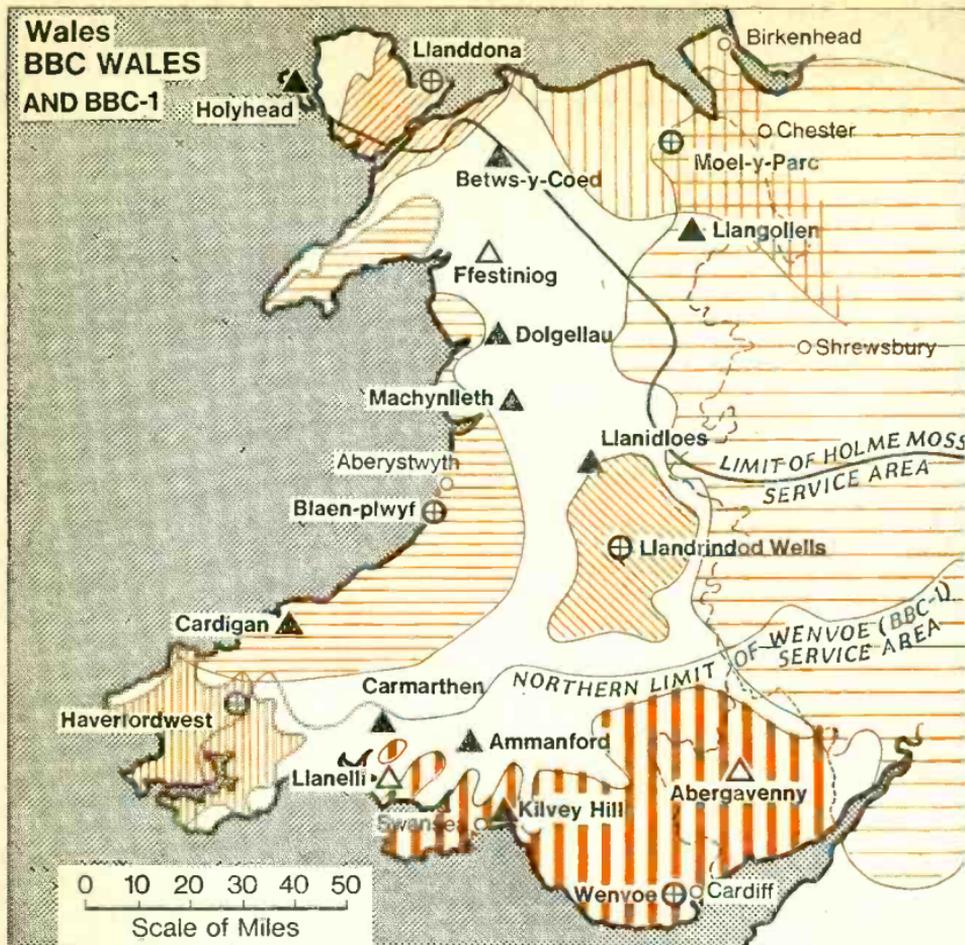
Swaledale

Weardale 89.7 91.9 94.1 100 W*

Wensleydale 88.3 90.5 92.7 25 W*

Whitby 89.6 91.8 94.0 40 W*

* *Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised*



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Abergavenny 3 H, 30W*
Ammanford 12 H, 20 W*
Betws-y-Coed 4 H, 35 W*
Blaen-plwyf 3 H, 3 kW*
Cardigan 2 H, 45 W*
Carmarthen 1 V, 20 W*
Dolgellau 5 V, 25 W*
Ffestiniog
Haverfordwest 4 H, 10 kW*
Holyhead 4 H, 10 W*

Kilvey Hill 2 H, 500 W*
Llanddona 1 V, 6 kW*
Llandrindod Wells 1 H, 1.5 kW
Llanelli
Llangollen 1 H, 35 W*
Llanidloes 13 H, 20 W*
Machynlleth 5 H, 50 W*
Moel-y-Parc 6 V, 20 kW*
Wenvoe 13 V, 200 kW*
(BBC-1) 5, V, 100 kW

* *Directional aerial*

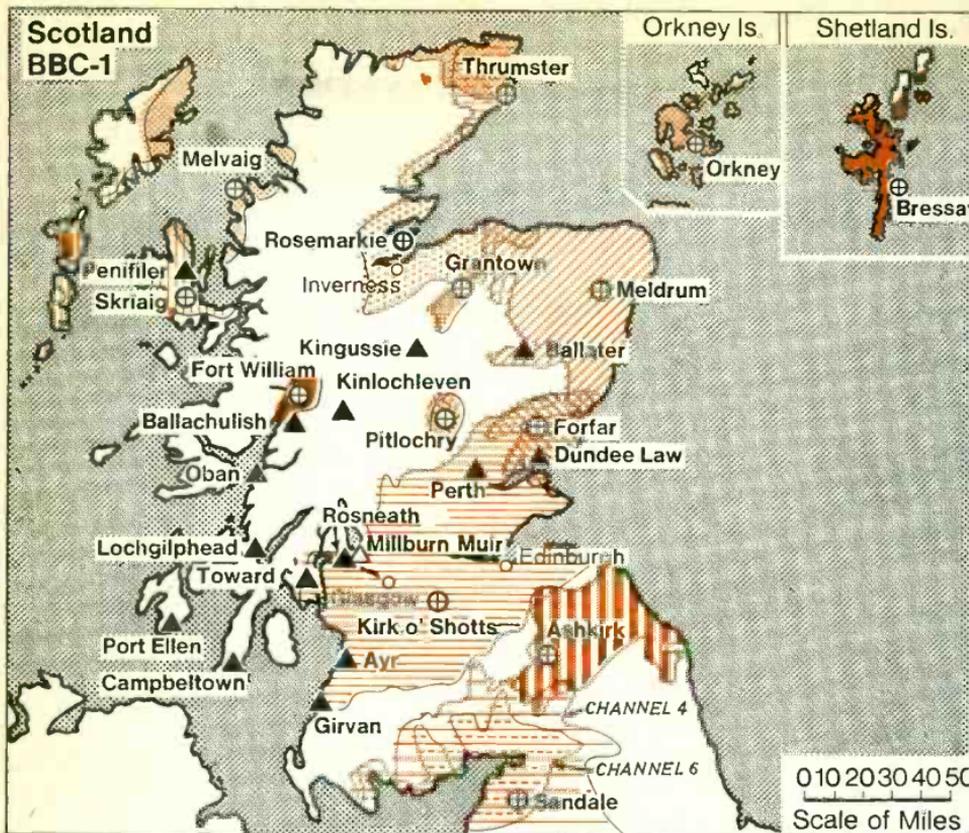
Wales
VHF Radio



The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (Welsh Home) transmissions and maximum effective radiated power

Betws-y-Coed 88.2 90.4 92.6 10 W*	Llandrindod Wells 89.1 91.3 93.5 1.5 kW
Blaen-plwyf 88.7 90.9 93.1 60 kW	Llangollen 88.85 91.05 93.25 10 kW*
Brecon 88.9 91.1 93.3 10 W*	Llanidloes 88.1 90.3 92.5 5 W*
Carmarthen 88.5 90.7 92.9 10 W*	Machynlleth 89.4 91.6 93.8 60 W*
Dolgellau 90.1 92.3 94.5 15 W	Wenvoe 89.95 96.8 94.3 120 kW
Ffestiniog 88.1 90.3 92.5 50 W*	(South & West) 92.125 120 kW
Haverfordwest 89.3 91.5 93.7 10 kW*	
Llanddona 89.6 91.8 94.0 12 kW*	

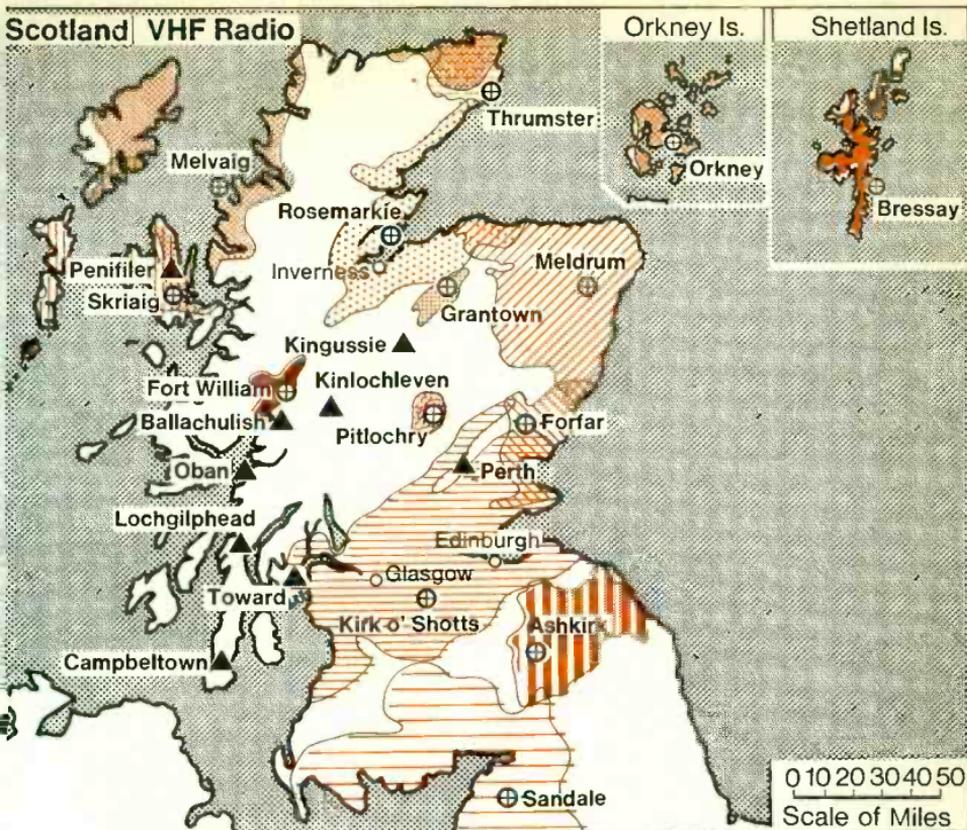
* Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ashkirk 1 V, 18 kW* | Melvaig 4 V, 25 kW* |
| Ayr 2 H, 50 W* | Millburn Muir 1 V, 10 W* |
| Ballachulish 2 V, 100 W* | Oban 4 V, 3 kW* |
| Ballater 1 V, 10 W* | Orkney 5 V, 15 kW* |
| Bressay 3 V, 6 kW* | Penifiler 1 H, 25 W* |
| Campbeltown 5 V, 500 W* | Perth 4 V, 25 W* |
| Dundee Law 2 V, 10 W* | Pitlochry 1 H, 200 W* |
| Forfar 5 V, 5 kW* | Port Ellen 2 V, 50 W* |
| Fort William 5 H, 1.5 kW | Rosemarkie 2 H, 20 kW* |
| Girvan 4 V, 20 W* | Rosneath 2 V, 20 W* |
| Grantown 1 H, 400 W* | Sandale (Scottish) 6 H, 70 kW* |
| Kingussie 5 H, 35 W* | (North) 4 H, 30 kW* |
| Kinlochleven 1 V, 5 W* | Skriaig 3 H, 12 kW* |
| Kirk o' Shotts 3 V, 100 kW | Thrumster 1 V, 7 kW* |
| Lochgilphead 1 V, 20 W* | Toward 5 V, 250 W* |
| Meldrum 4 H, 17 kW* | |

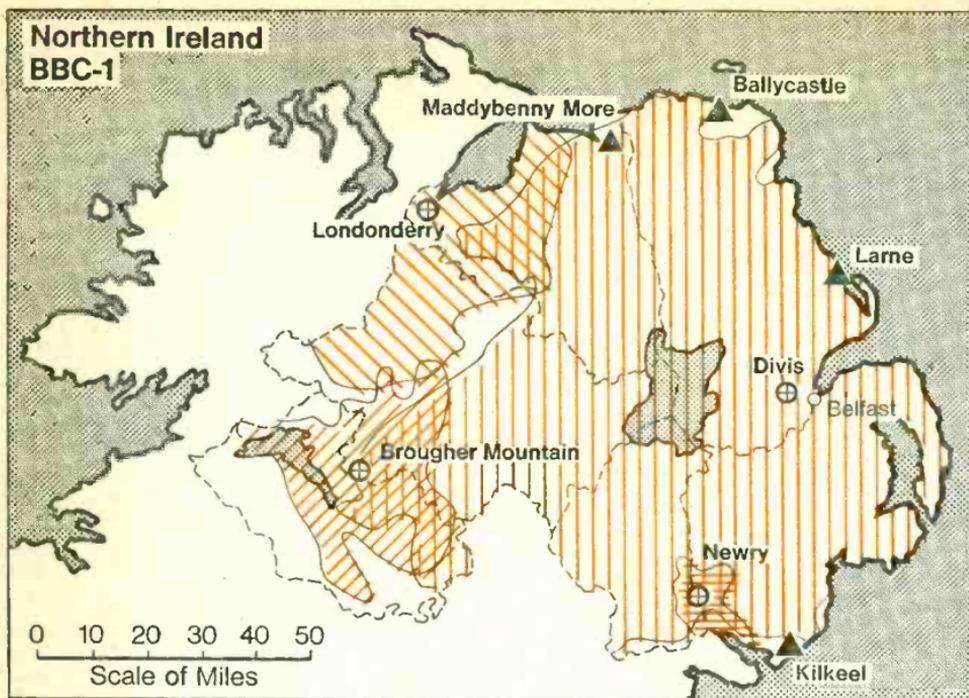
* Directional aerial



The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (Scottish Home) transmissions and maximum effective radiated power

Ashkirk 89-191-393-518 kW*	Melvaig 89-191-393-522 kW*
Ballachulish 88-190-392-515 W*	Oban 88-991-193-315 kW
Bressay 88-390-592-710 kW*	Orkney 89-391-593-720 kW*
Campbeltown 88-290-492-635 W*	Penifiler 89-591-793-96 W*
Forfar 88-390-592-710 kW*	Perth 89-391-593-715 W*
Fort William 89-391-593-715 kW	Pitlochry 89-291-493-6200 W*
Granttown 89-892-094-2350 W*	Rosemarkie 89-691-894-012 kW*
Kingussie 89-191-393-535 W*	Sandale 88-190-392-5120 kW
Kinlochleven 89-791-994-12 W	(North) 94-7120 kW
Kirk o' Shotts 89-992-194-3120 kW	Skriaiag 88-590-792-910 kW*
Lochgilphead 88-390-592-710 W*	Thrumster 90-192-394-510 kW*
Meldrum 88-790-993-160 kW	Toward 88-590-792-9250 W*

* Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

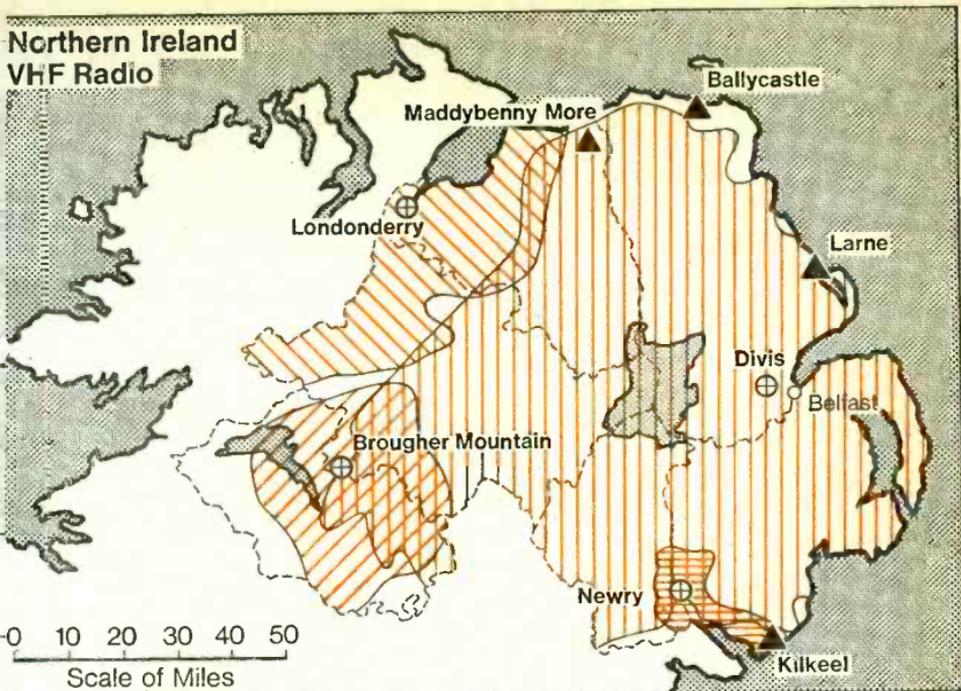


The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation and then by maximum effective radiated power

Ballycastle 4 H, 50 W*
 Brougher Mountain 5 V, 7 kW*
 Divis 1 H, 35 kW*
 Kilkeel 3 H, 25 W*

Larne 3 H, 50 W*
 Londonderry 2 H, 1.5 kW*
 Maddybenny More 5 H, 20 W*
 Newry 4 V, 30 W*

* *Directional aerial*



The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 (Northern Ireland Home) transmissions and maximum effective radiated power

Ballycastle 89.0 91.2 93.4 40 W*	Larne 89.1 91.3 93.5 15 W*
Brougher Mountain 88.9 91.1 93.3 2.5 kW	Londonderry 88.3 90.55 92.7 13 kW*
Divis 90.1 92.3 94.5 60 kW	Maddybenny More 88.7 90.9 93.1 30 W*
Kilkeel 88.8 91.0 93.2 25 W*	Newry 88.6 90.8 93.0 30 W*

* *Directional aerial. All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised*

BBC-2 transmitting stations

The table gives details of all BBC-2 stations in operation and planned so far. The map shows the locations and approximate service areas of the main stations. All BBC-2 stations will also be used for the duplication on uhf of the BBC-1 and ITV services, beginning late in 1969 with Crystal Palace, Sutton Coldfield, Winter Hill and Emley Moor.

Main stations are listed alphabetically; relay stations are inset after the name of the main station of the group. Names in italics are of stations not yet in service.

The name of the station is followed by its BBC-2 channel, maximum effective radiated power and other channels assigned to it.

Angus 63 H, 100 kW* 53 57 60	<i>Fenham 27 V, 21 24 31</i>
<i>Ayrshire</i>	Newton 26 V, 500 W*, 23 29 33
Belmont 28 H, 500 kW, 22, 25 32	<i>Weardale 44 V, 41 47 51</i>
Bilsdale West Moor 26 H, 500 kW*, 23 29 33	<i>Presely</i>
Black Hill 46 H, 500 kW, 40 43 50	<i>Ridge Hill</i>
<i>Blaen-plwyf</i>	<i>Rosemarkie</i>
<i>Caernarvonshire</i>	Rowridge 24 H, 500 kW*, 21 27 31
<i>Caldbeck</i>	<i>Brighton 63 V, 53 57 50</i>
Caradon Hill 28 H, 500 kW*, 22 25 32	Salisbury 63 V, 2.5 kW*, 53 57 60
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Ventnor 45 V, 125 W*, 39 42 49
<i>Craigkelly 27 H, 100 kW*, 21 24 31</i>	<i>Sandy Heath 27 H, 21 24 31</i>
Crystal Palace 33 H, 500 kW, 23 26 30	<i>Selkirk</i>
Guildford 46 V, 2.5 kW* 40 43 50	<i>Shropshire</i>
<i>Hemel Hempstead 44 V, 41 47 51</i>	<i>South Devon</i>
Hertford 64 V, 500 W*, 54 58 61	<i>Stockland Hill</i>
High Wycombe 62 V, 125 W* 55 59 65	Sudbury 44 H, 250 kW, 41 47 51
Reigate 63 V, 10 kW* 53 57 60	Sutton Coldfield 40 H, 1000 kW, 43 46 50
Tunbridge Wells 44 V, 10 kW* 41 47 51	Brierley Hill 63 V, 10 kW*, 53 57 60
Divis 27 H, 500 kW, 21 24 31	Bromsgrove 27 V, 4 kW*, 21 24 31
Dover 56 H, 100 kW*, 50 53 66	Kidderminster 64 V, 500 W*, 54 58 61
<i>Dunbartonshire</i>	Lark Stoke 26 V, 10 kW*, 23 29 33
Durris 28 H, 500 kW, 22 25 32	<i>Malvern 62 V, 56 66 68</i>
Emley Moor 51 H, 1000 kW*, 41 44 47	Tacolneston 55 H, 250 kW, 59 62 65
Chesterfield 26 V, 23 29 33	Aldeburgh 26 V, 2.5 kW*, 23 30 33
Halifax, 27 V, 21 24 31	West Runton 26 V, 500 W*, 23 29 33
Keighley 64 V, 54 58 61	Waltham 64 H, 250 kW, 54 58 61
Sheffield 27 V, 21 24 31	Wenvoe 51 H, 500 kW, 41 44 47
<i>Hannington 45 H, 250 kW, 39 42 66</i>	Aberdare 27 V, 125 W*, 21 24 31
<i>Heathfield 52 H, 100 kW, 49 64 67</i>	Kilvey Hill 26 V, 2.5 kW*, 23 29 33
<i>Limavady 62 H, 100 kW, 55 59 65</i>	<i>Merthyr Tydfil 28 V, 22 25 32</i>
<i>Londonderry 44 V, 41 47 51</i>	<i>Mynydd Machen 26 V, 23 29 33</i>
Llanddona 63 H, 100 kW*, 53 57 60	<i>(Caerphilly)</i>
<i>Mendip 64 H, 500 kW, 54 58 61</i>	Pontypridd 28 V, 500 W*, 22 25 32
<i>Bath 28 V, 22 25 32</i>	Rhondda 26 V, 1.25 kW*, 23 29 33
<i>Bristol: Ilchester Cres. 46 V, 40 43 50</i>	<i>West Cornwall</i>
<i>Midhurst</i>	Winter Hill 62 H, 500 kW, 55 59 65
Moel-y-Parc 45 H, 100 kW* 42 49 52	Darwen 45 V, 39 42 49
<i>North Kent</i>	<i>Haslingden 26 V, 23 29 33</i>
Oxford 63 H, 500 kW, 53 57 60	Pendle Forest 28 V, 22 25 32
Pontop Pike 64 H, 500 kW, 54 58 61	Saddleworth 45 V, 42 49 52
	Skipton 45 V, 39 42 49
	Todmorden 45 V, 39 42 49

MONUMENT CODE
PRIVATE MAIL

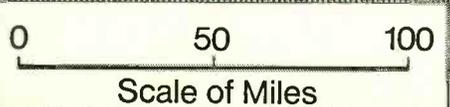
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**BBC-2 TELEVISION
MAIN STATIONS**

- Stations in operation 
- Stations under construction 
- Stations approved but not yet under construction 



Stations transmitting the Radio Services on Long and Medium wavelengths

Radio 2, 3 and 4 are also transmitted on vhf (see appropriate maps on preceding pages)

Radio 4

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
LONDON AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND				
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London and S.E. England
Folkestone (South and West Home Service)	1457	206	1	Folkestone district
Ramsgate	1484	202	2	Ramsgate district
MIDLANDS AND EAST ANGLIA				
Cromer (North/Home Service)	692	434	2	N.E. Norfolk
Droitwich	1088	276	150	Midland counties
Postwick	1088	276	7.5	Norwich area
NORTHERN ENGLAND				
Barrow	1484	202	2	Barrow district
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire
Scarborough (North/North-east)	1151	261	2	Scarborough district
Stagshaw (North/North-east)	1151	261	100	N.E. England, Border districts
Whitehaven	692	434	1.3	Whitehaven district
Whitehaven (North/North-east)	1151	261	0.7	Whitehaven district
SOUTH AND WEST				
Barnstaple	1052	285	2	Barnstaple, Bideford area
Bartley	1457	206	10	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire
Bexhill	1457	206	2	Hastings, Eastbourne and Bexhill district
Brighton	1457	206	2	Brighton district
Clevedon	1457	206	20	Somerset, South Gloucestershire
Redruth	1457	206	2	Camborne and Redruth districts
Start Point	1052	285	100	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight
WALES				
Penmon	881	341	10	} Wales
Tywyn	881	341	5	
Washford	881	341	100	
Wrexham	881	341	2	
SCOTLAND				
Burghead	809	371	100	} Scotland
Dumfries	809	371	2	
Redmoss	809	371	5	
Westerglen	809	371	100	
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Lisnagarvey	1340	224	100	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	1340	224	0.25	Londonderry district

Radio 2

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Droitwich	200	1500	400	Most of British Isles
Dundee	1484	202	2	Dundee area
Edinburgh	1484	202	2	Edinburgh area
Glasgow	1484	202	2	Glasgow area
Redmoss	1484	202	2	Aberdeen area

Radio 3

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Main transmission				
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of about 100 miles of Daventry Northants
Auxiliary transmissions				
Belfast	1546	194	0.25	} Local districts
Bournemouth	1594	188	0.25	
Brighton	1546	194	1	
Dundee	1594	188	0.25	
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Exeter	1546	194	0.25	
Fareham	1546	194	1	
Glasgow	647	464	2	
Leeds	1546	194	1	
Liverpool	1546	194	1	
Newcastle	647	464	2	
Plymouth	1546	194	1	
Preston	1546	194	1	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Redruth	1546	194	1	
Stockton	1546	194	0.25	
Swansea	1546	194	1	

Radio 1

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>		
Bournemouth	1484	202	0.2 kW	Bournemouth and Poole		
Brighton			1	Brighton area		
Brookmans Park			50	London and surrounding district		
Burghead			20	Moray Firth area		
Droitwich			30	Midland counties		
Fareham			1	Southampton and Portsmouth area		
Hull			0.15	Hull area		
Lisnagarvey			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland		
Londonderry			0.25			
Moorside Edge			1214	247	50	S. Lancashire and S.W. Yorkshire
Newcastle					2	Tyneside
Plymouth					0.5	Plymouth
Postwick					1	Norwich area
Redmoss					2	Aberdeen area
Redruth	2	Camborne and Redruth area				
Washford	60	Parts of S. Wales and S.W. England				
Westerglen	40	Central Scotland				

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. Theoretical and practical training courses in colour television for engineers have been running continuously for the past year or more and a considerable number of technical operators have also undergone some form of training in colour. In the past year some eighty-three courses were held and were attended by a total of about one thousand four hundred students.

Courses have also been held for certain non-BBC staff. These included a course for technical staff from Universities on maintenance and operational procedures used in closed circuit television and a special colour television course for teachers from Technical Colleges responsible for training service engineers. Certain courses were attended by trainees from overseas broadcasting organisations.

A wide range of professional technical equipment is installed at the Centre so that realistic training can be given, 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 radio transmitters to a film processing laboratory.

New techniques

An extension of the use of Programmed Learning has continued, much of it linked with 'feed-back' classrooms. The development of the two systems has proved to be well worth while as additional courses can now be mounted with less preparation than before.

Technical Publications

The Technical Publications Section prepares Technical Instructions on the operation and maintenance of broadcasting equipment. It also publishes about five Engineering Monographs each year, which are available on sale to the public.

Research and Development

One of the major tasks of Engineering Division is the planning of the very large number of uhf transmitters to provide near-complete coverage of the United Kingdom for BBC-2 and for the duplication on 625-lines of BBC-1. A very complex planning operation is involved in the work of allocating channels to the BBC-1, BBC-2 and ITA programmes, the allocation of these channels to various localities and regions in the United Kingdom, and the decision as to the precise site where each uhf television transmitter should be located. The BBC is working with the ITA on this task and each transmitter site will accommodate transmitters for the three programmes, so enabling the viewer to receive all three on a single aerial. At each site it is also necessary to decide upon the transmitter power and the height of the mast supporting the aerial, as well as the pattern of powers radiated in the various horizontal directions – some neighbouring towns must receive a service from the transmitter in question and in others, interference from it must be avoided.

The BBC Research Department has evolved a complete method of planning uhf national networks which has resulted in the preparation of a computer programme which uses many hours of computer time per week. This time saving programme is of such value as to be accepted internationally. During the past year, it has enabled a further six high-power uhf stations to be planned, together with a further nineteen relay stations, bringing the cumulative totals to forty-four and seventy-five respectively.

Much work continues to be done on colour television. One of the problems created by the use of colour cameras compared with monochrome cameras is the increased lighting level necessary to produce studio pictures which are fully satisfactory. A new camera head amplifier has been developed in the BBC's laboratories which offers a substantial improvement on commercially available units and permits a reduction in the lighting level to approximately half that which would otherwise be required without any sacrifice in picture quality.

Another problem is that correction is necessary for the inherent deficiencies in the colour television reproduction of colour film; these deficiencies are most noticeable when it is required to insert film sequences into a production using cameras. A technique known as electronic masking has been developed which enables the inherent shortcomings of both the film and the film scanner virtually to be eliminated and a satisfactory match with camera pictures to be obtained.

The electronic standards converter developed by the BBC Designs

Department, which is still the only one of its type in the world, has been used for a variety of programmes originating in the USA, either live via satellite or recorded on video tape. This equipment converts colour television pictures instantaneously from the 525-line, 60-field NTSC system, used in America and some other countries, to the 625-line, 50-field PAL system used in Europe. The quality of the pictures obtained from this converter is very good, but the conversion process results in a picture of somewhat reduced size. The BBC Research Department has designed an advanced converter which overcomes this drawback, and has produced a prototype which was used during the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, so that live or recorded broadcasts of the Games could be converted to the PAL system for transmission in the UK and other parts of Europe without reduction in picture size.

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 allocation of frequencies in the long- and medium-wave bands to countries in the European Broadcasting Area is in general governed by the Copenhagen Convention and Plan of 1948, which came into force on 15 March 1950. Provision was made for modifications to the Plan, such as new stations or increases in power, to be negotiated between the countries directly affected. Such agreed modifications apply to 340 stations among the 42 countries in the European Broadcasting Area (which includes countries in North Africa and the Near East). In addition many countries have made modifications to their transmitter networks (to a total of 511), without going through the agreed negotiating procedures.

The present situation is that, apart from the two international common frequencies (1484 and 1594 kHz) which can be used by any

number of stations up to 2 kW, there are 1,195 stations in operation, whereas the original Plan provided for only 364. The total power used by all the stations now operating is about 47,000 kW, whereas the total power provided for in the Plan was about 21,000 kW.

The Plan intended to permit the 15 channels in the long-wave band and the 121 channels in the medium-wave band to be used in such a way that stations using the same, or adjacent, channels would not seriously interfere with each other. The great increase in the number and power of stations has resulted in a general increase in interference at night (which for this purpose means the period from an hour or more before sunset until an hour or more after sunrise). This interference affects the United Kingdom and most other countries in Europe.

It is felt in some countries that the time has come to have a new conference to make an entirely new wavelength plan. It would clearly be impossible, however, to make a satisfactory plan if all countries insist on retaining all their present services, unless some technical means can be found to enable more stations to be fitted in without excessive interference than is possible with the present methods of transmission. A number of studies are therefore being made by the EBU (European Broadcasting Union) and the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) to find means of increasing the number of stations that can be satisfactorily accommodated. The BBC is actively participating in this work.

Allocations in the vhf and uhf bands

The planning and allocation of frequencies in the television and sound broadcasting vhf Bands, I, II, and III were carried out at a European Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1952. The subsequent rapid expansion of television and vhf radio broadcasting and the need to prepare for television in colour and in the then unplanned uhf Bands IV and V necessitated revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. These were carried out at another conference held in Stockholm in 1961 and attended by European member countries of the ITU.

For the African continent a similar frequency plan was drafted by the African Broadcasting Conference meeting which was held in Geneva in 1963, and this plan was implemented in October 1964.

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 MHz) 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 MHz) enough allocations were made available to permit the extension of the BBC's vhf radio services, by means of relay stations, to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom, and also for local radio stations.

Allocations in Band-III (174–216 MHz) 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 MHz and 614–854 MHz respectively) have been planned on the basis of the use of the 625-line standard with 8-MHz channels, and this standard has been approved by the government for future development. BBC-2 is transmitted on 625 lines in Bands IV and V.

(See also other international bodies, pages 95–6)

Wavebands and frequencies allocated to broadcasting

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long-wave (LF)	150-285 kHz (2,000-1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kHz) available to BBC and used for Droitwich (Radio 2)
Medium-wave (MF)	525-1,605 kHz (571-187 m.)	Twelve frequencies for Radio 1 3 and 4 Programmes and one for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, both of which are in use by the BBC
Short-wave (HF)	3,950-4,000 kHz (75-m. band) 5,950-6,200 kHz (49-m. band) 7,100-7,300 kHz (41-m. band) 9,500-9,775 kHz (31-m. band) 11,700-11,975 kHz (25-m. band) 15,100-15,450 kHz (19-m. band) 17,700-17,900 kHz (16-m. band) 21,450-21,750 kHz (13-m. band) 25,600-26,100 kHz (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 MHz	Five channels for BBC television
Band II (vhf)	87.5-100 MHz	Frequencies, at present mainly restricted to 88-95 MHz, are used for BBC vhf radio
Band III (vhf)	174-216 MHz	Eight television channels for use by ITA and BBC
Band IV (uhf)	470-582 MHz	Fourteen channels for 625-line television
Band V (uhf)	614-854 MHz	Thirty channels for 625-line television

* The relationship between frequency and wavelength is as follows:

$$\text{Wavelength (in metres)} = \frac{300}{\text{Frequency (in MHz)}}$$

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

the frequency corresponding to a wavelength of 1,500 metres is $\frac{300}{1,500} = 0.2$ MHz or 200 kHz. (1 MHz = 1,000 kHz)

How to get the best reception

Aerials for 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.

Portable receivers for vhf 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 characterises the vhf service, and when receiving the stereophonic transmissions. 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.

Many transistor portable receivers are now provided with a special input socket which enables them to be operated satisfactorily inside a motor car by the connection of an aerial mounted outside the car body.

Aerials for vhf television (BBC-I)

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 'polarisation' of the aerial; this means using a type with horizontal or vertical elements, according to whether the transmission most appropriate for the district is horizontally or vertically polarised.

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 or more 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. To counter foreign interference the BBC is building a very large number of relay stations; 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 *vlf Aerials*, are available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, PO Box 1AA, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

Aerials for uhf television (BBC-2)

It cannot be too strongly emphasised 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. An efficient aerial is particularly important for the reception of colour television.

Since uhf transmissions are deflected by any object in their path 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. It is

important to use low loss uhf feeder cable to connect the aerial to the receiver.

BBC-1 and ITV programmes are also to be transmitted on uhf, including colour, starting in certain parts of the country about the end of 1969 or early in 1970. These programmes will continue to be transmitted in black and white on vhf for some years to come.

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

Local interference

Reception of 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 radio programmes; this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle and its effect is most serious on the Radio 2 long wavelength, 1500 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 into 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 145. 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-MHz (75 metre) band, although medium-wave transmitters may sometimes provide an alternative. The 6-, 7-, 9-, and 11-MHz 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-MHz 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-MHz 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 MHz (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 characterised 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 variation 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'.*

* 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.

External Services Engineering

The External Services use a total of 68 transmitters, 44 of them at sites in the United Kingdom and 24 of them at relay bases overseas. The UK transmitters carry the entire output of External Services: most of them are short-wave transmitters, but certain high-power medium and long-wave transmitters are used for the European Services, which are also relayed in West Berlin by one medium-wave and one vhf transmitter. The UK transmitters are in process of being modernised; the main development in 1968-9 is the bringing into service of six higher power (250 kW) transmitters at the Skelton site, where six new transmitters replace six war-time transmitters of 100 kW.

The East Mediterranean station operates medium-wave relays for the Arabic Service, Persian Service and World Service. It also relays these and other services on short waves, covering the Middle East and parts of Asia, Africa and Europe. The Arabic Service is also relayed by a medium-wave transmitter in Malta.

The BBC Far Eastern Relay Station relays on short waves the World Service and most of the language services for South and South-east Asia and the Far East.

The Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island uses four 250 kW short-wave transmitters and carries the World Service, African Service, French Language Service for Africa, and the Latin American Service. It has improved reception of BBC programmes in West, Central and South Africa, and in South and Central America.

BBC transmitting stations and studios

TRANSMITTING STATIONS, DOMESTIC SERVICES

Long- and medium-wave	69 transmitters at 44 stations	
VHF Radio 2, 3, 4	225 transmitters at 74 stations	
VHF Local radio	9 transmitters at 9 stations	
BBC-1 and BBC-Wales	99 transmitters at 97 stations	
BBC-2	33 transmitters at 33 stations	
Total of transmitting stations		176
Total of transmitters in service		435

EXTERNAL SERVICES TRANSMITTING STATIONS

4 short-wave transmitting stations in the United Kingdom with 42 high-power transmitters (50 kW and over)		
1 medium and short-wave station in the United Kingdom with 1 high-power medium-wave and 1 high-power short-wave transmitter		
1 Far Eastern relay station with two high-power and four low-power short-wave transmitters		
1 short-wave relay station on Ascension Island, with four high-power transmitters		
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 Berlin		
1 VHF relay station in Berlin		
Total of transmitting stations		11
Total of transmitters		68

TELEVISION STUDIOS

London production (6 colour).	15	Regions production	8
presentation (1 colour)	2	interview	15
news (1 colour)	2		
interview	5	Total	23
Total	24		

DOMESTIC RADIO STUDIOS

<i>attended</i>		<i>unattended</i>	
London	60	London	9
Regions	73	Regions	31
Local radio	18	Total	40
Total	151		

EXTERNAL SERVICES STUDIOS

	London	44
Total of studios in United Kingdom		282
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)		7
Total of studios in United Kingdom and Overseas		289

REFERENCE

The BBC's powers and obligations
The national broadcasting councils
Advisory councils and committees
Programme contracts — Copyright
Staff — Recruitment
Receiving licences — Finance
Publications — Reith lectures
Orchestras — Auditions
Record requests
Submission of scripts and scores
How to get tickets for BBC shows
SOS messages and appeals
Weather forecasts
BBC addresses — dates
The Charter and Licence
Books on broadcasting

REFERENCES

The following references are listed in the order in which they are cited in the text. The references are given in the form of a list of numbers, each followed by the author's name, the title of the article, the journal name, the volume number, the issue number, and the page numbers.

1. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
2. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
3. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
4. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
5. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
6. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
7. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
8. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
9. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].
10. [Author's name], [Title of article], [Journal name], [Volume], [Issue], [Page numbers].

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 twelve 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 organisation 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 con-

* Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 245-269.

ditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance, and others relating to programmes.

Finance

From the constitutional point of view, the 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 page 193.)*

Under the Charter, the Corporation is a non-profit-making organisation. 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 derived 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 46–9*). Radio Enterprises, which was established in 1966, also contributes.

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 organised 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 of Commons 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 judgement 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 formalising 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 recognised. 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 preference of its many audiences (*see pages 92-4 for audience research*), 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 pages 244 and 249-53*). 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. (*Chairman*)

W. Sinclair Gauldie

Professor T. Neville George,
F.R.S.

John Irvine

John Johnston, the Rt Hon. the
Lord Provost of Glasgow

The Rt Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D.

James W. Macfarlane

Mrs T. W. Mackie

Charles Macleod

A. H. Martin

Michael Weir

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Professor Glanmor Williams
(*Chairman*)

Dr A. L. Cochrane, C.B.E.

E. D. Jones, C.B.E.

R. Gerallt Jones

Alderman Tom Jones

Mrs W. E. Jones

D. P. M. Michael

C. E. H. Morris

John Samuel

Mrs E. M. Williams

Glyn 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 specialised 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



Eric Porter and Maggie Smith in Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* in the Play of the Month series on BBC-1



'The World of Wodehouse' – Anton Rodgers as Ukridge on BBC-1

John Le Mesurier and Arthur Lowe in the comedy series 'Dad's Army'





Spike Milligan in the 'Beachcomber' series on BBC-2

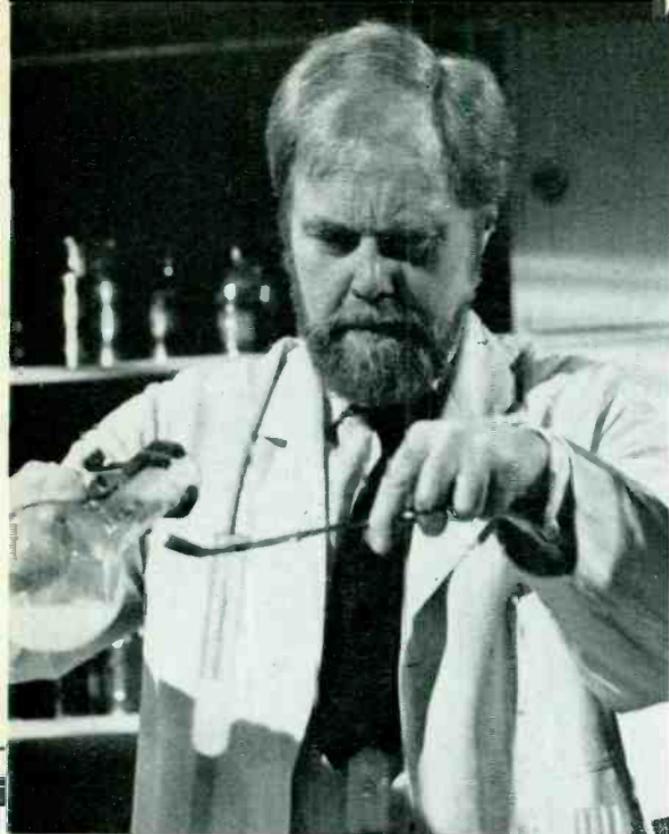
Ronald Lacey as Denis Jenkinson, Michael Bryant (as Stirling Moss) and Stirling Moss himself on the set of 'Mille Miglia'. In 1955 the Mille Miglia, one of the toughest races in the calendar, was won for the first time by Englishmen – Jenkinson and Moss. Shown in colour on BBC-2 (*right*)

Z Cars: A Kind of Proof – Ron Davies and Christine Eagle (*below opposite*)

Edward Chapman and Virginia Stride, *below*, as Joe and Liz Champion in the 'Champion House' series







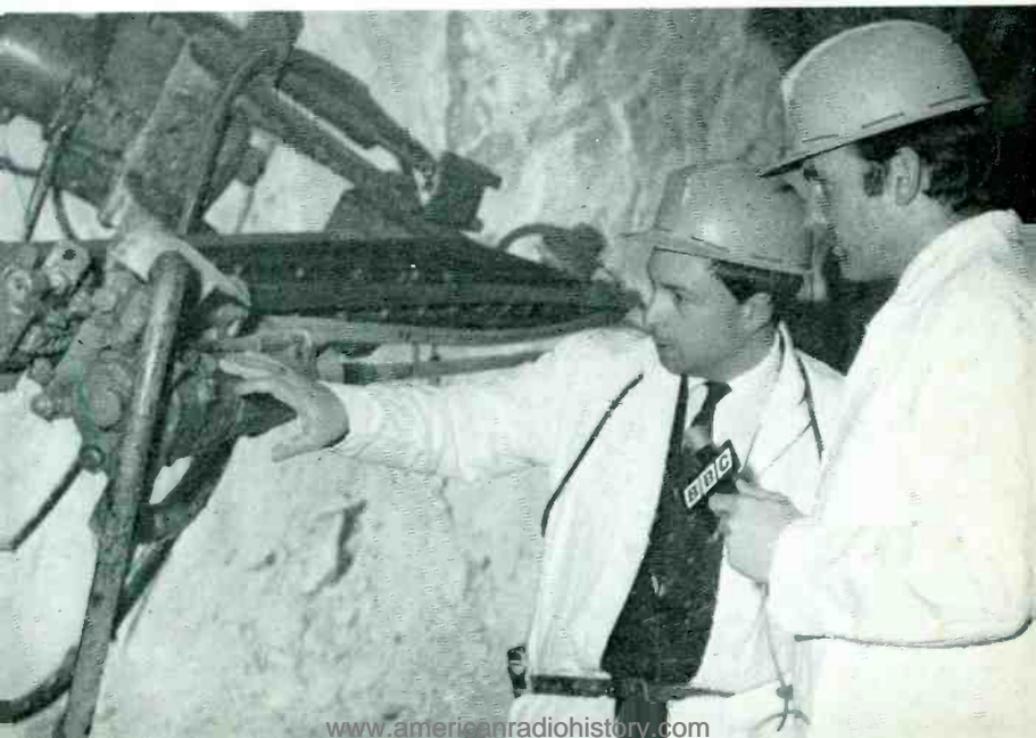
'The Expert'
Marius Goring in
the BBC-2 series
about forensic
medicine

Benfica footballer
Eusebio inter-
viewed for the BBC
Portuguese
Service, at
Wembley
Stadium



Barnard Archard
and Scott Forbes
in Elwyn Jones's
serial 'Chain
Reaction', BBC
Wales Television

BBC African
Service:
'Trademark
Britain'. A British
export sales
manager, explains
rock drilling





The Rt Hon. Michael Stewart M.P., the Foreign Secretary, interviewed for the BBC East European Service about his visit to Yugoslavia

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 requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility of nominating panels to select the members of the National Broadcasting Councils.

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

The members of these bodies are appointed by the BBC, usually for periods of four or five years. They do not receive any remuneration for serving the Corporation in this capacity. Appointments are 'staggered' in the interests of continuity.

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialised bodies in that they have been given functions of an executive nature with well-defined responsibilities in their field (*see page 73*).

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 organisations and individuals covering almost every sphere of the national life.

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

* '(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.'

General Advisory Council

- J. S. Shields (*Chairman*)
Professor Richard I. Aaron, F.B.A.
The Lord Aberdare
W. O. Campbell Adamson,
The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Jack Ashley, M.P.
Stafford Beer
Arthur Blenkinsop, M.P.
Lady Brunner, O.B.E.
The Rt Hon. Lord Butler, C.H.
The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Charles F. Carter
The Rt Hon. Viscount Cobham, K.G.,
G.C.M.G.
Sir Philip de Zulueta
The Rt Hon. Edward du Cann, M.P.
The Rev. Hugh O. Douglas, C.B.E.
The Lord Douglass
The Earl of Drogheda, K.B.E.
Victor Feather, C.B.E.
Major General Sir Randle Feilden,
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Hugh Finn
Dr Charles M. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Bryan Forbes
David Gibson-Watt, M.C., M.P.
Mrs J. Wolrige Gordon
Miss Joyce Grenfell, O.B.E.
Professor Robert Grieve
Francis G. Guckian
Professor Sir Alexander Haddow,
F.R.S.
Dr Marita Harper
- Richard Hoggart
James Jack
Mrs Peggy Jay
Mrs Dorothy M. Jones, C.B.E.
Peter Kirk, M.P.
Charles Longbottom
Miss Ellen McCullough
John Maddox
Dr D. C. Martin, C.B.E.
Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Professor Sir Robert H. Matthew,
C.B.E.
Miss Margaret Miles
Peter Montgomery
Professor E. J. Richards
Alfred Morris, M.P.
John Mortimer, Q.C.
Sir William S. Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Dr Kathleen Ollerenshaw
Peter Parker, M.V.O.
Niel Pearson, C.B.E.
W. A. Prideaux, M.C., T.D.
Mrs Helen Ramage
Sir Paul Reilly
Jasper Rootham
Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.
John Schlesinger
Professor Roy Shaw
J. C. Swaffield
P. F. D. Tennant, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mrs John Tilney
The Rt Rev. Oliver S. Tomkins
Sir Peter Venables
Dr Michael Winstanley, M.P.

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- The Lord Dunleath, T.D. (*Chairman*)
Denis T. Archdale
Mrs M. Allison Bell
John M. Gray, M.B.E.
F. G. Guckian
Dr J. Stuart Hawnt, C.B.E.
Mrs W. R. Hutchison
W. J. Johnston
James Jordan
T. G. McLaughlin
- J. F. MacMahon
Miss Bessie H. Maconachie, M.P.
Captain Peter Montgomery
Samuel Napier
Mrs Mary O'Malley
Edwin Rhodes
Bernard Sherlock, M.B.E.
W. L. Stephens, D.S.C.
Dr Margaret B. Sutherland
David Wylie

Northern Advisory Council

N. G. C. Pearson, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)
Colonel Rupert Alec-Smith
Stan Barstow
Miss Elizabeth Creyke
Sir James Duff
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Programme Contracts

In BBC folklore there is a story, apocryphal or not, of the lady who, invited to broadcast, said she would be delighted but what would the fee be. On being told, she is reported to have said that the figure was most reasonable and would she have to pay it before the broadcast and would the BBC prefer cash or a cheque! At the other extreme there are some – few and far between but by no means apocryphal – who imagine that the BBC has inexhaustible resources and is thus fair game. In fact about one-third of the BBC's domestic services' expenditure is devoted to artists, speakers and royalties of one form or another. In the financial year ending March 1968 BBC expenditure under this head was about £24 million. Against this background of such large-scale expenditure out of a purse which is by no means bottomless, given the BBC's tremendous commitments and obligations, the Corporation has to send out nearly 300,000 contracts a year, which means that on average every day some 800 people, in addition to members of the BBC staff, are engaged to inform, educate and entertain the 50 million viewers and listeners at home as well as the vast polyglot audience overseas.

How is it done? There are two departments directly concerned with the issue of contracts which work in close touch with the output departments: *Programme Contracts* (which is responsible for radio and whose Head has the further overall functions referred to below) and *Artists Bookings, Television*. The first of these is part of the Legal Adviser's Division, the second of Television Programme Servicing Departments. Each is sub-divided into sections to deal with various branches of BBC output such as music, light entertainment, drama, talks, outside broadcasts. Each is staffed by specialist negotiators – there are corresponding arrangements for the BBC's six other centres outside London – at whose disposal are the files and indexes relating to hundreds of thousands of contributors and containing details of their broadcasts and fees over the years.

How are these fees assessed and what kind of contractual terms are arranged? In negotiating appropriate payments the BBC has a triple responsibility. Firstly as a public corporation it has to make judicious use of the public monies allocated to fees. Secondly, it has to ensure that the fee is correctly assessed in relation to a number of factors which have to be taken into account. These are: the professional status of the contributor and what he may be able to earn in other fields; the nature of his engagement and prominence within the programme; the degree of research or other preparatory work; the value and importance of the contributor to broadcasting (not necessarily the same as his value in other fields); the time involved (which may be much more in

television than in radio); the particular circumstances of the broadcast. Thirdly, in husbanding wisely its resources, the BBC has yet to ensure that it discharges its obligations as a leading employer of artists and speakers.

The BBC attaches the utmost importance to maintaining its good relations with contributors and to ensuring that agreements are properly implemented. It is a matter of pride to the negotiating staff that those whom they engage should have complete faith in the BBC's good name for fair dealing and that if there is a rare but just cause for complaint that the cause should be found and removed. So the BBC is particularly concerned that not only the fees offered but also the terms of the engagement are fair and equitable. The contracting departments in their work use many types of contract which collectively might appear quite bewildering to the layman. In music, for example, there are different contracts according to the type of engagement involved such as a chamber orchestra, a symphony orchestra, a brass band, a solo artist in a public concert promoted by the BBC, orchestral extras and deputies, and chorus extras. Similarly, in the talks field there are a number of contracts to cover talks and interviews, reading performances, outside broadcasts commentaries and news, with appropriate variants for radio and television.

This corpus of contracts is not the result of a zealous Parkinsonian bureaucracy or of any sinister intent on the part of the BBC to get more than its fair share of the bargain, but has evolved over the years to meet differing programme needs and differing types of performance and as a result of agreements with outside organisations. Briefly, in addition to the fee, every contract states the rights acquired respectively by the BBC and by the contributor; in particular it defines the broadcasting and other rights which may be involved, what percentage may be appropriate for a repeat performance or distribution overseas, what are the rights in relation to domestic broadcasts or broadcasts by the External Services and, overall, what are the obligations of both parties in respect of the contribution.

Collective agreements

The collective agreements which are reflected in the relevant forms of contract are the particular responsibility of the Head of Programme Contracts. They deal with every aspect of the employment of both salaried and freelance contributors over the whole field of radio and television broadcasting involving actors and variety artists, musicians, journalists, other professional broadcasters who are both writers and speakers, represented by bodies such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, the

Radiowriters Association, the *National Union of Journalists* and the *Ballroom Dancers Federation*. 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 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 organisations for the protection of various branches of the entertainment industry, Head of Programme Contracts acts as a BBC representative in its dealings with employers' organisations, such as the *Orchestral Employers' Association* and the *Independent Television Companies Association*.

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 175.) Radio and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer, or with each author or his agent or publisher, and in the case of artistic works used in television with the artist or his agent.

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

Society in return for the right to record copyright musical works under its control, that Society again dividing up the lump sum between its members on the basis of the number of recordings made by the BBC.

Agreements with official bodies

The BBC also has a long-standing agreement with the *Publishers' Association*, the *Society of Authors*, and the *League of Dramatists* which 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 for prose. In the case of poems 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. 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.

Both the *Radiowriters Association* and the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* are recognised by the BBC as negotiating bodies for contributors of radio drama and features. On the television side the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* is the recognised negotiating body. The BBC has two agreements with the Guild, 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 prescribed.

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 fees, to give repeats in BBC programmes and, in the case of television, to per-

mit recordings of the programme to be used by overseas broadcasting organisations. 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.

Staff

Staff numbers

The total number of staff employed varied very little over the year and on 31 March 1968 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) was 21,680 full-time and 1,253 part-time. Of those, 14,363 were men and 8,570 were women.

Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

- 5,400 technical staff in engineering division
- 9,060 production and programme services staff
- 2,675 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 5,798 in the manual and catering groups

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

- 5,640 staff were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio
- 13,753 were similarly engaged on work connected with television
- 3,540 were engaged on work for External Services

The economic use of manpower is kept under systematic review. Besides the normal methods of budgetary control, cost accounting, and management scrutiny of requests for additional staff, there is a continuous application of organisation and methods techniques and work study. This is provided by specialist staff in the Corporation's *Management Services Group*, who work closely with heads of all departments and give an advisory service to all levels of management on staffing, organisation, 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 both 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 140 for details of engineering training).

Staff Training began in 1936 with regular courses for the study of radio production. The main part of the Department's work is concerned with professional skills. Training in radio includes courses for producers, announcers and programme operations assistants, and special courses for particular groups of staff are held to meet individual requirements of Directorates. Local radio staff are trained in a specially equipped studio. Courses in television production, with various specialised courses for ancillary staff, take place in a separate training centre at Shepherds Bush. These include courses for producers, production and producers' assistants and make-up staff. Special courses in film direction for television are also held. Seminars for the study of particular subjects, e.g. stereophony, radio drama, are held in co-operation with interested departments often with the participation of outside contributors. In February 1968 a seminar on television for children was held on behalf of the EBU.

Management training is provided at all levels from manual and clerical supervisors to the most senior staff and includes administrative training for producers as well as executives. For senior staff there are regular residential conferences each year. For junior staff induction courses in BBC programme and administrative practices are obligatory. There are also shorter specialised courses in organisation and methods, quicker reading and establishment work.

A particular urgency is that of aiding the development of broadcasting systems in emergent countries. Apart from the overseas guests who attend domestic courses, three special ten-week courses for overseas broadcasters are arranged each year in collaboration with the Ministry of Overseas Development. Technical training was provided during the year at BBC stations and studios and at the Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton for some seventy-nine broadcasting engineers and technicians from overseas. Instructors from

Staff Training Department and staff from other departments in the BBC also carry out training missions overseas. Courses in television direction for overseas students are conducted in a specially constructed training studio in London (*see also page 97*).

Also within 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 working in radio 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 specialised training and arranges for junior staff to attend Further Education Colleges on day release.

In addition to those who attend for testing and individual tuition, over two thousand students now pass through Staff Training Department annually, and over one hundred and fifty courses are held each year.

The Staff Training Department also supervises the work of the Training Reserves including 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 Department of Employment and Productivity, University Appointment Boards, and other organisations. Most vacancies call for some specialised 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.

The Engineering Division recruits some 300 technical staff each year, 250 of these being between 18 and 26 years of age who have studied up to 'A' level in mathematics and physics, or who hold equivalent technical qualifications, for employment in radio and television broadcasting in London and regional studio centres and transmitters. The remaining 50 are recruited as graduates in electrical engineering or physics direct from university, or as qualified experienced engineers. The vacancies for engineers are mostly in the radio and television broadcasting engineering operational departments. There is also a limited number of graduate trainee posts in the research, designs and planning and installation departments for graduates with good honours degrees. Two research scholarships are offered each year to selected graduates to read for a Ph.D. in physics or electrical engineering at any university in the United Kingdom.

Inquiries about employment should be addressed as follows :

- (a) Programme, editorial and administrative staff concerned with all services in radio and television broadcasting to:
Appointments Department, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA
- (b) Engineering staff to:
Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA
- (c) Staff in the clerical, secretarial, and manual categories:
In London to:
Appointments Department, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA
In regional centres to:
Head of Administration,
Midlands, North, South and West, Northern Ireland, Scotland,
or Wales at the addresses given on pages 228-9.

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* recognised by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these are the

* For trades unions and other bodies representing performers, etc., see also pages 175-7.

Association of Broadcasting Staff (an 'industrial' union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication Union/Plumbing 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 recognised for staff employed at 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognises full freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. The Corporation encourages staff who are in membership with recognised 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 organisational changes and the general views of staff.

Organisation and senior staff of the Corporation

The following charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organised. The lists of staff (*given on pages 187-191*) link up approximately with the charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in the BBC.

Board of Governors

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

National Governor for Wales

National Governor for Northern Ireland

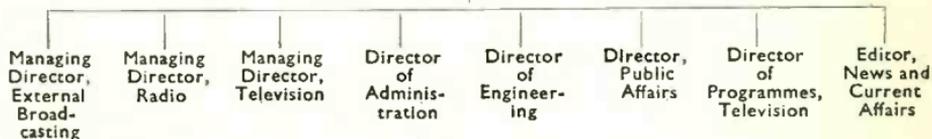
Seven other Governors

Director-General

Board of Management

Board of Management

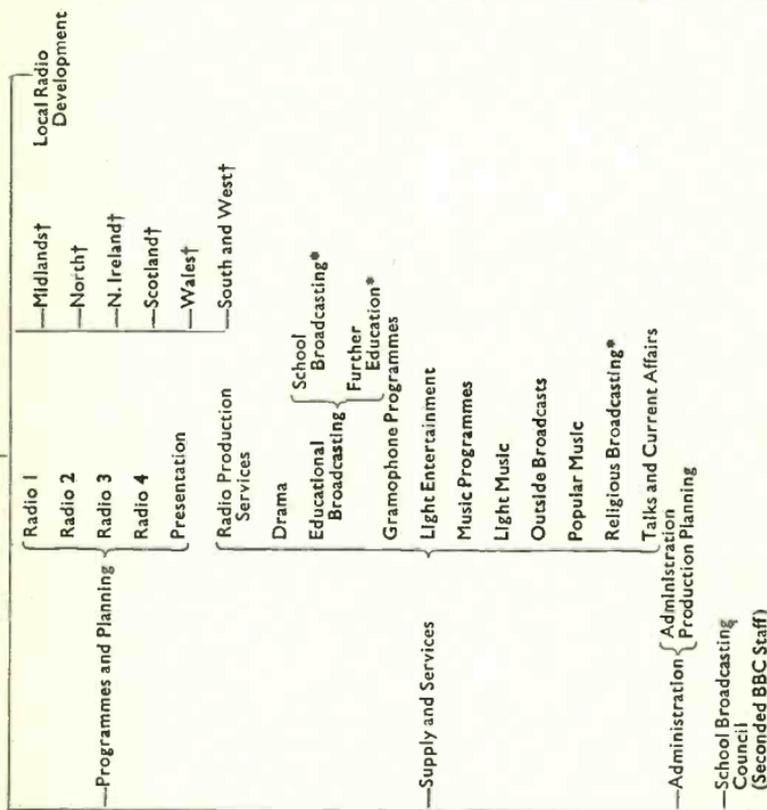
Director-General



The Secretary

Managing Director, Radio

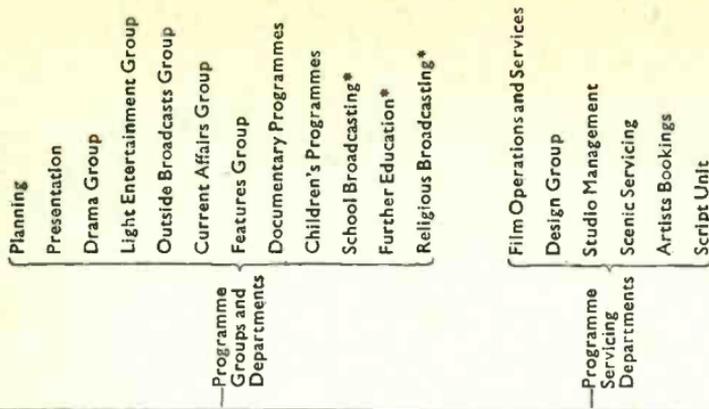
—Engineering Operations and Maintenance † (radio group)



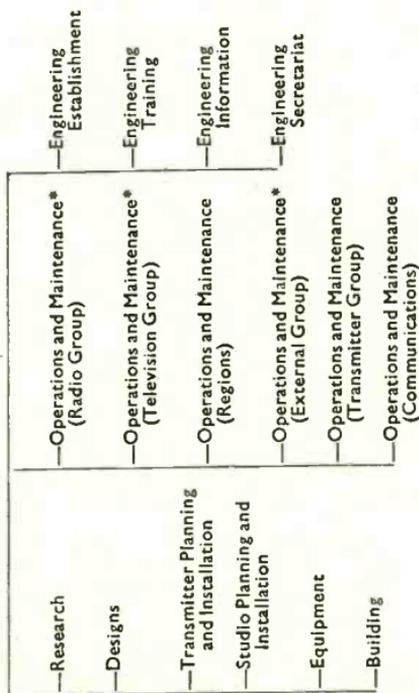
- * Parts of Educational & Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover radio & television
- † Under Managing Director, Radio but responsible to Managing Director, Radio, Managing Director, Television and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches
- ‡ Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

Managing Director, Television

—Engineering Operations and Maintenance † (television group)

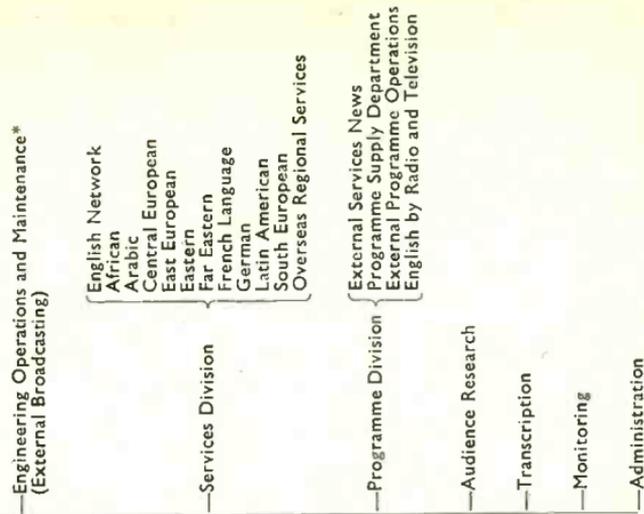


Director of Engineering

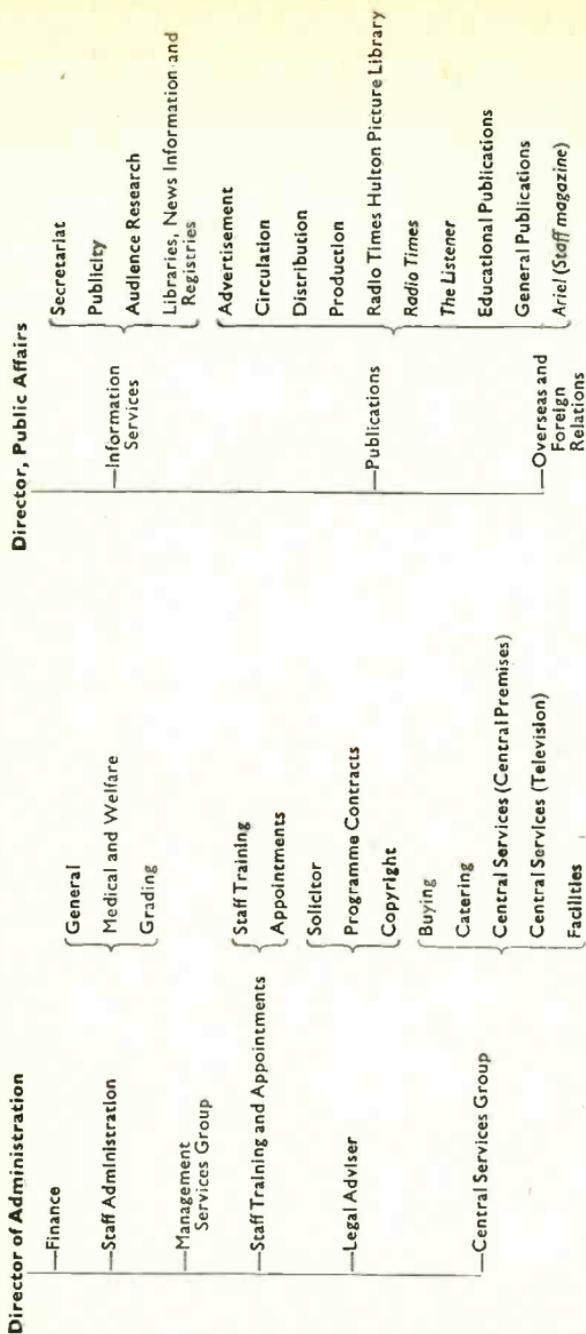


* Under Managing Director concerned but responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

Managing Director, External Broadcasting



* Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards.



Director-General

Secretary to the Director-General

C. J. Curran *to succeed*
Sir Hugh Greene,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E., 1.4.1969
Mrs M. Long

Radio

Managing Director, Radio

F. G. Gillard, C.B.E. (*to be succeeded by* Ian Trethowan, 1.1.1970)

Assistant Director of Radio

R. D'A. Marriott, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Controller, Programme Organisation (Radio)

M. F. C. Standing, C.B.E.

Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting

A. P. Monson

Chief Assistant, Programme Organisation (Radio)

J. K. Rickard

Head of Radio Establishment Department

F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.

Head of Production Planning (Radio)

O. G. Taylor

Controller, Radio 4 and Music Programme

G. E. Mansell

Controller, Radio 1 and 2

(*vacancy*)

Controller, Third Programme

P. H. Newby

Head of Presentation (Radio)

D. O. Lloyd-James

Controller, Music

W. F. Glock, C.B.E., D.MUS.

Assistant Controller, Music

L. Salter

Head of Radio Production Services

R. V. A. George

Head of Drama (Radio)

M. J. Esslin

Head of Gramophone Programmes

Miss A. E. Instone, O.B.E.

Head of Light Entertainment (Radio)

C. J. Mahoney

Head of Outside Broadcasts (Radio)

C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.
(*to be succeeded by*
R. C. Hudson, 1.4.1969)

Head of Popular Music Department

K. S. Baynes

Head of Religious Broadcasting

Penry Jones

Head of Talks and Current Affairs (Radio)

J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.

Programme Editor, Current Affairs (Radio)

S. W. Bonarjee

Editor, General Talks (Radio)

C. F. O. Clarke

Programme Editor, Arts, Science, and Documentaries (Radio)

Lord Archie Gordon

Secretary, School Broadcasting Council

J. S. Robson

Controller, Educational Broadcasting

R. S. Postgate

Head of Educational Broadcasting Services

E. I. Gilman

Head of School Broadcasting (Radio)

F. N. Lloyd Williams

Head of Further Education (Radio)

M. W. Stephens

Local Radio Development Manager

H. H. Pierce

Radio Enterprises (*see Television*)

Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting (Equipment)

J. R. Wakefield

Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting (Operations)

D. H. Cummings

Regional

Controller, Midlands

P. M. Beech

Head of Programmes, Midlands

D. L. Porter

Head of Administration, Midlands

W. A. Roberts

Head of Engineering, Midlands
Controller, North
Head of Programmes, North
Head of Administration, North
Head of Engineering, North
Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Northern Ireland Programmes

Head of Administration, Northern Ireland
Head of Engineering, Northern Ireland
Controller, Scotland
Head of Programmes, Scotland
Head of Administration, Scotland
Head of Engineering, Scotland
Controller, South and West
Head of Programmes, South and West
Head of Administration, South and West
Head of Engineering, South and West
Controller, Wales
Head of Programmes, Wales
Head of Administration, Wales
Head of Engineering, Wales

E. R. Deighton
R. Stead, C.B.E.
G. D. Miller
G. K. Brown (*designate*)
H. G. Anstey
B. W. Maguire
D. Hannon *to succeed*
H. W. McMullen
20.2.1969
R. A. Gangel
J. D. McEwan
A. D. G. Milne
R. G. Coulter
A. M. Brown
W. A. Jackson
A. D. Hawkins, O.B.E.
J. Elliot
J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E.
P. E. F. A. West
J. H. Rowley, C.B.E.
A. Talfan Davies
Elwyn W. Timothy
G. Salter

Television

Managing Director, Television
Director of Programmes, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Controller, Programme Services, Television
Controller, BBC-1
Controller, BBC-2
Chief Engineer, Television
Assistant Controller (Planning) Television
Assistant Controller, Programme Services,
Television
Assistant Controller, Television Administration
Head of Light Entertainment Group,
Television
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts,
Television

Head of Current Affairs Group, Television
General Manager, Television and Radio
Enterprises
Head of Features Group, Television
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group,
Television
Chief Assistant to General Manager, Outside
Broadcasts, Television
General Manager, Film Operations and
Services, Television
Head of Design Group, Television
Head of Television Administration
Department

H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.
D. Attenborough
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.
P. L. Fox
R. H. Scott
S. N. Watson
Mrs J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.

P. G. A. Ramsay
C. L. Page, O.B.E.

T. J. H. Sloan

P. H. Dimmock, C.V.O.,
O.B.E.
J. F. Grist

D. Scuse, M.B.E.
A. E. Singer

D. J. Amooore

H. L. Middleton

J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.
R. Levin, O.B.E.

P. A. Findlay

Head of Television Establishment Department	C. R. East
Head of Event Programmes, Television	A. Chivers
Head of Sports Programmes, Television	G. B. Cowgill
Head of Science and Features, Television	Hon. H. R. Fisher
Head of Arts Features, Television	S. Hearst
Head of General Features, Television	I. G. Watkins
Head of Music Programmes, Television	J. Culshaw, O.B.E.
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television	E. R. Cawston
Head of Plays, Drama, Television	G. Savory
Head of Series, Drama, Television	A. Osborn
Head of Serials, Drama, Television	S. Sutton
Head of Variety, Light Entertainment Group, Television	W. F. Cotton
Head of Comedy, Light Entertainment Group, Television	M. Mills
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Head of Planning (Forward)	J. Mair, M.B.E.
Head of Planning (Current)	C. D. Shaw
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	Miss M. L. Sims
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Head of Further Education, Television	D. H. Grattan
Head of Religious Programmes, Television	O. J. W. Hunkin
Head of Scenic Servicing, Television	J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.
Head of Studio Management, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Head of Film Operations	C. V. Phipps
Head of Film Services	D. O. Martin
Head of Scenic Design	C. R. Hatts
Head of Design Services	I. Beynon-Lewis, O.B.E.
Head of Graphics	A. Elfer
Head of Costume Department, Television	P. Shepherd
Head of Make-up Department, Television	Miss Hillcoat
Head of Artists Bookings, Television	T. H. B. Bailey
Television Liaison	B. J. Forbes
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Operations	G. D. Cook
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Developments	D. M. B. Grubb
Head of Engineering, Television Outside Broadcasts	H. A. Goodings
Head of Engineering, Television News	H. C. J. Tarner
Head of Engineering, Television Studios	C. R. Longman
Head of Engineering, Television Recording	T. B. McCrerrick
Head of Engineering, Television Services	R. de B. McCullough
Head of Engineering, Television Network	R. B. Mobsby

News and current affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs	J. C. Crawley
Chief Assistant to Editor, News and Current Affairs	T. Winter
Editor, Television News	D. M. Taylor
Head of Radio Newsroom	G. A. Hollingworth
Foreign News Editor	A. L. Hutchinson, V.R.D.
Editor, Radio News Features	B. A. W. Bliss
Editor, Sports News Programmes	H. M. Mackay, M.B.E.

Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters T. F. Maltby
 Head of News Administration C. P. Jubb

External broadcasting

Managing Director, External Broadcasting	O. J. Whitley
Controller, External Broadcasting Services	J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.
Controller, Programmes, External Broadcasting	D. M. Hodson
Controller, Administration, External Broadcasting	R. W. P. Cockburn
Assistant Controller, External Broadcasting (Europe)	F. L. M. Shepley
Assistant Controller, External Broadcasting (Overseas)	E. D. Robertson, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting	D. A. V. Williams
Editor, English Network	R. E. Gregson
Editor, Central Supply Department	M. B. Latey
Editor, External Services News	K. Fairfax
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	G. A. Tree
Head External Services Prog. Operations	H. G. Venables, O.B.E.
Head of External Services Productions	K. Syrop
Head of Monitoring Service	J. Rae
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of English by Radio and Television	C. W. Dilke
Head of African Service	S. E. Watrous
Head of Arabic Service	D. J. S. Thomson
Head of Eastern Services	M. W. Dodd
Head of Far Eastern Services	H. R. Howse
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Overseas Regional Services	G. Steedman
Head of Overseas Talks and Features	D. T. Muggeridge
Head of Central European Service	G. Tarjan
Head of East European Service	(vacancy)
Head of European Talks and English Service	Miss E. M. Barker, O.B.E.
Head of French Language Services	J. H. M. Sherwood
Head of German Service	R. A. L. O'Rorke
Head of South European Service	A. S. Kark
Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting	E. A. Beaumont, M.B.E.

Engineering

Director of Engineering	J. Redmond
Deputy Director of Engineering	D. B. Weigall
Assistant Director of Engineering	D. E. Todd
Chief Engineer, Administration	J. E. F. Voss
Chief Engineer, External Relations	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, Research and Development	G. G. Gouriet
Head of Designs Department	R. D. A. Maurice, O.B.E., DR.-ING.
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	W. Wharton

Head of Equipment Department
Head of Building Department
Head of Engineering Establishment
Department
Head of Engineering Information Department
Head of Engineering Training Department
Head of Engineering Secretariat
Chief Engineer, Transmitters
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)
Chief Engineer, Communications
Superintendent Engineer, Communications

T. J. Allport
R. A. Brown
D. E. Creasey
L. W. Turner
H. Henderson
J. A. Fitzgerald
M. J. Crawt
D. East
C. G. Butler
G. Stannard
D. G. Preston

Administration

Director of Administration
Controller, Staff Administration
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments
Controller, Finance
Legal Adviser
Chief Accountant
Solicitor
Head of Central Services Group
Head of Programme Contracts
Head of Copyright
Head of Buying
Head of Management Services Group
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
Staff Administration Officer
Head of Staff Training
Head of Appointments Department
Corporation Medical Adviser

Head of Grading
Head of Computer Planning
Industrial Relations Officer

J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.
M. Kinchin Smith
L. G. Thirkell
J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.
E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
E. B. Thorne
L. P. R. Roche
A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.
G. M. Turnell
R. G. Walford
C. W. Naish
L. Gregory
G. W. M. Cockburn
A. G. Finch
O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
W. O. Galbraith, O.B.E.
A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B.,
B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.
W. T. Aird
D. M. Preston
H. R. Ginn

Public Affairs

Director, Public Affairs
Controller, Information Services
Head of Publicity
Head of Secretariat
Head of Audience Research
Librarian and Registrar
Controller, Overseas and Foreign Relations
General Manager, Publications
Assistant General Manager, Publications
Editor, *Radio Times*
Editor, *The Listener*
Head of Advertisement Department
Circulation Manager, Publications
Books Editor

Hon. K. H. L. Lamb
G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.
H. G. Campey, O.B.E.
R. D. Pendlebury
B. P. Emmett
(*vacancy*)
D. Stephenson, C.B.E.
R. S. C. Hall, C.B.E.
M. W. Webb
C. J. Campbell Nairne
K. F. C. Miller
A. D. Duggin
T. H. Martin
A. L. Kingsford

The Secretary

A. C. Whitby

Broadcast receiving licences 1947-1968

(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 1963 the BBC was given the full amount. From 1 August 1965, the combined licence cost £5, the radio only licence £1 5s. The combined licence was increased to £6 from 1 January 1969. A combined licence for colour television, introduced on 1 January 1968 at £10, was increased to £11 from 1 January 1969.

	Total	Free for Blind Persons	Radio only	Combined radio and television monochrome	colour	Car radios included in 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	—	93,456
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
1967	16,773,205	29,662	2,476,272	14,267,271	—	755,205
1968	17,645,821	27,564	2,529,750	15,068,079*	20,428	956,029

* This figure includes 34,718 combined radio and television licences issued to blind persons and 58 combined licences for cars.

Dealers' demonstration fees and combined licences for old people's homes at 31.3.68 have been excluded from above figures.

Combined television and radio licence fees in Europe (at December 1967)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Austria	13	12	4	Germany	8	15	0
Belgium	8	0	0	Italy	8	0	0
Denmark	11	13	4	Netherlands	6	4	10
Eire	5	0	0	Norway	11	13	4
Finland	8	1	0	Sweden	10	17	3
France	8	8	11	Switzerland	11	5	0

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 1967-8 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 1967-8 this charge amounted to £4,350,500.

In 1967-8 the licence fee for a radio-only licence was £1 5s. and for a combined radio and monochrome television licence £5 (colour £10). The gross licence revenue was £79,097,443 and the income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was £74,746,943. Crediting £1 5s. from each combined radio and television licence to radio and apportioning the Post Office deduction between radio and television, radio received £20,873,042 and television received £53,873,901.

Summary of finances of the Home Services

BROADCASTING		Radio	Television
Income	Income received from the Postmaster General	£	£
	Other Income	20,873,042	53,873,901
		158,034	59,679
		21,031,076	53,933,580
Expenditure	Operating	19,394,628	47,461,743
	Capital	1,533,746	9,501,422
		20,928,374	56,963,165
	Broadcasting Surplus or Deficit (-)	102,702	-3,029,585
NON-BROADCASTING			
	Net Surplus	339,912	499,788
	Net surplus or deficit (-) on the year's working	442,614	-2,529,797

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury which in 1967-8 amounted to £9,429,000 for operating expenses and £1,137,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £10,566,000.

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet at 31 March 1968, with relative Income and Expenditure reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors follow. Corresponding

Balance Sheet at

Home Services

31 March 1967			31 March 1968	
£	£		£	£
		CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
	41,278,596	Representing net capital expenditure less depreciation to date		47,514,051
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
	3,238,837	Surplus carried forward representing the excess of total income over operating and net capital expenditure to date		1,151,654
50,000		PROVISION TOWARDS CONTRACTUAL PAYMENTS TO STAFF	—	
50,000	—	<i>Less: Investments to cover this liability</i>	—	—
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	<u>44,517,433</u>	TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>48,665,705</u>

and Accounts

and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1968, as figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

31 March 1968

Home Services

31 March 1967 £		Radio £	Tele- vision £	31 March 1968 £
	FIXED ASSETS - Statement 4			
60,607,372	At 31 March 1967 at cost	20,652,713	44,806,763	65,459,476
6,353,696	Gross additions during the year	1,533,746	9,501,422	11,035,168
66,961,068		22,186,459	54,308,185	76,494,644
1,501,592	Less: Assets written off during the year	484,736	1,404,177	1,888,913
65,459,476		21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731
24,228,880	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	11,710,355	15,429,325	27,139,680
41,230,596	At 31 March 1968 at cost less depreciation	9,991,368	37,474,683	47,466,051
	INVESTMENTS			
48,000	Shares in Visnews Ltd at cost			48,000
41,278,596				47,514,051
	CURRENT ASSETS			
1,660,378	Stores on Hand at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)			2,037,862
8,614,714	Debtors and Unexpired Charges			8,750,531
1,500,000	Loans to Local Government Authorities			—
1,761,326	British Government Securities at cost			—
—	Bank Balances			3,276,192
322,210	Cash in Hand			355,802
13,858,628				14,420,387
	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
8,076,835	Creditors including Corporation Tax			13,268,733
2,542,956	Bank Overdraft			—
10,619,791				13,268,733
3,238,837	NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,151,654
44,517,433	TOTAL HOME SERVICES			48,665,705

Balance sheet continued on following page

Balance Sheet at

(continued from

External Services

31 March 1967		31 March 1968
£		£
11,275,525	CAPITAL ACCOUNT Representing net capital expenditure to date	12,238,765
227,814	GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT Surplus carried forward	264,904

Hill of Luton }
 Robert Bellinger } **Governors**
 Hugh Greene } **Director-General**

11,503,339	TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	12,503,669
56,020,772	TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	61,169,374

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 1968 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £3,100,358. £170,868 and £Nil for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1968 amounted to £16,304,458 (1967 £15,957,936) including £7,223,136 (1967 £7,589,684) for which contracts had been placed.

31 March 1968

previous page)

External Services

31 March 1967 £		31 March 1968 £
	FIXED ASSETS – Statement 5	
9,441,762	At 31 March 1967 at cost	11,275,525
2,047,211	Gross additions during the year	1,133,836
<hr/>		
11,488,973		12,409,361
213,448	Less: Assets written off during the year	170,596
<hr/>		
11,275,525	At 31 March 1968 at cost	12,238,765
<hr/>		
	CURRENT ASSETS	
71,000	Stores on Hand, amount allocated from Home Services	71,000
264,200	Debtors and Unexpired Charges	244,423
101,255	Bank Balances	160,997
48,111	Cash in Hand	51,181
<hr/>		
484,566		527,601
	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES	
256,752	Creditors including Corporation Tax	262,697
<hr/>		
227,814	NET CURRENT ASSETS	264,904
<hr/>		
11,503,339	TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	12,503,669
<hr/>		
56,020,772	TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	61,169,374
<hr/>		

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. The deficit for the year on Broadcasting Activities of £2,926,883 is arrived at after transferring to Capital Account an amount of £6,235,455 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 give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1968 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Deloitte, Plender Griffiths & Company, *Chartered Accountants*

128, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.
5 August 1968

**and Television Broadcasting
for the year ended 31 March 1968**

Year ended 31 March 1967 £		Year ended 31 March 1968 £
20,105,422	Income received from the Postmaster General	20,873,042
51,467,748	Attributable to Radio	53,873,901
	Attributable to Television	
<u>71,573,170</u>		<u>74,746,943</u>
—	Income received from contributions for Local Broadcasting	33,694
99,412	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service etc.	134,410
101,516	Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure	49,609
—	Deficit on Broadcasting activities carried down	2,926,883
<u>71,774,098</u>		<u>77,891,539</u>
4,675,405	Surplus on Broadcasting activities brought down	—
607,386	Surplus on Trading activities	945,314
267,106	Interest receivable, less payable	429,756
—	Net deficit for year carried down	2,087,183
<u>5,549,897</u>		<u>3,462,253</u>
5,201,543	Net surplus for year, brought down	—
—	Surplus brought forward at 31 March 1967	3,238,837
<u>5,201,543</u>		<u>3,238,837</u>

Note 1: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Radio and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on page 193 of this report.

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

External Services
Grant-in-Aid Account
for the year ended 31 March 1968

Year ended 31 March 1967 £		Year ended 31 March 1968					Total £
		Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil De- fence £	
		Current £	Capital £	Current £	Capital £		
11,611,000	INCOME Grant-in-Aid receipts	8,572,000	1,107,000	857,000	30,000	-	10,566,000
	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	25,312	-	1	-	-	25,313
7,186	Interest	15,166	1,938	1,120	292	-	18,516
12,357							
<u>11,630,543</u>		<u>8,612,478</u>	<u>1,108,938</u>	<u>858,121</u>	<u>30,292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,609,829</u>
	EXPENDITURE						
9,503,324	Operating expenditure Statement 3	8,583,237		847,797	-	-	9,431,034
2,047,211	Capital expenditure Statement 5	-	1,106,358	-	27,478	-	1,133,836
5,097	Corporation Tax on interest receivable	6,445	824	476	124	-	7,869
<u>11,555,632</u>		<u>8,589,682</u>	<u>1,107,182</u>	<u>848,273</u>	<u>27,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,572,739</u>
74,911	Surplus for the year	22,796	1,756	9,848	2,690	-	37,090
152,903	Balance at 31 March 1967	318,868	-96,174	7,473	-2,570	217	227,814
<u>227,814</u>	Surplus or deficit (-) at 31 March 1968	<u>341,664</u>	<u>-94,418</u>	<u>17,321</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>264,904</u>

STATEMENT 1

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1968

Radio Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1967			Year ended 31 March 1968	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
PROGRAMMES				
5,368,146	29.86	Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees etc.	5,830,633	30.06
1,208,839	6.72	Permanent Orchestras	1,290,032	6.65
4,122,834	22.94	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	4,553,117	23.48
261,669	1.46	Sundry Expenses	337,530	1.74
<u>10,961,488</u>	<u>60.98</u>		<u>12,011,312</u>	<u>61.93</u>
ENGINEERING				
361,797	2.01	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	393,598	2.03
449,800	2.50	Power, Lighting and Heating	478,333	2.47
182,733	1.02	Plant Maintenance	233,369	1.20
107,000	.60	Transport	111,936	.58
2,556,906	14.22	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	2,611,417	13.46
175,604	.98	Sundry Expenses	194,787	1.00
<u>3,833,840</u>	<u>21.33</u>		<u>4,023,440</u>	<u>20.74</u>
PREMISES				
936,741	5.21	Rent and Rates	958,256	4.94
153,235	.85	Telephones	164,824	.85
68,200	.38	Household Maintenance	71,965	.37
205,849	1.15	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	198,307	1.02
922,620	5.13	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	997,157	5.15
237,442	1.32	Sundry Expenses	239,091	1.23
<u>2,524,087</u>	<u>14.04</u>		<u>2,629,600</u>	<u>13.56</u>
MANAGEMENT				
551,820	3.07	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	605,156	3.12
96,975	.54	Sundry Expenses	117,677	.61
<u>648,795</u>	<u>3.61</u>		<u>722,833</u>	<u>3.73</u>
7,760	.04	GOVERNORS' FEES	7,443	.04
<u>17,975,970</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>19,394,628</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 2

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1968

Television Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1967			Year ended 31 March 1968	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
PROGRAMMES				
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees etc.		
14,909,666	34.86		16,941,207	35.69
30,868	.07	Permanent Orchestras	38,608	.08
10,093,971	23.60	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	11,081,024	23.35
426,928	1.00	Sundry Expenses	470,584	.99
<u>25,461,433</u>	<u>59.53</u>		<u>28,531,423</u>	<u>60.11</u>
ENGINEERING				
		S.B. and Intercommunication Lines		
1,475,308	3.45	Power, Lighting and Heating	1,651,397	3.48
651,604	1.52	Plant Maintenance	812,825	1.71
737,330	1.72	Transport	729,945	1.54
772,723	1.81	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	872,902	1.84
8,052,790	18.83	Sundry Expenses	8,534,536	17.98
585,362	1.37		645,143	1.36
<u>12,275,117</u>	<u>28.70</u>		<u>13,246,748</u>	<u>27.91</u>
PREMISES				
		Rent and Rates		
1,243,480	2.91	Telephones	1,414,659	2.98
315,843	.74	Household Maintenance	353,602	.74
124,612	.29	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	140,163	.30
312,897	.73	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	327,561	.69
1,580,839	3.70	Sundry Expenses	1,807,032	3.81
474,719	1.11		486,118	1.02
<u>4,052,390</u>	<u>9.48</u>		<u>4,529,135</u>	<u>9.54</u>
MANAGEMENT				
		Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.		
843,389	1.97	Sundry Expenses	957,761	2.02
128,938	.30		189,234	.40
<u>972,327</u>	<u>2.27</u>		<u>1,146,995</u>	<u>2.42</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
7,760	.02		7,442	.02
<u>42,769,027</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>47,461,743</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1968

External Services

Year ended 31 March 1967			Year ended 31 March 1968	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
PROGRAMMES				
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees etc.	1,219,849	12.94
1,131,516	11.91	Permanent Orchestras	29,266	.31
27,919	.30	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	4,113,870	43.62
3,923,101	41.28	Sundry Expenses	394,232	4.18
368,056	3.87			
<u>5,450,592</u>	<u>57.36</u>		<u>5,757,217</u>	<u>61.05</u>
ENGINEERING				
		S.B. & Intercommunication Lines	135,493	1.44
136,611	1.44	Power, Lighting and Heating	492,937	5.22
407,792	4.29	Plant Maintenance	113,061	1.20
83,756	.88	Hired Transmitters	26,280	.28
634,905	6.68	Transport	63,104	.67
57,077	.60	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,306,279	13.85
1,269,819	13.36	Sundry Expenses	98,202	1.04
89,219	.94			
<u>2,679,179</u>	<u>28.19</u>		<u>2,235,356</u>	<u>23.70</u>
PREMISES				
		Rent and Rates	565,131	5.99
534,998	5.63	Telephones	45,754	.49
44,267	.47	Household Maintenance	26,537	.28
24,672	.26	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	72,755	.77
78,993	.83	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	317,951	3.37
293,976	3.09	Sundry Expenses	125,230	1.33
117,011	1.23			
<u>1,093,917</u>	<u>11.51</u>		<u>1,153,358</u>	<u>12.23</u>
MANAGEMENT				
		Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	253,742	2.69
244,632	2.57	Sundry Expenses	31,361	.33
35,004	.37			
<u>279,636</u>	<u>2.94</u>		<u>285,103</u>	<u>3.02</u>
<u>9,503,324</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>9,431,034</u>	<u>100.00</u>
WHEREOF:				
		Broadcasting	8,583,237	91.01
8,675,805	91.29	Monitoring	847,797	8.99
827,519	8.71			

STATEMENT 4

Statement of Fixed Assets

Home Services

	31 March 1967 Radio £	31 March 1967 Television £	Total £		31 March 1968 Radio £	31 March 1968 Television £	Total £
	9,636,261	20,719,111	30,355,372	FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS			
	616,199	1,243,669	1,859,868	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	10,252,460	21,962,780	32,215,240
	10,252,460	21,962,780	32,215,240	Net Additions - at Cost	719,521	3,430,142	4,149,663
	3,402,818	3,709,175	7,111,993		10,971,981	25,392,922	36,364,903
	6,849,642	18,253,605	25,103,247	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	3,628,436	4,295,741	7,924,177
	8,233,407	18,569,444	26,802,851		7,343,545	21,097,181	28,440,726
	112,800	2,701,271	2,814,071	PLANT	8,346,207	21,270,715	29,616,922
	8,346,207	21,270,715	29,616,922	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	241,405	4,470,073	4,711,478
	6,175,253	8,716,271	14,891,524	Net Additions - at Cost	8,587,612	25,740,788	34,328,400
	2,170,954	12,554,444	14,725,398	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	6,553,609	10,249,933	16,803,542
	1,642,142	1,458,241	3,100,383		2,034,003	15,490,855	17,524,858
	59,083	106,092	165,175	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	1,701,225	1,564,333	3,265,558
	1,701,225	1,564,333	3,265,558	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	74,936	195,320	270,256
	1,162,947	756,513	1,919,460	Net Additions - at Cost	1,776,161	1,759,653	3,535,814
	538,278	807,820	1,346,098	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,218,832	876,343	2,095,175
	341,348	7,418	348,766		557,329	883,310	1,440,639
	11,473	1,517	12,990	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS	352,821	8,935	361,756
	352,821	8,935	361,756	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	13,148	1,710	14,858
	299,020	6,883	305,903	Net Additions - at Cost	365,969	10,645	376,614
	53,801	2,052	55,853	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	309,478	7,308	316,786
					56,491	3,337	59,828

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

	TOTAL	
	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	
	Gross Additions during the year	
19,853,158	40,754,214	60,607,372
1,220,037	5,133,659	6,353,696
21,073,195	45,887,873	66,961,068
420,482	1,081,110	1,501,592
20,652,713	44,806,763	65,459,476
11,040,038	13,188,842	24,228,880
9,612,675	31,617,921	41,230,596

Less: Assets written off during the year		
PER BALANCE SHEET AT COST		
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date		
PER BALANCE SHEET AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION		

	20,652,713	44,806,763	65,459,476
	1,533,746	9,501,422	11,035,168
22,186,459	54,308,185	76,494,644	
484,736	1,404,177	1,888,913	
21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731	
11,710,355	15,429,325	27,139,680	
9,991,368	37,474,683	47,466,051	

	Year ended 31 March 1967		Total
	Radio	Television	£
337,014	703,402	1,040,416	1,233,553
657,175	2,121,275	2,778,450	3,223,239
140,221	307,824	448,045	331,418
11,147	199	11,346	11,503
1,145,557	3,132,700	4,278,257	4,799,713
420,482	1,081,110	1,501,592	1,888,913
725,075	2,051,590	2,776,665	2,910,800

	Year ended 31 March 1968		Total
	Radio	Television	£
409,629	833,924	1,233,553	3,223,239
602,838	2,620,401	3,223,239	331,418
131,508	199,910	331,418	11,503
11,078	425	11,503	4,799,713
1,155,053	3,644,660	4,799,713	1,888,913
484,736	1,404,177	1,888,913	2,910,800
670,317	2,240,483	2,910,800	2,910,800

DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR

Gross
 Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings
 Plant
 Furniture and Fittings
 Musical Instruments

Less: Assets written off during the year

Net increase in depreciation accrued

Note

In the year to 31 March 1968 an amount of £1,476,243 (1967 £1,072,780) 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.

STATEMENT 5

Statement of Fixed Assets

External Services

At 31 March 1967 £		At 31 March 1968 £
	FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS	
3,544,252	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	4,891,251
<u>1,346,999</u>	Net Additions - at Cost	<u>513,729</u>
<u>4,891,251</u>		<u>5,404,980</u>
	PLANT	
5,604,621	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	6,069,323
<u>464,702</u>	Net Additions - at Cost	<u>428,881</u>
<u>6,069,323</u>		<u>6,498,204</u>
	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	
292,889	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	314,951
<u>22,062</u>	Net Additions - at Cost	<u>20,630</u>
<u>314,951</u>		<u>335,581</u>
	TOTAL	
9,441,762	At 31 March 1967 - at Cost	11,275,525
2,047,211	Gross Additions during the year	1,133,836
<u>213,448</u>	Less: Assets written off during the year	<u>170,596</u>
<u>1,833,763</u>	Net Additions - at Cost	<u>963,240</u>
<u>11,275,525</u>	PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST	<u>12,238,765</u>
	WHEREOF:	
10,810,965	Broadcasting	11,768,174
433,978	Monitoring	440,009
<u>30,582</u>	Civil Defence	<u>30,582</u>

STATEMENT 6

Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1967-1968

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 the net income from trading activities from all regions including London. No region could support the complete radio 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 the net income from trading activities are analysed among the regions and London relative to the number of licences in force and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. Capital expenditure 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 radio 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 radio 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 1967-1968

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	South and West £000	Wales £000	Total £000
INCOME								
Income receivable from the Postmaster General								
Attributable to Radio	5,714	3,778	5,881	407	1,831	2,282	980	20,873
Attributable to Television	14,360	9,704	15,667	984	4,823	5,749	2,587	53,874
	20,074	13,482	21,548	1,391	6,654	8,031	3,567	74,747
Net Income from Trading activities, Interest etc.								
Radio Broadcasting	151	100	118	11	31	77	10	498
Television Broadcasting	181	88	143	13	37	85	12	559
	332	188	261	24	68	162	22	1,057
Total Income	20,406	13,670	21,809	1,415	6,722	8,193	3,589	75,804
Deduct: Capital Expenditure								
Radio Broadcasting	421	278	431	30	134	169	71	1,534
Television Broadcasting	2,538	1,709	2,760	174	848	1,018	454	9,501
Total Capital Expenditure	2,959	1,987	3,191	204	982	1,187	525	11,035
Income available for Operating Expenditure	17,447	11,683	18,618	1,211	5,740	7,006	3,064	64,769

STATEMENT 6 (continued)

OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
<i>Radio Broadcasting</i>									
Gross expenditure in the Regions									
<i>Deduct:</i> Charges to Shared Services									
615	1,005	1,311	505	1,107	785	866	6,194		
—	122	268	77	132	118	87	804		
615	883	1,043	428	975	667	779	5,390		
Proportion of Daventry and Droitwich high power transmitters									
31	—80	26	2	7	10	4	—		
3,792	2,543	3,989	278	1,205	1,551	646	14,004		
<i>Total Radio Broadcasting</i>									
4,438	3,346	5,058	708	2,187	2,228	1,429	19,394		
<i>Television Broadcasting</i>									
Gross expenditure in the Regions									
<i>Deduct:</i> Charges to Shared Services									
1,047	1,458	1,384	595	1,878	1,276	1,791	9,429		
—	418	279	21	129	215	155	1,217		
1,047	1,040	1,105	574	1,749	1,061	1,636	8,212		
10,492	7,142	11,541	715	3,407	4,229	1,724	39,250		
11,539	8,182	12,646	1,289	5,156	5,290	3,360	47,462		
15,977	11,528	17,704	1,997	7,343	7,518	4,789	66,856		
<i>Total Operating Expenditure</i>									
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-)									
Radio Broadcasting									
1,006	254	510	-320	-459	-38	-510	443		
464	-99	404	-466	-1,144	-474	-1,215	-2,530		
1,470	155	914	-786	-1,603	-512	-1,725	-2,087		
Total									

STATEMENT 7

Summarised Balance Sheets from 31 March 1964 to 31 March 1968

	Year ended 31 March				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES					
Fixed assets at cost, less depreciation					
Radio	6,919,904	9,455,250	9,538,195	9,612,675	9,991,368
Television	23,922,274	27,681,585	29,616,962	31,617,921	37,474,683
	<u>30,842,178</u>	<u>37,136,835</u>	<u>39,155,157</u>	<u>41,230,596</u>	<u>47,466,051</u>
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
	<u>30,890,178</u>	<u>37,184,835</u>	<u>39,203,157</u>	<u>41,278,596</u>	<u>47,514,051</u>
Net Current assets					
Current Assets	6,948,050	7,476,057	7,169,619	13,858,628	14,420,387
Less: Current liabilities	7,290,536	12,172,596	9,132,325	10,619,791	13,268,733
	<u>- 342,486</u>	<u>- 4,696,539</u>	<u>- 1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>
Provision for future Income Tax payable	525,649	516,230	-	-	-
Provision towards contractual payments to staff	1,100,000	750,000	400,000	50,000	-
Less: Investments	1,100,000	750,000	400,000	50,000	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Total Assets	<u><u>30,022,043</u></u>	<u><u>31,972,066</u></u>	<u><u>37,240,451</u></u>	<u><u>44,517,433</u></u>	<u><u>48,665,705</u></u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	30,890,178	37,184,835	39,203,157	41,278,596	47,514,051
Income and Expenditure Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	- 868,135	- 5,212,769	- 1,962,706	3,238,837	1,151,654
EXTERNAL SERVICES					
Fixed Assets at cost	6,288,849	7,489,627	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	256,724	339,496	409,394	484,566	527,601
Less: Current Liabilities	268,397	225,356	256,491	256,752	262,697
	<u>- 11,673</u>	<u>114,140</u>	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>
Provision for future Income Tax payable	1,103	2,814	-	-	-
Net Total Assets	<u><u>6,276,073</u></u>	<u><u>7,600,953</u></u>	<u><u>9,594,665</u></u>	<u><u>11,503,339</u></u>	<u><u>12,503,669</u></u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	6,288,849	7,489,627	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765
Grant-in-Aid Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	- 12,776	111,326	152,903	227,814	264,904

STATEMENT 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the period 1 April 1963 to 31 March 1968

	1964	Year ended 31 March			
	£	1965	1966	1967	1968
	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES					
Income					
Income receivable from the Postmaster General					
Attributable to Radio	14,833,729	15,107,966	18,193,321	20,105,422	20,873,042
Attributable to Television	31,924,572	37,590,478	46,121,448	51,467,748	53,873,901
Publications Revenue etc.	46,758,301	52,698,444	64,314,769	71,573,170	74,746,943
	1,646,433	1,504,468	1,181,595	1,075,420	1,592,783
	48,404,734	54,202,912	65,496,364	72,648,590	76,339,726
Expenditure					
Operating					
Radio	14,802,230	15,883,672	17,146,162	17,975,970	19,394,628
Television	25,920,408	34,794,165	38,496,302	42,769,027	47,461,743
Depreciation					
Radio	1,160,635	1,183,249	1,177,956	1,145,557	1,155,053
Television	3,116,947	2,860,678	3,256,653	3,132,700	3,644,660
Capital (less depreciation)					
Radio	513,681	2,535,346	82,945	74,480	378,693
Television	5,499,004	3,759,311	1,935,377	2,000,959	5,856,762
Provision for contractual payments to staff	102,873	-	-	-	-
Taxation	525,649	558,492	340,180	348,354	535,370
	51,641,427	61,574,913	62,435,575	67,447,047	78,426,909
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	- 3,236,693	- 7,372,001	- 3,060,789	- 5,201,543	- 2,087,183
Balance brought forward	145,295	- 868,135	- 5,212,769	- 1,962,706	3,238,837
Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required	2,223,263	3,027,367	189,274	-	-
	- 868,135	- 5,212,769	- 1,962,706	3,238,837	1,151,654
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)					
Income					
Grant-in-Aid	8,063,000	9,434,000	10,555,000	11,611,000	10,566,000
Other receipts	8,706	149,451	14,172	19,543	43,829
	8,071,706	9,583,451	10,569,172	11,630,543	10,609,829
Expenditure					
Operating	7,585,575	8,021,571	8,498,884	9,503,324	9,431,034
Capital	528,954	1,354,510	2,024,209	2,047,211	1,133,836
Taxation	1,103	2,814	4,502	5,097	7,869
	8,115,632	9,378,895	10,527,595	11,555,632	10,572,739
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	- 43,926	204,556	41,577	74,911	37,090
Balance brought forward	74,433	- 12,776	111,326	152,903	227,814
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back	- 43,283	- 80,454	-	-	-
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	- 12,776	111,326	152,903	227,814	264,904

Publications

BBC Publications produce many periodicals, books, booklets and records. They provide viewers and listeners with full details in advance of all BBC Television and Radio programmes, accompany and supplement current programmes, and contain material derived from BBC programmes or relating to particular aspects of the Corporation's activities.

Radio Times enables viewers and listeners to obtain full enjoyment from BBC Television and Radio programmes. Published every Thursday, price 8d, in seven main regional editions, it contains day by day details for the following week of the television programmes on BBC-1 and BBC-2 (including the programmes in colour), and on BBC radio the programmes on Radio 1, Radio 2, Radio 3 – including the Third Programme, the Music Programme, Study Session and the Sports Service, and Radio 4. The week's local broadcasting programmes on BBC Radio Brighton, Durham, Leeds, Leicester, Merseyside, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Stoke-on-Trent are published in local editions on sale in the area of each station. Details of stereo radio programmes are shown in the editions for areas where they can be received. In addition to full details and much information about the programmes *Radio Times* contains in the magazine pages a wide variety of editorial features, many in colour, highlighting programmes and personalities of the week in articles and pictures. A special feature for members of the Radio 1 Club, pages for children with colour pictures from the most popular children's television programmes, and cooking, gardening and motoring articles by well-known broadcasters appear every week as well as a regional feature on programmes and personalities of special regional interest.

Radio Times can be obtained from newsagents or by subscription at £3 2s inland and £2 13s overseas a year, and pro rata for shorter periods. *Radio Times* has a circulation of about 4,000,000 copies each week.

The Listener like BBC Television and Radio, reflects in words and pictures most aspects of contemporary life and thought. Its lively and varied contents each week are drawn mainly from the wealth of broadcast talks and discussions and articles based on the programmes. There are also reviews of books, music, art, films and the theatre, and independent criticism of BBC radio and television and ITV programmes. *The Listener* carries each quarter a supplement giving details of the main Third Programme productions to be broadcast during the following three months.

Distribution is world wide and sales are about 70,000 copies a week. *The Listener* is published each Thursday, price 1s. 3d., or on subscription at £42s. 6d. inland and £3 15s. overseas a year, or pro rata for shorter periods. Subscription to the USA and Canadian edition costs \$11 for one year, \$19 for two years and \$26 for three years. *Special rates are available to students and schools. Full details of these can be obtained from the Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.*

Overseas Journals

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

English by Radio and Television – a fortnightly 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 £1.

London Calling – European Edition, is the monthly journal of the BBC European Services. In addition to the schedule of programmes it prints talks which have been broadcast in the European Service. It is available free of charge on application to BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.

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, the fortnightly magazine of the BBC Arabic Service, gives programme information about the Arabic Service, and contains articles of general interest.

London Calling and *Huna Calling* are issued free of charge: further details from Overseas Publicity, BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

Educational and General Publications

Books, booklets and records published by BBC Publications include those which supplement programmes and series, particularly in the field of Further Education and School Broadcasting on BBC television and radio, 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 illustrated pupils' pamphlets. For most series there are notes for the teacher. To help teachers plan their use of programmes, an annual programme and termly timetables are issued free for display on school staff notice boards. Colour film-strips are published for use with radiovision programmes and to support some Television broadcasts. There are complete radiovision courses in French and German. Wall pictures, charts and maps, work sheets, working drawings, flash cards and exercise tape recordings are also available.

Details of current publications can be obtained from BBC Publications Schools, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.

Further Education Publications

Books, Study Notes, Records and Tapes are published to accompany many of the Further Education Programmes on BBC television and radio (*See pages 77-82 for information about Further Education programmes.*) During 1968/69 these will include:

Languages:

Suivez la Piste (television)
(book and two records)

Look, Listen and Speak
(television) Texts in Hindu,
Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi and
Gujarati to accompany
English for Immigrants
BBC-1 programmes (four
books and three records)

Welsh for Beginners (radio)
(book and three records)

Incontri in Italia (radio) (book)

Second Year Russian (radio)
(book)

Starting German (radio) (book,
notes, slides and tapes)

Si dice cosi (television)
(two books and three records)

Vamos a Ver (television)
(book and two records)

Intermediate French (radio)
(book)

Second Stage Spanish (radio)
(book)

Other Subjects:

Make it my place (television)

Developing a small Firm
(television)

Farm Mechanisation (television)

Adventurous Cooking (television)

Hold Down a Chord (television)
(with tutor and record)

What is Life (television)

English Law (radio and television)

A' Level English (radio)

Europe since 1945 (radio)

People in Towns (radio)

Dressmaking (television)

*European Architecture
and Town Planning*
(television)

Management Accountancy
(radio and television)

*Voluntary Work and the
Community* (radio)

Rembrandt (radio)
(with slides and study notes)
Renaissance Exploration
(radio)
Problems of Learning (radio)

Middle Age (television)
Byzantium (radio)
Jazz in Perspective (radio)
Retail Management (radio)
Chamber Music (radio)

General Publications

Among the many books published during 1968 were:

DECISION MAKING – Six broadcast talks by a psychologist, a philosopher, an international relations expert, and three economists on decision-making in their own particular fields. 15s.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS – An expanded version of six BBC talks on the factors and forces that influence the development of a young child. 13s. 6d.

SILBURY HILL – An illustrated handbook containing all the background information to the BBC-2 archaeological investigation at Silbury Hill, the largest man-made mound in Europe. 2s.

ARMCHAIR CRICKET 1968 – This new edition of the armchair cricket guide for viewers and listeners contains complete details of the 1968 Australian touring side, up-to-date facts and figures and both the first-class and BBC-2 Sunday 'Cavaliers' fixture lists. 6s.

NEW MEDIA AND METHODS IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING – A study of the learning problems involved in industrial and commercial training and of the resources available to meet them: based on papers prepared for a National Conference organised by the BBC and the University of Aston. 21s.

A RUNAWAY WORLD? – The Reith Lectures, 1967, by Dr Edmund Leach, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in which he considers the re-thinking necessary at a time when scientific knowledge is changing our lives on an unprecedented scale. 17s. 6d.

POLITICAL DIALOGUES – Eight imaginary dialogues in which Maurice Cranston re-creates the sort of conversation which might have taken place between, for example, Rousseau and Diderot on the idea of progress, Mill and Stephen on liberty, or Voltaire and Hume on morality. 30s.

ABC OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE – Professor Alan Day, of the London School of Economics, describes in simple, non-technical language the basic principles of international finance. 3s. 6d.

BBC MUSIC GUIDES edited by Gerald Abraham, will continue to be published regularly. Published during 1968 were *Brahms Orchestral Music* by John Horton, *Mozart Chamber Music* by A. Hyatt King. 5s. each.

BRIEF TALES FROM THE BENCH by Henry Cecil. Eight Stories, from the Radio 4 series in which Henry Cecil recounts a variety of cases, some true and some fiction. 4s. 6d.

VAL DOONICAN TELLS THE ADVENTURES OF O'RAFFERTY – Val Doonican's songs about the adventures of that colourful Irishman O'Rafferty are one of the most popular items on the Val Doonican Show on BBC-1. Five of these adventures are retold, with illustrations by Papas. 6s.

BY REQUEST – Some popular broadcasts from 'Ten to Eight'. A selection from the Radio 4 series which have been asked for by listeners. The contributors include Cyril Fletcher and Joyce Grenfell. 5s.

THE PROUD DOERS – Israel after 20 years by Ian McIntyre, based on the programmes which, mainly through interviews, gave a picture of the political and social temper and aspirations of Israelis today. An important book for anyone wishing to understand the conditions which will determine the future of the Middle East. 30s.

THE ARAB OUTLOOK by Michael Adams. Based on a series of programmes which, mainly through interviews, examined the position of the Arab state today. The book is a document of importance in a debate where the Arab position is often clouded by the propaganda of both sides. 30s.

PIOBAIREACHD, by Seamus MacNeill, accompanies a series of six programmes on Radio 4 in Scotland on pipe music. 12s. 6d.

SHOPPING AROUND AND COOKING WITH GEORGE VILLIERS – A selection of George Villiers' recipes and shopping hints from 'Home this Afternoon' and 'Town and Around', and a guide to 'Cordon Rougery', the art of spending as little time as possible in the kitchen. 4s.

COLOURFUL COOKERY by Fanny Cradock. Recipes and instructions for making some inexpensive dishes which are 'easy to make and fun to garnish'. Demonstrated by Fanny Cradock in her BBC-2 series 'Colourful Cookery'. 2s. 6d.

PEGGY ARCHER'S BOOK OF RECIPES – A selection of country and traditional recipes by Peggy Archer in *The Bull* at Ambridge. 3s. 6d.

JIMMY YOUNG'S COOK BOOK – A selection of listeners' recipes from the daily 'Jimmy Young Show' on Radio 1, all using everyday ingredients. 3s. 6d.

ZENA SKINNER'S FIFTH BOOK OF RECIPES – A further hundred recipes from 'Town and Around' on BBC-1. 4s.

ZENA SKINNER'S FIRST FOUR – The first four volumes of Zena Skinner's cookery books – *Town and Around Recipes*, *100 More Town and Around Recipes*, *Third Book of Recipes* and *Fourth Book of Recipes* have been collated into a single volume with hard cover. 15s.

JOE AND A HORSE – Stories by Alison Prince and Joan Hickson about Joe and his parents who run a transport café, from 'Watch with Mother'. Full colour illustrations. 15s.

THE FIFTH BOOK OF BLUE PETER – The annual of the popular BBC-1 children's programme, featuring Valerie Singleton, John Noakes and Peter Purves, as well as all the 'Blue Peter' pets. 10s.

THE HERBS ANNUAL – by Michael Bond, based on the new 'Watch with Mother' series on BBC-1, featuring Parsley the Lion, fully illustrated in colour. 9s. 6d.

JACKANORY STORIES – Eight titles in this series of illustrated paperbacks from the BBC-1 Television series have so far been published – *The Barrow Lane Gang*, *Brer Rabbit Stories*, *Jack Stories*, *Stories from Scotland*, *The Lion and other animal Stories*, *Stories from Ireland*, *The Voyage of the Griffin*, and *Littlenose*. 3s. 6d. each.

THE CHRISTMAS STORY – The story of the birth of Christ, with illustrations in two colours by Charles Keeping, drawn for BBC-2's 'Play School'. 12s. 6d.

HECTOR'S HOUSE – The first four titles – **Hector, Racing Driver, The Butterfly Chase, Hector the Musician, and Hector the Gardener** – in a series of picture books based on the BBC-1 Television series. Illustrated in full colour. 6s. each.

CRACKERJACK BOOK OF GAMES – Eighty games from those played each week on Crackerjack. Some are party games and some can be played by one or two children. 5s.

To be published in 1969:

THE BRAIN – An expanded version of six programmes on the present state of knowledge of the brain and its activities. The contributors include Dr Richard Andrew, Dr Giles Brindley, Professor Richard Gregory, Dr Stephen Rose, Dr Martin Wells and Professor E. C. Zeeman.

GENETIC ENGINEERING – In these eight broadcast talks geneticists and physiologists explain how the most fundamental of the biological sciences is being used in a new technology and point out the more important implications.

LIFE IN THE ANIMAL WORLD – A fully illustrated selection from the BBC-2 television series in which zoologists discuss new ideas about the animal world. Introduced by Dr Desmond Morris.

LOOK – A selection from some of the best programmes in BBC tv's natural history series. Fully illustrated in colour and black and white, it is introduced by Peter Scott, and includes the programme in which he visited Antarctica, and the prize-winning 'Private Life of the Kingfisher'.

GOING FOR A SONG – Arthur Negus on English Furniture. The popular resident connoisseur of the BBC-1 series on antiques talks to Max Robertson about English furniture. This personal guide is illustrated with items of furniture which have appeared on 'Going for a Song' or Arthur Negus's radio programme 'Talking about Antiques'.

THE DALES, by Rex Edwards, marks the twenty-first anniversary of 'The Dales' and 'Mrs Dale's Diary' and tells the story of the family since they moved from Parkwood Hill to Exton. Illustrated.

PEACE IN THE FAMILY OF MAN – REITH LECTURES 1968 by Rt Hon. Lester Pearson, O.B.E., on the subject of Sovereignty and Nationalism.

Among new books for children:

BIZZY LIZZY, by Freda Lingstrom from 'Watch with Mother'.

FOUR BLUE PETER BOOKS: Blue Peter Book of Television, Blue Peter on Safari in Morocco, Blue Peter Book of Pets, Blue Peter Book of Teddy's Clothes.

Two story books from **THE HERBS** by Michael Bond.

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 from Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.

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, London, W1M 4AA. (Telephone 01-580-5577, 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. 10s. 6d.; paperback, 1966. 5s.)
- 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. 12s. 6d.)
- 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. o.p.)
- 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.; Penguin Books, 1961. 10s. 6d.)

- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the nation*. (Edin. U.P., 1957. o.p.)
- 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. o.p.; paperback, 1961. 5s.)
- 1959 P. B. Medawar, *The future of man*. (Methuen, 1960. 10s. 6d.)
- 1960 Edgar Wind, *Art and anarchy*. (Faber, 1963. 25s.)
- 1961 Margery Perham, *The colonial reckoning*. (Collins, 1962. 13s. 6d.)
- 1962 G. M. Carstairs, *This island now*. (Hogarth, 1963. 12s. 6d.; Penguin Books, 1964. 3s.)
- 1963 A. E. Sloman, *A university in the making*. (BBC, 1964. o.p.)
- 1964 Sir Leon Bagrit, *The age of automation*. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965. 15s.; Penguin Books, 1966. 3s. 6d.)
- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples*. (BBC, 1966. 15s.)
- 1966 J. K. Galbraith, *The new industrial state*. (Hamish Hamilton, 1967. 42s.; includes the 1966 lectures.)
- 1967 E. R. Leach, *A runaway world?* (BBC, 1968. 17s. 6d.)
- 1968 The Rt Hon. Lester Pearson, *Peace in the family of man* (to be published by the BBC)

BBC Orchestras and conductors

BBC Symphony	Colin Davis	97 players
BBC Concert	Marcus Dods	54
The Radio	Malcolm Lockyer	56
BBC Scottish Symphony	James Loughran, <i>Conductor</i> Christopher Seaman, <i>Associate Conductor</i>	66
BBC Northern Symphony	Bryden Thomson	69
BBC Midland Light	Gilbert Vinter and Jack Coles	31
BBC Welsh	John Carewe	44
BBC Northern Ireland	Stanley Black	30
BBC Scottish Radio	Iain Sutherland	24
BBC Northern Dance		19
The BBC Training Orchestra	Bernard Hermann	70

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

BBC Chorus	Peter Gellhorn, <i>Chorus Director</i>	28 singers
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The BBC Training 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 two years and a maximum of three years. The orchestra broadcasts every week in the Music Programme on Radio 3 and gives up to 12 public concerts a year, all of which are broadcast.

BBC training for conductors

BBC North offers young conductors attachments to the BBC Northern Symphony 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. The training scheme began in 1964.

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 (home, regional and local) and for television. The unit produces an output varying from complete background scores of electronic music for radio and television production through sound for poetry and science fiction to signature tunes and experiments in stereophonic 'total radio' such as *Rus*, broadcast in the Third Programme early in 1968.

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 composition and realisation of this music and sound is done by a small specialised creative 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	5 members (full-time)
'English by Radio' Repertory Company	4 members (full-time)
'The Dales' Repertory Company	5 members (part-time)
'The Archers' Repertory Company (<i>Midlands</i>)	9 members (part-time)

Auditions

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate 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, W1A 1AA 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, W1A, 1AA.

Record requests

Record requests should be sent on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned. In addition to the many request programmes produced for home listeners and for listeners to the vernacular services broadcast overseas, the *BBC World Service* has its own record request programmes. These give listeners in all countries an opportunity to ask for a record for themselves or for their friends. They also provide a link with home for Britons stationed abroad, as well as for immigrants and visitors to Britain.

Listeners in Britain who would like to send a message and have a record played for their friends and families overseas should write to 'Listeners' Choice'.

Listeners from Commonwealth countries, now settled in Britain, are particularly invited to keep in touch with those they have left behind through 'Records Round the World'.

Requests for British service men overseas should be sent to 'Forces Favourites', and for members of the Merchant Service to the 'Merchant Navy Programme'.

For all these programmes, the address is the same:

THE WORLD SERVICE, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Writing to the BBC

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one. It includes 'solicited' mail, i.e. letters sent to particular programmes by invitation which, for some programmes, can amount to as many as 2,000 letters a day.

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those written in response to broadcast invitations, should be addressed to

(i) **HEAD OF BBC PROGRAMME CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.**

This section is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in letters are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes; requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

(ii) **HEAD OF ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.**

This department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC television and radio programmes.

Letters about the External Services should be addressed to:
BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

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.

BBC addresses are given on pages 228-9.

Submission of scripts and scores

All original contributions in the form of scripts, which must be typed, or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities.

Typescripts of talks or short stories and synopses or scripts of documentaries for broadcasting in radio should be addressed to: **TALKS ORGANISER (RADIO), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.**

In the case of radio plays, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to:

SCRIPT EDITOR, DRAMA (RADIO), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.

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.**

Television scripts, clearly typed, 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 radio should be addressed to: **CHIEF ASSISTANT (MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANISATION), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA**

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC price 5s. (by post 5s. 7d.).

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, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA,** 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, W1A 1AA.**

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,**
continued

Tickets for BBC shows *continued*

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. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone.

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

For missing persons and for witnesses of accidents. Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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

For travellers abroad. It is also possible in circumstances of real urgency for SOS messages to be broadcast in countries abroad by radio organisations 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 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.

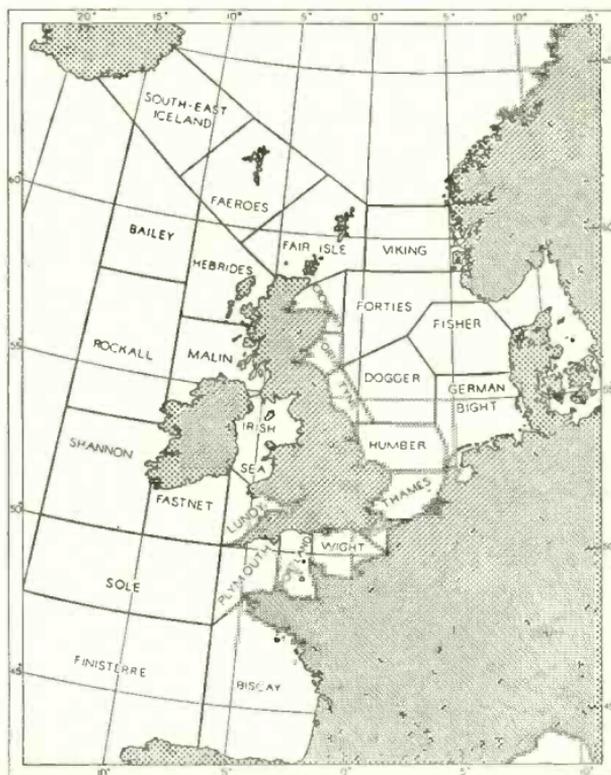
There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

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 on 1500 metres. Radio 2 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, floods, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2.

Times of weather forecasts broadcast in radio, as well as those broadcast in BBC-1 and BBC-2, are always given in *Radio Times*.

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



(Crown Copyright by permission of Controller, HM Stationery Office)

Greenwich Time Signal

Each time signal consists of six seconds of 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by land line from the Royal Observatory Time Station at Herstmonceux in Sussex, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day.

Appeals for charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. Up to 1968 over £10,500,000 has been raised for charity by this means and many hundreds of good causes have benefited.

Appeals on behalf of charitable organisations are considered for broadcasting either in Radio 4 as the Week's Good Cause at 7.55 pm on Sunday evenings, or in BBC-1, usually at 7.20 pm 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 radio or television. Once in each calendar month the Week's Good Cause space in Radio 4 is devoted to appeals of regional interest.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the BBC seeks the guidance of people with specialised 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 169–71 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, cultural, or mental or moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress; this category includes organisations 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 organisations 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. Organisations 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 228-9 for addresses*).

The total sum obtained in response to all radio and television appeals in the year to 31 March 1968, including those broadcast on a regional basis only, was £686,912. Of this sum, £356,634 was received in response to an emergency appeal in radio and television by Richard Baker for the victims of the Vietnam conflict. Two other emergency appeals were broadcast during the year: one by James Cameron for Middle East Relief, the other (in the North of England only) by the Lord Mayor of Hull on behalf of his Trawlermen's Distress Fund. Neither of these appeals was confined to the BBC broadcasts and precise totals are therefore not available. (The overall response to the Middle East Relief Appeal was £162,000; to the Hull Trawlermen's Distress Fund, £18,500.)

Regular appeals in television brought in a total for the year of £197,208. Notable results were: League of Friends of Chailey Heritage £17,885; Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain £26,040; National Old People's Welfare Council £7,849; Army Benevolent Fund £5,531; Camphill (Rudolf Steiner) Schools, Aberdeen £17,688; Royal National Institute for the Deaf £17,770; Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust £13,500.

The total from the Week's Good Cause Appeals, national and regional, was £133,070, including Christian Medical Missions £6,208 and St Martin's Christmas Fund £27,657.

The customary Christmas Day Appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund was made in Radio 2 and 4 by Franklin Engelmann, raising £18,532, and, for the first time an appeal, which was made by Tony Blackburn, was broadcast in Radio 1 with a response of £604. In television James Mossman's appeal for War on Want, brought in £41,098. The BBC's own annual radio and television appeals for Children in Need of Help resulted in a total contribution of £26,860.

BBC Addresses

London

		<i>Telephones</i>
<i>Headquarters:</i>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1.	01-580-4468
<i>Postal address:</i>	BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA	
<i>Telegrams:</i>	Broadcasts London Telex	} All London and Regional premises
<i>Cables:</i>	Broadcasts, London-W1	
<i>Telex:</i>	22182	
<i>Television</i>	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	01-743-8000
<i>External Broad- casting:</i>	Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2	01-240-3456
<i>Publications</i>	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA	01-580-5577

Midlands

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15	021-454-4888
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot, Willson House, 25/9 Derby Road, Nottingham	0602-42395
<i>East Anglia Representative:</i> J. Johnston, St Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B	0603-28841

North

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	061-236-8444
<i>North East of England Representative:</i> G. K. Brown, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1	0632-20961
<i>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Representative:</i> W. K. Severs, Broadcasting House, 146-146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2	0532-31516
<i>North West of England Representative:</i> H. R. V. Jordan, Castle Chambers, Castle Street, Liverpool 2	051-236-8396

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2 BT2-8HQ	0232-27411
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Scotland

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2	041-339-8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 4, 5, 6, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2	031-225-3131
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> H. Hoggan, Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	0224-25233

Wales

Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff 0222-74888
North Wales Representative: W. R. Owen, Bron Castell, 0248-2214
High Street, Bangor, North Wales
West Wales Representative: T. Richards, Broadcasting 0792-54986
House, 32, Alexandra Road, Swansea

South and West

Broadcasting House, 21/33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, 0272-32211
Bristol BS8 2LR
Plymouth: Producer-in-charge: H. T. Salmon, 0752-62283
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth
Southampton: Producer-in-charge: P. M. Maggs, M.B.E., 0703-26201
South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton
S09-1PF

Publicity Addresses

The Publicity Department is responsible for BBC relations with the Press, for the organising of exhibitions and displays, for producing printed publicity for distribution at home and overseas and for the distribution of photographs. The department provides full information on programmes and all matters concerning the BBC to the Press, and inquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by Press Officers at the following addresses.

Press Offices

12 Cavendish Place, W.1. 01-580-4468
9 am - 6 pm Monday to Friday
Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12 01-743-8000
9 am - end of transmission time Monday to Saturday
3 pm - end of transmission time Sunday

External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2 01-240-3456
*(Visitors should go to Queen's House,
28 Kingsway, W.C.2)*

BBC Representatives Overseas

USA

Representative: Leonard Miall, o.B.E. 212-581-7100
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10020, U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York City
Telex: 22064-4200-93

Canada

Representative: D. G. Wilson Ottawa 731-3111
1500, Bronson Avenue, Ottawa 8, Ontario ext. 533 and
Postal address: P.O. Box 478, Postal Terminal A 534
Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa
Toronto address: P.O. Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto, Toronto 925-3311
Ontario, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

Australia and New Zealand

Representative: L. A. Woolard Sydney 61-9059
177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney
Telex: BBCorp 20705

India and Pakistan

Acting Representative: W. M. Tully New Delhi 44811
P.O. Box 109, 8 Lady Hardinge Road,
New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

Middle East

Representative: G. A. R. Ebsworth Beirut 225658/
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon 223102
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut

South-east Asia

Representative: W. G. D. Gunn, Singapore 362937
L2, 11th floor, International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 9
Cables: Loncalling Singapore

France

Representative: A. G. Powell, Mac Mahon 0830
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 65341

Germany

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:
P. B. Johnson, Savignyplatz 6, 1 Berlin 12

West Berlin
316773
316263

Latin America

South American Representative: Mrs L. von Schey,
Avenida Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Cables: Broadcasts, Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires
31-3786
32-5553

Office addresses of news correspondents based overseas

West Germany

I. C. McDougall, Adenauerallee 270, (53) Bonn,
Rhein, Germany

Bonn
24570/21082

Central Africa

R. Robson, c/o Charles Hayes, P.O. Box 2004,
Nairobi, Kenya

Nairobi 53369

East and Central Europe

R. E. Elphick, c/o Foreign Press Club, Bankgasse 8,
Vienna 1, Austria

Vienna 639356

Far East

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd, 7th Floor,
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong

Hong Kong
246566

India and Pakistan

D. R. Milner, 27 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi,
India

New Delhi
617759

Middle East

I. H. Jones, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut,
Lebanon

Beirut 230.103
220.060/230.200

USSR

D. M. Blakeley, Sadovo Samotechnaya, D.12/24,
Kv. 72, Moscow, USSR Moscow 958 513

France

E. C. L. de Mauny, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris VIIIème,
France Carnot 2393/2685
Mac Mahon
5125

Italy and Mediterranean

S. P. J. Smith, Via di Propaganda 27, OO187 Rome,
Italy Rome 689707/
689916

USA

Washington

G. F. Priestland, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C., 20036, USA 223-2050
223-2051

S. C. C. Wheeler, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C., 20036, USA 223-2050
223-2051

New York

A. H. Wigan, Room c 309, United Nations Building,
New York, N.Y., USA Eldorado 5-4244

R. E. Onions, Television News Organiser, 630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10020, USA LT. 1-7100

Cairo

R. E. H. Challis, P.O. Box 2040, Cairo

Latin America

N. E. P. Clark, c/o South American Representative,
Avenida Cordoba 657
Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina

North Africa

G. F. Martin *based on* Tunis
temporarily c/o The Hilton Hotel, Tunis

South-east Asia

R. M. Barron, c/o South-east Asia representative,
L2 11th floor, International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 9 Singapore
362937

BBC Local Radio Stations

BBC Radio Brighton, Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1TU
Telephone 680231 *Telex* 87313
First transmission: 14 February 1968 Frequency 88.1 MHz

BBC Radio Durham, Park House, Merry Oaks, Durham
Telephone 62611 *Telex* 53619
First Transmission: 3 July 1968 Frequency 96.8 MHz

BBC Radio Leeds, Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8NJ
Telephone 29637 *Telex* 57230
First transmission: 24 June 1968 Frequency 94.6 MHz

BBC Radio Leicester, Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester LE1 3SH
Telephone 27113 *Telex* 34401
First transmission: 8 November 1967 Frequency 95.05 MHz

BBC Radio Merseyside, Commerce House, 13/17 Sir Thomas Street,
Liverpool 2
Telephone 236-3355 *Telex* 62364
First Transmission: 22 November 1967 Frequency 95.85 MHz

BBC Radio Nottingham, York House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
NG1 3JB
Telephone 47643 *Telex* 37464
First transmission: 31 January 1968 Frequency 94.8 MHz

BBC Radio Sheffield, Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Road, Sheffield
S10 2QU
Telephone 66185 *Telex* 54400
First transmission: 15 November 1967 Frequency 88.6 MHz
95.05 (Rotherham)

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent, Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST1 1JJ
Telephone 24827 *Telex* 36104
First Transmission: 14 March 1968 Frequency 94.9 MHz

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 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 – the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference banquet, including speeches by the Prince of Wales and 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 King George V opening 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 King George VI Coronation: first TV Service outside broadcast

1938

- 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)

1939

- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957, resumed 28 April 1963)
1 Aug English Service for Europe began

1939 (continued)

- 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 (discontinued 20 January 1967)
- 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 (discontinued 27 October 1968) 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 (completed at Divis 21.7.55) temporary television stations brought into service

1953 (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 countries taking part
- 4 Jul }
- 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 radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham
- 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary vhf radio station brought into service (replaced by Llanddona 20.12.58)
- 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 radio 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 radio 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 radio 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 radio station brought into service
- 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary vhf radio 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
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television station brought into service (completed 9.12.57)

1956 (continued)

- 10 Dec Holme Moss vhf radio station brought into service
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield vhf radio station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
- 22 Dec Tacolneston (Norwich) vhf radio station began test transmissions on reduced power (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
- 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent vhf radio station brought into service (see 14.10.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge vhf radio 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-organisation of radio programmes. Network Three began
- 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 radio 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 radio)

1958

- 13 & } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17
- 14 Jan } May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) vhf radio 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
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio brought into service
- 18 Aug Sandale vhf radio station brought into service
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie vhf radio station brought into service
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.3.60)
- 20 Dec Llangollen vhf radio station brought into service
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station brought into service (completed 2.5.60)
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary vhf radio 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
- 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 radio 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
- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First transmission from Television Centre, Studio 3
- 8 Sep Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General
- 19 Sep Television for schools; morning transmissions began

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 radio station brought into service
- 22 Aug } First BBC demonstration of live colour television to public at Earls Court Radio Show
- 2 Sep }
- 16 Oct Les Platons vhf radio relay station brought into service

1962

- 20 Feb First message from space (US Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by BBC
- 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 Show
- 1 Sep }
- 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

1963

- Jan English by Television began
- 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
- 8-16 BBC demonstrations of three alternative systems of colour television to members of the EBU and representatives from the OIRT
- Jul } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended
- 1 & } to include Europe
- 28 Sep }
- 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

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) 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
- 30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years
- 30 Aug } Extension of broadcasting hours in the Light Programme
- 26 Sep }
- 30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network (completed 22.3.65)
- 3 Nov State Opening of Parliament televised for second time (*first time* 28.10.58)
- 6 Dec Sutton Coldfield BBC-2 temporary station brought into service (completed 4.10.65)

1965

- 24 May PAL colour television test transmissions on UHF replace NTSC series
- 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5
- 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

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)
- 3 Mar Postmaster General authorised introduction of colour television in BBC-2
- 21 Apr State Opening of Parliament in the House of Lords televised for the third time. Television cameras allowed in House of Commons for the first time
- 9 Jul Black Hill BBC-2 station brought into service
- 30 Jul Stereophonic broadcasting using the Zenith-G.E. system extended in Radio 3 to two or three programmes a day
- 24 Oct Reigate BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 1 Nov BBC External Services Atlantic relay station on Ascension Island opened (in full service 1.4.67)

1966 (continued)

- 5 Nov Pontop Pike BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 19 Nov Belmont, BBC-1, BBC-2, and vhf radio transmitting station brought into service
- 19 Nov Guildford BBC-2 relay station brought into service

1967

- 11 Feb Dover BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 13 Mar Bromsgrove BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 18 Mar Divis BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 8 May Lark Stoke BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 3 Jun Llanddona BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 5 Jun Kidderminster BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 1 Jul BBC-2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625 lines (first in Europe)
- 29 Jul Durris BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 31 Aug First programme use of BBC field-store standards converter for transatlantic colour-tv
- 9 Sep Tacolneston BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 30 Sep Radio 1 introduced on 247 m. Radio networks renamed Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- 16 Oct Pontypridd BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 8 Nov Local radio experiment began from Leicester; 15 Nov from Sheffield; 22 Nov from Merseyside (see also 31.1.68)
- 20 Nov Aberdare BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 2 Dec BBC-2 colour television transmissions extended into a full service
- 20 Dec Glasgow low-powered relay station on 202 m. and
- 21 Dec Edinburgh low-power relay station on 202 m. brought into service to supplement Radio 2
- 30 Dec Brierley Hill BBC-2 relay station brought into service

1968

- 1 Jan A supplementary licence fee of £5 introduced for colour television
- 31 Jan Local radio experiment (see 8.11.67) began from Nottingham; 14 Feb from Brighton; 14 Mar from Stoke-on-Trent; 24 Jun from Leeds; 3 Jul from Durham
- 6 Feb First live colour-tv coverage of Olympic Games
- 10 Feb Sudbury BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 17 Feb Oxford BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 17 Feb Kilvey Hill BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 18 Mar Aldeburgh BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 6 May Salisbury BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 20 May Rhondda BBC-2 relay station brought into service
- 21 Jul Stereophony extended to the Midlands (10 Aug to the North)
- 22 Jul Ventnor BBC-2 and vhf radio relay station brought into service
- 23 Jul Postmaster General authorised an extra 3½ hours a week for BBC-1 and an extra 50 hours a year for outside broadcasts. For BBC-2 an extra 2 hours a week and 25 hours a year for outside broadcasts
- 31 Aug Waltham BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 12 Oct First use of BBC advanced standards converter for relaying Olympic Games from Mexico to Europe in colour
- 25 Nov West Runton BBC-2 relay station brought into service

1969

- 1 Jan Combined television and radio licence increased to £6

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 recognised 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 judgement 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 authorised 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 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 authorised 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 competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time

described as a non-exclusive licence. 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 *Cmd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmnd 1724*).

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 authorised 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 Bevens, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six:

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to instal and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

AND WHEREAS in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment, We believe it to be in the interest 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 organise, provide or subsidise 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 authorise 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.*

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.

* The sums authorised 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.

(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 authorised 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 reappointment 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 Cor-

poration 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.

Organisation

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 organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

(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.

Provison and Review of Services

14. The Corporation is hereby authorised, 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 authorised, 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 authorised 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 authorise 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

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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 authorises 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 authorise. 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 authorised 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 authorising 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 authorised 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 authorised 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 authorised 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 authorise.

(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 authorised 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 in-

curring 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 authorised 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 authorised 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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